

GENDER EQUALITY AND CONSTITUTIONS OF AFRICA

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Overview

This document is a mapping of all provisions that relate to gender equality in the constitutions of Africa. It is a complete list that includes some provisions that are strong on ensuring gender equality, some that are weak (e.g., equality and non-discrimination guarantees that do not mention gender or sex), and some that may not comply with human rights standards such as those in CEDAW. This document does not endorse any of these particular provisions and U.N. Women will later issue a guidance note on the kinds of gender equality provisions that would be good models to include in constitutions.

The relevant provisions fall into the following categories: equality; non-discrimination; rights of women; public authorities, institutions & services; political participation & freedom of association; citizenship/nationality, right to property/inheritance; reproductive rights; education; employment; equal before the law; marriage & family life; status of religious/customary law; status of international law (including human rights law); limitations and/or derogations; general human rights guarantees; and human rights duties. The countries covered are listed below.

The sources for this compilation are: government websites, inter-governmental organizations (e.g., World Intellectual Property Organization), media websites, and legal research databases (e.g., HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated).

¹ Translation assistance provided by the following U.N. Women staff: Lina Alqudwa; Tayechalem Girma, Mar Jubero, Marie Josee Kandanga; Muriel Kahane, and Rose Rwabuhiri.

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² There is no reliable English translation of the Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde 1992, as amended to 2010. It is available in Portuguese: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=181070 (last visited June 15, 2012).

³ There is no full English translation of the Constitution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau 1984, as amended to 1996. It is available in Portuguese: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=196260 (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁴ There is no reliable English version of the Constitution of Lesotho 1993 as amended to 2004.

⁵ There is no reliable English translation of the Constitution of the Republic of Madagascar 2010 [IVth Republic]. It is available in French via: <http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/> (last visited June 16, 2012).

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⁶ There is no reliable English translation of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe 1975, as amended to 2003. It is available in Portuguese: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5830> (last visited June 16, 2012).

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GENDER EQUALITY AND PROVISIONS IN CONSTITUTIONS OF AFRICA

* Appears in the Preamble only

Provision	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon	CAR	Chad	Comoros	Republic of the Congo	DRC	Cote d'Ivoire	Djibouti	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Kenya	Liberia	
Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Non-Discrimination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Rights of Women								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Public Authorities, Institutions & Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
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Human Rights Duties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Provision	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	Somaliland	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Suriname	Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
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Non-Discrimination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
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Education				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
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GENDER EQUALITY AND CONSTITUTIONS OF AFRICA

Constitution of the Republic of Angola 2010		
	Portugese⁷	English⁸
Equality	...Revestidos de uma cultura de tolerância e profundamente comprometidos com a reconciliação, a igualdade, a justiça e o desenvolvimento; Decididos a construir uma sociedade fundada na equidade de oportunidades, no compromisso, na fraternidade e na unidade na diversidade; Determinados a edificar, todos juntos, uma sociedade justa e de progresso que respeita a vida, a igualdade, a diversidade e a dignidade das pessoas;.. (PREÂMBULO)	...Armed with a culture of tolerance and profoundly committed to reconciliation, equality, justice and development; Having decided to build a society based on equal opportunities, commitment, fraternity and unity in diversity; Determined to build together a just and progressive society that respects life, equality, diversity and human dignity;... (Preamble)
	Constituem tarefas fundamentais do Estado angolano:... b) Assegurar os direitos, liberdades e garantias fundamentais;...h) Promover a igualdade de direitos e de oportunidades entre os angolanos, sem preconceitos de origem, raça, filiação partidária, sexo, cor, idade e quaisquer outras formas de discriminação; ...k) Promover a igualdade entre o homem e a mulher;... (Art. 21)	The fundamental tasks of the Angolan state shall be...b) To ensure fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees;...h) To promote equal rights and opportunities between Angolans, regardless of origins, race, party affiliations, sex, colour, age or any other form of discrimination;... k) To promote equality between men and women;... (Art. 21)
	1. Todos gozam dos direitos, das liberdades e das garantias constitucionalmente consagrados e estão sujeitos aos deveres estabelecidos na Constituição e na lei. (Art. 22)	1. Everyone shall enjoy the rights, freedoms and guarantees enshrined in the Constitution and shall be subject to the duties established in the Constitution and the law. (Art. 22)
	3. O homem e a mulher são iguais no seio da família, da sociedade e do Estado, gozando dos mesmos direitos e cabendo-lhes os mesmos deveres. (Art. 35)	3. Men and women shall be equal within the family, in society and before the state, enjoying the same rights and being responsible for the same duties. (Art. 35)
Non-Discrimination	2. O reconhecimento das instituições do poder tradicional obriga as entidades públicas e privadas a respeitarem, nas suas relações com aquelas instituições, os valores e normas consuetudinários observados no seio das organizações político-comunitárias tradicionais e que não sejam conflituantes com a Constituição nem com a dignidade da pessoa humana. (Art. 23)	2. No-one may be discriminated against, privileged, deprived of any right or exempted from any duty on the basis of ancestry, sex, race, ethnicity, colour, disability, language, place of birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical beliefs, level of education or economic, social or professional status. (Art. 23)
Public Authorities, Institutions & Services	Angola é uma República soberana e independente, baseada na dignidade da pessoa humana e na vontade do povo angolano, que tem como objectivo fundamental a construção de uma sociedade livre, justa, democrática, solidária, de paz, igualdade e progresso social. (Art. 1)	Angola shall be a sovereign and independent Republic, based on the dignity of the individual and the will of the Angolan people, whose primary objective shall be to build a free, just, democratic, solidary society of peace, equality and social progress. (Art. 1)
	1. O Estado promove e garante as medidas necessárias para assegurar a todos o direito à assistência médica e sanitária, bem como o direito à assistência na infância, na maternidade, na invalidez, na deficiência, na velhice e em qualquer situação de incapacidade para o trabalho, nos termos da lei. (Art. 77)	1. The state shall promote and guarantee the measures needed to ensure the universal right to medical and health care, as well as the right to child care and maternity care, care in illness, disability, old age and in situations in which they are unable to work, in accordance with the law. (Art. 77)
	O Estado promove o desenvolvimento social através de:...	The state shall promote social development by:... b) Promoting social justice, as a

⁷ Available at: <http://www.comissaoconstitucional.ao/pdfs/constituicao-da-republica-de-angola.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁸ Available at: <http://www.comissaoconstitucional.ao/pdfs/constituicao-da-republica-de-angola-versao-ingles.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 19: “1. The official language of the Republic of Angola is Portuguese.”

	b) Promoção da Justiça social, enquanto incumbência do Estado, através de uma política fiscal que assegure a justiça, a equidade e a solidariedade em todos os domínios da vida nacional; ...d) Remoção dos obstáculos de natureza económica, social e cultural que impeçam a real igualdade de oportunidades entre os cidadãos;... (Art. 90)	duty of the state, through a fiscal policy which ensures justice, equity and solidarity in all areas of national life;... d) Removing economic, social and cultural obstacles to genuine equal opportunities for citizens;... (Art. 90)
	1. A administração pública prossegue, nos termos da Constituição e da lei, o interesse público, devendo, no exercício da sua actividade, reger-se pelos princípios da igualdade, legalidade, justiça, proporcionalidade, imparcialidade, responsabilização, probidade administrativa e respeito pelo património público. (Art. 198)	1. Under the terms of the Constitution and the law, the public administration shall pursue the public interest and must, in the course of its activities, be governed by the principles of equality, legality, justice, proportionality, impartiality, accountability, administrative probity and respect for public assets. (Art. 198)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	1. Todo o cidadão tem o direito de acesso, em condições de igualdade e liberdade, aos cargos públicos, nos termos da Constituição e da lei. (Art. 53)	1. Every citizen shall have the free and equal right to stand for public office, under the terms of the Constitution and the law. (Art. 53)
	1. A Comissão Permanente é o órgão da Assembleia Nacional que funciona: a) Fora do período de funcionamento efectivo; b) Entre o termo de uma legislatura e o início de nova legislatura; c) Nos demais casos previstos na Constituição e na lei. 2. A Comissão Permanente é presidida pelo Presidente da Assembleia Nacional e integra as seguintes entidades: a) Vice-Presidentes da Assembleia Nacional; b) Secretários de Mesa; c) Presidentes dos Grupos Parlamentares; d) Presidentes das Comissões Permanentes de Trabalho; e) Presidente do Conselho de Administração; f) Presidente do Grupo das Mulheres Parlamentares; g) Doze Deputados na proporção dos assentos... (Art. 156)	1. The Standing Committee is a National Assembly body ... 2. The Standing Committee shall be chaired by the President of the National Assembly and composed of the following members: a) The Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly; b) Chairpersons; c) The Chairs of the Parliamentary Groups; d) Chairs of the Standing Committees on Labour; e) The Chair of the Administrative Council; f) The Chair of the Group of Parliamentary Women; g) Twelve Members, in accordance with the number of seats held in the National Assembly... (Art. 156)
Citizenship & Nationality	2. É cidadão angolano de origem o filho de pai ou de mãe de nacionalidade angolana, nascido em Angola ou no estrangeiro. (Art. 9)	2. The child of a father or mother with Angolan nationality, born in Angola or abroad, shall be an Angolan citizen by origin. (Art. 9)
Employment	1. O trabalho é um direito e um dever de todos.... 3. Para assegurar o direito ao trabalho, incumbe ao Estado promover: a) A implementação de políticas de emprego; b) A igualdade de oportunidades na escolha da profissão ou género de trabalho e condições para que não seja vedado ou limitado por qualquer tipo de discriminação;... (Art. 76)	1. Work shall be the right and duty of all... 3. In order to ensure the right to work, the state shall be charged with promoting: a) The implementation of policies to generate work; b) Equal opportunities in the choice of profession or type of work and conditions which prevent preclusion or limitation due to any form of discrimination;... (Art. 76)
Equal Before the Law	1. Todos são iguais perante a Constituição e a lei. (Art. 23)	1. Everyone shall be equal under the Constitution and by law. (Art. 23)
Marriage & Family Life	1. A todos são reconhecidos os direitos à identidade pessoal, à capacidade civil, à nacionalidade, ao bom nome e reputação, à imagem, à palavra e à reserva de intimidade da vida privada e familiar. 2. A lei estabelece as garantias efectivas contra a obtenção e a utilização, abusivas ou contrárias à dignidade humana, de informações relativas às	1. The right to personal identity, civil capacity, nationality, a good name and reputation, likeness, free speech, and privacy in personal and family life shall be recognised for all. 2. The law shall establish effective guarantees against the procurement and use of information relating to individuals and families in a manner which is abusive or

	<p>peçoas e às famílias. (Art. 32)</p>	<p>offends against human dignity. (Art. 32)</p>
	<p>1. A família é o núcleo fundamental da organização da sociedade e é objecto de especial protecção do Estado, quer se funde em casamento, quer em união de facto, entre homem e mulher.</p> <p>2. Todos têm o direito de livremente constituir família nos termos da Constituição e da lei.</p> <p>3. O homem e a mulher são iguais no seio da família, da sociedade e do Estado, gozando dos mesmos direitos e cabendo-lhes os mesmos deveres.</p> <p>4. A lei regula os requisitos e os efeitos do casamento e da união de facto, bem como os da sua dissolução.</p> <p>5. Os filhos são iguais perante a lei, sendo proibida a sua discriminação e a utilização de qualquer designação discriminatória relativa à filiação.</p> <p>6. A protecção dos direitos da criança, nomeadamente, a sua educação integral e harmoniosa, a protecção da sua saúde, condições de vida e ensino constituem absoluta prioridade da família, do Estado e da sociedade.</p> <p>7. O Estado, com a colaboração da família e da sociedade, promove o desenvolvimento harmonioso e integral dos jovens e adolescentes, bem como a criação de condições para a efectivação dos seus direitos políticos, económicos, sociais e culturais e estimula as organizações juvenis para a prossecução de fins económicos, culturais, artísticos, recreativos, desportivos, ambientais, científicos, educacionais, patrióticos e de intercâmbio juvenil internacional. (Art. 35)</p>	<p>1. The family is the basic nucleus of social organisation and shall be the object of special protection by the state, whether based on marriage or on a de facto union between a man and a woman.</p> <p>2. Everyone shall have the right to freely found a family under the terms of the Constitution and the law.</p> <p>3. Men and women shall be equal within the family, in society and before the state, enjoying the same rights and being responsible for the same duties.</p> <p>4. The law shall regulate the requirements for, and the effects of, marriage and de facto union, as well their dissolution.</p> <p>5. Children shall be equal before the law and any discrimination or the use of any discriminatory nomenclature with regard to filiation shall be prohibited.</p> <p>6. It shall be an absolute priority of the family, the state and society to protect the rights of the child, namely their full and balanced upbringing, health care, education and living conditions .</p> <p>7. The state, in collaboration with the family and society, shall promote the full and balanced development of young people and adolescents, and the creation of conditions for the fulfilment of their political, economic, social and cultural rights and shall foster youth organizations established for economic, cultural, artistic, recreational, sporting, environmental, scientific, educational, patriotic and international youth exchange purposes. (Art. 35)</p>
	<p>3. A liberdade de expressão e a liberdade de informação têm como limites os direitos de todos ao bom nome, à honra e à reputação, à imagem e à reserva da intimidade da vida privada e familiar, a protecção da infância e da juventude, o segredo de Estado, o segredo de justiça, o segredo profissional e demais garantias daqueles direitos, nos termos regulados pela lei. (Art. 40)</p>	<p>3. Freedom of expression and information shall be restricted by the rights enjoyed by all to their good name, honour, reputation and likeness, the privacy of personal and family life, the protection afforded to children and young people, state secrecy, legal secrecy, professional secrecy and any other guarantees of these rights, under the terms regulated by law. (Art. 40)</p>
	<p>1. O Estado promove e garante as medidas necessárias para assegurar a todos o direito à assistência médica e sanitária, bem como o direito à assistência na infância, na maternidade, na invalidez, na deficiência, na velhice e em qualquer situação de incapacidade para o trabalho, nos termos da lei. (Art. 77)</p>	<p>1. The state shall promote and guarantee the measures needed to ensure the universal right to medical and health care, as well as the right to child care and maternity care, care in illness, disability, old age and in situations in which they are unable to work, in accordance with the law. (Art. 77)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>É reconhecida a validade e a força jurídica do costume que não seja contrário à Constituição nem atente contra a dignidade da pessoa humana. (Art. 7)</p>	<p>The validity and legal force of custom which does not contradict the Constitution and does not threaten human dignity shall be recognised. (Art. 7)</p>
	<p>1. A República de Angola é um Estado laico, havendo separação entre o Estado e as igrejas, nos termos da lei.</p> <p>2. O Estado reconhece e respeita as diferentes confissões religiosas, as quais são livres na sua organização e no exercício das suas actividades, desde que as mesmas se conformem à Constituição e às leis da República de Angola.</p> <p>3. O Estado protege as igrejas e as confissões religiosas, bem como os seus lugares e objectos de culto, desde que não atentem contra a Constituição e a ordem pública e se conformem com a Constituição e a lei. (Art. 10)</p>	<p>1. The Republic of Angola shall be a secular state and there shall be separation between state and church, under the terms of the law.</p> <p>2. The state shall recognise and respect the different religious faiths, which shall be free to organise and exercise their activities, provided that they abide by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Angola.</p> <p>3. The state shall protect churches and faiths and their places and objects of worship, provided that they do not threaten the Constitution and public order and abide by the Constitution and the law. (Art. 10)</p>
	<p>1. O Estado reconhece o estatuto, o papel e as funções das instituições do poder</p>	<p>1. The state shall recognise the status, role and functions of the</p>

	<p>tradicional constituídas de acordo com o direito consuetudinário e que não contrariam a Constituição.</p> <p>2. O reconhecimento das instituições do poder tradicional obriga as entidades públicas e privadas a respeitarem, nas suas relações com aquelas instituições, os valores e normas consuetudinários observados no seio das organizações político-comunitárias tradicionais e que não sejam conflituantes com a Constituição nem com a dignidade da pessoa humana. (Art. 223)</p>	<p>institutions of the traditional authorities founded in accordance with customary law which do not contradict the Constitution.</p> <p>2. Recognition of the institutions of the traditional authorities shall oblige public and private entities to respect, in their relations with these institutions, the values and norms of customary law that are observed within traditional political and community organisations and do not conflict with the Constitution or the dignity of the human person. (Art. 223)</p>
	<p>As autoridades tradicionais são entidades que personificam e exercem o poder no seio da respectiva organização político-comunitária tradicional, de acordo com os valores e normas consuetudinários e no respeito pela Constituição e pela lei. (Art. 224)</p>	<p>The traditional authorities shall be the entities which personify and exercise power within the respective political and community organisations, in accordance with the values and norms of customary law and respecting the Constitution and the law. (Art. 224)</p>
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<p>3. As leis, os tratados e os demais actos do Estado, dos órgãos do poder local e dos entes públicos em geral só são válidos se forem conformes à Constituição. (Art. 6)</p>	<p>3. Laws, treaties and other acts of the state, local government bodies and public bodies in general shall only be valid if they conform to the Constitution. (Art. 6)</p>
	<p>1. A República de Angola é uma Nação de vocação para a paz e o progresso, sendo um dever do Estado e um direito e responsabilidade de todos garantir, com respeito pela Constituição e pela lei, bem como pelas convenções internacionais, a paz e a segurança nacional. (Art. 11)</p>	<p>1. The Republic of Angola shall be a nation dedicated to peace and progress and it shall be the duty of the state and the right and responsibility of all to guarantee peace and national security, respecting the Constitution and the law, in addition to international conventions. (Art. 11)</p>
	<p>1. A República de Angola respeita e aplica os princípios da Carta da Organização das Nações Unidas e da Carta da União Africana e estabelece relações de amizade e cooperação com todos os Estados e povos, na base dos seguintes princípios.... e) Respeito dos direitos humanos; (Art. 12)</p>	<p>1. The Republic of Angola shall respect and implement the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity and shall establish friendly and cooperative relations with all states and peoples on the basis of the following principles:... e) Respect for human rights;... (Art. 12)</p>
	<p>1. O direito internacional geral ou comum, recebido nos termos da presente Constituição, faz parte integrante da ordem jurídica angolana.</p> <p>2. Os tratados e acordos internacionais regularmente aprovados ou ratificados vigoram na ordem jurídica angolana após a sua publicação oficial e entrada em vigor na ordem jurídica internacional e enquanto vincularem internacionalmente o Estado angolano. (Art. 13)</p>	<p>1. General or common international law received under the terms of this Constitution shall form an integral part of the Angolan legal system.</p> <p>2. Duly approved or ratified international treaties and agreements shall come into force in the Angolan legal system after they have been officially published and have entered into force in the international legal system, for as long as they are internationally binding upon the Angolan state. (Art. 13)</p>
	<p>1. Os direitos fundamentais estabelecidos na presente Constituição não excluem quaisquer outros constantes das leis e regras aplicáveis de direito internacional.</p> <p>2. Os preceitos constitucionais e legais relativos aos direitos fundamentais devem ser interpretados e integrados de harmonia com a Declaração Universal dos Direitos do Homem, a Carta Africana dos Direitos do Homem e dos Povos e os tratados internacionais sobre a matéria, ratificados pela República de Angola.</p> <p>3. Na apreciação de litígios pelos tribunais angolanos relativos à matéria sobre direitos fundamentais, aplicam-se os instrumentos internacionais referidos no número anterior, ainda que não sejam invocados pelas partes. (Art. 26)</p>	<p>1. The fundamental rights established in this Constitution shall not exclude others contained in the laws and applicable rules of international law.</p> <p>2. Constitutional and legal precepts relating to fundamental rights must be interpreted and incorporated in accordance with the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the African Charter on the Rights of Man and Peoples and international treaties on the subject ratified by the Republic of Angola.</p> <p>3. In any consideration by the Angolan courts of disputes concerning fundamental rights, the international instruments referred to in the previous point shall be applied, even if not invoked by the parties concerned. (Art. 26)</p>

	O regime jurídico dos direitos, liberdades e garantias enunciados neste capítulo são aplicáveis aos direitos, liberdades e garantias e aos direitos fundamentais de natureza análoga estabelecidos na Constituição, consagrados por lei ou por convenção internacional. (Art. 27)	The principles set out in this chapter shall apply to the rights, freedoms and guarantees and to fundamental rights of a similar nature that are established in the Constitution or are enshrined in law or international conventions. (Art. 27)
	5. O Presidente da República respeita e defende a Constituição, assegura o cumprimento das leis e dos acordos e tratados internacionais, promove e garante o regular funcionamento dos órgãos do Estado. (Art. 108)	5. The President of the Republic shall respect and defend the Constitution, ensure compliance with laws, agreements and international treaties and promote and guarantee the regular functioning of organs of the state. (Art. 108)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...Reafirmando o nosso comprometimento com os valores e princípios fundamentais da Independência, Soberania e Unidade do Estado democrático de direito, do pluralismo de expressão e de organização política, da separação e equilíbrio de poderes dos órgãos de soberania, do sistema económico de mercado e do respeito e garantia dos direitos e liberdades fundamentais do ser humano, que constituem as traves mestras que suportam e estruturam a presente Constituição;... (PREÂMBULO)	...Reaffirming our commitment to the values and fundamental principles of the independence, sovereignty and the unity of a democratic state based on the rule of law, pluralism of political expression and organisation, the separation and balance between the powers of bodies that exercise sovereign power, the market economy and respect and guarantees for fundamental human rights and freedoms, which constitute the essential pillars supporting and structuring this Constitution;... (Preamble)
	2. A República de Angola promove e defende os direitos e liberdades fundamentais do Homem, quer como indivíduo quer como membro de grupos sociais organizados, e assegura o respeito e a garantia da sua efectivação pelos poderes legislativo, executivo e judicial, seus órgãos e instituições, bem como por todas as pessoas singulares e colectivas. (Art. 2)	2. The Republic of Angola shall promote and defend the basic human rights and freedoms of individuals and members of organised social groups and shall ensure respect for them and guarantee their implementation through the legislative, executive and judicial powers, their organs and institutions, and on the part of all individuals and corporate bodies. (Art. 2)
	1. Os preceitos constitucionais respeitantes aos direitos, liberdades e garantias fundamentais são directamente aplicáveis e vinculam todas as entidades públicas e privadas. (Art. 28)	1. The constitutional principles regarding fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees are directly applicable to, and binding upon, all public and private entities. (Art. 28)
	1. O Estado reconhece como invioláveis os direitos e liberdades fundamentais consagrados na Constituição e cria as condições políticas, económicas, sociais, culturais, de paz e estabilidade que garantam a sua efectivação e protecção, nos termos da Constituição e da lei. 2. Todas as autoridades públicas têm o dever de respeitar e de garantir o livre exercício dos direitos e das liberdades fundamentais e o cumprimento dos deveres constitucionais e legais. (Art. 56)	1. The state shall recognise as inviolable the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and shall create the political, economic, social and cultural conditions and conditions of peace and stability that guarantee their effective realisation and protection, under the terms of the Constitution and the law. 2. It shall be the duty of all public authorities to respect and guarantee the free exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms and the fulfilment of constitutional and legal duties. (Art. 56)
Human Rights Duties	3. Todos têm deveres para com a família, a sociedade e o Estado e outras instituições legalmente reconhecidas e, em especial, o dever de: a) Respeitar os direitos, as liberdades e a propriedade de outrem, a moral, os bons costumes e o bem comum; b) Respeitar e considerar os seus semelhantes sem discriminação de espécie alguma e manter com eles relações que permitam promover, salvaguardar e reforçar o respeito e a tolerância recíprocos. (Art. 22)	3. Everyone shall have duties with regard to the family, society, the state and other legally recognised institutions, in particular: a) To respect the rights, freedoms and property of others, morals, acceptable behaviour and the common good; b) To respect and be considerate of others without discrimination of any kind and to maintain relations that promote, safeguard and reinforce mutual respect and tolerance. (Art. 22)
	2. Todo o cidadão tem o dever de cumprir e respeitar as leis e de obedecer às ordens das autoridades legítimas, dadas nos termos da Constituição e da lei e	2. It shall be the duty of every citizen to comply with and respect the law and obey the orders of the legitimate authorities issued under the terms of the

	no respeito pelos direitos, liberdades e garantias fundamentais. (Art. 52)	Constitution and the law, respecting fundamental rights, freedoms and guarantees. (Art. 52).
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Constitution of the Republic of Benin 1990		
	French ⁹	English ¹⁰
Public Authorities, Institutions & Services	La personne humaine est sacrée et inviolable. L'Etat a l'obligation absolue de la respecter et de la protéger. Il lui garantit un plein épanouissement. A cet effet, il assure à ses citoyens l'égal accès à la santé , à l'éducation, à la culture, à la formation professionnelle et à l'emploi. (Art. 8)	The human person is sacred and inviolable. The State has the absolute obligation to respect it and protect it. It shall guarantee him a full blossoming out. To that end, it shall assure to its citizens equal access to health, education, culture, information, vocational training, and employment. (Art. 8)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Le suffrage est universel, égal et secret. Sont électeurs, dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, tous les nationaux béninois des deux sexes âgés de dix huit ans révolus et jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. (Art. 6)	Suffrage shall be universal, equal and secret. The electors shall be, under the conditions determined by law, all Béninese nationals of both sexes over the age of eighteen and in full possession of their civil and political rights. (Art. 6)
Education	La personne humaine est sacrée et inviolable. L'Etat a l'obligation absolue de la respecter et de la protéger. Il lui garantit un plein épanouissement. A cet effet, il assure à ses citoyens l'égal accès à la santé , à l'éducation, à la culture, à la formation professionnelle et à l'emploi. (Art. 8)	The human person is sacred and inviolable. The State has the absolute obligation to respect it and protect it. It shall guarantee him a full blossoming out. To that end, it shall assure to its citizens equal access to health, education, culture, information, vocational training, and employment. (Art. 8)
Employment	La personne humaine est sacrée et inviolable. L'Etat a l'obligation absolue de la respecter et de la protéger. Il lui garantit un plein épanouissement. A cet effet, il assure à ses citoyens l'égal accès à la santé , à l'éducation, à la culture, à la formation professionnelle et à l'emploi. (Art. 8)	The human person is sacred and inviolable. The State has the absolute obligation to respect it and protect it. It shall guarantee him a full blossoming out. To that end, it shall assure to its citizens equal access to health, education, culture, information, vocational training, and employment. (Art. 8)
Equal Before the Law	L'Etat assure à tous l'égalité devant la loi sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe, de religion, d'opinion politique ou de position sociale. L'homme et la femme sont égaux en droit. L'Etat protège la famille et particulièrement la mère et l'enfant. Il veille sur les handicapés et les personnes âgées. (Art. 26)	The State shall assure to everyone equality before the law without distinction of origin, of race, of sex, of religion, of political opinion or of social position. Men and women are equal under the law. The State shall protect the family and particularly the mother and child. It shall take care of handicapped and aged persons. (Art. 26)
Marriage & Family Life	...L'Etat protège la famille et particulièrement la mère et l'enfant... (Art. 26)	...The State shall protect the family and particularly the mother and child... (Art. 26)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Sont du domaine de la loi les règles concernant: ...- La procedure selon laquelle les coutumes seront constatées et mises en harmonie avec les principes fondamentaux de la Constitution;... (Art. 98)	Under the domain of the law are the rules concerning:... -The procedure according to which customary laws shall be recorded and brought into harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution;... (Art. 98)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	... - Réaffirmons notre attachement aux principes de la Démocratie et des droits de l' Homme tels qu'ils ont été définis par la charte des Nations -Unies de 1945et la déclaration Universelle des Droits de l' Homme de 1948, à la charte Africaine des Droits de l' Homme et des peuples adoptés en 1981par l'Organisation de l' Unité Africaine, ratifiée par le Bénin le 20 janvier 1986 et dont les dispositions font partie intégrante de la présente constitution et du Droit béninois et une valeur supérieure à la loi interne ; ... (Préambule)	...-Reaffirm our attachment to the principles of democracy and human rights as they have been defined by the Charter of the United Nations of 1945 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in 1981 by the Organization of African Unity and ratified by Bénin on January 20, 1986 and whose provisions make up an integral part of this present Constitution and of Béninese law and have a value superior to the internal law;... (Preamble)
	-Les droits et les devoirs proclamés et garantis par la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples adoptée en 1981 par l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine et ratifiée par le Bénin le 20 janvier 1986 font partie intégrante de la présente Constitution et du Droit béninois. (Art. 7)	The rights and duties proclaimed and guaranteed by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in 1981 by the Organization of African Unity and ratified by Bénin on January 20, 1986 shall be an integral part of the present Constitution and of Béninese law. (Art. 7)
	- Le Président de la République est le Chef de l'Etat. Il est l'élu de la Nation et incarne l'unité nationale.	The President of the Republic shall be the Chief of State. He shall be elected by the Nation and shall embody the national unity.

⁹ Available at: http://www.bj.refer.org/benin_ct/cop/assemble/constitution/constitution0.html#toc1 (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹⁰ Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ac6b57d4.html> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 1: "The official language shall be French."

	Il est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité territoriale et du respect de la Constitution, des traités et accords internationaux. (Art. 41)	He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of territorial integrity, and of respect for the Constitution, treaties and international agreements. (Art. 41)
	<p>L'Etat a le devoir d'assurer la diffusion et l'enseignement de la constitution, de la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948, de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981 ainsi que de tous les instruments internationaux dûment ratifiés et relatifs aux Droits de l'Homme.</p> <p>L'Etat doit intégrer les droits de la personne humaine dans les programme de d'alphabétisation et d'enseignement aux différents cycle scolaires et universitaires et dans tous les programmes de formation des Forces Armées, des Forces de Sécurité Publique et assimilés.</p> <p>L'Etat doit également assurer dans les langues nationales par tous les moyens de communication de masse, en particulier par la radiodiffusion et la télévision, la diffusion et l'enseignement de ces mêmes droits. (Art. 40)</p>	<p>The State has the duty to assure the diffusion and the teaching of the Constitution, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 as well as all of the international instruments duly ratified and relative to Human Rights.</p> <p>The State must integrate the rights of the individual into the programs of literacy and of teaching in the various scholastic and university academic cycles and into all the educational programs of the Armed Forces, of the Public Security Forces and of comparable categories.</p> <p>The State must equally assure the diffusion and teaching of these same rights in the national languages by all the means of mass communication, and particularly by radio and television. (Art. 40)</p>
	-Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie, (Art. 147)	Treaties or agreements lawfully ratified shall have, upon their publication, an authority superior to that of laws, without prejudice for each agreement or treaty in its application by the other party. (Art. 147)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...-Affirmons solennellement notre détermination par la présente Constitution de créer un Etat de droit et de démocratie pluraliste, dans lequel les droits fondamentaux de l'homme, les libertés publiques, la dignité de la personne humaine et la justice sont garantis, protégés et promus comme la condition nécessaire au développement légitime et harmonieux de chaque Béninois tant dans sa dimension temporelle, culturelle que spirituelle;... (Préambule)	...-Solemnly affirm our determination by this present Constitution to create a State of law and pluralistic democracy in which the fundamental human rights, public liberties, the dignity of the human being, and justice shall be guaranteed, protected and promoted as the condition necessary for the genuine harmonious development of each Béninese in his temporal and cultural dimension as well as in his spiritual;.. (Preamble)

Constitution of Botswana 1966, as amended to 2006	
	English¹¹
Equality	Whereas every person in Botswana is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest to each and all of the following, namely— (a) life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law; (b) freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and (c) protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation, the provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest. (Art. 3)
Non-Discrimination	(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (3) In this section, the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons, attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision— (a) for the appropriation of public revenues or other public funds; (b) with respect to persons who are not citizens of Botswana; (c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; (d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race, community or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter whether to the exclusion of any law in respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons or not; or (e) whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in subsection (3) of this section may be subjected to any disability or restriction or may be accorded any privilege or advantage which, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to those persons or to persons of any other such description, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) of this section to the extent that it makes reasonable provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by any law. (6) Subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorized to be done by any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (4) or (5) of this section. (7) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in subsection (3) of this section may be subjected to any restriction on the rights and freedoms guaranteed by sections 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Constitution, being such a restriction as is authorized by section 9(2), 11(5), 12(2) 13(2), or 14(3), as the case may be. (8) Nothing in subsection (2) of this section shall affect any discretion relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civil or criminal proceedings in any court that is vested in any person by or under this Constitution or any other law. (9) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with the provisions of this section— (a) if that law was in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution and has continued in force at all times since the coming into operation of this Constitution; or (b) to the extent that the law repeals and re-enacts any provision which has been contained in any written law at all times since immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution. (Art. 15)
Citizenship & Nationality	(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any

¹¹ Available at: www.botswanaembassy.org/files/constitution_of_botswana.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012).

	<p>written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section, the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons, attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) with respect to persons who are not citizens of Botswana;... (Art. 15)</p>
Right to property/inheritance	<p>1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section, the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons, attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—....</p> <p>(c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;</p> <p>... (Art. 15)</p>
Employment	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section, the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons, attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description...</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) of this section to the extent that it makes reasonable provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by any law... (Art. 15)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section, the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons, attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—....</p> <p>(c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;</p> <p>(d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race, community or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter whether to the exclusion of any law in respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons or not;</p> <p>or</p> <p>... (Art. 15)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (7) of this section, no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section, the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons, attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which</p>

	persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—.... (c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; (d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race, community or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter whether to the exclusion of any law in respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons or not; or ... (Art. 15)
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Constitution of Burkina Faso 1991, as amended to 2009		
	French ¹²	English ¹³
Equality	...ENGAGE à préserver ces acquis et animé de la volonté d'édifier un Etat de droit garantissant l'exercice des droits collectifs et individuels, la liberté, la dignité, la sûreté, le bien-être, le développement, l'égalité et la justice comme valeurs fondamentales d'une société pluraliste de progrès et débarrassée de tout préjugé ;... (Préambule)	...-COMMITTED to preserve those acquired and animated by a will to construct a State of law guaranteeing the exercise of collective and individual rights, liberty, dignity, security, well-being, development, equality and justice as the fundamental values of a pluralist society of progress and free from all prejudice;... (Preamble)
	Tous les Burkinabè naissent libres et égaux en droits. Tous ont une égale vocation à jouir de tous les droits et de toutes les libertés garantis par la présente Constitution. Les discriminations de toutes sortes, notamment celles fondées sur la race, l'ethnie, la région, la couleur, le sexe, la langue, la religion, la caste, les opinions politiques, la fortune et la naissance, sont prohibées. (Art. 1)	All the Burkinabians are born free and equal in rights. All have an equal vocation to enjoy all the rights and all the freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution. Discrimination of all sorts, notably those founded on race, ethnicity, region, color, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinions, wealth and birth, are prohibited. (Art. 1)
Non-Discrimination	Tous les Burkinabè naissent libres et égaux en droits. Tous ont une égale vocation à jouir de tous les droits et de toutes les libertés garantis par la présente Constitution. Les discriminations de toutes sortes, notamment celles fondées sur la race, l'ethnie, la région, la couleur, le sexe, la langue, la religion, la caste, les opinions politiques, la fortune et la naissance, sont prohibées. (Art. 1)	All the Burkinabians are born free and equal in rights. All have an equal vocation to enjoy all the rights and all the freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution. Discrimination of all sorts, notably those founded on race, ethnicity, region, color, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinions, wealth and birth, are prohibited. (Art. 1)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Tous les Burkinabè sans distinction aucune ont le droit de participer à la gestion des affaires de l'Etat et de la Société. A ce titre, ils sont électeurs et éligibles dans les conditions prévues par la loi. (Art. 12)	All Burkinabians without any distinction, have the right to participate in the conduct of the affairs of the State and of society. In this capacity, they are electors and eligible within the conditions specified by the law. (Art. 12)
Employment	Le droit au travail est reconnu et est égal pour tous. Il est interdit de faire des discriminations en matière d'emploi et de rémunération en se fondant notamment sur le sexe, la couleur, l'origine sociale, l'ethnie ou l'opinion politique. (Art. 19)	The right to work is recognized and is equal for all. It is prohibited to discriminate in matters of employment and of remuneration founded notably on sex, color, social origin, ethnicity or political opinion. (Art. 19)
Marriage & Family Life	La demeure, le domicile, la vie privée et familiale, le secret de la correspondance de toute personne sont inviolables. Il ne peut y être porté atteinte que selon les formes et dans les cas prévus par la loi. (Art. 6)	The residence, the domicile, private and family life, [and] the secrecy of correspondence of every person are inviolable. It can only be infringed according to the forms and in the cases specified by the law. (Art. 6)
	L'éducation, l'instruction, la formation, le travail, la sécurité sociale, le logement, le sport, les loisirs, la santé, la protection de la Maternité et de l'Enfance, l'assistance aux personnes âgées ou handicapées et aux cas sociaux, la création artistique et scientifique, constituent des droits sociaux et culturels reconnus par la présente Constitution qui vise à les promouvoir. (Art. 18)	Education, instruction, professional training, work, social security, housing, sport, leisure, health, protection of Motherhood and of Infancy, assistance to the aged or handicapped and in social cases, [and] artistic and scientific creation, constitute the social and cultural rights recognized by this Constitution which sees to their promotion. (Art. 18)
	La famille est la cellule de base de la société. L'Etat lui doit protection.	The family is the basic unit of society. The State has the duty to protect it. Marriage is founded on the free consent of the man and of the woman. All

¹² Constitution of Burkina Faso 1991, as amended to 2002 (available at: <http://www.sggcm.gov.bf/SiteSggcm/textes/constitution.html>) (last visited June 16, 2012) and Law No. 015-2009/AN of 30 April 2009 as contained in Decree No. 2009-438/PRES of 30 June 2009 (available at: http://www.legiburkina.bf/jo/jo2009/no_31/D%C3%A9cret_2009_00338.htm) (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹³ Jefri J. Ruchti, trans., Constitution of Burkina Faso (Apr. 30, 2009) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2010). According to Art. 35: "The official language is French."

	<p>Le mariage est fondé sur le libre consentement de l'homme et de la femme. Toute discrimination fondée sur la race, la couleur, la religion, l'ethnie, la caste, l'origine sociale, la fortune est interdite en matière de mariage.</p> <p>Les enfants sont égaux en droits et en devoirs dans leurs relations familiales. Les parents ont le droit naturel et le devoir d'élever et d'éduquer leurs enfants. Ceux-ci leur doivent respect et assistance. (Art. 23)</p>	<p>discrimination based on race, color, religion, ethnicity, caste, social origin, [and] fortune, is forbidden in the matter of marriage.</p> <p>Children are equal in rights and in duties in their familial relations. The parents have the natural right and the duty to raise and to educate their children. They must give them respect and assistance. (Art. 23)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Le Burkina Faso est un Etat démocratique, unitaire et laïc... (Art. 31)	Burkina Faso is a democratic, unitary and secular State... (Art. 31)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<p>...SOUSCRIVANT à la déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948 et aux instruments internationaux traitant des problèmes économiques, politiques, sociaux et culturels ;</p> <p>REAFFIRMANT solennellement notre engagement vis-à-vis de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981... (Préambule)</p>	<p>...SUBSCRIBING to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948 and to the international instruments concerning economic, political, social and cultural problems;</p> <p>-REAFFIRMING solemnly our commitment vis-a-vis the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 1981;... (Preamble)</p>
	...Il [Le Président] est garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, de la permanence et de la continuité de l'Etat, du respect des accords et des traités. (Art. 36)	...He [The President] is the guarantor of the national independence, of the integrity of the territory, of the permanence and of the continuity of the State, of respect for agreements and treaties. (Art. 36)
	Les traités et accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 151)	The treaties and agreements regularly ratified or approved have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, under reserve, for each agreement or treaty, of its application by the other party. (Art. 151)

Constitution of the Republic of Burundi 2005			
	Kirundi ¹⁴	French ¹⁵	English ¹⁶
Equality	Abarundi bose baranganya iteka n'ivyo bakwiye kuronka. Abanyagihugu bose baranganya amateka kandi amabwirizwa abakingira kumwe. Nta murundi n'umwe azokumirwa mu vyerekeye imibano, ubutunzi canke intwari y'igihugu kubera ibara ry'urukoba, ururimi, idini, igitsina canke ubwoko vyawe. (Ingingo ya 13)	Tous les burundais sont égaux en mérite et en dignité. Tous les citoyens jouissent des mêmes droits et ont droit à la même protection de la loi. Aucun burundais ne sera exclu de la vie sociale, économique ou politique de la nation du fait de sa race, de sa langue, de sa religion, de son sexe ou de son origine ethnique.	All Burundians are equal in [their] merits and dignity. All citizens enjoy the same rights and have right to the same protection of the law. No Burundian may be excluded from the social, economical or political life of the nation because of their race, of their language, of their religion, of their sex or of their ethnic origin. (Art. 13)
Non-Discrimination	... Nta murundi n'umwe azokumirwa mu vyerekeye imibano, ubutunzi canke intwari y'igihugu kubera ibara ry'urukoba, ururimi, idini, igitsina canke ubwoko vyawe. (Ingingo ya 13)	... Aucun burundais ne sera exclu de la vie sociale, économique ou politique de la nation du fait de sa race, de sa langue, de sa religion, de son sexe ou de son origine ethnique. (Art. 13)	... No Burundian may be excluded from the social, economical or political life of the nation because of their race, of their language, of their religion, of their sex or of their ethnic origin. (Art. 13)
	Leta ijewe gukora ivyo abarundi bipfuzwa, cane cane kurandurana n'imizi amacakubiri yo muri kahise, kuronsa abarundi bose akarusho mu buryo babayeho kandi ikishinga ko abarundi bose bashobora kuba mu Burundi ata bwoba, ata gukumirwa, bagakingirwa ingwara n'inzara. (Ingingo ya 17)	Le Gouvernement a pour tâche de réaliser les aspirations du peuple burundais, en particulier de guérir les divisions du passé, d'améliorer la qualité de la vie de tous les burundais et de garantir à tous la possibilité de vivre au Burundi à l'abri de la peur, de la discrimination, de la maladie et de la faim. (Art. 17)	The Government has as [its] task to realize the aspirations of the Burundian People, in particular to heal the divisions of the past, to ameliorate the quality of life of all Burundians and to guarantee to all the possibility to live in Burundi protected from [à l'abri de] fear, from discrimination, from disease and from hunger. (Art. 17)
	Abanyagihugu bose barangana imbere y'Itegeko kandi rikabakingira kumwe. Nta muntu n'umwe akumirwa kubera amamuko yiwe, ibara ry'urukoba rwiwe, ubwoko bwiwe, igitsina ciwe, ururimi avuga, uko abayeho mu gihugu, idini ryiwe, iviyumviro nyamukuru vyawe ku vyerekeye ubuzima canke intwari y'igihugu canke kubera ubumuga canke kubera ko afise umugera wa SIDA canke iyindi ngwara iyo ariyo yose idakira. (Ingingo ya 22)	Tous les citoyens sont égaux devant la loi, qui leur assure une protection égale. Nul ne peut être l'objet de discrimination du fait notamment de son origine, de sa race, de son ethnique, de son sexe, de sa couleur, de sa langue, de sa situation sociale, de ses convictions religieuses, philosophiques ou politiques ou du fait d'un handicap physique ou mental ou du fait d'être porteur du VIH/SIDA ou toute autre maladie incurable. (Art. 22)	All citizens are equal before the law, which assures them an equal protection. No one may be subject to discrimination notably because of their origin, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their sex, of their color, of their language, of their social situation of their religious, philosophical or political convictions or because of a physical or mental handicap or because they are carriers of the HIV/AIDS or of any other incurable disease. (Art. 22)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	Leta itegerezwa gushinga umugambi wo guhindura biboneka ivyerekeye kurwanira n'ugucungera umutekano bituma ubumwe n'umwumvikano w'abanyagihugu bikomera cane cane ku kuwurangura ku buryo abarundi bose bo mu	L'Etat a le devoir de mettre en place une politique des réformes pertinentes en matière de défense et de sécurité qui renforce l'unité et la cohésion du peuple burundais, notamment en assurant les équilibres ethniques, régionaux et de genres nécessaires. (Art. 255)	The State has the duty to put in place a pertinent policy of reforms in [the] matter of defense and of security that reinforces the unity and the cohesion of the Burundian People, notably by assuring the necessary ethnic, regional and gender equilibriums. (Art. 255)

¹⁴ Copy provided by UN Women and on file with author.

¹⁵ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=195947 (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹⁶ Maria del Carmen Gress, trans., Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, 2005 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 5: "The national language is Kirundi. The official languages are Kirundi and all other languages determined by the law. All the legislative texts must have their original version in Kirundi."

	moko yose, intara zose n'ibitsina vyose baserukirwa muri izo nzego. (Ingingo ya 255)		
	Leta y'Uburundi itegerezwa kuringanizwa ku buryo abarundi bose bayiserukirwamwo nayo ikabaserukira bose ; arundi bose baranganya uburenganzira bwo kuja muri Leta ; abanyagihugu bose barafise uburenganzira bwo gushikira abo bakeneye bajejwe imirimo ya Leta kandi ingingo n'ibirangurwa na Leta bigashigikirwa na benshi. (Ingingo ya 16)	Le Gouvernement burundais doit être composé de sorte que tous les burundais y soient représentés et qu'il les représente tous; que chacun ait des chances égales d'en faire partie; que tous les citoyens aient accès aux services publics et que les décisions et les actions du Gouvernement recueillent le plus large soutien possible. (Art. 16)	The Burundian Government must be composed so that all Burundians are represented in it and that it represents them all; that every one has equal opportunities to be a part of it; that all citizens have access to the public services and that the decisions and the actions of the Government obtain the largest possible support. (Art. 16)
	... Umurundi wese arashobora kandi gushingwa amabanga y'igihugu ciwe. (Ingingo ya 51)	...Tout burundais a également le droit d'accéder aux fonctions publiques de son pays. (Art. 51)	...Every Burundian has equally the right to accede to the public functions of their country. (Art. 51)
	Inama nkenguzamateka ifise ububasha bukurikira :... 5. kuzamura ko ibitegekaniye n'Ibwirizwa shingiro vyerekeye ingene amoko n'ibitsina biserukiye bikwiye mu nzego zose za Leta na cane cane mu kazi ka Leta, mu ntwaremuheto no mu bajejwe umutekano ;... (Ingingo ya 187)	Le Sénat est doté des compétences suivantes : ...5) Contrôler l'application des dispositions constitutionnelles exigeant la représentativité ethnique et de genre et l'équilibre dans toutes les structures et les institutions de l'Etat notamment l'administration publique et les corps de défense et de sécurité ;... (Art. 187)...	The Senate is provided with the following competences: ... 5) Controlling the application of the constitutional provisions by demanding [exigeant] the ethnic and gender representativeness and the equilibrium in all the State structures and institutions, notably the public administration and the Corps of Defense and of Security;... (Art. 187)
	Leta itegerezwa gushingwa umugambi wo guhindura biboneka ivyerekeye kurwanira n'ugucungera umutekano bituma ubumwe n'umwumvikano w'abanyagihugu bikomera cane cane ku kuwurangura ku buryo abarundi bose bo mu moko yose, intara zose n'ibitsina vyose baserukirwa muri izo nzego. (Ingingo ya 255)	L'Etat a le devoir de mettre en place une politique des réformes pertinentes en matière de défense et de sécurité qui renforce l'unité et la cohésion du peuple burundais, notamment en assurant les équilibres ethniques, régionaux et de genres nécessaires. (Art. 255)	The State has the duty to put in place a pertinent policy of reforms in [the] matter of defense and of security that reinforces the unity and the cohesion of the Burundian People, notably by assuring the necessary ethnic, regional and gender equilibriums. (Art. 255)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Leta y'Uburundi itegerezwa kuringanizwa ku buryo abarundi bose bayiserukirwamwo nayo ikabaserukira bose ; arundi bose baranganya uburenganzira bwo kuja muri Leta ; abanyagihugu bose barafise uburenganzira bwo gushikira abo bakeneye bajejwe imirimo ya Leta kandi ingingo n'ibirangurwa na Leta bigashigikirwa na benshi. (Ingingo ya 16)	Le Gouvernement burundais doit être composé de sorte que tous les burundais y soient représentés et qu'il les représente tous; que chacun ait des chances égales d'en faire partie; que tous les citoyens aient accès aux services publics et que les décisions et les actions du Gouvernement recueillent le plus large soutien possible. (Art. 16)	The Burundian Government must be composed so that all Burundians are represented in it and that it represents them all; that every one has equal opportunities to be a part of it; that all citizens have access to the public services and that the decisions and the actions of the Government obtain the largest possible support. (Art. 16)
	... Umurundi wese arashobora kandi gushingwa amabanga y'igihugu ciwe. (Ingingo ya 51)	...Tout burundais a également le droit d'accéder aux fonctions publiques de son pays. (Art. 51)	...Every Burundian has equally the right to accede to the public functions of their country. (Art. 51)
	Mw'itunganywa ryayo n'ingene ikora, imigambwe itegerezwa kwisunga ingingo ngenderwako ziranga intwari rusangi. Ikemera kwinjirwamwo n'abarundi bose,	Les partis politiques, dans leur organisation et leur fonctionnement, doivent répondre aux principes démocratiques. Ils doivent être ouverts à tous les Burundais et leur caractère national doit également être	In their organization and their functioning the political parties must respond to democratic principles. They must be opened to all Burundians, and their national character must also be reflected at the level of their leadership [direction].

	<p>bikagaragarira mu rwego nyobozi. Kirazira ko ishira imbere ugukoresha igikenye, ugukumira n'urwanko uko bimera kwose, nk'urufatira ku moko, intara, idini canke igitsina (Ingingo ya 78)</p>	<p>réflète au niveau de leur direction. Ils ne peuvent prôner la violence, l'exclusion et la haine sous toutes leurs formes, notamment celles basées sur l'appartenance ethnique, régionale, religieuse ou de genre. (Art. 78)</p>	<p>They may not advocate [prôner] violence, exclusion, and hatred in any of their forms, notably those based on ethnic, regional, religious or gender [genre] affiliation. (Art. 78)</p>
	<p>Ibwirizwa rirubahiriza imigambwe kugira ngo inzego za Leta ntizisuke mu buryo imigambwe ikora, kiretse iyo ari ukubuza ibijanye n'urwanko rushimikiye ku moko, kuri politike, intara, idini canke igitsina n'ukubungabunga umutekano. (Ingingo ya 80)</p>	<p>La loi garantit la non-ingérence des pouvoirs publics dans le fonctionnement interne des partis politiques, sauf pour ce qui est des restrictions nécessaires à la prévention de la haine ethnique, politique, régionale, religieuse ou de genre et au maintien de l'ordre public. (Art. 80)</p>	<p>The law guarantees the non-interference of the public powers in the internal functioning of the political parties, except for that of the restrictions necessary to prevent ethnic, political, regional, religious or gender hatred and to maintain the public order. (Art. 80)</p>
	<p>Umurwi wigenga ujejwe gutunganya amatora mu gihugu cose urubahiriza ko abantu batora mu mwidegemvyo, ata nkunzi n'uko amatora aba ata gitsure. (Ingingo ya 89)</p> <p>Uwo murwi ujejwe amabanga akurikira : ... g) kwubahiriza ko ingingo z'iri Bwirizwa shingiro zerekeye ubudasa bw'amoko hamwe n'ibitsina zisonerwa bakihweza n'amatazi azerekeye. (Ingingo ya 91)</p>	<p>Une commission électorale nationale indépendante, garantit la liberté, l'impartialité et l'indépendance du processus électoral. (Art. 89)</p> <p>La Commission est chargée des missions suivantes : ...g) Assurer le respect des dispositions de la présente Constitution relatives à la multiethnicité et au genre et connaître des contestations à cet égard. (Art. 91)</p>	<p>An independent national electoral Commission guarantees the freedom, the impartiality and the independence of the electoral process. (Art. 89)</p> <p>The Commission is given the charge of the following missions:... g) To assure the respect for the provisions of this Constitution relative to multiethnicity and to gender and to take cognizance of [connaître] of the claims in this respect. (Art. 91)</p>
	<p>Uwitoza mw'ibanga ry'Umukuru w'igihugu ategerezwa guhagarikirwa n'umurwi w'abantu amajana abiri atoye bava mu moko yose n'ibitsina vyose... (Ingingo ya 99)</p>	<p>Chaque candidature aux élections présidentielles doit être parrainée par un groupe de deux cents personnes formé en tenant compte des composantes ethniques et du genre... (Art. 99)</p>	<p>Every candidacy to the presidential elections must be supported [parrainée] by a group of two hundred persons formed taking into account the ethnic and gender components... (Art. 99)</p>
	<p>Ubwoko bwose burafise uburenganzira bwo kuja mu rwego nshikiranganji. Urwego nshikiranganji rugizwe n'ibice bitarenga 60 % vy'abashikiranganji n'ivyegera vyabo b'abahutu n'ibice bitarenga 40 % vy'abashikiranganji n'ivyegera vyabo b'abatutsi. Haba harimwo n'imiburiburi ibice 30 % vy'abagore. Abagize Leta bava mu migambwe yashikanye igice kimwe ca mirongo ibiri c'amajwi mu matora kandi bakaba babishaka. Baronka ivy'ijana bingana n'imiburiburi n'intebe bafise mu Nama nshingamateka. Iyo Umukuru w'igihugu abogoje Umushikiranganji, amushubiriza abanje kubaza abarongoye umugambwe avamwo... (Ingingo ya 129)</p>	<p>Le Gouvernement est ouvert à toutes les composantes ethniques. Il comprend au plus 60% de Ministres et de Vice-Ministres Hutu et au plus 40% de Ministres et de Vice-Ministres Tutsi. Il est assuré un minimum de 30% de femmes... (Art. 129)</p>	<p>The Government is open to all the ethnic components. It includes at most 60% of Hutu Ministers and Vice-Ministers and at most 40% of Tutsi Ministers and Vice-Ministers. A minimum of 30% of women is assured... (Art. 129)</p>
	<p>Inarna nshingamateka igizwe n'imiburiburi n'abashingamateka ijana barimwo 60 % b'abahutu na 40 % b'abatutsi, bose hamwe harimwo n'imiburiburi abashingamateka b'abakenyezi 30 % batowe n'abanyagihugu</p>	<p>L'Assemblée nationale est composée d'au moins cent députés à raison de 60% de Hutu et de 40% de Tutsi, y compris un minimum de 30% de femmes, élus au suffrage universel direct pour un mandat de cinq ans et de trois députés issus de l'ethnie Twa cooptés</p>	<p>The National Assembly is composed of at least one hundred Deputies on the basis of 60% of Hutu and 40% of Tutsi, including a minimum of 30% of women, elected by universal direct suffrage for a mandate of five years, and of three Deputies originating from the Twa ethnicity co-opted in</p>

	<p>bagatorerwa ikiringo c'imyaka itanu harimwo n'abashingamateka batatu b'Abatwa bongeweko nk'uko Ibwirizwa rigenga amatora ribitegekanya. Iyo biboneka ko mu vyavuye mu matora ibitigiri bivugwa mu korongo ka mbere k'iyi ngingo bitashitse, birakosorwa biciye mu buryo bwo kugena abandi bashingamateka nk'uko Ibwirizwa rigenga amatora ribitegekanya... (Ingingo ya 164)</p>	<p>conformément au code électoral. Au cas où les résultats du vote ne reflètent pas les pourcentages sus-visés, il est procédé au redressement des déséquilibres y afférents au moyen du mécanisme de cooptation prévu par le code électoral... (Art. 164)</p>	<p>accordance with the electoral code. In the case that the results of the vote do not reflect the percentages above specified [visés], it [then] proceeds to redress the corresponding [afférents] disequilibrium by means of the mechanism of co-optation specified by the electoral code... (Art. 164)</p>
	<p>Amatora y'abashingamateka ashingira ku rutonde rwugaye rw'amazina rwashikirijwe, bagatorwa hisunzwe amajwi baronse. Urutonde rwose rw'ayo mazina rutegerezwa kurangwa n'uko amoko yose yaserukiye kandi hakaba harimwo abagabo n'abakenyezi. Ku bitoza batatu bari ku rutonde rumwe, babiri gusa nibo baba basangiye ubwoko kandi n'imiburiburi umwe kuri bane ategerezwa kuba ari umukenyezi. (Ingingo ya 168)</p>	<p>Les élections des députés se déroulent suivant le scrutin des listes bloquées à la représentation proportionnelle. Ces listes doivent avoir un caractère multiethnique et tenir compte de l'équilibre entre les hommes et les femmes. Pour trois candidats inscrits à la suite sur une liste, deux seulement peuvent appartenir au même groupe ethnique, et au moins un sur quatre doit être une femme. (Art. 168)</p>	<p>The elections of the Deputies takes place following the ballot for the bloc lists [listes bloquées] by proportional representation. These lists must have a multiethnic character and take into account the equilibrium between men and women. For three candidates registered together [inscrits à la suite] on a list, only two may belong to the same ethnic group, and at least one in four must be a woman. (Art. 168)</p>
	<p>Abagize Inama nkenguzamateka ni aba : 1. abantu babiri baserukira intara imwe imwe batowe n'abaserukira abandi mu makomine agize iyo ntara bo mu moko adasa kandi badatorewe ku rutonde rumwe ; 2. abantu batatu bo mu bwoko bw'abatwa ; 3. abigeze kurongora Uburundi. Haba harimwo n'imiburiburi ibice 30 % vy'abakenyezi. Ibwirizwa rigenga amatora rirerekana ingene bigenda mukubishira mu ngiro bikenewe hakongerwako kugira ibitigiri bikwire. (Ingingo ya 180)</p>	<p>Le Sénat est composé de : 1) Deux délégués de chaque province, élus par un collège électoral composé de membres des Conseils communaux de la province considérée, provenant de communautés ethniques différentes et élus par des scrutins distincts ; 2) Trois personnes issues de l'ethnie Twa ; 3) Les anciens Chefs d'Etat. Il est assuré un minimum de 30% de femmes. La loi électorale en détermine les modalités pratiques, avec cooptation le cas échéant. (Art. 180)</p>	<p>The Senate is composed of: 1) Two delegates from each province, elected by an electoral college composed of members of the communal councils of the considered province, originating from different ethnic communities and elected by distinct ballots; 2) Three persons originating from the Twa ethnicity; 3) The former Heads of the State. A minimum of 30% of women is assured. The electoral law determines the practical modalities, with co-optation the case arising. (Art. 180)</p>
	<p>Inama nkenguzamateka ifise ububasha bukurikira :... 5. kuzamura ko ibitegekanyijwe n'Ibwirizwa shingiro vyerekeye ingene amoko n'ibitsina biserukiye bikwiye mu nzego zose za Leta na cane cane mu kazi ka Leta, mu ntwaremiheto no mu bajajwe umutekano ;... (Ingingo ya 187)</p> <p>Urwego rw'intwaramiheto n'urwo abajajwe umutekano zitunganijwe mu buryo haba ubumwe mu bazigize, ntibagire aho bahengamiye mu vyerekeye politike kandi mu kurangura amabanga bajajwe ntibagire</p>	<p>Le Sénat est doté des compétences suivantes : ...5) Contrôler l'application des dispositions constitutionnelles exigeant la représentativité ethnique et de genre et l'équilibre dans toutes les structures et les institutions de l'Etat notamment l'administration publique et les corps de défense et de sécurité ;... (Art. 187)</p> <p>Les Corps de défense et de sécurité sont organisés de manière à garantir l'unité en leur sein, la neutralité politique des membres ainsi que l'impartialité dans l'accomplissement de leurs missions. (Art. 256)</p> <p>Les corps de défense et de sécurité développent en leur</p>	<p>The Senate is provided with the following competences:... 5) Controlling the application of the constitutional provisions by demanding [exigeant] the ethnic and gender representativeness and the equilibrium in all the State structures and institutions, notably the public administration and the Corps of Defense and of Security;... (Art. 187)</p> <p>The Corps of Defense and of Security are open without discrimination to all Burundian citizens who desire to be a part of them. Their organization is based on volunteering [volontariat] and on professionalism... (Art. 256)</p>

	nkunzi. (Ingingo ya 256) Inzego zo kwivuna abansi n'iz'umutekano n'urwego rw'iperereza zitegerezwa gukomeza hagati y'abazigize ingendo yo kudakumirana, kutavangura amoko n'ibitsina. (Ingingo ya 247)	sein une culture non discriminatoire, non ethniste et non sexiste. (Art. 247)	The Corps of Defense and of Security develop within them [en leur sein] a nondiscriminatory, non-ethnicist and non-sexist culture. (Art. 247)
Citizenship & Nationality	Ibwirizwa ni ryo rishinga uburyo umuntu aronka ubwenegihugu, abugumya canke akabutakaza. Abana bavuka ku Barundi canke ku Barundikazi baranganya uburenganzira imbere y'Ibwirizwa rigenga ubwenegihugu. (Ingingo ya 12)	La qualité de Burundais s'acquiert, se conserve et se perd selon les conditions déterminées par la loi. Les enfants nés des hommes ou des femmes burundais ont les mêmes droits au regard de la loi sur la nationalité. (Art. 12)	The quality of [being] Burundian is acquired, is conserved and is lost accordingly to the conditions determined by the law. The children born of Burundian men or women have the same rights with regard to the law on nationality. (Art. 12)
Education	Umurundi uwariwe wese arafise uburenganzira bungana n'ubwabandi bwo kuronka inyigisho, indero n'imico kama... (Ingingo ya 53)	Tout citoyen a droit à l'égal accès à l'instruction, à l'éducation et à la culture... (Art. 53)	Every citizen has [a] right to the equal access to instruction, to education and to culture... (Art. 53)
Employment	Abantu bose bategerezwa kuronka impembo ingana iyo bakora akazi kamwe kandi babishoboye kumwe. (Ingingo ya 57)	A compétence égale, toute personne a droit, sans aucune discrimination, à un salaire égal pour un travail égal. (Art. 57)	With equal competence, every person has the right, without any discrimination, to an equal salary for an equal work. (Art. 57)
	Abagize Leta nibo bagena canke bagashikiriza abagenwa mu mabanga y'intwari mu gihugu hamwe n'abaserukira Uburundi mu makungu bisunze kunganisha amoko, intara, imigambwe n'ibitsina. (Ingingo ya 135)	Les membres du Gouvernement font ou proposent les nominations dans l'administration publique et aux postes diplomatiques en prenant en compte la nécessité de maintenir un équilibre ethnique, régional, politique et entre les genres. (Art. 135)	The members of the Government make or propose the appointments in the public administration and to the diplomatic posts taking into account the necessity to maintain an ethnic, regional, political and gender equilibrium. (Art. 135)
	Mu ntwaro, abarundi bose bategerezwa kuba baserukiwe bikwiye mu budasa bwa bo. Ugutanga akazi gutegerezwa kwisunga ko abakarondera bakwiye ibisabwa n'amategeko hakurikijwe ubutungane n'ukwitwaririka gukosora ivyerekeye urugero rw'ingene abanyagihugu baserukirwa, bikaringanizwa mu buryo abanyagihugu bo mu moko yose, intara zose n'ibitsina baserukirwa. Mu mashirahamwe ya Leta, ubwoko bw'abahutu buserukirwa ku rugero rw'ibice bitarenga 60 %, ubwoko bw'abatutsi bugaserukirwa ku rugero rw'ibice bitarenga 40 % (Ingingo ya 143)	L'Administration est largement représentative de la nation burundaise et doit refléter la diversité de ses composantes. Les pratiques qu'elle observe en matière d'emploi sont fondées sur des critères d'aptitude objectifs et équitables ainsi que sur la nécessité de corriger les déséquilibres et d'assurer une large représentation ethnique, régionale et de genre. La représentation ethnique dans les entreprises publiques est pourvue à raison de 60% au plus pour les Hutu et 40% au plus pour les Tutsi. (Art. 143)	The Administration is largely representative of the Burundian Nation and must reflect the diversity of its components. The practices that it observes in the matter of employment are founded on objective and equitable criteria of aptitude as well as on the necessity to correct the disequilibrium and to assure a wide ethnic, regional and gender representation. The ethnic representation in the public enterprises is provided on the basis of 60% at most for the Hutu and 40% at most for the Tutsi. (Art. 143)
	Nta mukozi wa Leta canke uwo mu gisata kijewe guca imanza yofatwa neza gusumba abandi canke ngo arenganywe bafatiye gusa ku gitsina, ubwoko, intara canke umugambwe arimwo. (Ingingo ya 145)	Aucun agent de l'administration publique ou de l'appareil judiciaire de l'Etat ne peut bénéficier d'un traitement de faveur ni faire l'objet d'un traitement partial au seul motif de son sexe, de son origine ethnique et régional ou de son appartenance politique. (Art. 145)	No agent of the public administration or of the judicial apparatus of the State may benefit from a treatment of favor nor be subjected to a partial treatment for the sole motive of their sex, of their ethnic or regional origin or of their political affiliation. (Art. 145)
	Inama nkenguzamateka ifise ububasha bukurikira :... 5. kuzamura ko ibitegekanyijwe n'Ibwirizwa	Le Sénat est doté des compétences suivantes :... 5) Contrôler l'application des dispositions constitutionnelles exigeant la représentativité ethnique	The Senate is provided with the following competences:... 5) Controlling the application of the constitutional provisions by demanding [exigeant] the ethnic and gender

	shingiro vyerekeye ingene amoko n'ibitsina biserukiwe bikwiye mu nzego zose za Leta na cane cane mu kazi ka Leta, mu ntwaremiheto no mu bajejwe umutekano ;... (Ingingo ya 187)	et de genre et l'équilibre dans toutes les structures et les institutions de l'Etat notamment l'administration publique et les corps de défense et de sécurité ;... (Art. 187)	representativeness and the equilibrium in all the State structures and institutions, notably the public administration and the Corps of Defense and of Security;... (Art. 187)
	... Mu gutanga akazi no mu kugena abayobozi mu rwego rw'abacamanza, hategerezwa gucungerwa ko hitwararitswe kunganisha intara, ubwoko, n'ibitsina. (Ingingo ya 187)	... Les procédures de recrutement et nomination dans le corps judiciaire obéissent impérativement au souci de promouvoir l'équilibre régional, ethnique et l'équilibre entre genres. (Art. 208)	... The procedures of recruitment and appointment in the judicial corps submit [obéissant] imperatively to the concern [souci] to promote regional [and] ethnic equilibrium and the equilibrium between genders. (Art. 208)
	Mu bagize Inama nkuru y'abacamanza hategerezwa gucungerwa ko ata bwoko, ata ntara, ata gitsina vyakumiriwe kandi hakaba ukunganisha... (Ingingo ya 217)	Le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature est équilibré sur le plan ethnique, régional et entre les genres... (Art. 217)	The Superior Council of the Magistrature is equilibrated on the ethnic [and] regional plane and between genders... (Art. 217)
Equal Before the Law	Abanyagihugu bose barangana imbere y'Itegeko kandi rikabakingira kumwe. Nta muntu n'umwe akumirwa kubera amamuko yiwe, ibara ry'urukoba rwiwe, ubwoko bwiwe, igitsina ciwe, ururimi avuga, uko abayeho mu gihugu, idini ryiwe, iviyumviro nyamukuru vyiwe ku vyerekeye ubuzima canke intwari y'igihugu canke kubera ubumuga canke kubera ko afise umugera wa SIDA canke iyindi ngwara iyo ariyo yose idakira. (Ingingo ya 22)	Tous les citoyens sont égaux devant la loi, qui leur assure une protection égale. Nul ne peut être l'objet de discrimination du fait notamment de son origine, de sa race, de son ethnicité, de son sexe, de sa couleur, de sa langue, de sa situation sociale, de ses convictions religieuses, philosophiques ou politiques ou du fait d'un handicap physique ou mental ou du fait d'être porteur du VIH/SIDA ou toute autre maladie incurable. (Art. 22)	All citizens are equal before the law, which assures them an equal protection. No one may be subject to discrimination notably because of their origin, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their sex, of their color, of their language, of their social situation of their religious, philosophical or political convictions or because of a physical or mental handicap or because they are carriers of the HIV/AIDS or of any other incurable disease. (Art. 22)
Marriage & Family Life	Umukenyenzi wese, umugabo wese arafise uburenganzira bwo kwubahizwa mukwigenga mu buzima bwiwe n'ubwo umuryango wiwe, mu rugo rwiwe no mu vyo ayaga n'abandi bimwe. (Ingingo ya 28)	Toute femme, tout homme a droit au respect de sa vie privée et de sa vie familiale, de son domicile et de ses communications personnelles. (Art. 28)	Every woman, every man has the right to respect for their private life and for their family life, for their domicile and their personal communications. (Art. 28)
	Uburenganzira bwo kwabirana burubahirizwa, co kimwe no kwitorera uwo mwabirana. Ukwabirana gushoboka iyo abashaka kwabirana bavyiyemereye ata gahato. Ukwabirana kw'abafise igitsina kimwe kurabujijwe. (Ingingo ya 29)	La liberté de se marier est garantie, de même que le droit de choisir son ou sa partenaire. Le mariage ne peut être conclu qu'avec le libre et plein consentement des futurs époux. Le mariage entre deux personnes de même sexe est interdit. (Art. 29)	The freedom to marry is guaranteed, as well as the right to choose his or her partner. The marriage may only be concluded with the free and full consent of the future spouses. The marriage between two persons of the same sex is prohibited. (Art. 29)
	Umuryango ni wo shingiro rya kamere ry'igihugu. Ukwabirana niyo nkingi yawo yemewe n'amategeko. Igihugu gitegerezwa kwitaho bidasanze ivyerekeye umuryango no kwabirana. Abavyeyi basanganywe uburenganzira kama bwo kurera neza abana babo kandi barabitegerezwa. Mu kurangura iryo banga	La famille est la cellule de base naturelle de la société. Le mariage en est le support légitime. La famille et le mariage sont placés sous la protection particulière de l'Etat. Les parents ont le droit naturel et le devoir d'éduquer et d'élever leurs enfants. Ils sont soutenus dans cette tâche par l'Etat et les collectivités publiques. Tout enfant a droit, de la part de sa famille, de la	The family is the natural base cell of society. The marriage is for it [en est] the legitimate support. Family and marriage are placed under the particular protection of the State. Parents have the natural right and the duty to educate and raise their children. They are supported in this task by the State and the public collectivities. Every child has the right, on the part of their family, of the society and of the State to the measures of special protection required by their

	bashigikirwa n'igihugu n'amakomine. Imiryango, abanyagihugu mbere n'igihugu cose bitegerezwa gukingira bimwe biboneka abana kubera ko bakiri bato. (Ingingo ya 30)	société et de l'Etat, aux mesures de protection spéciale qu'exige sa condition de mineur. (Art. 30)	condition as [a] minor. (Art. 30)
	Umuntu wese arafise uburenganzira bwo gutunganya ivyiwe atawumwinjiriye kubera akarenganyo mu rugo rwiwe, mu twiwe n'abiwe no mu makete yanditse canke yandikiwe... (Ingingo ya 43)	Nul ne peut faire l'objet d'immixtion arbitraire dans sa vie privée, sa famille, son domicile ou sa correspondance, ni d'atteintes à son honneur et à sa réputation... (Art. 43)	No one may be subject to arbitrary infringement [immixtion] of their private life, their family, their domicile or their correspondence, or to threats to their honor and to their reputation... (Art. 43)
	Umunyagihugu wese arafise ibikorwa ajejwe kurangurira umuryango n'abantu, igihugu, komine n'akarere ariwo. (Ingingo ya 63)	Chaque citoyen a des devoirs envers la famille et la société, envers l'Etat et les autres collectivités publiques. (Art. 63)	Each citizen has duties toward the family and the society, toward the State and the other public collectivities. (Art. 63)
	Umurundi wese ategerezwa gushigikira iterambere ry'umuryango n'ugukora atiziganya kugira ngo uwo muryango ugume ufatanye mu nda kandi ugumane icubahiro. Ategerezwa kwama asonera abamwibarutse, akabaronsa imfugurwa, akabafasha, akabaraba igihe cose bikenewe. (Ingingo ya 66)	Chaque burundais a le devoir de préserver le développement harmonieux de la famille et d'oeuvrer en faveur de la cohésion et du respect de cette famille, de respecter à tout moment ses parents, de les nourrir et de les assister en cas de nécessité. (Art. 66)	Each Burundian has the duty to preserve the harmonious development of the family and to act [oeuvrer] in favor of the cohesion and the respect for that family, to respect at every moment their parents, to nourish them and to assist them in case of necessity. (Art. 66)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	... Twiyemeje kwubahiriza agateka ka zina muntu nk'uko biri mu mategeko mpuzamakungu y'agateka ka zina muntu yo kuwa 10 Kigarama 1948, amasezerano mpuzamakungu ajanye n'uburenganzira bwa kiremwa muntu yo ku wa 16 Kigarama 1966 n'amasezerano ya Afrika kubijanye n'agateka ka zina muntu n'abanyagihugu yo ku wa 18 Ruheshi 1981... (Intangamara)	... Proclamant notre attachement au respect des droits fondamentaux de la personne humaine tels qu'ils résultent notamment de la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme du 10 décembre 1948, des Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme du 16 décembre 1966 et de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples du 18 juin 1981;... (Préambule)	... Proclaiming our attachment to the respect of the fundamental rights of the human person as they result notably from the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948, from the International Pacts relative to the rights of man of 16 December 1966 and from the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 18 June 1981;... Considering that the relations between Peoples must be characterized by peace, amity and cooperation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations of June the 26th, 1945; ... (Preamble)
	Amateka n'ibitegerejwe vyatangajwe bikemezwa n'amasezerano y'isi yose yerekeye agateka ka zina muntu, amasezerano mpuzamakungu yerekeye agateka ka zina muntu, amasezerano y'ibihugu vya Afrika yerekeye agateka ka zina muntu n'agateka k'abanyagihugu, amasezerano mpuzamakungu yerekeye ukurandurana n'imizi uburyo bwose bukumira abakenyezi n'amasezerano mpuzamakungu yerekeye agateka k'umwana biri mubigize iri Bwirizwa shingiro rya Republika y'Uburundi. Ayo mateka ntarengwako ntashobora kugabanywa canke kurengwako kiretse bitumwe n'ineza ya bose canke ukwubahiriza iteka rikuru. (Ingingo ya 30)	Les droits et devoirs proclamés et garantis, entre autres, par la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, les Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes et la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant font partie intégrante de la Constitution de la République du Burundi. Ces droits fondamentaux ne font l'objet d'aucune restriction ou dérogation, sauf dans certaines circonstances justifiables par l'intérêt général ou la protection d'un droit fondamental. (Art. 19)	The rights and the duties proclaimed and guaranteed, among others, by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the International Pacts relative to the rights of man, the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination concerning [à l'égard de] Women and the Convention relative to the rights of the child are an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi. These fundamental rights are not subject to any restriction or derogation, except in certain circumstances justifiable by the general interest or the protection of a fundamental right. (Art. 19)

	...Umukuru w'igihugu niwe nkinzo y'intahe y'ukwikukira n'imbibe z'igihugu kandi niwe yubahiriza amasezerano n'imyumvikano Uburundi bugirirana n'amakungu. (Ingingo ya 95)	... Il [Le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire et du respect des traités et accords internationaux. (Art. 95)	... He [The President] is the guarantor of the national independence, of the integrity of the territory and of the respect for the international treaties and agreements. (Art. 95)
	Abagize inzego zo kwivuna abansi n'iz'umutekano, kuva ku muto gushika ku mukuru, bararonka inyigisho zerekeye kwubahiriza amategeko mpuzamakungu y'ugutabara abari mu vyago bivuye ku ntambara n'ugushira imbere Ibwirizwa shingiro. (Ingingo ya 260)	Les membres des corps de défense et de sécurité sont formés à tous les niveaux au respect du droit international humanitaire et à la primauté de la Constitution. (Art. 260)	The members of the Corps of Defense and of Security are trained at all levels in the respect for international humanitarian law and for the primacy of the Constitution. (Art. 260)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...Twiyejeje gushiraho ingendo ya politike n'intwari bifatiye kungene igihugu cacu kimeze kandi bifatiye ku butungane, ku ntwaro rusangi, ku ntwaro ibereye, ku migambwe myinshi, ku kwubaha ubwigenge n'uburenganzira bw'umuntu, bw'ubumwe, bw'ugushigikirana n'umwumvikano wa bose, ukurekuranira n'ugufashanya mu mirwi y'ubwoko itandukanye igize igihugu cacu.... (Intangamara)	...Réaffirmant notre engagement à construire un ordre politique et un système de gouvernement inspirés des réalités de notre pays et fondés sur les valeurs de justice, de démocratie, de bonne gouvernance, de pluralisme, de respect des libertés et des droits fondamentaux de l'individu, de l'unité, de solidarité, de compréhension mutuelle, de tolérance et de coopération entre les différents groupes ethniques de notre société ;... (Préambule)	...Reaffirming our engagement to construct a political order and a system of government inspired by the realities of our country and founded on the values of justice, of democracy, of good governance, of pluralism, of respect for the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual, of unity, of solidarity, of mutual understanding, of tolerance and of cooperation between the different ethnic groups of our society;... (Preamble)
	Leta ishimikira ku gushaka kw'abarundi, nibo bayigenzura kandi ikubahiriza ukwishira n'ukwizana hamwe n'amateka ngenderwako yabo. (Ingingo ya 15)	Le Gouvernement est construit sur la volonté du peuple burundais. Il est responsable devant lui et en respecte les libertés et droits fondamentaux. (Art. 15)	The Government is constructed on the willingness of the Burundian People. It is responsible before them and respects [their] fundamental freedoms and rights. (Art. 15)
Human Rights Duties	Umuntu wese ategerezwa kwubaha abo basangiye igihugu akabereka ko abasonera ata gukumira. (Ingingo ya 62)	Toute personne a le devoir de respecter ses compatriotes et de leur témoigner de la considération, sans discrimination aucune. (Art. 62)	Every person has the duty to respect their compatriots and to show them [leur témoigner] consideration, without any discrimination. (Art. 62)
	Umuntu wese ategerezwa gusonera no guha icubahiro abandi ata gucagura, no gukomeza imigenderanire iteza imbere kandi igatsimbataza ugusoneranira	Chaque individu a le devoir de respecter et de considérer son semblable sans discrimination aucune, et d'entretenir avec lui les relations qui permettent de promouvoir, de sauvegarder et de renforcer le respect	Each individual has the duty to respect and to consider their fellow man [semblable] without any discrimination, and to maintain with them relations that permit [them] to promote, to safeguard and to reinforce respect and tolerance. (Art. 67)

Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon 1972, as amended to 1996		
	French ¹⁷	English ¹⁸
Equality	<p>...Résolu à exploiter ses richesses naturelles afin d'assurer le bien-être de tous en relevant le niveau de vie des populations sans aucune discrimination, affirme son droit au développement ainsi que sa volonté de consacrer tous ses efforts pour le réaliser et se déclare prêt à coopérer avec tous les états désireux de participer à cette entreprise nationale dans le respect de sa souveraineté et de l'indépendance de l'état camerounais. Le Peuple camerounais, Proclame que l'être humain, sans distinction de race, de religion, de sexe, de croyance, possède des droits inaliénables et sacrés;</p> <p>Affirme son attachement aux libertés fondamentales inscrites dans la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la charte des Nations-Unies, la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et toutes les conventions internationales y relatives et dûment ratifiées, notamment aux principes suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tous les hommes sont égaux en droits et en devoirs. L'Etat assure à tous les citoyens les conditions nécessaires à leur développement ; ... •L'Etat garantit à tous les citoyens de l'un et de l'autre sexes, les droits et libertés énumérés au Préambule de la Constitution (Préambule) 	<p>...Resolved to harness our natural resources in order to ensure the well-being of every citizen without discrimination, by raising living standards, proclaim our right to development as well as our determination to devote all our efforts to that end and declare our readiness to cooperate with all States desirous of participating in this national endeavour with due respect for our sovereignty and the independence of the Cameroonian State. We, people of Cameroon, Declare that the human person, without distinction as to race, religion, sex or belief, possesses inalienable and sacred rights;</p> <p>Affirm our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto, in particular, to the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all persons shall have equal rights and obligations. The State shall provide all its citizens with the conditions necessary for their development;... - the State shall guarantee all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution (Preamble)
Education	<p>...Affirme son attachement aux libertés fondamentales inscrites dans la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la charte des Nations-Unies, la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et toutes les conventions internationales y relatives et dûment ratifiées, notamment aux principes suivants :... L'Etat assure à l'enfant le droit à l'instruction. L'enseignement primaire est obligatoire. L'organisation et le contrôle de l'enseignement à tous les degrés sont des devoirs impérieux de l'Etat ;... L'Etat garantit à tous les citoyens de l'un et de l'autre sexes, les droits et libertés énumérés au Préambule de la Constitution. (Préambule)</p>	<p>...Affirm our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto, in particular, to the following principles: ... - the State shall guarantee the child's right to education. Primary education shall be compulsory. The organization and supervision of education at all levels shall be the bounden duty of the State;...- the State shall guarantee all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution. (Preamble)</p>
Employment	<p>...Affirme son attachement aux libertés fondamentales inscrites dans la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la charte des Nations-Unies, la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et toutes les conventions internationales y relatives et dûment ratifiées, notamment aux principes suivants :... Tout homme a le droit et le devoir de travailler;... L'Etat garantit à tous les citoyens de l'un et de l'autre sexes, les droits et libertés énumérés au Préambule de la Constitution. (Préambule)</p>	<p>...Affirm our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto, in particular, to the following principles: ... - every person shall have the right and the obligation to work;... - the State shall guarantee all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution. (Preamble)</p>
Equal Before the	(2)...Elle assure l'égalité de tous les citoyens devant la loi. (Art. 1)	(2) ... It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law. (Art. 1)

¹⁷ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=191418 (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹⁸ Available at: [http://www.icrc.org/ihl-nat.nsf/162d151af444ded44125673e00508141/7e3ee07f489d674dc1256ae9002e3915/\\$FILE/Constitution%20Cameroon%20-%20EN.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/ihl-nat.nsf/162d151af444ded44125673e00508141/7e3ee07f489d674dc1256ae9002e3915/$FILE/Constitution%20Cameroon%20-%20EN.pdf) (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 1(3): "The official languages of the, Republic of Cameroon shall be English and French, both languages having the same status. The State shall guarantee the promotion of bilingualism throughout the country. It shall endeavour to protect and promote national languages." According to Art. 69: "This law shall be registered and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cameroon in English and French and implemented as the Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon." Note that this version appends the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights but neither of these are included in the version in the Official Gazette.

Law		
Marriage & Family Life	...Affirme son attachement aux libertés fondamentales inscrites dans la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la charte des Nations-Unies, la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et toutes les conventions internationales y relatives et dûment ratifiées, notamment aux principes suivants :.. La nation protège et encourage la famille, base naturelle de la société humaine. Elle protège la femme, les jeunes, les personnes âgées et les personnes handicapées;... (Préambule)	...Affirm our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto, in particular, to the following principles: ... - the Nation shall protect and promote the family which is the natural foundation of human society. It shall protect women, the young, the elderly and the disabled;... - (Preamble)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	...Affirme son attachement aux libertés fondamentales inscrites dans la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la charte des Nations-Unies, la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et toutes les conventions internationales y relatives et dûment ratifiées, notamment aux principes suivants :.. L'Etat est laïc. La neutralité et l'indépendance de l'Etat vis-à-vis de toutes les religions sont garanties;... L'Etat garantit à tous les citoyens de l'un et de l'autre sexes, les droits et libertés énumérés au Préambule de la Constitution. (Préambule)	...Affirm our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto, in particular, to the following principles:... - the State shall be secular. The neutrality and independence of the State in respect of all religions shall be guaranteed;... (Preamble)
	(2) ... Elle [La République du Cameroun] est une et indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale. Elle reconnaît et protège les valeurs traditionnelles conformes aux principes démocratiques, aux droits de l'homme et à la loi. Elle assure l'égalité de tous les citoyens devant la loi... (Art. 1)	(2)...It [Republic of Cameroon] shall be one and indivisible, secular, democratic and dedicated to social service. ...It shall recognize and protect traditional values that conform to democratic principles, human rights and the law... (Art. 1)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...Affirme son attachement aux libertés fondamentales inscrites dans la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la charte des Nations-Unies, la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et toutes les conventions internationales y relatives et dûment ratifiées, notamment aux principes suivants... (Préambule)	... <i>Affirm</i> our attachment to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and all duly ratified international conventions relating thereto, in particular, to the following principles:... (Preamble)
	(2) ... Il [Le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, de la permanence et de la continuité de l'Etat, du respect des traités et accords internationaux. (Art. 5)	(2)... He [the President] shall be the guarantor of the independence of the Nation and of its territorial integrity, of the permanency and continuity of the State and of the respect of international treaties and agreements. (Art. 5)

Constitution of the Central African Republic 2004, as amended to 2010		
	French ¹⁹	English ²⁰
Equality	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi sans distinction de race, d'origine ethnique, de région, de sexe, de religion, d'appartenance politique et de position sociale. La loi garantit à l'homme et à la femme des droits égaux dans tous les domaines... (Art. 5)	All human beings are equal before the law without distinction of race, of ethnic origin, of region, of sex, of religion, of political affiliation[,] and of social position. The law guarantees to the man and to the woman equal rights in all the domains... (Art. 5)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	Sont du domaine de la loi : 1. Les règles relatives aux matières suivantes : ... le respect du quota accordé aux femmes dans les instances de prise de décisions ; ... (Art. 61)	[The following] are of the domain of the law: 1. The rules concerning the following matters:.... compliance [respect] concerning the quota granted to women in the decisionmaking bodies [instance de prise de décisions];... (Art. 61)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	...Tous les Centrafricains des deux (2) sexes, âgés de dix-huit (18) ans accomplis, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques, sont électeurs dans les conditions déterminées par la loi...Le suffrage peut être direct ou indirect dans les conditions prévues par la Constitution. Il est toujours universel, égal et secret. (Art. 19)	...All Central Africans of the two (2) sexes, aged eighteen (18) years of age, enjoying their civil rights, are electors within the conditions determined by the law.... Suffrage may be direct or indirect within the conditions specified by the Constitution. It is always universal, equal and secret. (Art. 19)
	Le Président de la République est élu au suffrage universel direct et au scrutin secret, majoritaire à deux(2) tours...Ne peuvent être candidats à l'élection présidentielle que les hommes et les femmes, centrafricains d'origine, âgés de 35 ans au moins, ayant une propriété bâtie sur le territoire national et n'ayant pas fait l'objet de condamnation à une peine afflictive ou infamante... (Art. 24)	The President of the Republic is elected by universal direct suffrage and by secret majority ballot in two (2) rounds... Only men and women of Central African origin, aged thirty-five (35) years at least, having a property built on the national territory and not having been the object of a sentence to an afflictive or defamatory penalty, can be candidates to presidential election... (Art. 24)
	Sont du domaine de la loi : 1. Les règles relatives aux matières suivantes : ... le respect du quota accordé aux femmes dans les instances de prise de décisions ; ... (Art. 61)	[The following] are of the domain of the law: 1. The rules concerning the following matters:.... compliance [respect] concerning the quota granted to women in the decisionmaking bodies [instance de prise de décisions];... (Art. 61)
Employment	...Tous les citoyens sont égaux devant l'emploi. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail ou son emploi en raison de ses origines, de son sexe, de ses opinions ou de ses croyances... (Art. 9)	...All citizens are equal concerning employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work or their employment because of their origin, of their sex, of their opinions, or of their beliefs... (Art. 9)
	La Cour Constitutionnelle comprend neuf (9) membres dont au moins trois (3) femmes, qui portent le titre de Conseiller. La durée du mandat des Conseillers est de sept (7) ans, non renouvelable. Les membres de la Cour Constitutionnelle sont désignés comme suit : - deux (2) Magistrats dont une femme élus par leurs pairs ; - un (1) Avocat élu par ses pairs ; - deux (2) Professeurs de Droit élus par leurs pairs ; - deux (2) membres dont une (1) femme nommés par le Président de la République ; - deux (2) membres dont une (1) femme nommés par le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale... (Art. 74)	The Constitutional Court consists of nine (9) members including at least three (3) women, who hold the title of Councilor... The members of the Constitutional Court are designated as follows: - two (2) Magistrates including one women elected by their peers; - one (1) Attorney elected by their peers; two (2) Professors of Law elected by their peers; two (2) members including one (1) women appointed by the President of the Republic; -two (2) members including one (1) woman appointed by the President of the National Assembly... (Art. 74)
Equal Before the	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi sans distinction de race, d'origine	All human beings are equal before the law without distinction of race, of ethnic

¹⁹ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=193706 (last visited June 16, 2012). Note the Constitution was amended in 2010 (see e.g., <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=7437>) in relation to Articles 24 and 50; these amendment are not contained in this French version of the Constitution but are immaterial to the gender equality provisions.

²⁰ Constitution of the Central African Republic, 2004, amended by Constitutional Law No. 10.005 of 11 May 2010 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2012). According to Art. 18: "Its official languages are Sango and French."

Law	ethnique, de région, de sexe, de religion, d'appartenance politique et de position sociale. La loi garantit à l'homme et à la femme des droits égaux dans tous les domaines... (Art. 5)	origin, of region, of sex, of religion, of political affiliation[,] and of social position. The law guarantees to the man and to the woman equal rights in all the domains... (Art. 5)
Marriage & Family Life	Le mariage et la famille constituent la base naturelle et morale de la communauté humaine. Ils sont placés sous la protection de l'Etat. L'Etat et les autres collectivités publiques ont, ensemble, le devoir de veiller à la santé physique et morale de la famille et de l'encourager socialement par des institutions appropriées. La protection de la femme et de l'enfant contre la violence et l'insécurité, l'exploitation et l'abandon moral, intellectuel et physique est une obligation pour l'Etat et les autres collectivités publiques. Cette protection est assurée par des mesures et des institutions appropriées de l'Etat et des autres collectivités publiques. Les parents ont le droit naturel et le devoir primordial d'élever et d'éduquer leurs enfants afin de développer en eux de bonnes aptitudes physiques, intellectuelles et morales. Ils sont soutenus dans cette tâche par l'Etat et les autres collectivités publiques... (Art. 6)	Marriage and family constitute the natural and moral basis of the human community. They are placed under the protection of the State. The State and the other public collectivities have, collectively [ensemble], the duty to see to the physical and moral health of the family and to encourage it socially by the appropriate institutions. The protection of the woman and of the child against violence and insecurity, exploitation and moral, intellectual and physical neglect[,] is an obligation of the State and the other public collectivities. This protection is assured by the appropriate measures and institutions of the State and of the other public collectivities. Parents have the natural right and the primordial duty to raise and educate their children so as to develop in them [a] good physical, intellectual and moral aptitude. They are supported in this task by the State and the other public collectivities... (Art. 6)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	Réaffirme son adhésion à la Charte de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 10 décembre 1948, aux Pactes Internationaux du 16 décembre 1966 relatifs aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels d'une part et aux droits civils et politiques d'autre part, Réaffirme son attachement à la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples du 27 juin 1981, Réaffirme son adhésion à toutes les Conventions Internationales dûment ratifiées, notamment celle relative à l'interdiction de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard des femmes ainsi que celle relative à la protection des droits de l'enfant. (Préambule)	...Reaffirms their adherence to the Charter of the Organization of the United Nations, to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948, to the International Pacts of 16 December 1966 concerning economic, social and cultural right on the one hand and civil and political rights on the other, Reaffirms its commitment to the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 27 June 1981, Reaffirms its adherence to all International Conventions duly ratified, notably those concerning the prohibition of all forms of discrimination with regard to women as well as those concerning the protection of the rights of the child. (Preamble)
	...Il [Le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, du respect des accords et traités... (Art. 22)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of the national independence, of the integrity of the territory, [and] of respect for the agreements and treaties... (Art. 22)
	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 72)	The treaties or agreements regularly ratified or approved have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, under reserve, for each agreement or treaty, of its application by the other party. (Art. 72)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...Résolu à construire un Etat de droit fondé sur une démocratie pluraliste, garantissant la sécurité des personnes et des biens, la protection des plus faibles, notamment les personnes vulnérables, les minorités et le plein exercice des libertés et droits fondamentaux,... (Préambule)	...Resolved to build a State of Law founded on a pluralistic democracy, guaranteeing the security of persons and of property [biens], the protection of the most weak, notably vulnerable persons, the minorities, and the full exercise of the fundamental freedoms and rights,... (Preamble)

Constitution of the Republic of Chad 1996, as amended to 2005		
	French ²¹	English ²²
Equality	Les Tchadiens des deux sexes ont les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs. Ils sont égaux devant la loi. (Art. 13)	Chadians of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. They are equal before the law. (Art. 13)
Non-Discrimination	L'Etat assure à tous l'égalité devant la loi sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe, de religion, d'opinion politique ou de position sociale. Il a le devoir de veiller à l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard de la femme et d'assurer la protection de ses droits dans tous les domaines de la vie privée et publique. (Art. 14)	The State assures everyone equality before the law without distinction of origin, race, sex, religion, political opinion or social position. It has a duty to ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to protect its [their] rights in all spheres of private and public life. (Art. 14)
Rights of Women	Les Tchadiens des deux sexes ont les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs. Ils sont égaux devant la loi. (Art. 13)	Chadians of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. They are equal before the law. (Art. 13)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Le suffrage est universel, direct ou indirect, égal et secret. Sont électeurs dans les conditions déterminées par la loi tous les Tchadiens des deux sexes, âgés de dix-huit ans révolus et jouissant de leurs droits civiques et politiques. (Art. 6)	Suffrage is universal, direct or indirect, equal and secret. Voters are under conditions determined by law all Chadians of both sexes, aged eighteen years of age and enjoying their civil and political rights. (Art. 6)
	Peuvent faire acte de candidature aux fonctions de Président de la République, les Tchadiens des deux (2) sexes remplissant les conditions suivantes : -être Tchadien de naissance, né de père et de mère eux-mêmes Tchadiens d'origine et n'avoir pas une nationalité autre que tchadienne ; -avoir trente cinq ans au minimum et soixante dix ans au maximum ; -jouir de tous ses droits civiques et politiques ; -avoir une bonne santé physique et mentale ; - être de bonne moralité... (Art. 62)	The Chadians of the two (2) sexes meeting the following conditions[,] may make the act of candidature to the functions of President of the Republic: – to be Chadian by birth, born of father and of mother themselves Chadian of origin and not having a nationality other than Chadian; – to be thirty-five years [old] at a minimum; – to enjoy all their civil and political rights; – to have a good physical and mental health; – to be of good morality...(Art. 62)
	Peuvent être candidats à l'Assemblée Nationale, les Tchadiens des deux sexes remplissant les conditions fixées par la Loi. (Art. 108)	Chadians of the two sexes fulfilling the conditions established by the law[,] may be candidates to the National Assembly. (Art. 108)
Right to property/inheritance	Les règles coutumières et traditionnelles régissant les régimes matrimoniaux et les successions ne peuvent s'appliquer qu'avec le consentement des parties concernées. A défaut de consentement, la loi nationale est seule applicable. Il en est de même en cas de conflit entre deux (2) ou plusieurs règles coutumières. (Art. 157)	The customary and traditional rules governing the matrimonial regimes and inheritance may only be applicable with the consent of the parties concerned. In default of consent, the national law alone is applicable. It is the same in case of conflict between two [2] or more customary rules. (Art. 157)
Employment	L'accès aux emplois publics est garanti à tout Tchadien sans discrimination aucune, sous réserve des conditions propres à chaque emploi. (Art. 31)	The access to public employment is guaranteed to every Chadian without discrimination whatever, under reserve of the specific [propres] conditions of each job [emplois]. (Art. 31)
	...Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de ses origines, de ses opinions, de ses croyances, de son sexe ou de sa situation matrimoniale. (Art. 32)	... No one shall be discriminated against in their work because of its [their] origins , opinions, beliefs, of sex or marital status. (Art. 32)
Equal Before the Law	Les Tchadiens des deux sexes ont les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs. Ils sont égaux devant la loi. (Art. 13)	Chadians of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. They are equal before the law. (Art. 13)
	L'Etat assure à tous l'égalité devant la loi sans distinction d'origine, de race, de	The State assures everyone equality before the law without distinction of origin, race,

²¹ Copy on file from HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated Library 2011.

²² Jefri J. Ruchti, trans., Constitution of the Republic of Chad, 1996, as amended to 15 July 2005 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011).

	sexe, de religion, d'opinion politique ou de position sociale... (Art 14)	sex, religion, political opinion or social position... (Art. 14)
Marriage & Family Life	La famille est la base naturelle et morale de la société. L'Etat et les collectivités territoriales décentralisées ont le devoir de veiller au bien-être de la famille. (Art. 37)	The family is the natural and moral basis of society. State and regional and local authorities have a duty to ensure the welfare of the family. (Art. 37)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Le Tchad est une République souveraine, indépendante, laïque, sociale, une et indivisible, fondée sur les principes de la démocratie, le règne de la loi et de la justice. Il est affirmé la séparation des religions et de l'Etat. (Art. 1)	Chad is a sovereign Republic, independent, secular, social, one and indivisible, founded on the principles of democracy, the rule of law and of justice. It has affirmed the separation of the religions and of the State. (Art. 1)
	Jusqu'à leur codification, les règles coutumières et traditionnelles ne s'appliquent que dans les communautés où elles sont reconnues. Toutefois, les coutumes contraires à l'ordre public ou celles qui prônent l'inégalité entre les citoyens sont interdites. (Art. 156)	Until their codification, customary and traditional rules apply only in communities where they are recognized. However, customs contrary to public policy or those that promote inequality between citizens are prohibited (Art. 156)
	Les règles coutumières et traditionnelles régissant les régimes matrimoniaux et les successions ne peuvent s'appliquer qu'avec le consentement des parties concernées. A défaut de consentement, la loi nationale est seule applicable. Il en est de même en cas de conflit entre deux (2) ou plusieurs règles coutumières. (Art. 157)	The customary and traditional rules governing the matrimonial regimes and inheritance may only be applicable with the consent of the parties concerned. In default of consent, the national law alone is applicable. It is the same in case of conflict between two [2] or more customary rules. (Art. 157)
	Les réparations coutumières et traditionnelles ne peuvent faire obstacle à l'action publique. (Art. 158)	The customary and traditional remedies [réparations] may not be made an obstacle to public action. (Art. 158)
	Les Autorités Traditionnelles et Coutumières sont les garants des us et coutumes. (Art. 214)	The traditional and customary authorities are the guarantors of use and custom. (Art. 213)
	Elles sont les collaboratrices de l'administration dans le respect des libertés et des Droits de l'Homme. (Art. 215)	They are the collaborators of the administration within respect for the freedoms and of the rights of Man. (Art. 215)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...Réaffirmons notre attachement aux principes des Droits de l'Homme tels que définis par la Charte des Nations-unies de 1945, la Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948 et la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981 ;... (Préambule)	...Accordingly, We People of Chad:...Reaffirm our commitment to the principles of human rights as defined by the United Nations Charter of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples of 1981;... (Preamble)
	...Il [Le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance, de la souveraineté et de l'unité nationales, de l'intégrité du territoire et du respect des traités et accords internationaux. (Art. 60)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of the independence, sovereignty and national unity, territorial integrity and respect for treaties and international agreements. (Art. 60)
	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ont, des leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois nationales, sous réserve pour chaque accord ou traité de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 221)	The Treaties or Agreements regularly ratified have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the national laws, under reserve for each Agreement or Treaty of its application by the other party. (Art. 221)
General Human Rights Guarantees	Les libertés et les droits fondamentaux sont reconnus et leur exercice garanti aux citoyens dans les conditions et les formes prévues par la Constitution et la loi. (Art. 12)	Freedoms and fundamental rights are recognized and their exercise guaranteed to citizens under the conditions and forms prescribed by the Constitution and the law. (Art. 12)
	Sous la supervision du Premier Ministre, le Gouvernement assure la sécurité publique et le maintien de l'ordre dans le respect des libertés et des droits de l'Homme... (Art. 99)	Under the supervision of the Prime Minister, the Government ensures public safety and maintenance order in respect for freedoms and human rights... (Art. 99)

Constitution of the Union of the Comoros 2001, as amended to 2009		
	French ²³	English ²⁴
Equality	Proclame l'égalité de tous en droits et en devoirs sans distinction de sexe, d'origine, de race, de religion ou de croyance, l'égalité de tous devant la justice et le droit de tout justiciable à la défense,... (Préambule)	...Proclaim:... – the equality of all in rights and in duties without distinction of sex, of origin, of race, of religion or of belief; – the equality of all before justice and the right of all justiciable [persons] to [a] defense;... (Preamble)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, le suffrage est universel, égal et secret. Il peut être direct ou indirect. Sont électeurs, dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, tous les Comoriens des deux sexes jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. (Art. 4)	Within the conditions determined by the law, suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It may be direct or indirect. All the Comorians of the two sexes enjoying their civil and political rights[,] are electors, within the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 4)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Le peuple comorien, affirme solennellement sa volonté de : puiser dans l'Islam, l'inspiration permanente des principes et règles qui régissent l'Union,... (Préambule)	The Comorian people solemnly affirm their will to: – draw from Islam, the religion of the state, the permanent inspiration of the principles and rules which govern the Union,... (Preamble)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	Le peuple comorien, affirme solennellement sa volonté de :... Marquer son attachement aux principes et droits fondamentaux tels qu'ils sont définis par la Charte des Nations Unies, celle de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, le Pacte de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies et la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, ainsi que les conventions internationales notamment celles relatives aux droits de l'enfant et de la femme... (Préambule)	The Comorian people solemnly affirm their will to: ... – emphasize [marquer] their commitment to the principles of the fundamental rights such as they are defined by the Charter of the United Nations, that of the Organization of African Unity, the Pact of the League of the Arab States, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of the United Nations and the African Charter on the Rights of Man and of Peoples, as well as the international conventions[,] notably those concerning the rights of the child and of the woman... (Preamble)
	... Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont dès leur publication une autorité supérieure à celle des lois de l'Union et des îles, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 10)	... The treaties or agreements regularly ratified or approved have on their publication an authority superior to that of the laws of the Union and of the Islands, under reserve, for each agreement or treaty, of its application by the other party. (Art. 10)
	...Il [Le Président] est le garant du respect des traités et accords internationaux... (Art. 12)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of respect for the international treaties and agreements... (Art. 12)

²³ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=208360 (last visited June 16, 2012). Note this version does not include Decree No. 09-066/PR of 23 May 2009, promulgating the Referendum Law of 17 May 2009.

²⁴ Jefri J. Ruchti, trans., Constitution of the Union of the Comoros 2001, as consolidated to May 23, 2009 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 1: “The official languages are Shikomor, [the] national language, [and] French and Arabic.”

Constitution of the Republic of the Congo 2002		
	French ²⁵	English ²⁶
Equality	... Adhérons aux valeurs universelles de paix, de liberté, d'égalité, de justice, de tolérance, de probité et aux vertus de dialogue, comme références cardinales de la nouvelle culture politique;... (Préambule)	... Adhere to the universal values of peace, of freedom, of equality, of justice, of tolerance, of probity and to the virtues of dialogue, as cardinal references of the new political culture;... (Preamble)
	... La femme a les mêmes droits que l'homme. La loi garantit et assure sa promotion et sa représentativité à toutes les fonctions politiques, électives et administratives. (Art. 8)	... The woman has the same rights as the man. The law guarantees and assures their promotion and their representativeness in all political, elective and administrative functions. (Art. 8)
Non-Discrimination	... Est interdite toute discrimination fondée sur l'origine, la situation sociale ou matérielle, l'appartenance raciale, ethnique ou départementale, le sexe, l'instruction, la langue, la religion, la philosophie ou le lieu de résidence, sous réserve des dispositions des articles 58 et 96... (Art. 8)	... Any discrimination founded on origin, social or material situation, racial, ethnic or departmental affiliation, gender [sexe], education [instruction], language, religion, philosophy or place of residence is prohibited, under reserve for the provisions of Articles 58 and 96... (Art. 8) ²⁷
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	... Est interdite toute discrimination fondée sur l'origine, la situation sociale ou matérielle, l'appartenance raciale, ethnique ou départementale, le sexe, l'instruction, la langue, la religion, la philosophie ou le lieu de résidence, sous réserve des dispositions des articles 58 et 96. La femme a les mêmes droits que l'homme. La loi garantit et assure sa promotion et sa représentativité à toutes les fonctions politiques, électives et administratives. (Art. 8)	... Any discrimination founded on origin, social or material situation, racial, ethnic or departmental affiliation, gender [sexe], education [instruction], language, religion, philosophy or place of residence is prohibited, under reserve for the provisions of Articles 58 and 96. The woman has the same rights as the man. The law guarantees and assures their promotion and their representativeness in all political, elective and administrative functions. (Art. 8)
Equal Before the Law	Tous les citoyens sont égaux devant la loi... (Art. 8)	All citizens are equal before the law... (Art. 8)
Marriage & Family Life	L'Etat a l'obligation d'assister la famille dans sa mission de gardienne de la morale et des valeurs compatibles avec l'ordre républicain. Les droits de la mère et de l'enfant sont garantis. (Art. 31)	The State has the obligation to assist the family in its mission as guardian of the morality and of the values compatible with the republican order. The rights of the mother and of the child are guaranteed. (Art. 31)
	Le mariage et la famille sont sous la protection de la loi. Tous les enfants, qu'ils soient nés dans le mariage ou hors mariage, ont, à l'égard de leurs parents, les mêmes droits et devoirs. Ils jouissent de la même protection aux termes de la loi. Les parents ont des obligations et des devoirs à l'égard de leurs enfants, qu'ils soient nés dans le mariage ou hors mariage. La loi fixe les conditions juridiques du mariage et de la famille. (Art. 32)	Marriage and family are under the protection of the law. All the children, who have been born within the marriage or outside the marriage, have, concerning their parents, the same rights and duties. They enjoy the same protection in terms of the law. Parents have obligations and duties concerning their children, whether they have been born within the marriage or outside the marriage. The law establishes the juridical conditions of the marriage and of the family. (Art. 32)
	Tout citoyen a des devoirs envers la famille, la société, l'Etat et les autres collectivités légalement reconnues. (Art. 43)	Every citizen has duties toward the family, the society, the State and the other collectivities legally recognized. (Art. 43)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	La République du Congo est un Etat souverain, indivisible, laïc, social et démocratique... (Art. 1)	The Republic of the Congo is a sovereign, indivisible, secular, social and democratic State... (Art. 1)
Status of International Law (including human)	... Déclarons partie intégrante de la présente Constitution les principes fondamentaux proclamés et garantis par : la Charte des Nations Unies du 24 octobre 1945 ;	... Declare [as an] integral part of this Constitution the fundamental principles proclaimed and guaranteed by: – the United Nations Charter of 24 October 1945

²⁵ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=193697 (last visited June 16, 2012).

²⁶ Maria del Carmen Gress, trans., Constitution of 20 January 2002 (Republic of the Congo) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 6: "The official language is French. The national vehicular [véhiculaires] languages are Lingala and Kituba."

²⁷ Note that Art. 58 governs the conditions of candidacy for President and Art. 96 governs candidacy to the legislative or senatorial elections.

rights law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 10 décembre 1948 ; - la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples du 26 juin 1981 ; - tous les textes internationaux pertinents dûment ratifiés relatifs aux droits humains ; - la Charte de l'Unité Nationale et la Charte des Droits et des Libertés adoptées par la Conférence Nationale Souveraine le 29 mai 1991...(Préambule) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948; - the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 26 June 1981 - all the pertinent international texts duly ratified relative to human rights; - the Charter of the National Unity and the Charter of the Rights and the Freedoms adopted by the Sovereign National Conference [on] 29 May 1991... (Preamble)
	... Le Président de la République est garant de la continuité de l'Etat, de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire et du respect des traités et des accords internationaux. (Art. 56)	...The President of the Republic is the guarantor of the continuity of the State, of the national independence, of the integrity of the territory and of the respect for the international treaties and agreements. (Art. 56)
	Les traités ou les accords, régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés, ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 184)	The treaties or the agreements, regularly ratified or approved, have, from their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws under the reserve, for each agreement or treaty, of its application by the other part. (Art. 184)
Human Rights Duties	Tout citoyen a le devoir de respecter ses semblables sans discrimination, d'entretenir avec eux des relations qui permettent de promouvoir et de renforcer la tolérance réciproque... (Art. 44)	Each citizen has the duty to respect their fellow men [semblables] without discrimination, [and] to maintain with them relations that permit [them] to promote and to reinforce reciprocal tolerance... (Art. 44)

Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 2006 [Third Republic], as amended to 2011		
	French ²⁸	English ²⁹
Equality	Tous les êtres humains naissent libres et égaux en dignité et en droits. Toutefois, la jouissance des droits politiques est reconnue aux seuls Congolais, sauf exceptions établies par la loi. (Art. 11)	All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and in rights. However, the enjoyment of political rights is recognized to Congolese only, save for the exceptions established by the law. (Art. 11)
Non-Discrimination	Les pouvoirs publics veillent à l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard de la femme et assurent la protection et la promotion de ses droits.... (Art. 14)	The public powers see to the elimination of any form of discrimination concerning women and assure the protection and the promotion of their rights... (Art. 14)
Rights of Women	Les pouvoirs publics veillent à l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard de la femme et assurent la protection et la promotion de ses droits. Ils prennent, dans tous les domaines, notamment dans les domaines civil, politique, économique, social et culturel, toutes les mesures appropriées pour assurer le total épanouissement et la pleine participation de la femme au développement de la nation. Ils prennent des mesures pour lutter contre toute forme de violences faites à la femme dans la vie publique et dans la vie privée. La femme a droit à une représentation équitable au sein des institutions nationales, provinciales et locales. L'Etat garantit la mise en oeuvre de la parité homme-femme dans lesdites institutions. La loi fixe les modalités d'application de ces droits. (Art. 14)	The public powers see to the elimination of any form of discrimination concerning women and assure the protection and the promotion of their rights. They take, in all the domains, notably in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural domains, all the measures appropriate to assure the total realization and full participation of women in the development of the Nation. They take measures to struggle against all forms of violence made against women in public and in private life. Women have the right to an equitable representation within the national, provincial and local institutions. The State guarantees the implementation of man-woman parity in these said institutions. The law establishes the modalities of application of these rights. (Art. 14)
Public Authorities, Institutions & Services	Tous les Congolais ont le droit de jouir des richesses nationales. L'Etat a le devoir de les redistribuer équitablement et de garantir le droit au développement. (Art. 58)	All Congolese have the right to enjoy the national wealth. The State has the duty to redistribute it equitably and to guarantee the right to development. (Art. 58)
	... La femme a droit à une représentation équitable au sein des institutions nationales, provinciales et locales. L'Etat garantit la mise en oeuvre de la parité homme-femme dans lesdites institutions... (Art. 14)	...Women have the right to an equitable representation within the national, provincial and local institutions. The State guarantees the implementation of man-woman parity in these said institutions... (Art. 14)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	...La loi fixe les conditions d'organisation des élections et du référendum. Le suffrage est universel, égal et secret. Il est direct ou indirect. Sans préjudice des dispositions des articles 72, 102 et 106 de la présente Constitution, sont électeurs et éligibles, dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, tous les Congolais de deux sexes, âgés de dix-huit ans révolus et jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. (Art. 5)	...The law establishes the conditions of organization of the elections and of the referendum. Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It is direct or indirect. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 72, 102 and 106 of this Constitution, all Congolese of both sexes, of eighteen years of age [at least], and enjoying their civil and political rights are electors and eligible, under the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 5) ³⁰
	... La femme a droit à une représentation équitable au sein des institutions nationales, provinciales et locales. L'Etat garantit la mise en oeuvre de la parité homme-femme dans lesdites institutions... (Art. 14)	...Women have the right to an equitable representation within the national, provincial and local institutions. The State guarantees the implementation of man-woman parity in these said institutions... (Art. 14)
Education	...Toute personne a accès aux établissements d'enseignement national, sans discrimination de lieu d'origine, de race, de religion, de sexe, d'opinions politiques ou philosophiques, de son état physique, mental ou sensoriel, selon ses	...All persons have access to establishments of national education, without discrimination of place of origin, of race, of religion, of sex, of political or philosophical opinions, of their physical, mental or sensorial state in accordance with

²⁸ Available at: <http://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/Droit%20Public/Constitution.2011.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

²⁹ Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2006, as consolidated to Law No. 11/002 (20 January 2011 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 1: "Its official language is French."

³⁰ Art. 72 concerns conditions for candidacy for election as President of the Republic; Art. 102 concerns candidacy for the legislative elections; Art. 106 concerns candidacy for membership in the Senate.

	capacités... (Art. 45)	their capacities... (Art. 45)
Employment	...L'Etat garantit le droit au travail, la protection contre le chômage et une rémunération équitable et satisfaisante assurant au travailleur ainsi qu'à sa famille une existence conforme à la dignité humaine, complétée par tous les autres moyens de protection sociale, notamment, la pension de retraite et la rente viagère. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de ses origines, de son sexe, de ses opinions, de ses croyances ou de ses conditions socio-économiques... (Art. 36)	...The State guarantees the right to work, protection against unemployment and an equitable and satisfactory remuneration, assuring the worker as well as his family of an existence in accordance with human dignity, together with all the other means of social protection, notably retirement pension[s] and life annuities. No one may be discriminated against [leser] in their work because of their origin, their sex, their opinions, their beliefs or their socio-economic condition... (Art. 36)
Equal Before the Law	Tous les Congolais sont égaux devant la loi et ont droit à une égale protection des lois. (Art. 12)	All Congolese are equal before the law and have the right to equal protection of the laws. (Art. 12)
Marriage & Family Life	Tout individu a le droit de se marier avec la personne de son choix, de sexe opposé, et de fonder une famille. La famille, cellule de base de la communauté humaine, est organisée de manière à assurer son unité, sa stabilité et sa protection. Elle est placée sous la protection des pouvoirs publics. Les soins et l'éducation à donner aux enfants constituent, pour les parents, un droit naturel et un devoir qu'ils exercent sous la surveillance et avec l'aide des pouvoirs publics. Les enfants ont le devoir d'assister leurs parents. La loi fixe les règles sur le mariage et l'organisation de la famille. (Art. 40)	Each individual has the right to marry with the person of their choice, of the opposite sex, and to establish a family. The family, the basic unit of the human community, is organized in a manner to assure its unity, its stability and its protection. It is placed under the protection of the public powers. The care and the education to be given to the children constitute, for the parents, a natural right and a duty which they exercise under the surveillance [and] with the aid of the public powers. The children have the duty to assist their parents. The law establishes the rules concerning marriage and the organization of the family. (Art. 40)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	...Les Cours et Tribunaux, civils et militaires, appliquent les traités internationaux dûment ratifiés, les lois, les actes réglementaires pour autant qu'ils soient conformes aux lois ainsi que la coutume pour autant que celle-ci ne soit pas contraire à l'ordre public ou aux bonnes moeurs... (Art. 153 para. 2)	...The civil and military Courts and Tribunals apply the duly ratified international treaties, the laws, [and] the regulatory acts, provided that they are in conformity with the laws as well as customary [law] unless the latter is contrary to the public order or to morality... (Art. 153 para. 2)
	L'autorité coutumière est reconnue. Elle est dévolue conformément à la coutume locale, pour autant que celle-ci ne soit pas contraire à la Constitution, à la loi, à l'ordre public et aux bonnes moeurs. Tout Chef coutumier désireux d'exercer un mandat public électif doit se soumettre à l'élection, sauf application des dispositions de l'article 197 alinéa 3 de la présente Constitution. L'autorité coutumière a le devoir de promouvoir l'unité et la cohésion nationales. Une loi fixe le statut des chefs coutumiers. (Art. 207)	The customary authority is recognized. It is devolved conforming to local custom, provided that it is not contrary to the Constitution, to the law, to public order and to good morals. Each customary chief [who] desires to exercise a public elective mandate must submit himself to election, except in application of the provisions of Article 197, paragraph 3 of this Constitution. The customary authority has the duty to promote national unity and cohesion. A law establishes the status of the customary chiefs. (Art. 207)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...Réaffirmant notre adhésion et notre attachement à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme, à la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, aux Conventions des Nations Unies sur les Droits de l'Enfant et sur les Droits de la Femme, particulièrement à l'objectif de la parité de représentation homme-femme au sein des institutions du pays ainsi qu'aux instruments internationaux relatifs à la protection et à la promotion des droits humains; ... (Préambule)	...Reaffirming our adherence and our attachment to the Conventions of the United Nations on the Rights of the Child and on the Rights of Women, particularly to the objective of the parity of man-woman representation within the institutions of the country as well as to the international instruments concerning the protection and promotion of human rights;... (Preamble)
	...Les pouvoirs publics ont le devoir de promouvoir et d'assurer, par l'enseignement, l'éducation et la diffusion, le respect des droits de l'homme, des libertés fondamentales et des devoirs du citoyen énoncés dans la présente Constitution. Les pouvoirs publics ont le devoir d'assurer la diffusion et l'enseignement de la Constitution, de la Déclaration universelle des droits de	...The public authorities have the duty to promote and to assure, through teaching, education and diffusion, the respect of the rights of man, of the fundamental freedoms and of the duties of the citizens provided by this Constitution. The public powers have the duty to assure the diffusion and the teaching of the

	P'homme, de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, ainsi que de toutes les conventions régionales et internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme et au droit international humanitaire dûment ratifiées... (Art. 45)	Constitution, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples, as well as all the duly ratified regional and international conventions concerning the rights of man and to international humanitarian law... (Art. 45)
	...Il [Le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, de la souveraineté nationale et du respect des traités et accords internationaux. (Art. 69)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, of the national sovereignty and of respect for the international treaties and agreements. (Art. 69)
	...Les Cours et Tribunaux, civils et militaires, appliquent les traités internationaux dûment ratifiés, les lois, les actes réglementaires pour autant qu'ils soient conformes aux lois ainsi que la coutume pour autant que celle-ci ne soit pas contraire à l'ordre public ou aux bonnes moeurs... (Art. 153 para. 2)	...The civil and military Courts and Tribunals apply the duly ratified international treaties, the laws, [and] the regulatory acts, provided that they are in conformity with the laws as well as customary [law] unless the latter is contrary to the public order or to morality... (Art. 153 para. 2)
	Les traités et accords internationaux régulièrement conclus ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve pour chaque traité ou accord, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 215)	The international treaties and agreements, regularly concluded, have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, under reserve for each treaty and agreement, of its the application by the other party. (Art. 215)
General Human Rights Guarantees	L'Etat a l'obligation d'intégrer les droits de la personne humaine dans tous les programmes de formation des forces armées, de la police et des services de sécurité... (Art. 45)	The State has the obligation to integrate the rights of the human person into all the training programs of the armed forces, of the police and of the security services... (Art. 45)
	Le respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales consacrés dans la Constitution s'impose aux pouvoirs publics et à toute personne. (Art. 60)	The respect of the rights of man and of the fundamental freedoms consecrated in the Constitution is imposed on the public powers and on every person. (Art. 60)
Human Rights Duties	Tout Congolais a le devoir de respecter et de traiter ses concitoyens sans discrimination aucune et d'entretenir avec eux des relations qui permettent de sauvegarder, de promouvoir et de renforcer l'unité nationale, le respect et la tolérance réciproques. Il a, en outre, le devoir de préserver et de renforcer la solidarité nationale, singulièrement lorsque celle-ci est menacée. (Art. 66)	All Congolese have the duty to respect and to treat their fellow citizens without any discrimination and to maintain relations with them that permit the safeguarding, the promotion, and the strengthening of the national unity, and of reciprocal respect and tolerance. They have, in addition, the duty to preserve and to reinforce the national solidarity, singularly when it is threatened. (Art. 66)

Constitution of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire 2000, as amended to 2004		
	French ³¹	English ³²
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	...L'Etat assure à tous les citoyens l'égal accès à la santé, à l'éducation, à la culture, à l'information, à la formation professionnelle et à l'emploi... (Art. 7)	...The State assures to all citizens equal access to health, to education, to culture, to information, to professional formation and to employment... (Art. 7)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Le suffrage est universel, libre, égal et secret. Sont électeurs dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, tous les nationaux ivoiriens des deux sexes âgés d'au moins dix-huit ans et jouissant de leurs droits civiques et politiques. (Art. 33)	Suffrage is universal, free, equal and secret. All Ivorian nationals of both sexes eighteen years old at least and possessing their civil and political rights, are electors within the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 33)
Education	...L'Etat assure à tous les citoyens l'égal accès à la santé, à l'éducation, à la culture, à l'information, à la formation professionnelle et à l'emploi... (Art. 7)	...The State assures to all citizens equal access to health, to education, to culture, to information, to professional formation and to employment... (Art. 7)
Employment	...L'Etat assure à tous les citoyens l'égal accès à la santé, à l'éducation, à la culture, à l'information, à la formation professionnelle et à l'emploi... (Art. 7)	...The State assures to all citizens equal access to health, to education, to culture, to information, to professional formation and to employment... (Art. 7)
	Toute personne a le droit de choisir librement sa profession ou son emploi. L'accès aux emplois publics ou privés est égal pour tous. Est prohibée toute discrimination dans l'accès ou l'exercice des emplois, fondée sur le sexe, les opinions politiques, religieuses ou philosophiques. (Art. 17)	Any person has the right to freely chose his profession or his employment. Access to public or private employment is equal for all. Any discrimination in the access to or exercise of employment, based on sex, [or on] political, religious or philosophical opinions, is prohibited. (Art. 17)
Equal Before the Law	...Tous les êtres humains naissent libres et égaux devant la loi... (Art. 2)	...All human beings are born free and equal before the law... (Art. 2)
	...Elle assure à tous l'égalité devant la loi, sans distinction d'origine, de race, d'ethnie, de sexe et de religion... (Art. 30)	...The Republic assures to all equality before the law without distinction as to origin, race, sex or religion... (Art. 30)
Marriage & Family Life	La famille constitue la cellule de base de la société. L'Etat assure sa protection. (Art. 5)	The family constitutes the basic unit [cellule] of the society. The State assures its protection. (Art. 5)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	La République de Côte d'Ivoire est une et indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale... (Art. 30)	The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is one and indivisible, secular, democratic and social... (Art. 30)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...Proclame son adhésion aux droits et libertés tels que définis dans la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948 et dans la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981 ;... (Préambule)	...Proclaims its adherence to the rights and freedoms as defined in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948 and in the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 1981;... (Preamble)
	...Il [Le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, du respect des engagements internationaux. (Art. 34)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of the national independence, of the territorial integrity, of the respect of international commitments. (Art. 34)
	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque traité ou accord, de son application par l'autre partie.	The Treaties or Agreements regularly ratified have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, provided, for each Treaty or Agreement, that it is applied by the other party. (Art. 87)

³¹ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=182203 (last visited June 16, 2012). Note that the 2004 amendments to Arts. 35 and 55 are not contained in this version but are immaterial to the gender equality provisions.

³² Available at: http://abidjan.usembassy.gov/ivoirian_constitution2.html (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 29: "The official language is French."

The Constitution of the Republic of Djibouti 1992, as amended to 2010

	French³³	English³⁴
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Tous les nationaux djiboutiens majeurs des deux sexes jouissant de leurs droits civiques et politiques sont électeurs dans les conditions déterminées par la loi. (Art. 5)	All Djiboutian nationals of both sexes who have reached their majority and enjoy civil and political rights shall be eligible to vote under the conditions determined by law. (Art. 5)
	Les partis politiques [<i>and/or groupings of political parties</i>] concourent à l'expression du suffrage...Il leur est interdit de s'identifier à une race à une ethnie à un sexe à une religion à une secte à une langue ou à une région... (Art. 6)	Political parties and/or groupings of political parties shall contribute to the exercise of suffrage...They shall be prohibited from identifying themselves with a particular race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language or region... (Art. 6)
Citizenship & Nationality	La République de Djibouti est composée de l'ensemble des personnes qu'elle reconnaît comme membres et qui en acceptent les devoirs sans distinction de langue, de race, de sexe, ou de religion... (Art. 3)	The Republic of Djibouti shall comprise all persons whom it recognizes as members and who accept its duties, without distinction of language, race, sex or religion... (Art. 3)
Equal Before the Law	...L'État de Djibouti est une République démocratique souveraine une et indivisible. Il assure à tous l'égalité devant la loi sans distinction de langue d'origine de race de sexe ou de religion. Il respecte toutes les croyances... (Art. 1)	...The State of Djibouti shall be a democratic sovereign Republic, one and indivisible. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction as to language, origin, race, sex or religion. It shall respect all beliefs... (Art. 1)
	La personne humaine est sacrée. L'État a l'obligation de la respecter et de la protéger. Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Tout individu a droit à la vie, à la liberté, à la sécurité et à l'intégrité de sa personne... (Art. 10)	The person is sacred. The State shall have the obligation to respect and protect it. All human beings shall be equal before the law. Every individual shall have the right to life, liberty, security and the integrity of his person... (Art. 10)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	L'Islam est la religion de l'Etat... (Art. 1)	Islam shall be the religion of the State... (Art. 1)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	Le Peuple Djiboutien proclame solennellement son attachement aux principes de la Démocratie et des Droits de l'Homme tels qu'ils sont définis par la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme et par la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, dont les dispositions font partie intégrante de la présente Constitution. (Préambule)	The Djiboutian people solemnly proclaim their attachment to the principles of Democracy and Human Rights as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights whose provisions shall be an integral part of this Constitution. (Preamble)

³³ Available at: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=7637> (last visited April 2, 2012). Note that this is the 1992 version but the addition of text in square brackets reflects the Constitutions as amended to 2010.

³⁴ See Jefri J. Ruchti, trans., Constitution of the Republic of Djibouti, 15 September 1992, as consolidated to Constitutional Law No. 92/AN/10/6th of 21 April 2010 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated Library 2011).

Fundamental Law of Equatorial Guinea 1982 [Fundamental Law of Akinobe], as amended and restated, 26 February 2012		
	Spanish ³⁵	English ³⁶
Equality	Los fundamentos de la sociedad ecuatoguineana son: ... c) El reconocimiento del derecho de igualdad entre el hombre y la mujer. (Art. 5)	The fundamentals of the Equatoguinean society are: ...c) The recognition of the right of equality between the man and the woman; (Art. 5)
	1. Todo ciudadano goza de los siguientes derechos y libertades: ...c) A la igualdad ante la ley. La mujer, cualquiera que sea su estado civil, tiene iguales derechos y oportunidades que el hombre en todos los órdenes de la vida pública, privada y familiar, en lo civil, político, económico, social y cultural. (Art. 13)	1. Every citizen enjoys the following rights and freedoms: ... c) To equality before the law. The woman, whatever her civil status may be, has equal rights and opportunities as the man in all the orders of public, private, and family life, [and] in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural [life]. (Art. 13)
Non-Discrimination	1. Cualquier acto de parcialidad o de discriminación debidamente constatado por motivos tribales, étnicos, sexo, religiosos, sociales, políticos u otros análogos es punible o castigado por la ley. (Art. 15)	1. Any act of bias [parcialidad] or of discrimination duly substantiated for tribal, ethnic, sexual, religious, social, political or other analogous motives, is punishable or castigated by the Law. (Art. 15)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	1. Guinea Ecuatorial es un Estado soberano, independiente, republicano, social y democrático, en el que los valores supremos son la unidad, la paz, la justicia, la libertad y la igualdad. (Art. 1)	1. Equatorial Guinea is a sovereign, independent, republican, social and democratic State, in which the supreme values are unity, peace, justice, liberty and equality. (Art. 1)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	2. Los partidos políticos de Guinea Ecuatorial no podrán tener idéntica denominación como aquellos que preexistieron al 12 de Octubre de 1968, y deberán tener carácter y ámbito nacional, por lo que no podrán tener por base la tribu, etnia, región, distrito, municipio, provincia, sexo, religión, condición social ni profesional u oficio. Una ley regulará su creación y funcionamiento. (Art. 9)	2. The political parties of Equatorial Guinea may not have identical denomination to those that pre-existed 12th October 1968, and they must have national character and scope, by which [they] may not be based on tribe, ethnicity, region, district, municipality, province, sex, religion, social condition, or profession or office. A law shall regulate their creation and functioning. (Art. 9)
	1. Todo ciudadano goza de los siguientes derechos y libertades: ...c) A la igualdad ante la ley. La mujer, cualquiera que sea su estado civil, tiene iguales derechos y oportunidades que el hombre en todos los órdenes de la vida pública, privada y familiar, en lo civil, político, económico, social y cultural. (Art. 13)	1. Every citizen enjoys the following rights and freedoms: ... c) To equality before the law. The woman, whatever her civil status may be, has equal rights and opportunities as the man in all the orders of public, private, and family life, [and] in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural [life]. (Art. 13)
	2. Sobre la base del principio de la igualdad de la mujer ante la ley, los poderes públicos adoptarán iniciativas legales y mecanismos para favorecer la adecuada representación y participación de la Mujer en el desempeño de los cargos y demás funciones en todas las Instituciones del Estado. (Art. 13)	2. Concerning the basis of the principle of equality of the woman before the law, the public powers shall adopt legal initiatives and mechanisms to favor the adequate representation and participation of the woman in the provision of the offices [cargos] and other functions in all the institutions of the State. (Art. 13)
Employment	1. El trabajo es un derecho y un deber social. El Estado reconoce su función constructiva para el mejoramiento del bienestar y el desarrollo de la riqueza nacional. El Estado promueve las condiciones económicas y sociales para hacer desaparecer la pobreza, la miseria, y asegura con igualdad a los ciudadanos de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial las posibilidades de una ocupación útil que les permita no estar acosados por la necesidad. (Art. 26)	1. Work is a right and a social duty. The State recognizes its constructive function for the betterment of the well-being and the development of the national wealth. The State promotes the economic and social conditions to eliminate poverty, misery and to assure with equality to all the citizens of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea the possibilities of a useful occupation which permits them to not be threatened [acosados] by necessity. (Art. 26)
Equal Before the Law	1. Todo ciudadano goza de los siguientes derechos y libertades: ...c) A la igualdad ante la ley. La mujer, cualquiera que sea su estado civil, tiene iguales derechos y oportunidades que el hombre en todos los órdenes de la vida pública, privada y familiar, en lo civil, político, económico, social y cultural. (Art. 13)	1. Every citizen enjoys the following rights and freedoms: ... c) To equality before the law. The woman, whatever her civil status may be, has equal rights and opportunities as the man in all the orders of public, private, and family life, [and] in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural [life]. (Art. 13)

³⁵ Available at: <http://www.guineacuatorialpress.com/imgdb/2012/LEYFUNDAMENTALREFORMADA.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

³⁶ Fundamental Law of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea 1982, as amended and promulgated 26 February 2012 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2012). According to Art. 4: "1. The official languages of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea are Spanish, French and those that the Law determines..."

Marriage & Family Life	...Deseosos de mantener el auténtico espíritu africano de la tradición positiva de la organización familiar y comunal adaptándolo a nuevas estructuras sociales y judiciales acordes a la vida moderna; Conscientes de que el sentido de la autoridad carismática de la familia tradicional es la base de la organización de la sociedad ecuatoguineana;... (Preámbulo)	...Desirous to maintain the authentic African spirit of the positive tradition of the family and communal organization[,] adapting it to new social and juridical structures in accordance with modern life; Conscious that the charismatic authority of the traditional family is the basis of organization of Equatoguinean society;... (Preamble)
	Los fundamentos de la sociedad ecuatoguineana son: ... b) La protección de la familia, célula básica de la sociedad ecuatoguineana. (Art. 5)	The fundamentals of the Equatoguinean society are: ... b) The protection of the family, the basic unit of the Equatoguinean society; (Art. 5)
	1. Todo ciudadano goza de los siguientes derechos y libertades: ...c) A la igualdad ante la ley. La mujer, cualquiera que sea su estado civil, tiene iguales derechos y oportunidades que el hombre en todos los órdenes de la vida pública, privada y familiar, en lo civil, político, económico, social y cultural. (Art. 13)	1. Every citizen enjoys the following rights and freedoms: ... c) To equality before the law. The woman, whatever her civil status may be, has equal rights and opportunities as the man in all the orders of public, private, and family life, [and] in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural [life]. (Art. 13)
	1. El Estado protege la familia como célula fundamental de la sociedad, le asegura las condiciones morales, culturales y económicas que favorecen la realización de sus objetivos. 2. Protege igualmente toda clase de matrimonio celebrado conforme a derecho, así como la maternidad y el deber familiar. (Art. 22)	1. The State protects the family as the fundamental unit of the society, assures [to] it the moral, cultural, and economic conditions favorable to the realization of its objectives. 2. It protects equally all classes of matrimony celebrated in accordance to law, as well as maternity and familial assets. (Art. 22)
	El Estado propugna la paternidad responsable y la educación apropiada para la promoción de la familia. (Art. 25)	The State supports responsible paternity and the education appropriate for the promotion of the family. (Art. 25)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...Apoyados firmemente en los principios de la justicia social reafirmados solemnemente en los derechos y libertades del hombre definidos por la Declaración Universal de Derechos del Hombre del 10 de octubre de 1.948;... (Preámbulo)	...Firmly supported by the principles of social justice solemnly reaffirmed in the rights and freedoms of man defined by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of the 10th of October of 1948; The African Charter of Rights of Man and of Peoples of 26th June of 1981;... (Preamble)
	El Estado ecuatoguineano acata los principios del Derecho Internacional y reafirma su adhesión a los derechos y obligaciones que emanan de las Organizaciones y Organismos Internacionales a los que se ha adherido. (Art. 8)	The Equatoguinean State respects the principles of International Law and reaffirms its adherence to the rights and obligations that emanate from the International Organizations and Organs to which it has adhered. (Art. 8)
General Human Rights Guarantees	Los fundamentos de la sociedad ecuatoguineana son: a) El respeto a la persona humana, a su dignidad y libertad, y demás derechos fundamentales. (Art. 5)	The fundamentals of the Equatoguinean society are: a) The respect for the human person, for his dignity and freedom, and other fundamental rights. (Art. 5)
	La enumeración de los derechos fundamentales reconocidos en este capítulo no excluye los demás que la Ley Fundamental garantiza, ni otros de naturaleza análoga y que se derivan de la dignidad del hombre, del principio de soberanía del pueblo o del estado social y democrático de derecho y de la forma republicana del Estado. (Art. 14)	The enumeration of the fundamental rights recognized in this Title [capítulo] do not exclude the others that the Fundamental Law guarantees, or others of analogous nature and that are derived from the dignity of man, from the principle of sovereignty of the people or from the social and democratic state of law, and [from] the republican form of the State. (Art. 14)

Constitution of Eritrea 1997	
	English³⁷
Non-Discrimination	2. No person may be discriminated against on account of race, ethnic origin, language, colour, gender, religion, disability, age, political view, or social or economic status or any other improper factors. (Art. 14)
	Without consideration to the wording of any provision in this Constitution with reference to gender, all of its articles shall apply equally to both genders. (Art. 5)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	...Realising that in order to build an advanced country, it is necessary that the unity, equality, love for truth and justice, self-reliance, and hard work, which we nurtured during our revolutionary struggle for independence and which helped us to triumph, must become the core of our national values;... (Preamble)
	...Noting the fact that the Eritrean women's heroic participation in the Struggle for independence, human rights and solidarity, based on equality and mutual respect, generated by such struggle will serve as an unshakable foundation for our commitment to create a society in which women and men shall interact on the bases of mutual respect, solidarity and equality;... (Preamble)
	2. Any act that violates the human rights of women or limits or otherwise thwarts their role and participation is prohibited. (Art. 7)
	2. All administrative institutions shall be free from corruption, discrimination and delay in the delivery of efficient and equitable public services. (Art. 11)
	3. The National Assembly shall enact laws that can assist in eliminating inequalities existing in the Eritrean society. (Art. 14)
	1. Every citizen shall have the right of equal access to publicly funded social services... (Art. 21)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	4. Pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution and laws enacted pursuant thereto, all Eritreans, without distinction, are guaranteed equal opportunity to participate in any position of leadership in the country. (Art. 7)
Citizenship & Nationality	1. Any person born of an Eritrean father or mother is an Eritrean by birth. (Art. 3)
Education	1. Every citizen shall have the right of equal access to publicly funded social services. The State shall endeavor, within the limit of its resources, to make available to all citizens health, education, cultural and other social services. (Art. 21)
Equal Before the Law	3. Judges shall be free from corruption or discrimination and, in rendering their judgment, they shall make no distinction among persons. (Art. 10)
	1. All persons are equal under the law. (Art. 14)
Marriage & Family Life	2. The State shall encourage values of community solidarity and love and respect of the family. (Art. 9)
	1. The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to the protection and special care of the State and society. 2. Men and women of full legal age shall have the right, upon their consent, to marry and to found a family freely, without any discrimination and they shall have equal rights and duties as to all family affairs. 3. Parents have the right and duty to bring up their children with due care and affection; and, in turn, children have the right and the duty to respect their parents and to sustain them in their old age. (Art. 22)
Limitations and/or Derogations	1. The fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under this Constitution may be limited only in so far as is in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, health or morals, for the prevention of public disorder or crime or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. 2. Any law providing for the limitation of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed in this Constitution must: a. be consistent with the principles of democracy and justice; b. be of general application and not negate the essential content of the right or freedom in question; c. specify the ascertainable extent of such limitations and identify the article or articles hereof on which authority to enact such limitation is claimed to rest. 3. The provisions of Sub-Article 1 of this Article shall not be used to limit the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under Articles 14(1) and (2); 15; 16; 17 (2), (5), (7) and (8); and 19 (1) of this Constitution. (Art. 26)
General Human	...Convinced that the establishment of a democratic order, through the participation of and in response to the needs and interests of citizens, which guarantees the

³⁷ Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3dd8aa904.html> (last visited June 16, 2012).

Rights Guarantees	recognition and protection of the rights of citizens, human dignity, equality, balanced development and the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of citizens, is the foundation of economic growth, social harmony and progress... (Preamble)
	The National Assembly or any subordinate legislative authority shall not make any law, and the Executive and the agencies of government shall not take any action that abolishes or abridges the fundamental rights and freedoms conferred by this Constitution, unless so authorised by this Constitution. Any law or action in violation thereof shall be null and void... (Art. 28)
	The rights enumerated in this Chapter shall not preclude other rights which ensue from the spirit of this Constitution and the principles of a society based on social justice, democracy and the rule of law... (Art. 29)
Human Rights Duties	All citizens shall have the duty to...6. respect the rights of others... (Art. 25)

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 1995		
	Amharic ³⁸	English ³⁹
Equality	<p>መግቢያ እኛ የኢትዮጵያ ብሔሮች፣ ብሔረሰቦች፣ ሕዝቦች፣ በሀገራችን ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ዘላቂ ሰላም፣ ዋስትና ያለው ዲሞክራሲ እንዲሰፍን፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ እድገታችን እንዲፋጠን፣ የራሳችንን ዕድል በራሳችን የመወሰን መብታችንን ተጠቅመን፣ በነጻ ፍላጎታችን፣ በሕግ የበላይነት እና በራሳችን ፈቃድ ላይ የተመሰረተ አንድ የፖለቲካ ማኅበረሰብ በጋራ ለመገንባት ቆርጠን በመነሳት፣ ይህን ዓላማ ከግብ ለማድረስ፣ የግለሰብና የብሔር/ብሔረሰብ መሰረታዊ መብቶች መከበራቸው፣ የጾታ እኩልነት መረጋገጡ፣ ባሕሎችና ሃይማኖቶች ካለአንዳች ልዩነት እንዲራመዱ የማድረግ አስፈላጊነት ጽኑ እምነታችንን በመሆኑ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ሀገራችን የየራሳችን አኩሪ ባሕል ያለን፣ የየራሳችን መልካም ምድር አሰፋፈር የነበረንና ያለን፣ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች በተለያዩ መስኮችና የግንኙነት ደረጃዎች ተሳስረን አብረን የኖርንባትና የምንኖርባት ሀገር በመሆን፣ ያፈራነው የጋራ ጥቅምና አመለካከት አለን ብለን ስለምናምን፣ መጪው የጋራ ዕድላችን መመስረት ያለበት ከታሪካችን የወረሰነውን የተዛባ ግንኙነት በማረምና የጋራ ጥቅማችንን በማሳደግ ላይ መሆኑን በመቀበል፣ ጥቅማችንን፣ መብታችንንና ነጻነታችንን በጋራ እና በተደጋጋፊነት ለማሳደግ አንድ የኢኮኖሚ ማኅበረሰብ የመገንባቱን አስፈላጊነት በማመን፣ በትግላችንና በክፈልነው መስዋዕትነት የተገኘውን ዲሞክራሲና ሰላም ዘላቂነቱን ለማረጋገጥ፣ ይህ ሕገ መንግሥት ከዚህ በላይ ለገለጽናቸው ዓላማዎችና እምነቶች ማሰሪያ እንዲሆን እንዲወክሉን መርጠን በላከናቸው ተወካዮቻችን አማካይነት በሕገ መንግሥት ጉባኤ ዛሬ ኅዳር 29 ቀን 1987 አጽድቀንዋል።</p>	<p>...Firmly convinced that the fulfillment of this objective requires full respect of individual and people's fundamental freedoms and rights, to live together on the basis of equality and without any sexual, religious or cultural discrimination;... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት 1. ሴቶች ይህ ሕገ መንግሥት በአረጋገጣቸው መብቶችና ጥበቃዎች በመጠቀም ረገድ ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል መብት አላቸው።</p>	<p>1. Women shall , in the enjoyment of rights and protections provided for by this Constitution, have equal right with men. (Art. 35)</p>
Non-discrimination	<p>መግቢያ እኛ የኢትዮጵያ ብሔሮች፣ ብሔረሰቦች፣ ሕዝቦች፣ በሀገራችን ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ዘላቂ ሰላም፣ ዋስትና ያለው ዲሞክራሲ እንዲሰፍን፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ እድገታችን እንዲፋጠን፣ የራሳችንን ዕድል በራሳችን የመወሰን መብታችንን ተጠቅመን፣ በነጻ ፍላጎታችን፣ በሕግ የበላይነት እና በራሳችን ፈቃድ ላይ የተመሰረተ አንድ የፖለቲካ ማኅበረሰብ በጋራ ለመገንባት ቆርጠን በመነሳት፣ ይህን ዓላማ ከግብ ለማድረስ፣ የግለሰብና የብሔር/ብሔረሰብ መሰረታዊ መብቶች መከበራቸው፣ የጾታ እኩልነት መረጋገጡ፣ ባሕሎችና ሃይማኖቶች ካለአንዳች ልዩነት እንዲራመዱ የማድረግ አስፈላጊነት ጽኑ እምነታችንን በመሆኑ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ሀገራችን የየራሳችን አኩሪ ባሕል ያለን፣ የየራሳችን መልካም ምድር አሰፋፈር የነበረንና ያለን፣ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች በተለያዩ መስኮችና የግንኙነት ደረጃዎች ተሳስረን አብረን የኖርንባትና የምንኖርባት ሀገር በመሆን፣ ያፈራነው የጋራ ጥቅምና አመለካከት አለን ብለን ስለምናምን፣ መጪው የጋራ ዕድላችን መመስረት ያለበት ከታሪካችን የወረሰነውን የተዛባ ግንኙነት በማረምና የጋራ ጥቅማችንን በማሳደግ ላይ መሆኑን በመቀበል፣ ጥቅማችንን፣ መብታችንንና ነጻነታችንን በጋራ እና በተደጋጋፊነት ለማሳደግ አንድ የኢኮኖሚ ማኅበረሰብ የመገንባቱን አስፈላጊነት በማመን፣ በትግላችንና በክፈልነው መስዋዕትነት የተገኘውን ዲሞክራሲና ሰላም ዘላቂነቱን ለማረጋገጥ፣ ይህ ሕገ መንግሥት ከዚህ በላይ ለገለጽናቸው ዓላማዎችና እምነቶች ማሰሪያ እንዲሆን እንዲወክሉን መርጠን በላከናቸው ተወካዮቻችን አማካይነት በሕገ መንግሥት ጉባኤ ዛሬ ኅዳር 29 ቀን 1987 አጽድቀንዋል።</p>	<p>...Firmly convinced that the fulfillment of this objective requires full respect of individual and people's fundamental freedoms and rights, to live together on the basis of equality and without any sexual, religious or cultural discrimination;... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 7: የጾታ አገላለጽ በዚህ ሕገ መንግሥት ውስጥ በወንድ ጾታ የተደነገገው የሴትንም ጾታ ያካትታል።</p>	<p>Provisions of this Constitution set out in the masculine gender shall also apply to the feminine gender. (Art. 7)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት 3. ሴቶች በብታችነትና በልዩነት በመታየታቸው የደረሰባቸውን የታሪክ ቅርስ ከግምት ውስጥ</p>	<p>3. The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia</p>

³⁸ Available at: http://www.hofethiopia.gov.et/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=13311&folderId=94921&name=DLFE-203.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012).
³⁹ Available at: http://www.hofethiopia.gov.et/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=13311&folderId=94921&name=DLFE-322.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 106: “The Amharic version of this Constitution shall have final legal authority.”

	<p>በማስገባት ይህ ቅርስ እንዲታረምላቸው በተጨማሪ የድጋፍ እርምጃዎች ተጠቃሚ የመሆን መብት አላቸው። በዚህ በኩል የሚወሰዱት እርምጃዎች ዓላማ በፖለቲካዊ፣ በማኅበራዊና በኢኮኖሚያዊ መስኮች እንዲሁም በመንግሥት እና በግል ተቋሞች ውስጥ ሴቶች ከወንዶች ጋር በእኩልነት ተወዳዳሪና ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑ ለማድረግ እንዲቻል ልዩ ትኩረት ለመስጠት ነው።</p>	<p>taken into account, women, in order to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them to compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions. (Art. 35)</p>
<p>Rights of Women</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ሴቶች ይህ ሕገ መንግሥት በአረጋገጣቸው መብቶችና ጥበቃዎች በመጠቀም ረገድ ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል መብት አላቸው። ሴቶች በዚህ ሕገ መንግሥት በተደነገገው መሰረት በጋብቻ ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል መብት አላቸው። ሴቶች በባህሪያትና በልዩነት በመታየታቸው የደረሰባቸውን የታሪክ ቅርስ ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት ይህ ቅርስ እንዲታረምላቸው በተጨማሪ የድጋፍ እርምጃዎች ተጠቃሚ የመሆን መብት አላቸው። በዚህ በኩል የሚወሰዱት እርምጃዎች ዓላማ በፖለቲካዊ፣ በማኅበራዊና በኢኮኖሚያዊ መስኮች እንዲሁም በመንግሥት እና በግል ተቋሞች ውስጥ ሴቶች ከወንዶች ጋር በእኩልነት ተወዳዳሪና ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑ ለማድረግ እንዲቻል ልዩ ትኩረት ለመስጠት ነው። ሴቶች ከጎጂ ባሕል ተጽዕኖ የመላቀቅ መብታቸውን መንግሥት ማስከበር አለበት። ሴቶችን የሚጨቁኑ ወይም በአካላቸው ወይም በአዕምሮአቸው ላይ ጉዳት የሚያስከትሉ ሕጎች፣ ወገኖችና ልማዶች የተከለከሉ ናቸው። ሀ/ ሴቶች የወሊድ ፈቃድ ከሙሉ የደመወዝ ክፍያ ጋር የማግኘት መብት አላቸው። የወሊድ ፈቃድ ርዝመት ሴቷ የምትሠራውን ሥራ ሁኔታ፣ የሴቷን ጤነት፣ የሕጻኑንና የቤተሰቡን ደህንነት ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት በሕግ ይወሰናል። ለ/ የወሊድ ፈቃድ በሕግ የሚወሰነው መሰረት ከሙሉ የደመወዝ ክፍያ ጋር የሚሰጥ የአርግዝና ፈቃድን ሊጨምር ይችላል። ሴቶች በብሔራዊ የልማት ፖሊሲዎች ዕቅድና በፕሮጀክቶች ዝግጅትና አራጻጸም፣ በተለይ የሴቶችን ጥቅም በሚነኩ ፕሮጀክቶች ሐሳባቸውን በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲሰጡ የመጠየቅ መብት አላቸው። ሴቶች ንብረት የማፍራት፣ የማስተዳደር፣ የመቆጣጠር፣ የመጠቀምና የማስተላለፍ መብት አላቸው። በተለይም መሬትን በመጠቀም፣ በማስተላለፍ፣ በማስተዳደርና በመቆጣጠር ረገድ ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል መብት አላቸው። እንዲሁም ውርስን በሚመለከት በእኩልነት የመታየት መብት አላቸው። ሴቶች የቅጥር፣ የሥራ እድገት፣ የእኩል ክፍያና ጡረታን የማስተላለፍ እኩል መብት አላቸው። ሴቶች በአርግዝናና በወሊድ ምክንያት የሚደርስባቸውን ጉዳት ለመከላከልና ጤንነታቸውን ለማስጠበቅ የሚያስችል የቤተሰብ ምጣኔ ትምህርት፣ መረጃ እና አቅም የማግኘት መብት አላቸው። 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women shall , in the enjoyment of rights and protections provided for by this Constitution, have equal right with men. Women have equal rights with men in marriage as prescribed by this Constitution. The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia taken into account, women, in order to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them to compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions. The State shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited. (a) Women have the right to maternity leave with full pay. The duration of maternity leave shall be determined by law taking into account the nature of the work, the health of the mother and the well-being of the child and family. (b) Maternity leave may, in accordance with the provisions of law, include prenatal leave with full pay. Women have the right to full consultation in the formulation of national development policies, the designing and execution of projects, and particularly in the case of projects affecting the interests of women. Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property. Women shall have a right to equality in employment, promotion, pay, and the transfer of pension entitlements. To prevent harm arising from pregnancy and childbirth and in order to safeguard their health, women have the right of access to family planning education, information and capacity. (Art. 35)
<p>Public Authorities, Institutions and Services</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 88 ፖለቲካ ነክ ዓላማዎች</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> መንግሥት የብሔሮችን፣ የብሔረሰቦችን፣ የሕዝቦችን ማንነት የማክበርና በዚህ ላይ በመመርኮዝ በመካከላቸው እኩልነት፣ አንድነትና ወንድማማቾችነትን የማጠናከር ግዴታ አለበት። 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government shall respect the identity of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples. Accordingly Government shall have the duty to strengthen ties of equality, unity and fraternity among them. (Art. 88)
	<p>አንቀጽ 89 ኢኮኖሚ ነክ ዓላማዎች</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> መንግሥት የኢትዮጵያውያንን የኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታዎች ለማሻሻል እኩል ዕድል እንዲኖራቸው ለማድረግና ሀብት ፍትሐዊ በሆነ መንገድ የሚከፋፈሉበትን ሁኔታ የማመቻቸት ግዴታ አለበት። 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government has the duty to ensure that all Ethiopians get equal opportunity to improve their economic condition and to promote equitable distribution of wealth among them. (Art. 89)
	<p>አንቀጽ 89 ኢኮኖሚ ነክ ዓላማዎች</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> መንግሥት በሀገር ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማኅበራዊ ልማት እንቅስቃሴ ውስጥ ሴቶች ከወንዶች ጋር በእኩልነት የሚሳተፉበትን ሁኔታ የማመቻቸት ኃላፊነት አለበት። 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government shall ensure the participation of women in equality with men in all economic and social development endeavors. (Art. 89)
	<p>አንቀጽ 91 ባሕል ነክ ዓላማዎች</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> መንግሥት መሰረታዊ መብቶችንና ሰብዓዊ ክብርን፣ ዴሞክራሲንና ሕገ መንግሥቱን የማይቃረኑ ባሕሎችና ልማዶች በእኩልነት እንዲገቡለቱና እንዲያድጉ የመርዳት ኃላፊነት አለበት። 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government shall have the duty to support, on the basis of equality, the growth and enrichment of cultures and traditions that are compatible with fundamental rights, human dignity, democratic norms and ideals, and the provisions Constitution. (Art. 91)

<p>Political Participation & Freedom of Association</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት ...3. ሴቶች በበታችነትና በልዩነት በመታየታቸው የደረሰባቸውን የታሪክ ቅርስ ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት ይህ ቅርስ እንዲታረምላቸው በተጨማሪ የድጋፍ እርምጃዎች ተጠቃሚ የመሆን መብት አላቸው። በዚህ በኩል የሚወሰዱት እርምጃዎች ዓላማ በፖለቲካዊ፣ በማኅበራዊና በኢኮኖሚያዊ መስኮች እንዲሁም በመንግሥት እና በግል ተቋሞች ውስጥ ሴቶች ከወንዶች ጋር በእኩልነት ተወዳዳሪና ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑ ለማድረግ እንዲቻል ልዩ ትኩረት ለመስጠት ነው። 6. ሴቶች በብሔራዊ የልማት ፖሊሲዎች ዕቅድና በፕሮጀክቶች ዝግጅትና አፈጻጸም፣ በተለይ የሴቶችን ጥቅም በሚሰጡ ፕሮጀክቶች ሐሳባቸውን በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲሰጠው የመጠየቅ መብት አላቸው።...</p>	<p>...3. The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia taken into account, women, in order to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them to compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions... 6. Women have the right to full consultation in the formulation of national development policies, the designing and execution of projects, and particularly in the case of projects affecting the interests of women... (Art. 35)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 38 የመምረጥና የመመረጥ መብት 1. ማንኛውም ኢትዮጵያዊ ዜጋ በቀለም፣ በዘር፣ በብሔር፣ በብሔረሰብ፣ በጾታ፣ በቋንቋ፣ በሃይማኖት፣ በፖለቲካ ወይም በሌላ አመለካከት ወይም በሌላ አቋም ላይ የተመሰረተ ልዩነት ሳይደረግበት የሚከተሉት መብቶች አሉት፤ ሀ/ በቀጥታ እና በነጻነት በመረጣቸው ተወካዮች አማካኝነት በሕዝብ ጉዳይ አስተዳደር የመሳተፍ፣ ለ/ ዕድሜው 18 ዓመት ሲሞላ በሕግ መሰረት የመምረጥ ፣ ሐ/ በማናቸውም የመንግሥት ደረጃ በየጊዜው በሚካሄድ ምርጫ የመምረጥና የመመረጥ። ምርጫው ሁሉ አቀፍ፣ በሁሉም እኩልነት ላይ የተመሰረተና በሚሰጥ ደምጽ አስጣጥ መራጨ፣ ፈቃዱን በነጻነት የሚገልጽበት ዋስትና የሚሰጥ መሆን አለበት።</p>	<p>1. Every Ethiopian national, without any discrimination based on colour, race, nation, nationality, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion or other status, has the following rights: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly and through freely chosen representatives; (b) On the attainment of 18 years of age, to vote in accordance with law; (c) To vote and to be elected at periodic elections to any office at any level of government; elections shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors. (Art. 38)</p>
<p>Citizenship & Nationality</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 6: ስለ ዜግነት 1. ወላጆቹ/ወላጆች ወይም ከወላጆቹ/ከወላጆች አንደኛቸው ኢትዮጵያዊ/ኢትዮጵያዊት የሆነ/የሆነች የኢትዮጵያ ዜጋ ነው/ናት።</p>	<p>1. Any person of either sex shall be an Ethiopian national where both or either parent is Ethiopian. (Art. 6)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 33 የዜግነት መብቶች 1. ማንኛውም ኢትዮጵያዊ/ኢትዮጵያዊት ከፈቃዱ/ከፈቃዷ ውጭ ኢትዮጵያዊ ዜግነቱን/ዜግነትዋን ሊገልፍ ወይም ልትገልፍ አይችልም/አትችልም። ኢትዮጵያዊ / ኢትዮጵያዊት ዜጋ ከሌላ ሀገር ዜጋ ጋር የሚፈጽመው/የምጽትፈጽመው ጋብቻ ኢትዮጵያዊ ዜግነቱን / ዜግነትዋን አያስቀርም።</p>	<p>1. No Ethiopian national shall be deprived of his or her Ethiopian nationality against his or her will. Marriage of an Ethiopian national of either sex to a foreign national shall not annul his or her Ethiopian nationality. (Art. 33)</p>
<p>Right to property/inheritance</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት 7. ሴቶች ጎብረት የማፍራት፣ የማስተዳደር፣ የመቆጣጠር፣ የመጠቀምና የማስተላለፍ መብት አላቸው። በተለይም መሬትን በመጠቀም፣ በማስተላለፍ፣ በማስተዳደርና በመቆጣጠር ረገድ ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል መብት አላቸው። እንዲሁም ውርስን በሚመለከት በእኩልነት የመታየት መብት አላቸው።</p>	<p>7. Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property. (Art. 35)</p>
<p>Reproductive Rights</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት 9. ሴቶች በእርግዝናና በወሊድ ምክንያት የሚደርሰባቸውን ጉዳት ለመከላከልና ጤንነታቸውን ለማስጠበቅ የሚያስችል የቤተሰብ ምጣኔ ትምህርት፣ መረጃ እና አቅም የማግኘት መብት አላቸው።</p>	<p>9. To prevent harm arising from pregnancy and childbirth and in order to safeguard their health, women have the right of access to family planning education, information and capacity. (Art. 35)</p>
<p>Employment</p>	<p>አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት ...5. ሀ/ ሴቶች የወሊድ ፈቃድ ከሙሉ የደመወዝ ክፍያ ጋር የማግኘት መብት አላቸው። የወሊድ ፈቃድ ርዝመት ሲቷ የምትሠራውን ሥራ ሁኔታ፣ የሴቷን ጤንነት፣ የሕጻኑንና የቤተሰቡን ደህንነት ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት በሕግ ይወሰናል። ለ/ የወሊድ ፈቃድ በሕግ በሚወሰነው መሰረት ከሙሉ የደመወዝ ክፍያ ጋር የሚሰጥ የእርግዝና ፈቃድን ሊጨምር ይችላል። ... 8. ሴቶች የቅጥር፣ የሥራ እድገት፣ የእኩል ክፍያና ጡራታን የማስተላለፍ እኩል መብት አላቸው።...</p>	<p>...5. (a) Women have the right to maternity leave with full pay. The duration of maternity leave shall be determined by law taking into account the nature of the work, the health of the mother and the well-being of the child and family. (b) Maternity leave may, in accordance with the provisions of law, include prenatal leave with full pay... 8. Women shall have a right to equality in employment, promotion, pay, and the transfer of pension entitlements... (Art. 35)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 41 የኢኮኖሚ፣ የማኅበራዊና የባሕር መብቶች 2. ሁሉም ኢትዮጵያዊ መተዳደሪያውን፣ ሥራውንና ሙያውን የመምረጥ መብት አለው።</p>	<p>2. Every Ethiopian has the right to choose his or her means of livelihood, occupation and profession. (Art. 41)</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 42 የሠራተኞች መብት መ/ ሴቶች ሠራተኞች ለተመሳሳይ ሥራ ተመሳሳይ ክፍያ የማግኘት መብታቸው የተጠበቀ ነው።</p>	<p>(d) Women workers have the right to equal pay for equal work. (Art. 42(1))</p>
	<p>አንቀጽ 87 የመከላከያ መርሆዎች</p>	<p>1. The composition of the national armed forces shall reflect the equitable</p>

	1. የሀገሪቱ የመከላከያ ሠራዊት የብሔሮች፣ የብሔረሰቦች እና የሕዝቦችን ሚዛናዊ ተዋጽኦ ያካተተ ይሆናል።	representation of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia. (Art. 87)
Equal Before the Law	አንቀጽ 25 የእኩልነት መብት ሁሉም ሰዎች በሕግ ፊት እኩል ናቸው፤ በመከላከያውም ማንኛውም ዓይነት ልዩነት ሳይደረግ በሕግ እኩል ጥበቃ ይደረግላቸዋል። በዚህ ረገድ በዘር፣ በብሔር፣ በብሔረሰብ፣ በቀለም፣ በጾታ፣ በቋንቋ፣ በሃይማኖት፣ በጾታዊ፣ በማኅበራዊ አመጣጥ፣ በሀብት፣ በትውልድ ወይም በሌላ አቋም ምክንያት ልዩነት ሳይደረግ ሰዎች ሁሉ እኩልና ተጨባጭ የሕግ ዋስትና የማግኘት መብት አላቸው።	All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection without discrimination on grounds of race, nation, nationality, or other social origin, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, birth or other status. (Art. 25)
Marriage & Family Life	አንቀጽ 34 የጋብቻ፣ የግልና የቤተሰብ መብቶች 1. በሕግ ከተወሰነው የጋብቻ ዕድሜ የደረሱ ወንዶችና ሴቶች በዘር፣ በብሔር፣ በብሔረሰብ ወይም በሃይማኖት ልዩነት ሳይደረግባቸው የማግባትና ቤተሰብ የመመስረት መብት አላቸው። በጋብቻ አፈጻጸም፣ በጋብቻው ዘመንና በፍቺ ጊዜ እኩል መብት አላቸው። በፍቺም ጊዜ የልጆችን መብትና ጥቅም አንዲከበር የሚያደርጉ ድንጋጌዎች ይደነገጋሉ። 2. ጋብቻ በተጋቢዎች ነጻና ሙሉ ፈኝድ ላይ ብቻ ይመሰረታል። 3. ቤተሰብ የኅብረተሰብ የተፈጥሮ መሰረታዊ መነሻ ነው። ከኅብረተሰብና ከመንግሥት ጥበቃ የማግኘት መብት አለው። 4. በሕግ በተለይ በሚዘረዘረው መሰረት በሃይማኖት፣ በባሕል የሕግ ሥርዓቶች ላይ ተመስርትው ለሚፈጸሙ ጋብቻዎች እውቅና የሚሰጥ ሕግ ሊወጣ ይችላል። 5. ይህ ሕግ መንግሥት የግል እና የቤተሰብ ሕግን በተመለከተ በተከራካሪዎች ፈቃድ በሃይማኖቶች ወይም በባሕሎች ሕጎች መሰረት መዳኘትን አይከለክልም። ዝርዝሩ በሕግ ይወሰናል።	1. Men and women, without any distinction as to race, nation, nationality or religion, who have attained marriageable age as defined by law, have the right to marry and found a family. They have equal rights while entering into, during marriage and at the time of divorce. Laws shall be enacted to ensure the protection of rights and interests of children at the time of divorce. 2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 3. The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. 4. In accordance with provisions to be specified by law, a law giving recognition to marriage concluded under systems of religious or customary laws may be enacted. 5. This Constitution shall not preclude the adjudication of disputes relating to personal and family laws in accordance with religious or customary laws, with the consent of the parties to the dispute. Particulars shall be determined by law. (Art. 34)
	አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት 2. ሴቶች በዚህ ሕግ መንግሥት በተደነገገው መሰረት በጋብቻ ከወንዶች ጋር እኩል መብት አላቸው።	2. Women have equal rights with men in marriage as prescribed by this Constitution. (Art. 35)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	አንቀጽ 11: የመንግሥትና የሃይማኖት መለያየት 1. መንግሥትና ሃይማኖት የተለያዩ ናቸው። 2. መንግሥታዊ ሃይማኖት አይኖርም። 3. መንግሥት በሃይማኖት ጉዳይ ጣልቃ አይገባም። ሃይማኖትም በመንግሥት ጉዳይ ጣልቃ አይገባም።	1. State and religion are separate. 2. There shall be no state religion. 3. The state shall not interfere in religious matters and religion shall not interfere in state affairs. (Art. 11)
	አንቀጽ 34 የጋብቻ፣ የግልና የቤተሰብ መብቶች ... 4. በሕግ በተለይ በሚዘረዘረው መሰረት በሃይማኖት፣ በባሕል የሕግ ሥርዓቶች ላይ ተመስርትው ለሚፈጸሙ ጋብቻዎች እውቅና የሚሰጥ ሕግ ሊወጣ ይችላል። 5. ይህ ሕግ መንግሥት የግል እና የቤተሰብ ሕግን በተመለከተ በተከራካሪዎች ፈቃድ በሃይማኖቶች ወይም በባሕሎች ሕጎች መሰረት መዳኘትን አይከለክልም። ዝርዝሩ በሕግ ይወሰናል።	... 4. In accordance with provisions to be specified by law, a law giving recognition to marriage concluded under systems of religious or customary laws may be enacted. 5. This Constitution shall not preclude the adjudication of disputes relating to personal and family laws in accordance with religious or customary laws, with the consent of the parties to the dispute. Particulars shall be determined by law. (Art. 34)
	አንቀጽ 35 የሴቶች መብት 4. ሴቶች ከጎጂ ባሕል ተጽዕኖ የመላቀቅ መብታቸውን መንግሥት ማስከበር አለበት። ሴቶችን የሚጨቁኑ ወይም በአካላቸው ወይም በአዕምሮአቸው ላይ ጉዳት የሚያስከትሉ ሕጎች፣ ወገኖችና ልማዶች የተከለከሉ ናቸው።	4. The State shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited. (Art. 35)
	Note that Art. 78(5) does not appear in this document, however it is part of the official version.	5. Pursuant to sub-Article 5 of Article 34 the House of Peoples' Representatives and State Councils can establish or give official recognition to religious and customary courts. Religious and customary courts that had state recognition and functioned prior to the adoption of the Constitution shall be organized on the basis of recognition accorded to them by this Constitution. (Art. 78)
	አንቀጽ 91 ባሕል ነክ ዓላማዎች 1. መንግሥት መሰረታዊ መብቶችንና ሰብዓዊ ክብርን፣ ዴሞክራሲንና ሕገ መንግሥቱን የማይቃረኑ ባሕሎችና ልማዶች በእኩልነት እንዲገቡሉቱና እንዲያድጉ የመርዳት ኃላፊነት አለበት።	1. Government shall have the duty to support, on the basis of equality, the growth and enrichment of cultures and traditions that are compatible with fundamental rights, human dignity, democratic norms and ideals, and the provisions Constitution. (Art. 91)
Status of International Law	አንቀጽ 9: የሕገ መንግሥት የበላይነት 4. ኢትዮጵያ ያጸደቀቻቸው ዓለም አቀፍ ስምምነቶች የሀገሪቱ ሕግ አካል ናቸው።	4. All international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land. (Art. 9)

(including human rights law)		
	<p>አንቀጽ 13: ተፈጻሚነትና አተረጓጎም</p> <p>2. በዚህ ምዕራፍ የተዘረዘሩት መሠረታዊ የሙብቶችና የነጻነቶች ድንጋጌዎች ኢትዮጵያ ከተቀበለችቸው ዓለም አቀፍ የሰብዓዊ መብቶች ሕግጋት፣ ዓለም አቀፍ የሰብዓዊ ስምምነቶችና ዓለም አቀፍ ሰነዶች መርሆዎች ጋር በተጣጣመ መንገድ ይተረጎማል።</p>	<p>2. The fundamental rights and freedoms specified in this Chapter shall be interpreted in a manner conforming to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants on Human Rights and International instruments adopted by Ethiopia. (Art. 13)</p>
General Human Rights Guarantees	<p>አንቀጽ 10: የሰብዓዊና ዲሞክራሲያዊ መብቶች</p> <p>2. የዜጎች እና የሕዝቦች ሰብዓዊና ዲሞክራሲያዊ መብቶች ይከበራሉ።</p>	<p>2. Human and democratic rights of citizens and peoples shall be respected. (Art. 10)</p>

Constitution of the Gabonese Republic 1991, as amended to 2003		
	French ⁴⁰	English ⁴¹
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Le suffrage est universel, égal et secret. Il peut être direct ou indirect, dans les conditions prévues par la Constitution ou par la loi. Le scrutin est à un tour pour toutes les élections politiques. Sont électeurs, dans les conditions prévues par la Constitution et par la loi, tous les Gabonais des deux sexes, âgés de dix-huit ans révolus, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. Sont éligibles, dans les conditions prévues par la Constitution et par la loi, tous les Gabonais des deux sexes, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. (Art. 4)	Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It can be direct or indirect, within the conditions provided by the Constitution or by the law. The ballot is in one round for all political elections. With the conditions specified by the Constitution and by the law, all Gabonese of both sexes, of 18 years of age, enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors. With the conditions specified by the Constitution and by the law, all Gabonese of both sexes, enjoying their civil and political rights, are eligible. (Art. 4)
	...Sont éligibles à la présidence de la République, tous les Gabonais des deux sexes jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques, âgés de quarante (40) ans au moins ... (Art. 10)	...All Gabonese of both sexes enjoying their civil and political rights, of forty (40) years of age, at least, are eligible to the Presidency of the Republic... (Art. 10)
Education	18°) L'Etat garantit l'égal accès de l'enfant et de l'adulte à l'instruction, à la formation professionnelle et à la culture; (Art. 1)	18) The State guarantees equal access of the child and of the adult to instruction, to professional education and to culture; (Art. 1)
Employment	7°) Chaque citoyen a le devoir de travailler et le droit d'obtenir un emploi. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de ses origines, de son sexe, de sa race, de ses opinions; (Art. 1)	7) Each citizen has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment. No one may be discriminated against in his work for reason of his origin, his sex, his race, [or] his opinions; (Art. 1)
Equal Before the Law	...La République gabonaise assure l'égalité de tous les citoyens devant la loi, sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe, d'opinion ou de religion... (Art. 2)	...The Gabonese Republic assures the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, of race, of sex, of opinion or of religion... (Art. 2)
Marriage & Family Life	6°) Les limites de l'usage de l'informatique pour sauvegarder l'Homme, l'intimité personnelle et familiale des personnes, et le plein exercice de leurs droits, sont fixées par la loi; (Art. 1)	6) The limits of the usage of information systems for the protection of Man, the personal and familial intimacy of persons, and the full exercise of their rights, are established by the law; (Art. 1)
	8°) L'Etat, selon ses possibilités, garantit à tous, notamment à l'enfant, à la mère, aux handicapés, aux vieux travailleurs et aux personnes âgées, la protection de la santé, la sécurité sociale, un environnement naturel préservé, le repos et les loisirs; (Art. 1)	8) The State, according to its possibilities, guarantees to all, notably to the child, to the mother, to the handicapped, to the aged workers and to the elderly, the protection of health, social security, a preserved natural environment, rest and leisure; (Art. 1)
	14°) La famille est la cellule de base naturelle de la société, le mariage en est le support légitime. Ils sont placés sous la protection particulière de l'Etat; (Art. 1)	14) The family is the basic natural unit of society; marriage is the legitimate support of it. They are placed under the particular protection of the State; (Art. 1)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Le Gabon est une République indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale. Il affirme la séparation de l'Etat et des religions et reconnaît toutes les croyances, sous réserve du respect de l'ordre public... (Art. 2)	Gabon is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic. It affirms the separation of State and religion and recognizes all beliefs, under the reserve of respect for public order... (Art. 2)
	Tout acte portant atteinte à la forme républicaine, à l'unité, à la laïcité de l'Etat, à la souveraineté et à l'indépendance, constitue un crime de haute trahison puni par la loi. (Art. 7)	Any act infringing on the republican form, on the unity [or] on the secularity of the State in [its] sovereignty and independence, constitutes a crime of high treason punishable by the law. (Art. 7)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...Affirme solennellement son attachement aux droits de l'Homme et aux libertés fondamentales tels qu'ils résultent de la Déclaration des droits de l'Homme et du citoyen de 1789 et de la Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948, consacrés par la Charte africaine des droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981, et par la Charte nationale des libertés de 1990...(Préambule)	...Solemnly affirm their adherence to the rights of Man and to the fundamental freedoms such as they derive from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and [from] the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, consecrated by the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 1981, and by the National Charter of Liberties of 1990;... (Preamble)

⁴⁰ Available at: <http://www.senat.ga/index.php/la-constitution> (last visited July 4, 2012).

⁴¹ Constitution of the Gabonese Republic, 1991, as consolidated to Law No. 13/2003 (Aug. 19, 2003) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 2: "The Gabonese Republic adopts French as the official working language."

	...Il [le Président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, du respect des accords et des traités... (Art. 8)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of the national independence, of the integrity of the territory, of respect for the agreements and treaties... (Art. 8)
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Constitution of the Republic of Gambia 1996, as amended to 2001	
	English⁴²
Equality	(2) Every person in the Gambia, whatever his or her race, colour, gender, Language, religion, political or other opinion, National or social origin, property, birth or other status, shall be entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this chapter, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. (Art. 17)
Non-Discrimination	...The fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in this Constitution will ensure for all time respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to ethnic considerations, gender, language or religion. In acknowledging our fundamental rights we also affirm our duties and responsibilities as citizens of this Country... (Preamble)
	(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision- (a) with respect to persons who are not citizens of The Gambia or to qualifications for citizenship; (b) with respect to the qualifications prescribed by this Constitution for any office; (c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; (d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter in the case of persons who, under that law, are subject to that law. (6) Subsection (3) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (5). (7) The exercise of any discretion to the relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civic or criminal proceedings in any court that is vested in any person by the Constitution or any other law shall not be enquired into by any court on the grounds that it contravenes the provisions of subsections (3). (Art. 33)
	(2) Every effort shall be made to integrate the people of The Gambia and foster loyalty to The Gambia without discrimination. (Art. 212, Directive Principles of State Policy)
Rights of Women	(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men. (2) Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men, including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (Art. 28)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	(3) Recognising that the most secure democracy is one that assures the basic necessities of life for its people, the State shall endeavour to establish an efficient, dynamic and self-reliant economy whose underlying principles shall include ensuring: (a) ample and equal economic opportunity for all citizens and a pronounced role for the private sector, and the encouragement of private initiative; (Art. 215, Directive Principles of State Policy ⁴³) (5) The State shall endeavour to ensure equal opportunity and full participation for women in the economic development of the country. (Art. 215, Directive Principles of State Policy)
	The State shall endeavour to secure and promote a society founded on the principles of freedom, equality, justice, tolerance, probity and accountability. (Art. 216, Directive Principles of State Policy)

⁴² Available at: http://www.assembly.gov.gm/index.php?option=com_docman&Itemid=97 (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁴³ “The principles of state policy in this Chapter shall form part of the public policy of The Gambia for the establishment of a just, free and democratic state. These principles shall not confer legal rights or be enforceable in any court but-(a) subject to the limits of the economic capacity and development of The Gambia, the Executive, the Legislature and all other organs of the State in taking policy decisions, making laws and in the administration of the Gambia, shall according to their respective functions be guided by and observe them with a view to achieving by legislation or otherwise the full realisation of these principles; and (b) the courts are entitled to have regard to these principles in interpreting any laws based on them.” (Art. 211, Directive Principles of State Policy).

Political Participation & Freedom of Association	(2) Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men, including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (Art. 28)
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision-...</p> <p>(b) with respect to the qualifications prescribed by this Constitution for any office;... (Art. 33)</p>
	(4) In the composition of the Government, women shall be fairly represented. (Art. 214, Directive Principles of State Policy)
Citizenship & Nationality	Every person born in The Gambia after the coming into force of this Constitution shall be presumed to be a citizen of The Gambia by birth if at the time of his or her birth, one of his or her parents is a citizen of The Gambia. (Art. 9)
	a person born outside The Gambia after the coming into force of this Constitution shall be a citizen of The Gambia by descent if at the time of his or her birth either of his or her parents is a citizen of The Gambia otherwise than by virtue of this section or any comparable provision of any earlier Constitution. (Art. 10)
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision-</p> <p>(a) with respect to persons who are not citizens of The Gambia or to qualifications for citizenship; ... (Art. 33)</p>
Right to property/inheritance	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision-</p> <p>... (c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;...</p> <p>(6) Subsection (3) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (5).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Art. 33)</p>
Education	<p>All persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities and with a view to achieving the full realisation of that right-</p> <p>(a) basic education shall be free, compulsory and available to all;</p>

	<p>(b) secondary education, including technical and vocational education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education;</p> <p>(c) higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular, by progressive introduction of free education;</p> <p>(d) functional literacy shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible;</p> <p>(e) the development of a system of schools with adequate facilities at all levels shall be actively pursued. (Art. 30)</p>
Employment	Every citizen of The Gambia of full age and capacity shall have the right, without unreasonable restrictions-... (c) to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in The Gambia. (Art. 26)
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision-</p> <p>(a) with respect to persons who are not citizens of The Gambia or to qualifications for citizenship;</p> <p>(b) with respect to the qualifications prescribed by this Constitution for any office;... (Art. 33)</p>
Equal Before the Law	1) All persons shall be equal before the law. (Art. 33)
Marriage & Family Life	<p>(1) Men and women of full age and capacity shall have the right to marry and found a family</p> <p>(2) Marriage shall be based on the free and full consent of the intended parties. (Art. 27)</p>
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision-...</p> <p>(c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;...</p> <p>(6) Subsection (3) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (5).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Art. 33)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	1. The Gambia is a Sovereign Secular Republic (Art. 1)
	<p>in addition to this Constitution, the laws of The Gambia consist of... (e) Customary law so far as concerns members of the communities to which it applies;</p> <p>(f) The sharia as regards matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance among members of the communities to which it applies. (Art. 7)</p>
	Every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the terms of this Constitution and to the condition that the right protected by this section do not impinge on the rights and freedoms of others or the national interest, especially unity. (Art. 32)
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no law shall make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p>

	<p>(4) In this section, the expression “discrimination” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privilege or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (2) shall not apply to any law in so far as that law makes provision-...</p> <p>(c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;</p> <p>(d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter in the case of persons who, under that law, are subject to that law.</p> <p>(6) Subsection (3) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (5). ...</p> <p>(Art. 33)</p>
	<p>(1) A Cadi Court shall be established in such places in The Gambia as the Chief Justice shall determine...</p> <p>(4) The Cadi Court shall only have jurisdiction to apply the Sharia in matters of marriage, divorce and inheritance where the parties or other persons interested are Muslims... (Art. 136)</p>
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<p>(2) The State shall pursue policies to protect the rights and freedoms of the disabled, the aged, children and other vulnerable members of society and to ensure that such persons are provided just and equitable social opportunities.</p> <p>(3) The State, in pursuing policies under subsection (2), shall be bound by the fundamental rights and freedoms in the Constitution and shall be guided by international human rights instruments to which The Gambia is a signatory and which recognise and apply particular categories of basic human rights to development processes... (Art. 216, Directive Principles of State Policy)</p>
General Human Rights Guarantees	<p>(1) The fundamental human rights and freedoms enshrined in this Chapter shall be respected and upheld by all organs of the Executive and its agencies, the Legislature and, where applicable to them, by all natural and legal persons in The Gambia, and shall be enforceable by the Courts in accordance with this Constitution. (Art. 17)</p>
	<p>(8) The rights, duties, declarations and guarantees relating to the fundamental human rights and freedoms specifically mentioned in this chapter shall not be regarded as excluding other rights which may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly as inherent in a democracy and intended to secure the freedom and dignity of man. (Art. 37)</p>
	<p>(3) It shall be the duty of the members of the Gambia Armed Forces to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of other persons. (Art. 187)</p>
	<p>(1) The functions of the National Council for Civic Education shall be –... (d) To formulate, implement and oversee programmes aimed at inculcating in the citizens of The Gambia awareness of their civic and fundamental rights, duties and responsibilities; ... (Art. 199)</p>
Human Rights Duties	<p>(1) The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms are inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations, and accordingly, every citizen shall;... (d) respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others and refrain from acting in a manner detrimental to the welfare of other persons; (Art. 220, Directive Principles of State Policy)</p>

Constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992, as amended to 1996	
	English⁴⁴
Equality	IN EXERCISE of our natural and inalienable right to establish a framework of government which shall secure for ourselves and posterity the blessings of liberty, equality of opportunity and prosperity; ... (Preamble)
	(2) Every person in Ghana, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion, creed or gender shall be entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this Chapter but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. (Art. 12)
Non-Discrimination	(2) A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (3) For the purposes of this article, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, gender, occupation, religion or creed, whereby persons of one description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another description are not made subject or are granted privileges or advantages which are not granted to persons of another description. (4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are reasonably necessary to provide— (a) for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational imbalance in the Ghanaian society; (b) for matters relating to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; (c) for the imposition of restrictions on the acquisition of land by persons who are not citizens of Ghana or on the political and economic activities of such persons and for other matters relating to such persons; or (d) for making different provision for different communities having regard to their special circumstances not being provision which is inconsistent with the spirit of this Constitution. (5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Chapter. (Art. 17)
	(5) The State shall actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana and prohibit discrimination and prejudice on the grounds of place of origin, circumstances of birth, ethnic origin, gender or religion, creed or other beliefs. (6) Towards the achievement of the objectives stated in clause (5) of this article, the State shall take appropriate measures to— (a) foster a spirit of loyalty to Ghana that overrides sectional, ethnic and other loyalties; (b) achieve reasonable regional and gender balance in recruitment and appointment to public offices; (c) provide adequate facilities for, and encourage, free mobility of people, goods and services throughout Ghana; (d) make democracy a reality by decentralizing the administrative and financial machinery of government to the regions and districts and by affording all possible opportunities to the people to participate in decision-making at every level in national life and in government; and (e) ensure that whenever practicable, the headquarters of a Government or public institution offering any service is situated in an area within any region, taking into account the resources and potentials of the region and the area.. (Directive Principles of State Policy, ⁴⁵ Art. 35)
	(e) words importing male persons include female persons and corporations. (Art. 297)
	(5) The State shall actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana and prohibit discrimination and prejudice on the grounds of place of origin, circumstances of birth, ethnic origin, gender or religion, creed or other beliefs. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 35)
Rights of Women	(1) Special care shall be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after child-birth; and during those periods, working mothers shall be accorded paid leave. (2) Facilities shall be provided for the care of children below school-going age to enable women, who have the traditional care for children, realise their full potential. (3) Women shall be guaranteed equal rights to training and promotion without any impediments from any person. (Art. 27)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	(3) The State shall promote just and reasonable access by all citizens to public facilities and services in accordance with law. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 35)
	(6) The State shall afford equality of economic opportunity to all citizens; and, in particular, the State shall take all necessary steps so as to ensure the full integration of

⁴⁴ Available at: <http://www.constitutionnet.org/files/Ghana%20Constitution.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁴⁵ “(1) The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in this Chapter shall guide all citizens, Parliament, the President, the Judiciary, the Council of State, the Cabinet, political parties and other bodies and persons in applying or interpreting this Constitution or any other law and in taking and implementing any policy decisions, for the establishment of a just and free society.
(2) The President shall report to Parliament at least once a year all the steps taken to ensure the realization of the policy objectives contained in this Chapter; and, in particular, the realization of basic human rights, a healthy economy, the right to work, the right to good health care and the right to education.” (Art. 34).

	women into the mainstream of the economic development of Ghana. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 36)
	(1) The State shall endeavour to secure and protect a social order founded on the ideals and principles of freedom, equality, justice, probity and accountability as enshrined in Chapter 5 of this Constitution; and in particular, the State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that every citizen has equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 37)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	(5) The State shall actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana and prohibit discrimination and prejudice on the grounds of place of origin, circumstances of birth, ethnic origin, gender or religion, creed or other beliefs. (6) Towards the achievement of the objectives stated in clause (5) of this article, the State shall take appropriate measures to— ... (d) make democracy a reality by decentralizing the administrative and financial machinery of government to the regions and districts and by affording all possible opportunities to the people to participate in decision-making at every level in national life and in government; and (e) ensure that whenever practicable, the headquarters of a Government or public institution offering any service is situated in an area within any region, taking into account the resources and potentials of the region and the area.. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 35)
Citizenship & Nationality	(1) A woman married to a man who is a citizen of Ghana or a man married to a woman who is a citizen of Ghana may, upon making an application in the manner prescribed by Parliament, be registered as a citizen of Ghana. (2) Clause (1) of this article applies also to a person who was married to a person who, but for his or her death, would have continued to be a citizen of Ghana under clause (1) of article 6 of this Constitution. (3) Where the marriage of a woman is annulled after she has been registered as a citizen of Ghana under clause (1) of this article, she shall, unless she renounces that citizenship, continue to be a citizen of Ghana. (4) Any child of a marriage of a woman registered as a citizen of Ghana under clause (1) of this article to which clause (3) of this article applies, shall continue to be a citizen of Ghana unless he renounces that citizenship. (5) Where upon an application by a man for registration under clause (1) of this article, it appears to the authority responsible for the registration that a marriage has been entered into primarily with a view to obtaining the registration, the authority may request the applicant to satisfy him that the marriage was entered into in good faith; and the authority may only effect the registration upon being so satisfied. (6) In the case of a man seeking registration, clause (1) of this article applies only if the applicant permanently resides in Ghana. (Art. 7)
	(2) A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (3) For the purposes of this article, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, gender, occupation, religion or creed, whereby persons of one description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another description are not made subject or are granted privileges or advantages which are not granted to persons of another description. (4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are reasonably necessary to provide— ... (c) for the imposition of restrictions on the acquisition of land by persons who are not citizens of Ghana or on the political and economic activities of such persons and for other matters relating to such persons; or ... (5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Chapter. (Art. 17)
Right to property/inheritance	(2) A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (3) For the purposes of this article, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, gender, occupation, religion or creed, whereby persons of one description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another description are not made subject or are granted privileges or advantages which are not granted to persons of another description. (4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are reasonably necessary to provide— ... (b) for matters relating to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; ... (5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Chapter. (Art. 17)
	(1) A spouse shall not be deprived of a reasonable provision out of the estate of a spouse whether or not the spouse died having made a will. (2) Parliament shall, as soon as practicable after the coming into force of this Constitution, enact legislation regulating the property rights of spouses. (3) With a view to achieving the full realisation of the rights referred to in clause (2) of this article—

	<p>(a) spouses shall have equal access to property jointly acquired during marriage;</p> <p>(b) assets which are jointly acquired during marriage shall be distributed equitably between the spouses upon dissolution of the marriage. (Art. 22)</p>
Education	<p>(1) All persons shall have the right to equal educational opportunities and facilities and with a view to achieving the full realisation of that right—</p> <p>(a) basic education shall be free, compulsory and available to all;</p> <p>(b) secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education;</p> <p>(c) higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular, by progressive introduction of free education;</p> <p>(d) functional literacy shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible;</p> <p>(e) the development of a system of schools with adequate facilities at all levels shall be actively pursued. (Art. 25)</p>
	<p>(1) Special care shall be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after child-birth; and during those periods, working mothers shall be accorded paid leave.</p> <p>(2) Facilities shall be provided for the care of children below school-going age to enable women, who have the traditional care for children, realise their full potential.</p> <p>(3) Women shall be guaranteed equal rights to training and promotion without any impediments from any person. (Art. 27)</p>
	<p>(1) The State shall provide educational facilities at all levels and in all the Regions of Ghana, and shall, to the greatest extent feasible, make those facilities available to all citizens.</p> <p>(2) The Government shall, within two years after Parliament first meets after the coming into force of this Constitution, draw up a programme for implementation within the following ten years, for the provision of free, compulsory and universal basic education.</p> <p>(3) The State shall, subject to the availability of resources, provide—</p> <p>(a) equal and balanced access to secondary and other appropriate pre-university education, equal access to university or equivalent education, with emphasis on science and technology; (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 38)</p>
Employment	<p>(1) Every person has the right to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work without distinction of any kind. (Art. 24)</p>
	<p>(1) Special care shall be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after child-birth; and during those periods, working mothers shall be accorded paid leave.</p> <p>(2) Facilities shall be provided for the care of children below school-going age to enable women, who have the traditional care for children, realise their full potential.</p> <p>(3) Women shall be guaranteed equal rights to training and promotion without any impediments from any person. (Art. 27)</p>
	<p>(5) The State shall actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana and prohibit discrimination and prejudice on the grounds of place of origin, circumstances of birth, ethnic origin, gender or religion, creed or other beliefs.</p> <p>(6) Towards the achievement of the objectives stated in clause (5) of this article, the State shall take appropriate measures to—</p> <p>... (b) achieve reasonable regional and gender balance in recruitment and appointment to public offices;... (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 35)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>(1) All persons shall be equal before the law. (Art. 17)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>(2) A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this article, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, gender, occupation, religion or creed, whereby persons of one description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another description are not made subject or are granted privileges or advantages which are not granted to persons of another description.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are reasonably necessary to provide—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) for matters relating to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Chapter. (Art. 17)</p>
	<p>(1) A spouse shall not be deprived of a reasonable provision out of the estate of a spouse whether or not the spouse died having made a will.</p> <p>(2) Parliament shall, as soon as practicable after the coming into force of this Constitution, enact legislation regulating the property rights of spouses.</p> <p>(3) With a view to achieving the full realisation of the rights referred to in clause (2) of this article—</p> <p>(a) spouses shall have equal access to property jointly acquired during marriage;</p>

	(b) assets which are jointly acquired during marriage shall be distributed equitably between the spouses upon dissolution of the marriage. (Art. 22)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>(1) The laws of Ghana shall comprise—</p> <p>(a) this Constitution;</p> <p>(b) enactments made by or under the authority of the Parliament established by this Constitution;</p> <p>(c) any Orders, Rules and Regulations made by any person or authority under a power conferred by this Constitution;</p> <p>(d) the existing law; and</p> <p>(e) the common law.</p> <p>(2) The common law of Ghana shall comprise the rules of law generally known as the common law, the rules generally known as the doctrines of equity and the rules of customary law including those determined by the Superior Court of Judicature.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this article, “customary law” means the rules of law which by custom are applicable to particular communities in Ghana... (Art. 11)</p>
	<p>(2) A person shall not be discriminated against on grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this article, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, gender, occupation, religion or creed, whereby persons of one description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another description are not made subject or are granted privileges or advantages which are not granted to persons of another description.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are reasonably necessary to provide—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) for matters relating to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Chapter. (Art. 17)</p>
	<p>(1) Every person is entitled to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) All customary practices which dehumanise or are injurious to the physical and mental well-being of a person are prohibited. (Art. 26)</p>
	<p>(1) Subject to clause (2) of this article, the State shall take steps to encourage the integration of appropriate customary values into the fabric of national life through formal and informal education and the conscious introduction of cultural dimensions to relevant aspects of national planning.</p> <p>(2) The State shall ensure that appropriate customary and cultural values are adapted and developed as an integral part of the growing needs of the society as a whole; and in particular that traditional practices which are injurious to the health and well-being of the person are abolished.</p> <p>(3) The State shall foster the development of Ghanaian languages and pride in Ghanaian culture... (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 39)</p>
	(2) Citizens may exercise popular participation in the administration of justice through the institutions of public and customary tribunals and the jury and assessor systems. (Art. 125)
	<p>(1) The institution of chieftaincy, together with its traditional councils as established by customary law and usage, is hereby guaranteed.</p> <p>(2) Parliament shall have no power to enact any law which—</p> <p>(a) confers on any person or authority the right to accord or withdraw recognition to or from a chief for any purpose whatsoever; or</p> <p>(b) in any way detracts or derogates from the honour and dignity of the institution of chieftaincy... (Art. 270)</p> <p>(1) There shall be a National House of Chiefs. (Art. 271)</p> <p>The National House of Chiefs shall— ...</p> <p>(b) undertake the progressive study, interpretation and codification of customary law with a view to evolving, in appropriate cases, a unified system of rules of customary law, and compiling the customary laws and lines of succession applicable to each stool or skin;</p> <p>(c) undertake an evaluation of traditional customs and usages with a view to eliminating those customs and usages that are outmoded and socially harmful;</p> <p>(d) perform such other functions, not being inconsistent with any function assigned to the House of Chiefs of a region, as Parliament may refer to it. (Art. 272)</p> <p>In this Chapter unless the context otherwise requires, “chief” means a person, who, hailing from the appropriate family and lineage, has been validly nominated, elected or selected and enstooled, enskinned or installed as a chief or queenmother in accordance with the relevant customary law and usage. (Art. 277)</p>
Status of International Law	<p>In its dealings with other nations, the Government shall— ...</p> <p>(c) promote respect for international law, treaty obligations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means;</p>

(including human rights law)	(d) adhere to the principles enshrined in or as the case may be, the aims and ideals of— (i) the Charter of the United Nations; (ii) the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity; (iii) the Commonwealth; (iv) the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States; and (v) any other international organisation of which Ghana is a member. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 40)
	The Government of Ghana shall conduct its international affairs in consonance with the accepted principles of public international law and diplomacy in a manner consistent with the national interest of Ghana. (Art. 73)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...AND IN SOLEMN declaration and affirmation of our commitment to;...The protection and preservation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Unity and Stability for our Nation;... (Preamble)
	(4) The State shall cultivate among all Ghanaians respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person. (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 35)
Human Rights Duties	The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations, and accordingly, it shall be the duty of every citizen— ... (d) to respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others, and generally to refrain from doing acts detrimental to the welfare of other persons; (Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 41)

Constitution of 7 May 2010 (Guinea)		
	French ⁴⁶	English ⁴⁷
Equality	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes droits. Nul ne doit être privilégié ou désavantagé en raison de son sexe, de sa naissance, de sa race, de son ethnicité, de sa langue, de ses croyances et de ses opinions politiques, philosophiques ou religieuses. (Art. 8)	All human beings are equal before the law. Men and women have the same rights. No one may be privileged or disadvantaged by virtue of [en raison de] their sex, of their birth, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their language, of their beliefs and of their political, philosophical or religious opinions. (Art. 8)
Non-Discrimination	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes droits. Nul ne doit être privilégié ou désavantagé en raison de son sexe, de sa naissance, de sa race, de son ethnicité, de sa langue, de ses croyances et de ses opinions politiques, philosophiques ou religieuses. (Art. 8)	All human beings are equal before the law. Men and women have the same rights. No one may be privileged or disadvantaged by virtue of [en raison de] their sex, of their birth, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their language, of their beliefs and of their political, philosophical or religious opinions. (Art. 8)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	Le Peuple de Guinée détermine librement et souverainement ses Institutions et l'organisation économique et sociale de la Nation. Il a un droit imprescriptible sur ses richesses. Celles-ci doivent profiter de manière équitable à tous les Guinéens... (Art. 21)	The People of Guinea determine freely and sovereignly their Institutions and the economic and social organization of the Nation. They have an an inprescriptible right to its wealth. This must profit in an equitable manner all Guineans... (Art. 21)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	... Le suffrage est universel, direct, égal et secret. Dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, sont électeurs tous les citoyens guinéens majeurs, de l'un et de l'autre sexe, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques... (Art. 2)	... Suffrage is universal, direct, equal and secret. All Guinean citizens of majority, of one or the other gender, enjoying their civil and political rights are electors within the conditions determined by the law... (Art. 2)
Employment	Le droit au travail est reconnu à tous. L'Etat crée les conditions nécessaires à l'exercice de ce droit. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de son sexe, de sa race, de son ethnicité, de ses opinions ou de toute autre cause de discrimination... (Art. 20)	The right to work is recognized to all. The State creates the conditions necessary for the exercise of this right. No one may be prejudiced [lésé] in their work by virtue of their gender, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their opinions or of any other cause of discrimination... (Art. 20)
	...Il (L'Etat) garantit l'égal accès aux emplois publics... (Art. 23)	...It [the State] guarantees the equal access to public employment... (Art. 23)
Equal Before the Law	... Elle assure l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race, d'ethnicité, de sexe, de religion et d'opinion... (Art. 1)	... It assures the equality before the law of all the citizens without distinction of origin, of race, of ethnicity, of gender [sexe], of religion and of opinion... (Art. 1)
	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes droits. Nul ne doit être privilégié ou désavantagé en raison de son sexe, de sa naissance, de sa race, de son ethnicité, de sa langue, de ses croyances et de ses opinions politiques, philosophiques ou religieuses. (Art. 8)	All human beings are equal before the law. Men and women have the same rights. No one may be privileged or disadvantaged by virtue of [en raison de] their sex, of their birth, of their race, of their ethnicity, of their language, of their beliefs and of their political, philosophical or religious opinions. (Art. 8)
Marriage & Family Life	Le mariage et la famille, qui constituent le fondement naturel de la vie en société, sont protégés et promus par l'Etat. Les parents ont le droit et le devoir d'assurer l'éducation et la santé physique et morale de leurs enfants. Les enfants doivent soin et assistance à leurs parents. (Art. 18)	Marriage and family, which constitute the natural foundation of life in society, are protected and promoted by the State. Parents have the right and duty to assure the education and the physique and moral health of their children. Children owe care [soin] and assistance to their parents. (Art. 18)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	La Guinée est une République unitaire, indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale... (Art. 1)	Guinea is a unitary republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social... (Art. 1)

⁴⁶ Available at: <http://ddata.over-blog.com/1/35/48/78/Guinee/constitution-Guinee-2010.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁴⁷ Constitution of 7 May 2010 (Guinea) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 1: "The official language is French."

Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<p>...LE PEUPLE DE GUINEE</p> <p>Proclame :</p> <p>- Son adhésion aux idéaux et principes, droits et devoirs établis dans la Charte de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme, les Conventions et Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'Homme, l'Acte constitutif de l'Union Africaine, la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples et ses protocoles additionnels relatifs aux droits de la femme, ainsi que le Traité révisé de la CEDEAO et ses protocoles sur la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance...(Préambule)</p>	<p>...THE PEOPLE OF GUINEA,</p> <p>Proclaim:</p> <p>- Their adhesion to the ideals and principles, rights and duties established in the Charter of the Organization of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the International Conventions and Pacts relative to the Rights of Man, the constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples and its additional protocols relative to the rights of women, as well as the revised Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) [Communauté Économique des États d'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)] and its protocols on democracy and good governance... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>L'Etat a le devoir d'assurer la diffusion et l'enseignement de la Constitution, de la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948, de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples de 1981 ainsi que de tous les instruments internationaux dument ratifiés relatifs aux Droits humains. L'Etat doit intégrer les droits de la personne humaine dans les programmes d'alphabétisation et d'enseignement aux différents cycles scolaires et universitaires et dans tous les programmes de formation des forces armées, des forces de sécurité publique et assimilés. L'Etat doit également assurer dans les langues nationales par tous les moyens de communication de masse, en particulier par la radiodiffusion et la télévision, la diffusion et l'enseignement de ces mêmes droits. (Art. 25)</p>	<p>The State has the duty to assure the diffusion and the teaching of the Constitution, of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948, of the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 1981 as well as of all international instruments duly ratified relative to Human Rights.</p> <p>The State must integrate the rights of the human person in the programs of literacy [alphabétisation] and of teaching in the different schooling and university cycles and in all the programs of training of the armed forces, the forces of public security and similar forces.</p> <p>The State must equally assure in the national languages by all means of mass communication, in particular by radio and television, the diffusion and the teaching of these same rights. (Art. 25)</p>
	<p>Lcs traités ou accords régulièrement approuvés ou ratifiés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve de réciprocité (Art. 151)</p>	<p>The treaties or agreements regularly approved or ratified have, from their publication, a authority superior to that of the laws, under reserve of reciprocity. (Art. 151)</p>
General Human Rights Guarantees	<p>La personne humaine et sa dignité sont sacrées. L'Etat a le devoir de les respecter et de les protéger. Les droits et les libertés énumérés ci-après sont inviolables, inaliénables et imprescriptibles.</p> <p>Ils fondent toute société humaine et garantissent la paix et la justice dans le monde. (Art. 5)</p>	<p>The human person and their dignity are sacred. The State has the duty to respect them and to protect them. The rights and freedoms enumerated hereafter are inviolable, inalienable and imprescriptible.</p> <p>They found all human society and guarantee peace and justice in the world. (Art. 5)</p>
	<p>L'Etat doit promouvoir le bien-être des citoyens, protéger et défendre les droits de la personne humaine et les défenseurs des droits humains... (Art. 23)</p>	<p>The State must promote the well-being of the citizens, to protect and to defend the rights of the human person and the defenders of human rights... (Art. 23)</p>
	<p>...Il [Le Président] veille au respect de la Constitution, des engagements internationaux, des lois et des décisions de justice... (Art. 45)</p>	<p>...He [the President] sees to the respect for the Constitution, for the international engagements,⁴⁸ for the laws and the decisions of justice... (Art. 45)</p>

⁴⁸ Note that in the context of Arts. 97, 149-151 “international engagements” appears to refer to international treaties.

Constitution of Kenya 2010	
	English⁴⁹
Equality	...RECOGNISING the aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law:... (Preamble)
	<p>(1) Every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law.</p> <p>(2) Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedoms.</p> <p>(3) Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres.</p> <p>(4) The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth.</p> <p>(5) A person shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against another person on any of the grounds specified or contemplated in clause (4).</p> <p>(6) To give full effect to the realisation of the rights guaranteed under this Article, the State shall take legislative and other measures, including affirmative action⁵⁰ programmes and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination.</p> <p>(7) Any measure taken under clause (6) shall adequately provide for any benefits to be on the basis of genuine need.</p> <p>(8) In addition to the measures contemplated in clause (6), the State shall take legislative and other measures to implement the principle that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender. (Art. 27)</p>
	<p>The State shall put in place affirmative action programmes designed to ensure that minorities and marginalised groups⁵¹—</p> <p>(a) participate and are represented in governance and other spheres of life;</p> <p>(b) are provided special opportunities in educational and economic fields;</p> <p>(c) are provided special opportunities for access to employment;</p> <p>(d) develop their cultural values, languages and practices; and</p> <p>(e) have reasonable access to water, health services and infrastructure. (Art. 56)</p>
Non-Discrimination	<p>(1) The national values and principles of governance in this Article bind all State organs, State officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them—</p> <p>(a) applies or interprets this Constitution;</p> <p>(b) enacts, applies or interprets any law; or</p> <p>(c) makes or implements public policy decisions.</p> <p>(2) The national values and principles of governance include—... (b) human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised;... (Art. 10)</p>
	<p>(4) The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth.</p> <p>(5) A person shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against another person on any of the grounds specified or contemplated in clause (4).</p> <p>(6) To give full effect to the realisation of the rights guaranteed under this Article, the State shall take legislative and other measures, including affirmative action programmes and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination.</p> <p>(7) Any measure taken under clause (6) shall adequately provide for any benefits to be on the basis of genuine need.</p> <p>(8) In addition to the measures contemplated in clause (6), the State shall take legislative and other measures to implement the principle that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender. (Art. 27)</p>
	(2) The right to freedom of expression does not extend to—...

⁴⁹ Available at: www.parliament.go.ke (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 259: “(2) If there is a conflict between different language versions of this Constitution, the English language version prevails.”

⁵⁰ “‘affirmative action’ includes any measure designed to overcome or ameliorate an inequity or the systemic denial or infringement of a right or fundamental freedom;” (Art. 260).

⁵¹ “‘marginalised group’ means a group of people who, because of laws or practices before, on, or after the effective date, were or are disadvantaged by discrimination on one or more of the grounds in Article 27 (4);” (Art. 260).

	(d) advocacy of hatred that—... (ii) is based on any ground of discrimination specified or contemplated in Article 27 (4)... (Art. 33)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	(1) The national values and principles of governance in this Article bind all State organs, State officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them— (a) applies or interprets this Constitution; (b) enacts, applies or interprets any law; or (c) makes or implements public policy decisions. (2) The national values and principles of governance include—... (b) human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised;... (Art. 10)
	(4) In interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal or other authority shall promote— (a) the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality, equity and freedom; ... (Art. 20)
	(3) All State organs and all public officers have the duty to address the needs of vulnerable groups within society, including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities, and members of particular ethnic, religious or cultural communities. (Art. 21)
	(1) Every child has the right—... (f) not to be detained, except as a measure of last resort, and when detained, to be held —... (ii) separate from adults and in conditions that take account of the child's sex and age. (Art. 53)
	(1) There is established the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission. (2) The functions of the Commission are—... (b) to promote gender equality and equity generally and to coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development;... (Art. 59)
	(1) There is established the Judicial Service Commission. (2) The Commission shall consist of— (a) the Chief Justice, who shall be the chairperson of the Commission; (b) one Supreme Court judge elected by the judges of the Supreme Court; (c) one Court of Appeal judge elected by the judges of the Court of Appeal; (d) one High Court judge and one magistrate, one a woman and one a man, elected by the members of the association of judges and magistrates; (e) the Attorney-General; (f) two advocates, one a woman and one a man, each of whom has at least fifteen years' experience, elected by the members of the statutory body responsible for the professional regulation of advocates; (g) one person nominated by the Public Service Commission; and (h) one woman and one man to represent the public, not being lawyers, appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly... (Art. 171) (1) The Judicial Service Commission shall promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice and shall—... (2) In the performance of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the following—...; and (b) the promotion of gender equality. (Art. 172)
	(1) This Article applies to conflicts between national and county legislation in respect of matters falling within the concurrent jurisdiction of both levels of government. (2) National legislation prevails over county legislation if— (a) the national legislation applies uniformly throughout Kenya and any of the conditions specified in clause (3) is satisfied; or... (3) The following are the conditions referred to in clause (2) (a)—... (c) the national legislation is necessary for—... (v) the promotion of equal opportunity or equal access to government services; or.. (Art. 191)
	b) the public finance system shall promote an equitable society, and in particular—... (iii) expenditure shall promote the equitable development of the country, including by making special provision for marginalised groups and areas; (Art. 201)
	(1) This Chapter applies to the commissions specified in clause (2) and the independent offices specified in clause (3), except to the extent that this Constitution provides otherwise. (2) The commissions are— (a) the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission; (b) the National Land Commission; (c) the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission;

	<p>(d) the Parliamentary Service Commission; (e) the Judicial Service Commission; (f) the Commission on Revenue Allocation; (g) the Public Service Commission; (h) the Salaries and Remuneration Commission; (i) the Teachers Service Commission; and (j) the National Police Service Commission. (3) The independent offices are— (a) the Auditor-General; and (b) the Controller of Budget. (Art. 248)</p> <p>(10) The members of a commission shall elect a vice-chairperson from among themselves— (a) at the first sitting of the commission; and (b) whenever it is necessary to fill a vacancy in the office of the vice-chairperson. (11) The chairperson and vice-chairperson of a commission shall not be of the same gender. (Art. 250)</p>
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	<p>(2) Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedoms. (3) Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres. (4) The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth. (5) A person shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against another person on any of the grounds specified or contemplated in clause (4). (6) To give full effect to the realisation of the rights guaranteed under this Article, the State shall take legislative and other measures, including affirmative action programmes and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination. (7) Any measure taken under clause (6) shall adequately provide for any benefits to be on the basis of genuine need. (8) In addition to the measures contemplated in clause (6), the State shall take legislative and other measures to implement the principle that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender. (Art. 27)</p>
	<p>The State shall put in place affirmative action programmes designed to ensure that minorities and marginalised groups⁵²— (a) participate and are represented in governance and other spheres of life;... (Art. 56)</p>
	<p>The electoral system shall comply with the following principles—... (b) not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender; ... (d) universal suffrage based on the aspiration for fair representation and equality of vote; ... (Art. 81)</p>
	<p>(1) Elections for the seats in Parliament provided for under Articles 97(1) (c) and 98 (1) (b), (c) and (d), and for the members of county assemblies under 177 (1) (b) and (c), shall be on the basis of proportional representation by use of party lists. (2) The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission shall be responsible for the conduct and supervision of elections for seats provided for under clause (1) and shall ensure that—... (b) except in the case of the seats provided for under Article 98 (1) (b), each party list comprises the appropriate number of qualified candidates and alternates between male and female candidates in the priority in which they are listed... (Art. 90)</p>
	<p>(1) Every political party shall—... (e) respect the right of all persons to participate in the political process, including minorities and marginalised groups; (f) respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and gender equality and equity;... (2) A political party shall not— (a) be founded on a religious, linguistic, racial, ethnic, gender or regional basis or seek to engage in advocacy of hatred on any such basis;... (Art. 91)</p>
	<p>(1) The National Assembly consists of— (a) two hundred and ninety members, each elected by the registered voters of single member constituencies; (b) forty-seven women, each elected by the registered voters of the counties, each county constituting a single member constituency;</p>

⁵² “‘marginalised group’ means a group of people who, because of laws or practices before, on, or after the effective date, were or are disadvantaged by discrimination on one or more of the grounds in Article 27(4);” (Art. 260).

	<p>(c) twelve members nominated by parliamentary political parties according to their proportion of members of the National Assembly in accordance with Article 90, to represent special interests including the youth, persons with disabilities and workers; and</p> <p>(d) the Speaker, who is an ex officio member.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as excluding any person from contesting an election under clause (1) (a). (Art. 97)</p>
	<p>(1) The Senate consists of—</p> <p>(a) forty-seven members each elected by the registered voters of the counties, each county constituting a single member constituency;</p> <p>(b) sixteen women members who shall be nominated by political parties according to their proportion of members of the Senate elected under clause (a) in accordance with Article 90;</p> <p>(c) two members, being one man and one woman, representing the youth;</p> <p>(d) two members, being one man and one woman, representing persons with disabilities; and</p> <p>(e) the Speaker, who shall be an ex officio member.</p> <p>(2) The members referred to in clause (1) (c) and (d) shall be elected in accordance with Article 90.</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as excluding any person from contesting an election under clause (1) (a). (Art. 98)</p>
	<p>Parliament shall enact legislation to promote the representation in Parliament of— (a) women;... (Art. 100)⁵³</p>
	<p>(1) There is established the Parliamentary Service Commission.</p> <p>(2) The Commission consists of—</p> <p>(a) the Speaker of the National Assembly, as chairperson;</p> <p>(b) a vice-chairperson elected by the Commission from the members appointed under paragraph (c);</p> <p>(c) seven members appointed by Parliament from among its members of whom—</p> <p>(i) four shall be nominated equally from both Houses by the party or coalition of parties forming the national government, of whom at least two shall be women; and</p> <p>(ii) three shall be nominated by the parties not forming the national government, at least one of whom shall be nominated from each House and at least one of whom shall be a woman; and</p> <p>(d) one man and one woman appointed by Parliament from among persons who are experienced in public affairs, but are not members of Parliament. (Art. 127)</p>
	<p>County governments established under this Constitution shall reflect the following principles—...</p> <p>(c) no more than two-thirds of the members of representative bodies in each county government shall be of the same gender. (Art. 175)</p> <p>A county assembly consists of—</p> <p>(a) members elected by the registered voters of the wards, each ward constituting a single member constituency, on the same day as a general election of Members of Parliament, being the second Tuesday in August, in every fifth year;</p> <p>(b) the number of special seat members necessary to ensure that no more than two-thirds of the membership of the assembly are of the same gender;</p> <p>(c) the number of members of marginalised groups, including persons with disabilities and the youth, prescribed by an Act of Parliament; and</p> <p>(d) the Speaker, who is an ex officio member.</p> <p>(2) The members contemplated in clause (1) (b) and (c) shall, in each case, be nominated by political parties in proportion to the seats received in that election in that county by each political party under paragraph (a) in accordance with Article 90.</p> <p>(3) The filling of special seats under clause (1) (b) shall be determined after declaration of elected members from each ward... (Art. 177)</p> <p>(1) Not more than two-thirds of the members of any county assembly or county executive committee shall be of the same gender. (Art. 197)⁵⁴</p>
Citizenship &	<p>(1) A person is a citizen by birth if on the day of the person's birth, whether or not the person is born in Kenya, either the mother or father of the person is a citizen.</p>

⁵³ According to the Fifth Schedule “Legislation to be Enacted by Parliament” there is a time specification of five years to enact legislation on “Promotion of representation of marginalised groups (Article 100).”

⁵⁴ According to the Fifth Schedule “Legislation to be Enacted by Parliament” there is a time specification of three years to enact legislation on “County assembly gender balance and diversity (Article 197).”

Nationality	(2) Clause (1) applies equally to a person born before the effective date, whether or not the person was born in Kenya, if either the mother or father of the person is or was a citizen. (Art. 14)
Right to property/inheritance	(4) The provisions of this Chapter ⁵⁵ on equality shall be qualified to the extent strictly necessary for the application of Muslim law before the Kadhis' courts, to persons who profess the Muslim religion, in matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance. (Art. 24)
	(1) Land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable, and in accordance with the following principles— (a) equitable access to land; (b) security of land rights;... (f) elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property in land; and (g) encouragement of communities to settle land disputes through recognised local community initiatives consistent with this Constitution. (2) These principles shall be implemented through a national land policy developed and reviewed regularly by the national government and through legislation. (Art 60)
	Parliament shall—(c) enact legislation—... (iii) to regulate the recognition and protection of matrimonial property and in particular the matrimonial home during and on the termination of marriage;... (Art. 68)
Reproductive Rights	(4) Abortion is not permitted unless, in the opinion of a trained health professional, there is need for emergency treatment, or the life or health of the mother is in danger, or if permitted by any other written law. (Art. 26)
	(1) Every person has the right— (a) to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care; (Art. 43)
Education	The State shall put in place affirmative action programmes designed to ensure that minorities and marginalised groups —... (b) are provided special opportunities in educational and economic fields;... (Art. 56)
Employment	The State shall put in place affirmative action programmes designed to ensure that minorities and marginalised groups —... (c) are provided special opportunities for access to employment; (Art. 56)
	(1) The values and principles of public service include—(i) affording adequate and equal opportunities for appointment, training and advancement, at all levels of the public service, of— (i) men and women; (ii) the members of all ethnic groups; and (iii) persons with disabilities... (Art. 232)
Equal Before the Law	(1) Every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law... (Art. 27)
Marriage & Family Life	...COMMITTED to nurturing and protecting the well-being of the individual, the family, communities and the nation:... (Preamble)
	(4) The provisions of this Chapter ⁵⁶ on equality shall be qualified to the extent strictly necessary for the application of Muslim law before the Kadhis' courts, to persons who profess the Muslim religion, in matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance. (Art. 24)
	Every person has the right to privacy, which includes the right not to have—... (c) information relating to their family or private affairs unnecessarily required or revealed;... (Art. 31)
	(1) The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and the necessary basis of social order, and shall enjoy the recognition and protection of the State. (2) Every adult has the right to marry a person of the opposite sex, based on the free consent of the parties. (3) Parties to a marriage are entitled to equal rights at the time of the marriage, during the marriage and at the dissolution of the marriage. (4) Parliament shall enact legislation that recognises— (a) marriages concluded under any tradition, or system of religious, personal or family law; and (b) any system of personal and family law under any tradition, or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion, to the extent that any such marriages or systems of law are consistent with this Constitution. (Art. 45) ⁵⁷

⁵⁵ Chapter 4: Bill of Rights.

⁵⁶ Chapter 4: Bill of Rights.

⁵⁷ According to the Fifth Schedule “Legislation to be Enacted by Parliament” there is a time specification of five years to enact legislation on “Family (Article 45).”

	(1) Every child has the right—e) to parental care and protection, which includes equal responsibility of the mother and father to provide for the child, whether they are married to each other or not; (Art. 53)
	(3) Parliament shall establish Kadhis’ courts, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and powers conferred on it by legislation, subject to clause (5)... (5) The jurisdiction of a Kadhis’ court shall be limited to the determination of questions of Muslim law relating to personal status, marriage, divorce or inheritance in proceedings in which all the parties profess the Muslim religion and submit to the jurisdiction of the Kadhi’s courts. (Art. 170)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	(4) Any law, including customary law, that is inconsistent with this Constitution is void to the extent of the inconsistency, and any act or omission in contravention of this Constitution is invalid. (Art. 2)
	There shall be no State religion. (Art. 8)
	(4) The provisions of this Chapter ⁵⁸ on equality shall be qualified to the extent strictly necessary for the application of Muslim law before the Kadhis’ courts, to persons who profess the Muslim religion, in matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance. (Art. 24)
	(4) Parliament shall enact legislation that recognises— (a) marriages concluded under any tradition, or system of religious, personal or family law; and (b) any system of personal and family law under any tradition, or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion, to the extent that any such marriages or systems of law are consistent with this Constitution. (Art. 45)
	(1) Judicial authority is derived from the people and vests in, and shall be exercised by, the courts and tribunals established by or under this Constitution. (2) In exercising judicial authority, the courts and tribunals shall be guided by the following principles—... (c) alternative forms of dispute resolution including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms shall be promoted, subject to clause (3);... (3) Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms shall not be used in a way that— (a) contravenes the Bill of Rights; (b) is repugnant to justice and morality or results in outcomes that are repugnant to justice or morality; or (c) is inconsistent with this Constitution or any written law. (Art. 159)
	(1) The subordinate courts are— (a) the Magistrates courts; (b) the Kadhis’ courts; (c) the Courts Martial; and (d) any other court or local tribunal as may be established by an Act of Parliament, other than the courts established as required by Article 162 (2)... (Art. 169) (3) Parliament shall establish Kadhis’ courts, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and powers conferred on it by legislation, subject to clause (5)... (5) The jurisdiction of a Kadhis’ court shall be limited to the determination of questions of Muslim law relating to personal status, marriage, divorce or inheritance in proceedings in which all the parties profess the Muslim religion and submit to the jurisdiction of the Kadhi’s courts. (Art. 170)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	(5) The general rules of international law shall form part of the law of Kenya. (6) Any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya under this Constitution. (Art. 2)
	(4) The State shall enact and implement legislation to fulfil its international obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Art. 21)
	(1) There is established the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission. (2) The functions of the Commission are— (g) to act as the principal organ of the State in ensuring compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights;... (Art. 59)
General Human Rights Guarantees	(1) The national values and principles of governance in this Article bind all State organs, State officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them— (a) applies or interprets this Constitution;

⁵⁸ Chapter 4: Bill of Rights.

	<p>(b) enacts, applies or interprets any law; or (c) makes or implements public policy decisions. (2) The national values and principles of governance include—... (b) human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised;... (Art. 10)</p>
	<p>(3) The rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights— (a) belong to each individual and are not granted by the State; (b) do not exclude other rights and fundamental freedoms not in the Bill of Rights, but recognised or conferred by law, except to the extent that they are inconsistent with this Chapter; and (c) are subject only to the limitations contemplated in this Constitution. (Art. 19)</p>
	<p>(1) It is a fundamental duty of the State and every State organ to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights. (2) The State shall take legislative, policy and other measures, including the setting of standards, to achieve the progressive realization of the rights guaranteed under Article 43. (3) All State organs and all public officers have the duty to address the needs of vulnerable groups within society, including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth, members of minority or marginalised communities, and members of particular ethnic, religious or cultural communities. (4) The State shall enact and implement legislation to fulfil its international obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Art. 21)</p>
	<p>The National Police Service shall—... (c) comply with constitutional standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (d) train staff to the highest possible standards of competence and integrity and to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and dignity; ... (Art. 244)</p>

Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, 1984/1986	
	English⁵⁹
Equality	...Exercising our natural, inherent and inalienable rights to establish a framework of government for the purpose of promoting unity, liberty, peace, stability, equality, justice and human rights under the rule of law, with opportunities for political, social, moral, spiritual and cultural advancement of our society, for ourselves and for our posterity; and... (Preamble)
	a. All persons are born equally free and independent and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the right of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of pursuing and maintaining and security of the person and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, subject to such qualifications as provided for in this Constitution. b. All persons, irrespective of ethnic background, race, sex, creed, place of origin or political opinion, are entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, subject to such qualifications as provided for in this Constitution. (Art. 11)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	The Republic shall, consistent with the principles of individual freedom and social justice enshrined in this Constitution, manage the national economy and the natural resources of Liberia in such manner as shall ensure the maximum feasible participation of Liberian citizens under conditions of equality as to advance the general welfare of the Liberian people and the economic development of Liberia. (Art. 7)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	No association, by whatever name called, shall function as a political party, nor shall any citizen be an independent candidate for election to public office, unless... b. the membership of the association or the independent candidate's organization is open to every citizen of Liberia, irrespective of sex, religion or ethnic background, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution... d. the name, objective, emblem or motto of the association or of the independent candidate and his organization is free from any religious connotations or divisive ethnic implications and that the activities of the association or independent candidate are not limited to a special group or, in the case of an association, limited to a particular geographic area of Liberia;... (Art. 79)
Right to property/inheritance	a. The property which a person possesses at the time of marriage or which may afterwards be acquired as a result of one's own labors shall not be held for or otherwise applied to the liquidation of the debts or other obligations of the spouse, whether contracted before or after marriage; nor shall the property which by law is to be secured to a man or a woman be alienated or be controlled by that person's spouse save by free and voluntary consent. b. The Legislature shall enact laws to govern the devolution of estates and establish rights of inheritance and descent for spouses of both statutory and customary marriages so as to give adequate protection to surviving spouses and children of such marriages. (Art. 23)
Education	The Republic shall, because of the vital role assigned to the individual citizen under this Constitution for the social, economic and political well being of Liberia, provide equal access to educational opportunities and facilities for all citizens to the extent of available resources. Emphasis shall be placed on the mass education of the Liberian people and the elimination of illiteracy. (Art. 6)
Employment	The Republic shall direct its policy towards ensuring for all citizens, without discrimination, opportunities for employment and livelihood under just and humane conditions, and towards promoting safety, health and welfare facilities in employment. (Art. 8)
	All Liberian citizens shall have equal opportunity for work and employment regardless of sex, creed, religion, ethnic background, place of origin or political affiliation, and all shall be entitled to equal pay for equal work. (Art. 18)
Equal Before the Law	c. All persons are equal before the law and are therefore entitled to the equal protection of the law. (Art. 11)
Marriage & Family Life	No person shall be subjected to interference with his privacy of person, family, home or correspondence except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. (Art. 16)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	...Consistent with the principle of separation of religion and state, the Republic shall establish no state religion. (Art. 14)

⁵⁹ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=207595 (last visited June 16, 2012).

Constitution of the Republic of Malawi 1994, as amended to 2010	
	English⁶⁰
Non-Discrimination	(1) Discrimination of persons in any form is prohibited and all persons are, under any law, guaranteed equal and effective protection against discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status or condition. (2) Legislation may be passed addressing inequalities in society and prohibiting discriminatory practices and the propagation of such practices and may render such practices criminally punishable by the courts. (Art. 20)
Rights of Women	1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right— (a) to be accorded the same rights as men in civil law, including equal capacity— (i) to enter into contracts; (ii) to acquire and maintain rights in property, independently or in association with others, regardless of their marital status; (iii) to acquire and retain custody, guardianship and care of children and to have an equal right in the making of decisions that affect their upbringing; and (iv) to acquire and retain citizenship and nationality. (b) on the dissolution of marriage, howsoever entered into— (i) to a fair disposition of property that is held jointly with a husband; and (ii) to fair maintenance, taking into consideration all the circumstances and, in particular, the means of the former husband and the needs of any children. (2) Any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status shall be invalid and legislation shall be passed to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate against women, particularly practices such as— (a) sexual abuse, harassment and violence; (b) discrimination in work, business and public affairs; and (c) deprivation of property, including property obtained by inheritance. (Art. 24)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	The State shall actively promote the welfare and development of the people of Malawi by progressively adopting and implementing policies and legislation aimed at achieving the following goals— (a) Gender Equality To obtain gender equality through— (i) full participation of women in all spheres of Malawian society on the basis of equal opportunities with men; (ii) the implementation of the principles of nondiscrimination and such other measures as may be required; and (iii) the implementation of policies to address social issues such as domestic violence, security of the person, lack of maternity benefits, economic exploitation and rights to property. (Principles of national policy, ⁶¹ Art. 13)
	(1) All persons and peoples have a right to development and therefore to the enjoyment of economic, social, cultural and political development and women, children and persons with disabilities in particular shall be given special consideration in the application of this right. (2) The State shall take all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development. Such measures shall include, amongst other things, equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, shelter, employment and infrastructure. (3) The State shall take measures to introduce reforms aimed at eradicating social injustices and inequalities. (4) The State has a responsibility to respect the right to development and to justify its policies in accordance with this responsibility. (Art. 30)
Political Participation & Freedom of	1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right— ...

⁶⁰ Available at: http://www.malawilii.org/files/mw/legislation/consolidated-act/constitution_of_malawi_pdf_25073.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁶¹ “The principles of national policy contained in this Chapter shall be directory in nature but courts shall be entitled to have regard to them in interpreting and applying any of the provisions of this Constitution or of any law or in determining the validity of decisions of the executive and in the interpretation of the provisions of this Constitution.” (Art. 14)

Association	(2) Any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status shall be invalid and legislation shall be passed to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate against women, particularly practices such as— ... (b) discrimination in work, business and public affairs; ... (Art. 24)
Citizenship & Nationality	1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right— (a) to be accorded the same rights as men in civil law, including equal capacity— ... (iv) to acquire and retain citizenship and nationality... (Art. 24)
Right to property/inheritance	The State shall actively promote the welfare and development of the people of Malawi by progressively adopting and implementing policies and legislation aimed at achieving the following goals— (a) Gender Equality To obtain gender equality through—... (iii) the implementation of policies to address social issues such as domestic violence, security of the person, lack of maternity benefits, economic exploitation and rights to property. (Principles of national policy, Art. 13)
	1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right— (a) to be accorded the same rights as men in civil law, including equal capacity—... (ii) to acquire and maintain rights in property, independently or in association with others, regardless of their marital status; ... (b) on the dissolution of marriage, howsoever entered into— (i) to a fair disposition of property that is held jointly with a husband; and ... (2) Any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status shall be invalid and legislation shall be passed to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate against women, particularly practices such as— ... (c) deprivation of property, including property obtained by inheritance. (Art. 24)
Reproductive Rights	The State shall actively promote the welfare and development of the people of Malawi by progressively adopting and implementing policies and legislation aimed at achieving the following goals— (a) Gender Equality To obtain gender equality through—... (iii) the implementation of policies to address social issues such as domestic violence, security of the person, lack of maternity benefits, economic exploitation and rights to property. (Principles of national policy, Art. 13)
Employment	1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right— ... (2) Any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status shall be invalid and legislation shall be passed to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate against women, particularly practices such as— ... (b) discrimination in work, business and public affairs; ... (Art. 24)
	(3) Every person shall be entitled to fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction or discrimination of any kind, in particular on basis of gender, disability or race... (Art. 31)
Equal Before the Law	This Constitution shall bind all executive, legislative and judicial organs of the State at all levels of Government and all the peoples of Malawi are entitled to the equal protection of this Constitution, and laws made under it. (Art. 4)
	(1) This Constitution is founded upon the following underlying principles—... (e) as all persons have equal status before the law, the only justifiable limitations to lawful rights are those necessary to ensure peaceful human interaction in an open and democratic society; (Constitutional principles, Art. 12)
	(1) Discrimination of persons in any form is prohibited and all persons are, under any law, guaranteed equal and effective protection against discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status or condition. (2) Legislation may be passed addressing inequalities in society and prohibiting discriminatory practices and the propagation of such practices and may render such practices criminally punishable by the courts. (Art. 20)

Marriage & Family Life	The State shall actively promote the welfare and development of the people of Malawi by progressively adopting and implementing policies and legislation aimed at achieving the following goals— ... (i) The Family To recognize and protect the family as a fundamental and vital social unit. (Principles of national policy, Art. 13)
	<p>(1) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.</p> <p>(2) Each member of the family shall enjoy full and equal respect and shall be protected by law against all forms of neglect, cruelty or exploitation.</p> <p>(3) All men and women have the right to marry and found a family.</p> <p>(4) No person shall be forced to enter into marriage.</p> <p>(5) Subsections (3) and (4) shall apply to all marriages at law, custom and marriages by repute or by permanent cohabitation.</p> <p>(6) No person over the age of eighteen years shall be prevented from entering into marriage.</p> <p>(7) For persons between the age of fifteen and eighteen years a marriage shall only be entered into with the consent of their parents or guardians.</p> <p>(8) The State shall actively discourage marriage between persons where either of them is under the age of fifteen years. (Art. 22)</p>
	<p>(1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right—</p> <p>(a) to be accorded the same rights as men in civil law, including equal capacity—</p> <p>(i) to enter into contracts;</p> <p>(ii) to acquire and maintain rights in property, independently or in association with others, regardless of their marital status;</p> <p>(iii) to acquire and retain custody, guardianship and care of children and to have an equal right in the making of decisions that affect their upbringing; and</p> <p>(iv) to acquire and retain citizenship and nationality.</p> <p>(b) on the dissolution of marriage, howsoever entered into—</p> <p>(i) to a fair disposition of property that is held jointly with a husband; and</p> <p>(ii) to fair maintenance, taking into consideration all the circumstances and, in particular, the means of the former husband and the needs of any children.</p> <p>(2) Any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status shall be invalid and legislation shall be passed to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate against women, particularly practices such as—</p> <p>(a) sexual abuse, harassment and violence;</p> <p>(b) discrimination in work, business and public affairs; and</p> <p>(c) deprivation of property, including property obtained by inheritance. (Art. 24)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>(1) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.</p> <p>(2) Each member of the family shall enjoy full and equal respect and shall be protected by law against all forms of neglect, cruelty or exploitation.</p> <p>(3) All men and women have the right to marry and found a family.</p> <p>(4) No person shall be forced to enter into marriage.</p> <p>(5) Subsections (3) and (4) shall apply to all marriages at law, custom and marriages by repute or by permanent cohabitation.</p> <p>... (Art. 22)</p>
	<p>1) Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes the right—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status shall be invalid and legislation shall be passed to eliminate customs and practices that discriminate against women, particularly practices such as—</p> <p>(a) sexual abuse, harassment and violence;</p> <p>(b) discrimination in work, business and public affairs; and</p> <p>(c) deprivation of property, including property obtained by inheritance. (Art. 24)</p>
	<p>(3) Parliament may make provision for traditional or local courts presided over by lay persons or chiefs:</p> <p>Provided that the jurisdiction of such courts shall be limited exclusively to civil cases at customary law and such minor common law and statutory offences as prescribed by an Act of Parliament. (Art. 110)</p>
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<p>(1) Appropriate principles of interpretation of this Constitution shall be developed and employed by the courts to reflect the unique character and supreme status of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) In interpreting the provisions of this Constitution a court of law shall—</p> <p>(a) promote the values which underlie an open and democratic society;</p>

	(b) take full account of the provisions of Chapter III and Chapter IV; and (c) where applicable, have regard to current norms of public international law and comparable foreign case law... (Art. 11)
	No restrictions or limitations may be placed on the exercise of any rights and freedoms provided for in this Constitution other than those prescribed by law, which are reasonable, recognized by international human rights standards and necessary in an open and democratic society. Laws prescribing restrictions or limitations shall not negate the essential content of the right or freedom in question, and shall be of general application. (Art. 44)
	(1) Any international agreement entered into after the commencement of this Constitution shall form part of the law of the Republic if so provided by an Act of Parliament. (2) Binding international agreements entered into before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue to bind the Republic unless otherwise provided by an Act of Parliament. (3) Customary international law, unless inconsistent with this Constitution or an Act of Parliament, shall form part of the law of the Republic. (Art. 211)
Limitations and/or Derogations	(1) This Constitution is founded upon the following underlying principles—... (e) as all persons have equal status before the law, the only justifiable limitations to lawful rights are those necessary to ensure peaceful human interaction in an open and democratic society; (Constitutional principles, Art. 12)
General Human Rights Guarantees	(1) This Constitution is founded upon the following underlying principles—... (d) the inherent dignity and worth of each human being requires that the State and all persons shall recognize and protect human rights and afford the fullest protection to the rights and views of all individuals, groups and minorities whether or not they are entitled to vote; (Constitutional principles, Art. 12)
	(1) The Malawi Police Service shall be an independent organ of the executive which shall be there to provide for the protection of public safety and the rights of persons in Malawi according to the prescriptions of this Constitution and any other law. (Art. 153)
Human Rights Duties	(2) Every individual shall have duties towards other individuals, his or her family and society, the State and other legally recognized communities and the international community and these duties shall include the duty to respect his or her fellow beings without discrimination and to maintain relations aimed at promoting, safeguarding and reinforcing mutual respect and tolerance; and in recognition of these duties, individual rights and freedoms shall be exercised with due regard for the rights of others, collective security, morality and the common interest. (Constitutional principles, Art. 12)

Constitution of the Republic of Mali 1992 as amended to 1999 ⁶²		
	French ⁶³	English ⁶⁴
Equality	Tous les Maliens naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toute discrimination fondée sur l'origine sociale, la couleur, la langue, la race, le sexe, la religion et l'opinion politique est prohibée. (Art. 2)	All Malians are born and remain free and equal in rights and in duties. Any discrimination founded on social origin, color, language, race, sex, religion and political opinion is prohibited. (Art. 2)
Non-Discrimination	Tous les Maliens naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toute discrimination fondée sur l'origine sociale, la couleur, la langue, la race, le sexe, la religion et l'opinion politique est prohibée. (Art. 2)	All Malians are born and remain free and equal in rights and in duties. Any discrimination founded on social origin, color, language, race, sex, religion and political opinion is prohibited. (Art. 2)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	Le peuple souverain du Mali, fort de ses traditions de lutte héroïque, engagé à rester fidèle aux idéaux des victimes de la répression et des martyrs tombés sur le champ d'honneur pour l'avènement d'un Etat de droit et de démocratie pluraliste,... - proclame sa détermination à défendre les droits de la femme et de l'enfant ainsi que la diversité culturelle et linguistique de la communauté nationale;... (Préambule)	The sovereign people of Mali, strong from their traditions of heroic struggle, committed to remain faithful to the ideals of the victims of repression and the martyrs fallen of the field of honor for the future [avènement] of a state of law and of pluralist democracy,... – proclaim their determination to defend the rights of the Women and of the Child as well as the cultural and linguistic diversity of the national community,... (Preamble)
Employment	Le droit au travail et au repos est reconnu et est égal pour tous. Le travail est un devoir pour tout citoyen mais nul ne peut être contraint à un travail déterminé que dans le cas d'accomplissement d'un service exceptionnel d'intérêt général, égal pour tous dans les conditions déterminées par la loi. (Art. 19)	The right to work and to rest is recognized and is equal for all. Work is a duty for every citizen[,] but no one can be constrained to [do] a specific task [travail déterminé] except in the case of the accomplishment of an exceptional service of general interest, [which is] equal for all within the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 19)
Marriage & Family Life	Le domicile, le domaine, la vie privée et familiale, le secret de la correspondance et des communications sont inviolables. Il ne peut y être porté atteinte que dans les conditions prévues par la loi. (Art. 6)	The domicile, the domain, the private and family life, the secrecy of correspondence and of communications are inviolable. They may only be infringing within the conditions specified by the law. (Art. 6)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Le peuple souverain du Mali, fort de ses traditions de lutte héroïque, engagé à rester fidèle aux idéaux des victimes de la répression et des martyrs tombés sur le champ d'honneur pour l'avènement d'un Etat de droit et de démocratie pluraliste,... • s'engage solennellement à défendre la forme républicaine et la laïcité de l'Etat;... (Préambule)	The sovereign people of Mali, strong from their traditions of heroic struggle, committed to remain faithful to the ideals of the victims of repression and the martyrs fallen of the field of honor for the future [avènement] of a state of law and of pluralist democracy,... – commit [themselves] solemnly to defend the republican form and the secularity of the State,...(Preamble)
	Le Mali est une République indépendante, souveraine, indivisible, démocratique, laïque, et sociale... (Art. 25)	Mali is an independent, sovereign, indivisible, democratic, secular and social Republic... (Art. 25)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	Le peuple souverain du Mali, fort de ses traditions de lutte héroïque, engagé à rester fidèle aux idéaux des victimes de la répression et des martyrs tombés sur le champ d'honneur pour l'avènement d'un Etat de droit et de démocratie pluraliste, ...	The sovereign people of Mali, strong from their traditions of heroic struggle, committed to remain faithful to the ideals of the victims of repression and the martyrs fallen of the field of honor for the future [avènement] of a state of law and of pluralist democracy,... – subscribe to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948 and to the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of June 27,

⁶² On March 28, 2012, leaders of a military coup in Mali announced a new constitution (see <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-17540283>) but then on April 1 announced they would reinstate the 1992 constitution (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/apr/01/mali-coup-constitution-rebels>). While the situation in Mali continues to unfold (<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/05/14/us-mali-ecowas-idUSBRE84D0MD20120514>), the 1992 version (as amended to 1999) is used here.

⁶³ Copy on file from HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated Library 2011.

⁶⁴ Jefri J. Ruchti, trans., Constitution of Mali (Feb. 25, 1992) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 25: “French is the official language of expression.”

	• souscrit à la déclaration universelle des Droits de l'homme du 10 décembre 1948 et à la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples du 27 juin 1981;... (Préambule)	1981,... (Preamble)
	Il [Le président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, du respect des traités et accords internationaux... (Art. 29)	...He [the President] is the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, [and] of respect for the International Treaties and Agreements... (Art. 29)
	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve pour chaque traité ou accord de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 116)	The treaties or agreements regularly ratified or approved have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, under reserve for each treaty or agreement of its application by the other party. (Art. 116)

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania 1991, as amended to 2012			
	Arabic ⁶⁵	French ⁶⁶	English ⁶⁷
Equality	<p>... ونظرا إلى أن الحرية و المساواة و كرامة الإنسان يستحيل ضمانها إلا في ظل مجتمع يكرس سيادة القانون، و حرصا منه على خلق الظروف الثابتة لنمو اجتماعي منسجم ، يحترم أحكام الدين الإسلامي ، المصدر الوحيد للقانون ، و يلائم متطلبات العالم الحديث ، يعلن الشعب الموريتاني على وجه الخصوص الضمان الأكيد للحقوق و المبادئ التالية :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • حق المساواة... 	<p>... Considérant que la liberté, l'égalité et la dignité de l'Homme ne peuvent être assurées que dans une société qui consacre la primauté du droit, soucieux de créer les conditions durables d'une évolution sociale harmonieuse respectueuse des préceptes de l'Islam, seule source de droit, et ouverte aux exigences du monde moderne, le peuple mauritanien proclame, en particulier, la garantie intangible des droits et principes suivants : le droit à l'égalité ;... (Preamble)</p>	<p>... Considering that the liberty, the equality, and the dignity of Man cannot be assured except in a society which consecrates the primacy of law, concerned by creating durable conditions for a harmonious social evolution, respectful of the precepts of Islam, sole source of law and open to the exigencies of the modern world, the Mauritanian people proclaim, in particular, the intangible guarantee of the following rights and principles: – the right to equality;... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>المادة 10: تضمن الدولة لكافة المواطنين الحريات العمومية والفردية وعلى وجه الخصوص:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • حرية التنقل والإقامة في جميع أجزاء تراب الجمهورية، • حرية دخول التراب الوطني والخروج منه، • حرية الرأي وحرية التفكير، • حرية التعبير، • حرية الاجتماع، • حرية إنشاء الجمعيات وحرية الانخراط في أية منظمة سياسية ونقابية يختارونها، • حرية التجارة والصناعة، • حرية الإبداع الفكري والفني والعلمي. <p>لاتحد الحرية إلا بالقانون.</p>	<p>L'Etat garantit à tous les citoyens les libertés publiques et individuelles notamment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · la liberté de circuler et de s'établir dans toutes les parties du territoire de la République ; · la liberté d'entrer et de sortir du territoire national ; · la liberté d'opinion et de pensée ; · la liberté d'expression ; · la liberté de réunion ; · la liberté d'association et la liberté d'adhérer à toute organisation politique ou syndicale de leur choix ; · la liberté du commerce et de l'industrie ; · la liberté de création intellectuelle, artistique et scientifique ; <p>La liberté ne peut être limitée que par la loi. (Art. 10)</p>	<p>The State guarantees to all citizens the public and individual freedoms, notably: – the freedom to circulate and to establish themselves in all parts of the territory of the Republic; – the freedom to enter and to exit the national territory; – the freedom of opinion and of thought; – the freedom of expression; – the freedom of assembly [réunion]; – the freedom of association and the freedom to adhere to any political or syndical organization of their choice; – the freedom of commerce and of industry; – the freedom of intellectual, artistic, and scientific creation; Liberty cannot be limited except by the law. (Art. 10)</p>
	<p>... يتمتع المواطنون بنفس الحقوق و نفس الواجبات تجاه الأمة. ويساهمون سوية في بناء الوطن و لهم الحق، وفقا</p>	<p>Tout citoyen doit remplir loyalement ses obligations à l'égard de la</p>	<p>... citizens have the same rights and duties in relation to the Nation. They work together towards nation-building and have</p>

⁶⁵ Constitution of Mauritania 1991, as amended to July 12, 2006 and March 20, 2012 amendments available via http://www.mpil.de/ww/en/pub/research/details/know_transfer/constitutional_reform_in_arab_/mauretanien.cfm.

⁶⁶ Constitution of Mauritania 1991, as amended to July 12, 2006 and March 20, 2012 amendments available via http://www.mpil.de/ww/en/pub/research/details/know_transfer/constitutional_reform_in_arab_/mauretanien.cfm.

⁶⁷ Maria del Carmen Gress, trans., Constitution of Mauritania 1991, as amended to July 12, 2006 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011) and March 20, 2012 amendments. According to Art. 6: "The national languages are: Arabic, Poular, Soninke, and Wolof. The official language is Arabic."

	لنفس الظروف، في التنمية المستدامة وفي بيئة متوازنة تحترم الصحة.	collectivité nationale et respecter la propriété publique et la propriété privée. Les citoyens jouissent des mêmes droits et des mêmes devoirs vis-à-vis de la Nation. Ils concourent également à l'édification de la Patrie et ont droit, dans les mêmes conditions, au développement durable et à un environnement équilibré et respectueux de la santé. (Art. 19)	the right, under the same conditions, to sustainable development and to a balanced environment that is respectful of health. (Art. 19) ⁶⁸
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	...يفسح القانون المجال لتساوي فرص ولوج النساء والرجال إلى المأموريات والوظائف الانتخابية	... Sont électeurs, tous les citoyens de la République, majeurs des deux sexes, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. La loi favorise l'égal accès des femmes et des hommes aux mandats électoraux et fonctions électives. (Art. 3)	... All the citizens of the Republic, of majority of both sexes, enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors. The law encourages/favours/promotes women and men's equal access to electoral mandates and elective functions (Art. 3) ⁶⁹
Equal Before the Law	المادة 1: ... تضمن الجمهورية لكافة المواطنين المساواة أمام القانون دون تمييز في الأصل والعرق والجنس والمكانة الاجتماعية.	...La République assure à tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe ou de condition sociale l'égalité devant la loi... (Art. 1)	...The Republic assures to all citizens without distinction of origin, of race, of sex, or of social condition, equality before the law... (Art. 1)
Marriage & Family Life	... ونظرا إلى أن الحرية والمساواة وكرامة الإنسان يستحيل ضمانها إلا في ظل مجتمع يكرس سيادة القانون، وحرصا منه على خلق الظروف الثابتة لنمو اجتماعي منسجم، يحترم أحكام الدين الإسلامي، المصدر الوحيد للقانون، و يلائم متطلبات العالم الحديث، يعلن الشعب الموريتاني على وجه الخصوص الضمان الأكيد للحقوق والمبادئ التالية: • الحقوق المتعلقة بالأسرة كخلية أساسية للمجتمع الإسلامي	Considérant que la liberté, l'égalité et la dignité de l'Homme ne peuvent être assurées que dans une société qui consacre la primauté du droit, soucieux de créer les conditions durables d'une évolution sociale harmonieuse respectueuse des préceptes de l'Islam, seule source de droit, et ouverte aux exigences du monde moderne, le peuple mauritanien proclame, en particulier, la garantie intangible des droits et principes suivants : ... • les droits attachés à la famille, cellule de base de la société islamique. (Preamble)	...Considering that the liberty, the equality, and the dignity of Man cannot be assured except in a society which consecrates the primacy of law, concerned by creating durable conditions for a harmonious social evolution, respectful of the precepts of Islam, sole source of law and open to the exigencies of the modern world, the Mauritanian people proclaim, in particular, the intangible guarantee of the following rights and principles: ...- the rights attached to the family, basic unit [cellule] of the Islamic society. (Preamble)
	المادة 16: الدولة والمجتمع يحميان الأسرة.	l'Etat et la société protègent la famille. (Art. 16)	The State and the society protect the family. (Art. 16)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	...كما يعلن اعتبارا منه لقيمه الروحية وإشعاعه الحضاري، تمسكه بالدين الإسلامي الحنيف ومبادئ الديمقراطية الوارد تحديدها في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان الصادر بتاريخ 10 ديسمبر 1948 والميثاق الأفريقي لحقوق الإنسان والشعوب الصادر بتاريخ 28 يونيو 1981 و في الاتفاقيات الدولية التي وافقت عليها موريتانيا...	...Fort de ses valeurs spirituelles et du rayonnement de sa civilisation, il proclame en outre, solennellement, son attachement à l'Islam et aux principes de la démocratie tels qu'ils ont été définis par la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 10 décembre 1948 et par la Charte Africaine des Droits de	...Strong from its spiritual values and from the radiation of its civilization, it also proclaims, solemnly, its attachment to Islam and to the principles of democracy as they have been defined by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948 and by the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 28 June 1981 as well as in the other international

⁶⁸ The latter sentence was introduced by the 2012 amendments. The English translation provided here is based on the French text of the amendments.

⁶⁹ The latter sentence was introduced by the 2012 amendments. The English translation provided here is based on the French text of the amendments.

		l'Homme et des Peuples du 28 juin 1981 ainsi que dans les autres conventions internationales auxquelles la Mauritanie a souscrit... (Preamble)	conventions to which Mauritania has subscribed... (Preamble)
	المادة 1: موريتانيا جمهورية إسلامية لا تتجزأ ديمقراطية واجتماعية...	La Mauritanie est une République Islamique, indivisible, démocratique et sociale... (Art. 1)	Mauritania is an Islamic, indivisible, democratic, and social Republic... (Art. 1)
	المادة 5: الإسلام دين الشعب والدولة.	L'Islam est la religion du peuple et de l'Etat. (Art. 5)	Islam is the religion of the people and of the State. (Art. 5)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	... كما يعلن اعتبارا منه لقيمه الروحية و إشعاعه الحضاري، تمسكه بالدين الإسلامي الحنيف و بمبادئ الديمقراطية الوارد تحديدها في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان الصادر بتاريخ 10 ديسمبر 1948 و الميثاق الأفريقي لحقوق الإنسان و الشعوب الصادر بتاريخ 28 يونيو 1981 و في الاتفاقيات الدولية التي وافقت عليها موريتانيا...	... Fort de ses valeurs spirituelles et du rayonnement de sa civilisation, il proclame en outre, solennellement, son attachement à l'Islam et aux principes de la démocratie tels qu'ils ont été définis par la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 10 décembre 1948 et par la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples du 28 juin 1981 ainsi que dans les autres conventions internationales auxquelles la Mauritanie a souscrit... (Preamble)	... Strong from its spiritual values and from the radiation of its civilization, it also proclaims, solemnly, its attachment to Islam and to the principles of democracy as they have been defined by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948 and by the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 28 June 1981 as well as in the other international conventions to which Mauritania has subscribed... (Preamble)
General Human Rights Guarantees	و نظرا إلى أن الحرية و المساواة و كرامة الإنسان يستحيل ضمانها إلا في ظل مجتمع يكرس سيادة القانون، و حرصا منه على خلق الظروف الثابتة لنمو اجتماعي منسجم ، يحترم أحكام الدين الإسلامي ، المصدر الوحيد للقانون ، و يلائم متطلبات العالم الحديث ، يعلن الشعب الموريتاني على وجه الخصوص الضمان الأكيد للحقوق و المبادئ التالية : ... • الحريات و الحقوق الأساسية للإنسان; • الحقوق الاقتصادية و الإجتماعية;...	Considérant que la liberté, l'égalité et la dignité de l'Homme ne peuvent être assurées que dans une société qui consacre la primauté du droit, soucieux de créer les conditions durables d'une évolution sociale harmonieuse respectueuse des préceptes de l'Islam, seule source de droit, et ouverte aux exigences du monde moderne, le peuple mauritanien proclame, en particulier, la garantie intangible des droits et principes suivants : ... • les libertés et droits fondamentaux de la personne humaine ; ; • les droits économiques et sociaux ;... (Preamble)	... Considering that the liberty, the equality, and the dignity of Man cannot be assured except in a society which consecrates the primacy of law, concerned by creating durable conditions for a harmonious social evolution, respectful of the precepts of Islam, sole source of law and open to the exigencies of the modern world, the Mauritanian people proclaim, in particular, the intangible guarantee of the following rights and principles: ... – the fundamental freedoms and rights of the human person; ... – the economic and social rights;... (Preamble).

Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique 2004, consolidated to 2007		
	Portuguese⁷⁰	English⁷¹
Equality	Todos os cidadãos são iguais perante a lei, gozam dos mesmos direitos e estão sujeitos aos mesmos deveres, independentemente da cor, raça, sexo, origem étnica, lugar de nascimento, religião, grau de instrução, posição social, estado civil dos pais, profissão ou opção política.	All citizens are equal before the law, and they shall enjoy the same rights and be subject to the same duties, regardless of colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position, the marital status of their parents, their profession or their political preference. (Art. 35)
Non-Discrimination	Todos os actos visando atentar contra a unidade nacional, prejudicar a harmonia social, criar divisionismo, situações de privilégio ou discriminação com base na cor, raça, sexo, origem étnica, lugar de nascimento, religião, grau de instrução, posição social, condição física ou mental, estado civil dos pais, profissão ou opção política, são punidos nos termos da lei. (Art. 39)	All acts intended to undermine national unity, to disturb social harmony or to create divisions or situations of privilege or discrimination based on colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position, physical or mental ability, the marital status of one's parents, profession or political preference, shall be punished in terms of the law (Art. 39)
Rights of Women	O homem e a mulher são iguais perante a lei em todos os domínios da vida política, económica, social e cultural. (Art. 36)	Men and women shall be equal before the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. (Art. 36)
	1. O Estado promove, apoia e valoriza o desenvolvimento da mulher e incentiva o seu papel crescente na sociedade, em todas as esferas da actividade política, económica, social e cultural do país. 2. O Estado reconhece e valoriza a participação da mulher na luta de libertação nacional, pela defesa da soberania e pela democracia. (Art. 122)	1. The State shall promote, support and value the development of women, and shall encourage their growing role in society, in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life of the country. 2. The State shall recognise and hold in high esteem the participation of women in the national liberation struggle and in the defence of sovereignty and democracy. (Art. 122)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	1. O Estado promove, coordena e fiscaliza a actividade económica agindo directa ou indirectamente para a solução dos problemas fundamentais do povo e para a redução das desigualdades sociais e regionais. (Art. 101)	1. The State shall promote, co-ordinate and supervise economic activity, acting directly or indirectly to resolve the basic problems of the people and to reduce social and regional inequalities. (Art. 101)
	4. O Estado promove a extensão da assistência médica e sanitária e a igualdade de acesso de todos os cidadãos ao gozo deste direito. (Art. 116)	4. The State shall promote the expansion of medical and health care and the equal access of all citizens to the enjoyment of this right. (Art. 116)
	3. A família e o Estado asseguram a educação da criança, formando-a nos valores da unidade nacional, no amor à pátria, igualdade entre homens e mulheres, respeito e solidariedade social. (Art. 120)	3. The family and the State shall ensure the education of children, bringing them up in the values of national unity, love for the motherland, equality among men and women, respect and social solidarity. (Art. 120)
	2. Os órgãos da Administração Pública obedecem à Constituição e à lei e actuam com respeito pelos princípios da igualdade, da imparcialidade, da ética e da justiça. (Art. 249)	1. The Public Administration shall serve the public interests and, in the discharge of its functions, shall respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. 2. The offices and agents of the Public Administration shall owe obedience to the Constitution and the law, and shall act with respect for the principles of equality, of impartiality, of ethics and of justice. (Art. 249)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	O homem e a mulher são iguais perante a lei em todos os domínios da vida política, económica, social e cultural. (Art. 36)	Men and women shall be equal before the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. (Art. 36)
	1. O Estado promove, apoia e valoriza o desenvolvimento da mulher e incentiva o seu papel crescente na sociedade, em todas as esferas da actividade política,	1. The State shall promote, support and value the development of women, and shall encourage their growing role in society, in all spheres of political, economic,

⁷⁰ Available at: <http://www.cconstitucional.org.mz/Legislacao/Constituicao-da-Republica> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁷¹ Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, 2004, consolidated to Law No. 26/2007 (Nov. 16, 2007) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 10: "The official language in the Republic of Mozambique shall be Portuguese."

	económica, social e cultural do país. (Art. 122)	social and cultural life of the country. (Art. 122)
Citizenship & Nationality	<p>1. São moçambicanos, desde que hajam nascido em Moçambique:</p> <p>a) os filhos de pai ou mãe que tenham nascido em Moçambique;</p> <p>b) os filhos de pais apátridas, de nacionalidade desconhecida ou incógnita;</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. São moçambicanos, ainda que nascidos em território estrangeiro, os filhos de pai ou mãe moçambicanos ao serviço do Estado fora do país.</p> <p>3. São moçambicanos os filhos de pai ou mãe de nacionalidade moçambicana ainda que nascidos em território estrangeiro, desde que expressamente, sendo maiores de dezoito anos de idade, ou pelos seus representantes legais, se forem menores daquela idade, declararem que pretendem ser moçambicanos. (Art. 23)</p>	<p>1. The following persons shall, provided that they were born in Mozambique, be Mozambicans:</p> <p>a) The children of a father or a mother who was born in Mozambique;</p> <p>b) Children whose parents are stateless or of unknown nationality;</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. The children of a Mozambican father or mother working for the Mozambican State outside the country shall be Mozambicans, even if born abroad.</p> <p>3. The children of a Mozambican father or mother shall be Mozambican, even if born abroad, provided that they have expressly declared, either on their own behalf, if over eighteen years of age, or through their legal representatives, if younger, that they wish to be Mozambican. (Art. 23)</p>
	<p>1. São moçambicanos os cidadãos nascidos em Moçambique após a proclamação da independência.</p> <p>2. Exceptuam-se os filhos de pai e mãe estrangeiros quando qualquer deles se encontre em Moçambique ao serviço do Estado a que pertence.</p> <p>... (Art. 24)</p>	<p>1. Persons born in Mozambique after the proclamation of independence are Mozambican nationals.</p> <p>2. This rule shall not apply to children born of a foreign father and a foreign mother, when either of them is in Mozambique in the employ of the government of his or her country... (Art. 24)</p>
	<p>1. Adquire a nacionalidade moçambicana o estrangeiro ou a estrangeira que tenha contraído casamento com moçambicana ou moçambicano há pelo menos cinco anos, salvo nos casos de apátrida, desde que, cumulativamente:</p> <p>a) declare querer adquirir a nacionalidade moçambicana;</p> <p>b) preencha os requisitos e ofereça as garantias fixadas por lei.</p> <p>2. A declaração de nulidade ou a dissolução do casamento não prejudica a nacionalidade adquirida pelo cônjuge. (Art. 26)</p>	<p>1. A foreign person who has been married to a Mozambican citizen for at least five years acquires Mozambican nationality, except in cases of statelessness, provided that all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) that he or she declares that he or she wishes to acquire Mozambican nationality;</p> <p>b) that he or she meets the requirements and offers the guarantees prescribed by law.</p> <p>2. The nationality acquired by the spouse shall not be prejudiced by the declaration of annulment or dissolution of the marriage. (Art. 26)</p>
	<p>2. A mulher moçambicana que tenha perdido a nacionalidade por virtude de casamento pode readquiri-la mediante requerimento às entidades competentes. (Art. 32)</p>	<p>2. A Mozambican woman who has lost her nationality through marriage may reacquire it by addressing a request to the competent authorities. (Art. 32)</p>
Education	<p>1. Na República de Moçambique a educação constitui direito e dever de cada cidadão.</p> <p>2. O Estado promove a extensão da educação à formação profissional contínua e a igualdade de acesso de todos os cidadãos ao gozo deste direito. (Art. 88)</p>	<p>1. In the Republic of Mozambique, education shall be a right and a duty of all citizens.</p> <p>2. The State shall promote the extension of education to professional and continuing vocational training, as well as equal access to the enjoyment of this right by all citizens. (Art. 88)</p>
	<p>1. O acesso às instituições públicas do ensino superior deve garantir a igualdade e equidade de oportunidades e a democratização do ensino, tendo em conta as necessidades em quadros qualificados e elevação do nível educativo e científico no país. (Art. 114)</p>	<p>1. Access to public institutions of higher education shall guarantee equal and equitable opportunities and the democratisation of education, taking into account the requirements in terms of qualified staff and the raising of educational and scientific standards of the country. (Art. 114)</p>
Employment	<p>3. O Estado defende que a trabalho igual deve corresponder salário igual. (Art. 112)</p>	<p>3. The State maintains that everyone should receive equal pay for equal work. (Art. 112)</p>
	<p>1. O acesso à Função Pública e a progressão nas carreiras profissionais não podem ser prejudicados em razão da cor, raça, sexo, religião, origem étnica ou social ou opção político-partidária e obedece estritamente aos requisitos de mérito e capacidade dos interessados.</p> <p>2. A lei regula o estatuto dos funcionários e demais agentes do Estado, as incompatibilidades e as garantias de imparcialidade no exercício dos cargos públicos. (Art. 251)</p>	<p>1. Access to public office shall not be obstructed on grounds of colour, race, sex, religion, ethnic or social origin, or party-political preference, and shall adhere strictly to the criteria of the merit and ability of applicants.</p> <p>2. The law shall regulate the statute of officers and other agents of the State, as well as the incompatibilities and the guarantees of impartiality in the exercise of public offices. (Art. 251)</p>

Equal Before the Law	O Estado moçambicano tem como objectivos fundamentais:... e) a defesa e a promoção dos direitos humanos e da igualdade dos cidadãos perante a lei; (Art. 11)	The fundamental objectives of the Republic of Mozambique shall be: ... e) the defence and promotion of human rights and of the equality of citizens before the law; (Art. 11)
	Todos os cidadãos são iguais perante a lei, gozam dos mesmos direitos e estão sujeitos aos mesmos deveres, independentemente da cor, raça, sexo, origem étnica, lugar de nascimento, religião, grau de instrução, posição social, estado civil dos pais, profissão ou opção política. (Art. 35)	All citizens are equal before the law, and they shall enjoy the same rights and be subject to the same duties, regardless of colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position, the marital status of their parents, their profession or their political preference. (Art. 35)
	O homem e a mulher são iguais perante a lei em todos os domínios da vida política, económica, social e cultural. (Art. 36)	Men and women shall be equal before the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. (Art. 36)
Marriage & Family Life	1. Na satisfação das necessidades essenciais da população, ao sector familiar cabe um papel fundamental. 2. O Estado incentiva e apoia a produção do sector familiar e encoraja os camponeses, bem como os trabalhadores individuais, a organizarem-se em formas mais avançadas de produção. (Art. 105)	1. The family sector shall play a fundamental role in meeting the basic needs of the people. 2. The State shall support and provide incentives for family sector production, and shall encourage peasants as well as individual workers to organize themselves into more advanced forms of production. (Art. 105)
	1. A família é o elemento fundamental e a base de toda a sociedade. 2. O Estado reconhece e protege, nos termos da lei, o casamento como instituição que garante a prossecução dos objectivos da família. 3. No quadro do desenvolvimento de relações sociais assentes no respeito pela dignidade da pessoa humana, o Estado consagra o princípio de que o casamento se baseia no livre consentimento. 4. A lei estabelece as formas de valorização do casamento tradicional e religioso, define os requisitos do seu registo e fixa os seus efeitos. (Art. 119)	1. The family is the fundamental unit and the basis of society. 2. The State shall, in accordance with the law, recognise and protect marriage as the institution that secures the pursuit of family objectives. 3. In the context of the development of social relations based on respect for human dignity, the State shall guarantee the principle that marriage is based on free consent. 4. The law shall establish forms in which traditional and religious marriage shall be esteemed, and determine the registration requirements and effects of such marriage. (Art. 119)
	1. A maternidade e a paternidade são dignificadas e protegidas. 2. A família é responsável pelo crescimento harmonioso da criança e educa as novas gerações nos valores morais, éticos e sociais. 3. A família e o Estado asseguram a educação da criança, formando-a nos valores da unidade nacional, no amor à pátria, igualdade entre homens e mulheres, respeito e solidariedade social. 4. Os pais e as mães devem prestar assistência aos filhos nascidos dentro e fora do casamento. (Art. 120)	1. Motherhood and fatherhood shall be afforded dignity and protection. 2. The family shall be responsible for raising children in a harmonious manner, and shall teach the new generations moral, ethical and social values. 3. The family and the State shall ensure the education of children, bringing them up in the values of national unity, love for the motherland, equality among men and women, respect and social solidarity. 4. Fathers and mothers shall support children born out of wedlock and those born in wedlock. (Art. 120)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	O Estado reconhece os vários sistemas normativos e de resolução de conflitos que coexistem na sociedade moçambicana, na medida em que não contrariem os valores e os princípios fundamentais da Constituição. (Art. 4)	The State recognises the different normative and dispute resolution systems that co-exist in Mozambican society, insofar as they are not contrary to the fundamental principles and values of the Constitution. (Art. 4)
	1. A República de Moçambique é um Estado laico. 2. A laicidade assenta na separação entre o Estado e as confissões religiosas... (Art. 12)	1. The Republic of Mozambique shall be a lay State. 2. The lay nature of the State rests on the separation between the State and religious denominations... (Art. 12)
	1. O Estado reconhece e valoriza a autoridade tradicional legitimada pelas populações e segundo o direito consuetudinário. 2. O Estado define o relacionamento da autoridade tradicional com as demais instituições e enquadra a sua participação na vida económica, social e cultural do país, nos termos da lei. (Art. 118)	1. The State shall recognise and esteem traditional authority that is legitimate according to the people and to customary law. 2. The State shall define the relationship between traditional authority and other institutions and the part that traditional authority should play in the economic, social and cultural affairs of the country, in accordance with the law. (Art. 118)
	4. A lei estabelece as formas de valorização do casamento tradicional e religioso, define os requisitos do seu registo e fixa os seus efeitos. (Art. 119)	4. The law shall establish forms in which traditional and religious marriage shall be esteemed, and determine the registration requirements and effects of such marriage. (Art. 119)

Status of International Law (including human rights law)	2. A República de Moçambique aceita, observa e aplica os princípios da Carta da Organização das Nações Unidas e da Carta da União Africana. (Art. 17)	2. The Republic of Mozambique shall accept, observe and apply the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity. (Art. 17)
	2. As normas de direito internacional têm na ordem jurídica interna o mesmo valor que assumem os actos normativos infraconstitucionais emanados da Assembleia da República e do Governo, consoante a sua respectiva forma de recepção. (Art. 18)	2. Norms of international law shall have the same force in the Mozambican legal order as have infra-constitutional legislative acts of the Assembly of the Republic and the Government, according to the respective manner in which they are received. (Art. 18)
	Os preceitos constitucionais relativos aos direitos fundamentais são interpretados e integrados de harmonia com a Declaração Universal dos Direitos do Homem e a Carta Africana dos Direitos do Homem e dos Povos. (Art. 43)	The constitutional principles in respect of fundamental rights shall be interpreted and integrated in harmony with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights. (Art. 43)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...A presente Constituição reafirma, desenvolve e aprofunda os princípios fundamentais do Estado moçambicano, consagra o carácter soberano do Estado de Direito Democrático, baseado no pluralismo de expressão, organização partidária e no respeito e garantia dos direitos e liberdades fundamentais dos cidadãos... (Preâmbulo)	...This Constitution reaffirms, develops and deepens the fundamental principles of the Mozambican State, and enshrines the sovereign nature of the democratic rule of law, based on pluralism of expression and partisan organisation and on respect for and the guarantee of fundamental rights and liberties of citizens... (Preamble)
	A República de Moçambique é um Estado de Direito, baseado no pluralismo de expressão, na organização política democrática, no respeito e garantia dos direitos e liberdades fundamentais do Homem. (Art. 3)	The Republic of Mozambique is a State governed by the rule of law, based on pluralism of expression and democratic political organisation and on the respect for and guarantee of fundamental human rights and freedoms. (Art. 3)
	Os direitos fundamentais consagrados na Constituição não excluem quaisquer outros constantes das leis. (Art. 42)	The fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution shall not exclude any other rights provided for by law. (Art. 42)
	1. Os direitos e liberdades individuais são directamente aplicáveis, vinculam as entidades públicas e privadas, são garantidos pelo Estado e devem ser exercidos no quadro da Constituição e das leis. 2. O exercício dos direitos e liberdades pode ser limitado em razão da salvaguarda de outros direitos ou interesses protegidos pela Constituição. 3. A lei só pode limitar os direitos, liberdades e garantias nos casos expressamente previstos na Constituição. 4. As restrições legais dos direitos e das liberdades devem revestir carácter geral e abstracto e não podem ter efeito retroactivo. (Art. 56)	1. Individual rights and freedoms shall be directly applicable, shall bind both public and private entities, shall be guaranteed by the State, and shall be exercised within the Constitutional framework and the law. 2. The exercise of rights and freedoms may be restricted for the purposes of safeguarding other rights and interests that are protected by the Constitution. 3. The law may restrict rights, freedoms and guarantees only in cases expressly provided for in the Constitution. 4. Legal restrictions on rights and freedoms shall be of a general and abstract nature and shall not have retroactive effect. (Art.56)
	1. A Polícia da República de Moçambique, em colaboração com outras instituições do Estado, tem como função garantir a lei e a ordem, a salvaguarda da segurança de pessoas e bens, a tranquilidade pública, o respeito pelo Estado de Direito Democrático e a observância estrita dos direitos e liberdades fundamentais dos cidadãos. 2. A Polícia é apartidária. 3. No exercício das suas funções a Polícia obedece a lei e serve com isenção e imparcialidade os cidadãos e as instituições públicas e privadas. (Art. 254)	1. The function of the Police, in collaboration with other State institutions, shall be to guarantee law and order, to safeguard the security of persons and property, to keep public peace and to ensure respect for the democratic rule of law and the strict observance of the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. 2. The Police shall not adhere to any particular party. 3. In the exercise of its functions, the Police shall owe obedience to the law and shall serve citizens and public and private institutions with impartiality and independence. (Art. 254)
Human Rights Duties	Todo o cidadão tem o dever de respeitar e considerar os seus semelhantes, sem discriminação de qualquer espécie e de manter com eles relações que permitam promover, salvaguardar e reforçar o respeito, a tolerância recíproca e a solidariedade. (Art. 44)	All individuals shall have the duty to respect and consider their fellow beings without any form of discrimination whatsoever, and to maintain relations with them aimed at promoting, safeguarding and strengthening respect, mutual tolerance and solidarity. (Art. 44)
	2. Todo o cidadão tem, ainda, o dever de cumprir as obrigações previstas na lei e de obedecer às ordens emanadas das autoridades legítimas, emitidas nos termos da Constituição e com respeito pelos seus direitos fundamentais. (Art. 46)	2. Every individual shall also have the duty to fulfill his or her obligations under the law, and to obey orders that are issued by legitimate authorities in accordance with the terms of the Constitution and with respect for his or her fundamental rights. (Art.

Constitution of The Republic of Namibia 1990, as amended to 2010	
	English⁷²
Equality	Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is indispensable for freedom, justice and peace; Whereas the said rights include the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, sex, religion, creed or social or economic status;... committed to these principles, have resolved to constitute the Republic of Namibia as a sovereign, secular, democratic and unitary State securing to all our citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity,...(Preamble)
Non-Discrimination	(2) No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (Art. 10)
	(2) Nothing contained in Article 10 here of shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of persons within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising out of discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balanced structuring of the public service, the defence force, the police force, and the correctional service. (3) In the enactment of legislation and the application of any policies and practices contemplated by Sub-Article (2) hereof, it shall be permissible to have regard to the fact that women in Namibia have traditionally suffered special discrimination and that they need to be encouraged and enabled to play a full, equal and effective role in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the nation. (Art. 23)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	The functions of the Ombudsman shall be defined and prescribed by an Act of Parliament and shall include the following: ... (b) the duty to investigate complaints concerning the functioning of the Public Service Commission, administrative organs of the State, the defence force, the police force and the correctional service in so far as such complaints relate to the failure to achieve a balanced structuring of such services or equal access by all to the recruitment of such services or fair administration in relation to such services; (Art. 91)
	The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following: ... (a) enactment of legislation to ensure equality of opportunity for women, to enable them to participate fully in all spheres of Namibian society; in particular, the Government shall ensure the implementation of the principle of non-discrimination in remuneration of men and women; further, the Government shall seek, through appropriate legislation, to provide maternity and related benefits for women; (b) enactment of legislation to ensure that the health and strength of the workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age and strength;... (h) a legal system seeking to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity by providing free legal aid in defined cases with due regard to the resources of the State; (Principles of State Policy, ⁷³ Art. 95)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	(2) No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (Art. 10) (2) Nothing contained in Article 10 here of shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of persons within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising out of discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balanced structuring of the public service, the defence force, the police force, and the correctional service. (3) In the enactment of legislation and the application of any policies and practices contemplated by Sub-Article (2) hereof, it shall be permissible to have regard to the fact that women in Namibia have traditionally suffered special discrimination and that they need to be encouraged and enabled to play a full, equal and effective role in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the nation. (Art. 23)
Citizenship & Nationality	(1) The following persons shall be citizens of Namibia by birth: (a) those born in Namibia before the date of Independence whose fathers or mothers would have been Namibian citizens at the time of the birth of such persons, if this Constitution had been in force at that time; and

⁷² Available at: <http://www.kas.de/namibia/en/publications/20288/> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 3: “(1) The official language of Namibia shall be English.”

⁷³ “The principles of state policy contained in this Chapter shall not of and by themselves be legally enforceable by any Court, but shall nevertheless guide the Government in making and applying laws to give effect to the fundamental objectives of the said principles. The Courts are entitled to have regard to the said principles in interpreting any laws based on them.” (Art. 101).

	<p>(b) those born in Namibia before the date of Independence, who are not Namibian citizens under Sub-Article (a) hereof, and whose fathers or mothers were ordinarily resident in Namibia at the time of the birth of such persons: provided that their fathers or mothers were not then persons:</p> <p>(aa) who were enjoying diplomatic immunity in Namibia under any law relating to diplomatic privileges; or</p> <p>(bb) who were career representatives of another country; or</p> <p>(cc) who were members of any police, military or security unit seconded for service within Namibia by the Government of another country: provided further that this Sub-Article shall not apply to persons claiming citizenship of Namibia by birth if such persons were ordinarily resident in Namibia at the date of Independence and had been so resident for a continuous period of not less than five (5) years prior to such date, or if the fathers or mothers of such persons claiming citizenship were ordinarily resident in Namibia at the date of the birth of such persons and had been so resident for a continuous period of not less than five (5) years prior to such date;</p> <p>(c) those born in Namibia after the date of Independence whose fathers or mothers are Namibian citizens at the time of the birth of such persons;</p> <p>(d) those born in Namibia after the date of Independence who do not qualify for citizenship under Sub-Article (c) hereof, and whose fathers or mothers are ordinarily resident in Namibia at the time of the birth of such persons: provided that their fathers or mothers are not then persons:</p> <p>(aa) enjoying diplomatic immunity in Namibia under any law relating to diplomatic privileges; or</p> <p>(bb) who are career representatives of another country; or</p> <p>(cc) who are members of any police, military or security unit seconded for service within Namibia by the Government of another country; or</p> <p>(dd) who are illegal immigrants:</p> <p>provided further that Sub-Articles (aa), (bb), (cc) and (dd) hereof will not apply to children who would otherwise be stateless.</p> <p>(2) The following persons shall be citizens of Namibia by descent:</p> <p>(a) those who are not Namibian citizens under Sub-Article (1) hereof and whose fathers or mothers at the time of the birth of such persons are citizens of Namibia or whose fathers or mothers would have qualified for Namibian citizenship by birth under Sub-Article (1) hereof, if this Constitution had been in force at that time; and</p> <p>(b) who comply with such requirements as to registration of citizenship as may be required by Act of Parliament: provided that nothing in this Constitution shall preclude Parliament from enacting legislation which requires the birth of such persons born after the date of Independence to be registered within a specific time either in Namibia or at an embassy, consulate or office of a trade representative of the Government of Namibia.</p> <p>(3) The following persons shall be citizens of Namibia by marriage:</p> <p>(a) those who are not Namibian citizens under Sub-Article (1) or (2) hereof and who:</p> <p>(aa) in good faith marry a Namibian citizen or, prior to the coming into force of this Constitution, in good faith married a person who would have qualified for Namibian citizenship if this Constitution had been in force; and</p> <p>(bb) subsequent to such marriage have ordinarily resided in Namibia as the spouse of such person for a period of not less than ten (10) years; and</p> <p>(cc) apply to become citizens of Namibia;</p> <p>(b) for the purposes of this Sub-Article (and without derogating from any effect that it may have for any other purposes) a marriage by customary law shall be deemed to be a marriage: provided that nothing in this Constitution shall preclude Parliament from enacting legislation which defines the requirements which need to be satisfied for a marriage by customary law to be recognised as such for the purposes of this Sub-Article... (Art. 4)</p>
Education	<p>(2) No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (Art. 10)</p> <p>(2) Nothing contained in Article 10 here of shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of persons within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising out of discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balanced structuring of the public service, the defence force, the police force, and the correctional service.</p>

	(3) In the enactment of legislation and the application of any policies and practices contemplated by Sub-Article (2) hereof, it shall be permissible to have regard to the fact that women in Namibia have traditionally suffered special discrimination and that they need to be encouraged and enabled to play a full, equal and effective role in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the nation. (Art. 23)
Employment	The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following: ... (a) enactment of legislation to ensure equality of opportunity for women, to enable them to participate fully in all spheres of Namibian society; in particular, the Government shall ensure the implementation of the principle of non-discrimination in remuneration of men and women; further, the Government shall seek, through appropriate legislation, to provide maternity and related benefits for women; (b) enactment of legislation to ensure that the health and strength of the workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age and strength;... (Principles of State Policy, ⁷⁴ Art. 95)
	(2) No persons may be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. (Art. 10) (2) Nothing contained in Article 10 here of shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of persons within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising out of discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balanced structuring of the public service, the defence force, the police force, and the correctional service. (3) In the enactment of legislation and the application of any policies and practices contemplated by Sub-Article (2) hereof, it shall be permissible to have regard to the fact that women in Namibia have traditionally suffered special discrimination and that they need to be encouraged and enabled to play a full, equal and effective role in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the nation. (Art. 23)
Equal Before the Law	(1) All persons shall be equal before the law. (Art. 10)
Marriage & Family Life	(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, creed or social or economic status shall have the right to marry and to found a family. They shall be entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. (Art. 14)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	(1) The Republic of Namibia is hereby established as a sovereign, secular, democratic and unitary State founded upon the principles of democracy, the rule of law and justice for all. (Art. 1)
	(1) Both the customary law and the common law of Namibia in force on the date of Independence shall remain valid to the extent to which such customary or common law does not conflict with this Constitution or any other statutory law. (2) Subject to the terms of this Constitution, any part of such common law or customary law may be repealed or modified by Act of Parliament, and the application thereof may be confined to particular parts of Namibia or to particular periods. (Art. 66)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	The State shall endeavour to ensure that in its international relations it: ... (d) fosters respect for international law and treaty obligations; (Art. 96)
	Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international law and international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia. (Art. 144)
General Human Rights Guarantees	The fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in this Chapter shall be respected and upheld by the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary and all organs of the Government and its agencies and, where applicable to them, by all natural and legal persons in Namibia, and shall be enforceable by the Courts in the manner hereinafter prescribed. (Art. 5)

⁷⁴ “The principles of state policy contained in this Chapter shall not of and by themselves be legally enforceable by any Court, but shall nevertheless guide the Government in making and applying laws to give effect to the fundamental objectives of the said principles. The Courts are entitled to have regard to the said principles in interpreting any laws based on them.” (Art. 101).

<p>(1) Save in so far as it may be authorised to do so by this Constitution, Parliament or any subordinate legislative authority shall not make any law, and the Executive and the agencies of Government shall not take any action which abolishes or abridges the fundamental rights and freedoms conferred by this Chapter, and any law or action in contravention thereof shall to the extent of the contravention be invalid:... (Art. 25)</p>

Constitution of the Republic of Niger 2010 [VIIth Republic]		
	French ⁷⁵	English ⁷⁶
Equality	Nous, Peuple nigérien souverain,... Résolu à bâtir un État de droit garantissant, d'une part, l'exercice des droits collectifs et individuels, la liberté, la justice, la dignité, l'égalité, la sûreté et le bien-être comme valeurs fondamentales de notre société et, d'autre part, l'alternance démocratique et la bonne gouvernance ;... (Préambule)	We, The Sovereign Nigerien People... Resolved to build a State of Law guaranteeing, on the one hand, the exercise of collective and individual rights, freedom, justice, dignity, equality, safety, and well-being as fundamental values of our society and, on the other hand, democratic alternation and good governance;... (Preamble)
	Tous les Nigériens naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toutefois, l'accès de certaines catégories de citoyens aux mandats électoraux, aux fonctions électives et aux emplois publics peut être favorisé par des mesures particulières prévues par la loi. (Art. 10)	All Nigeriens are born and remain free and equal in rights and in duties. However, the access of certain categories of citizens to electoral mandates, to elective functions and to public employments may be favored by particular measures specified by the law. (Art. 10)
Non-Discrimination	... Dans l'exercice du pouvoir d'État, le pouvoir personnel, le régionalisme, l'ethnocentrisme, la discrimination, le népotisme, le sexisme, l'esprit de clan, l'esprit féodal, l'esclavage sous toutes ses formes, l'enrichissement illicite, le favoritisme, la corruption, la concussion et le trafic d'influence sont punis par la loi. (Art. 4)	... In the exercise of the power of the State, personal power, regionalism, ethnocentrism, discrimination, nepotism, sexism, the clan spirit, the feudal spirit, slavery in all its forms, illicit enrichment, favoritism, corruption, racketeering and the influence-trafficking are punished by the law. (Art. 4)
	... Toute propagande particulariste de caractère régionaliste, raciale ou ethnique, toute manifestation de discrimination raciale, sociale, sexiste, ethnique, politique ou religieuse, sont punies par la loi. (Art. 8)	... All particularist propaganda of a regionalist, racial or ethnic character, all manifestation of racial, social, sexist, ethnic, political or religious discrimination, are punished by the law. (Art. 8)
	L'État veille à l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard de la femme, de la jeune fille et des personnes handicapées. Les politiques publiques dans tous les domaines assurent leur plein épanouissement et leur participation au développement national... (Art. 22)	The State sees to the elimination of all forms of discrimination concerning [ci'dgard de] women, young girls and handicapped persons... (Art. 22)
Rights of Women	L'État veille à l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard de la femme, de la jeune fille et des personnes handicapées. Les politiques publiques dans tous les domaines assurent leur plein épanouissement et leur participation au développement national. L'État prend, en outre, les mesures de lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants dans la vie publique et privée. Il leur assure une représentation équitable dans les institutions publiques à travers la politique nationale du genre et le respect des quotas. (Art. 22)	The State sees to the elimination of all forms of discrimination concerning [ci'dgard de] women, young girls and handicapped persons. The public policies in all the domains assure their full development and their participation in the national development. The State takes, among others, measures to combat the violence done to women and children in public and private life. It assures to them an equitable representation within the public institutions through the national policy [concerning] gender and the respect for the quotas. (Art. 22)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	L'État veille à l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard de la femme, de la jeune fille et des personnes handicapées. Les politiques publiques dans tous les domaines assurent leur plein épanouissement et leur participation au développement national... Il leur assure une représentation équitable dans les institutions publiques à travers la politique nationale du genre et le respect des quotas. (Art. 22)	The State sees to the elimination of all forms of discrimination concerning [ci'dgard de] women, young girls and handicapped persons. The public policies in all the domains assure their full development and their participation in the national development... It assures to them an equitable representation within the public institutions through the national policy [concerning] gender and the respect for the quotas. (Art. 22)

⁷⁵ Available at: <http://mjp.univ-perp.fr/constit/ne2010.htm> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁷⁶ María del Carmen Gress, trans., Constitution of the VIIth Republic (Nov. 25, 2010) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 5: "The official language is French."

	<p>L'action de l'État en matière de politiques de développement économique et social est soutenue par une vision stratégique.</p> <p>L'Etat fait de la création des richesses, de la croissance et de la lutte contre les inégalités un axe majeur de ses interventions... (Art. 146)</p>	<p>The action of the State in matters of the policies of economic and social development is supported by a strategic vision.</p> <p>The State makes of the creation of wealth, of growth and of the fight against inequality a major axis of its interventions... (Art. 146)</p>
	<p>Le Conseil supérieur de la communication est une autorité administrative indépendante. (Art. 156)</p> <p>Le Conseil supérieur de la communication est composé de quinze membres ainsi qu'il suit :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - une personnalité désignée par le président de la République; - une personnalité désignée par le président de l'Assemblée nationale ; - une personnalité désignée par le Premier ministre ; - trois représentants élus par les organisations socio-professionnelles des médias du secteur privé dont, au moins, une femme ; - trois représentants élus par les organisations syndicales des travailleurs des médias du secteur public dont un journaliste, un producteur et un technicien dont, au moins, une femme ; - un représentant élu par les organisations syndicales des travailleurs du secteur de la communication ; - un représentant élu par les associations de défense des droits de l'Homme et de promotion de la démocratie ; - une représentante élue par les collectifs des organisations féminines ; - un représentant élu par les agences et bureaux de communication et publicité ; - un représentant élu par les créateurs culturels ; - un représentant élu par les imprimeurs et éditeurs. (Art. 161) 	<p>The Superior Council of Communication is an independent administrative authority. (Art. 156)</p> <p>The Superior Council of Communication is composed of fifteen (15) members as it follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one (1) notable person [personnalitd] proposed by the President of the Republic; - one (1) notable person proposed by the President of the National Assembly; - one (1) notable person proposed by the Prime Minister; - three (3) representatives elected by the socio-professional organizations of the medias of the private sector including, at least, one woman; - three (3) representatives elected by the trade-union [syndicales] organizations of workers of the medias of the public sector including a journalist, a producer and a technician with [dont] at least one woman; - one (1) representative elected by the trade-union organizations of workers of the telecommunications sector; - one (1) representative elected by the associations for the defense of the rights of man and promotion of democracy; - one (1) representative elected by the collective of the women organizations; - one (1) representative elected by the agencies and bureaux of communication and publicity; - one (1) representative elected by the cultural creators; - one (1) representative elected by the printers and publishers. (Art. 161)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	<p>Le suffrage est direct ou indirect. Il est universel, libre, égal et secret. Sont électeurs, dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, les Nigériens des deux sexes, âgés de dix-huit ans accomplis au jour du scrutin, ou mineurs émancipés, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. (Art. 7)</p>	<p>Suffrage is direct or indirect. It is universal, free, equal and secret. Nigeriens of the two (2) sexes, aged eighteen (18) years on the day of the ballot or the emancipated minors, enjoying their civil and political rights are voters under the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 7)</p>
	<p>Tous les Nigériens naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toutefois, l'accès de certaines catégories de citoyens aux mandats électoraux, aux fonctions électives et aux emplois publics peut être favorisé par des mesures particulières prévues par la loi. (Art. 10)</p>	<p>All Nigeriens are born and remain free and equal in rights and in duties. However, the access of certain categories of citizens to electoral mandates, to elective functions and to public employments may be favored by particular measures specified by the law. (Art. 10)</p>
	<p>L'Etat veille à l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard de la femme, de la jeune fille et des personnes handicapées. Les politiques publiques dans tous les domaines assurent leur plein épanouissement et leur participation au développement national... Il leur assure une représentation équitable dans les institutions publiques à travers la politique nationale du genre et le respect des quotas. (Art. 22)</p>	<p>The State sees to the elimination of all forms of discrimination concerning [ci l'dgard de] women, young girls and handicapped persons. The public policies in all the domains assure their full development and their participation in the national development... It assures to them an equitable representation within the public institutions through the national policy [concerning] gender and the respect for the quotas. (Art. 22)</p>
	<p>Le président de la République est élu au suffrage universel, libre, direct, égal et secret pour un mandat de cinq ans, renouvelable une seule fois.</p>	<p>The President of the Republic is elected by universal, free, direct, equal and secret suffrage for a mandate of five (5) years, renewable one (1) sole time.</p>

	<p>En aucun cas, nul ne peut exercer plus de deux mandats présidentiels ou proroger le mandat pour quelque motif que ce soit.</p> <p>Sont éligibles à la présidence de la République les Nigériens des deux sexes, de nationalité d'origine, âgés de trente-cinq ans au moins au jour du dépôt du dossier, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques... (Art. 47)</p>	<p>In any case, no one may exercise more than two (2) presidential mandates or extend the mandate for any reason whatsoever.</p> <p>Nigeriens of the two (2) sexes, of [Nigerien] nationality of origin, at least thirtyfive (35) years old the day the dossier is deposited, enjoying their civil and political rights[,] are eligible to the Presidency of the Republic... (Art. 47)</p>
	<p>Le pouvoir législatif est exercé par une chambre unique dénommée Assemblée nationale dont les membres portent le titre de députés. (Art. 83)</p> <p>Les députés sont élus au suffrage universel, libre, direct, égal et secret. Sont éligibles à l'Assemblée nationale, les Nigériens des deux sexes, âgés de vingt et un ans au moins et jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques... (Art. 84)</p>	<p>The legislative power is exercised by a unique chamber denominated [the] National Assembly whose members bear the title of Deputies. (Art. 83)</p> <p>The Deputies are elected by universal, free, direct, equal and secret suffrage. Nigeriens of the two (2) sexes, at least twenty-one (21) years old and enjoying their civil and political rights are eligible to the National Assembly... (Art. 84)</p>
Employment	<p>Tous les Nigériens naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toutefois, l'accès de certaines catégories de citoyens aux mandats électoraux, aux fonctions électives et aux emplois publics peut être favorisé par des mesures particulières prévues par la loi. (Art. 10)</p>	<p>All Nigeriens are born and remain free and equal in rights and in duties. However, the access of certain categories of citizens to electoral mandates, to elective functions and to public employments may be favored by particular measures specified by the law. (Art. 10)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>... Elle assure à tous l'égalité devant la loi sans distinction de sexe, d'origine sociale, raciale, ethnique ou religieuse... (Art. 8)</p>	<p>...It assures to all equality before the law without distinction of sex, [or] of social, racial, ethnic or religious origin... (Art. 8)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>Le mariage et la famille constituent la base naturelle et morale de la communauté humaine. Ils sont placés sous la protection de l'État. L'État et les collectivités publiques ont le devoir de veiller à la santé physique, mentale et morale de la famille, particulièrement de la mère et de l'enfant. (Art. 21)</p>	<p>Marriage and family constitute the natural and moral base of the human community. They are placed under the protection of the State. The State and public collectivities have the duty to see to the physical, mental and moral health of the family, particularly of the mother and of the child. (Art. 21)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>La République du Niger est un État unitaire. Elle est une et indivisible, démocratique et sociale... Ses principes fondamentaux sont :... - la séparation de l'État et de la religion ; ... (Art. 3)</p>	<p>The Republic of Niger is a unitary State. It is one and indivisible, democratic and social. Its fundamental principles are:... the separation of the State and of religion; ... (Art. 3)</p>
	<p>L'État reconnaît la chefferie traditionnelle comme dépositaire de l'autorité coutumière. A ce titre, elle participe à l'administration du territoire de la République dans les conditions déterminées par la loi.</p> <p>La chefferie traditionnelle est tenue à une stricte obligation de neutralité et de réserve. Elle est protégée contre tout abus de pouvoir tendant à la détourner du rôle que lui confère la loi. (Art. 167)</p>	<p>The State recognizes the traditional leadership [chefferie] as the depository of customary authority. As such, it participates in the administration of the territory of the Republic in the conditions determined by the law.</p> <p>The traditional leadership is held to a strict obligation of neutrality and reserve. It is protected against any abuse of power tending to divert it from the role conferred on it by the law. (Art. 167)</p>
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	<p>Nous, Peuple nigérien souverain, ... Proclamons notre attachement aux principes de la démocratie pluraliste et aux droits humains tels que définis par la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme de 1948, le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques de 1966, le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels de 1966, la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples de 1981 ; Proclamons notre attachement aux instruments juridiques régionaux et internationaux de protection et de promotion des droits humains tels que signés et ratifiés par le Niger ; ... (Préambule)</p>	<p>We, The Sovereign Nigerien People... Proclaim our attachment to the principles of pluralist democracy and of human rights as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Pact Relative to Civil and Political rights of 1966, the International Pact Relative to the Economical, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, and by the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 1981; Proclaim our attachment to the regional and international juridical instruments of protection and of promotion of human rights as signed and ratified by Niger; ... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>... Il [Le président] est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'unité nationale, de l'intégrité du territoire, du respect de la Constitution, des traités et accords internationaux. Il assure le fonctionnement régulier des pouvoirs publics et la continuité de l'État. (Art. 46)</p>	<p>... He [the President] is the guarantor of the national independence, of the national unity, of the integrity of the territory, of respect for the Constitution, [and] for the international treaties and agreements. He assures the regular functioning of the public powers and the continuity of the State. (Art. 46)</p>

	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve pour chaque accord ou traité de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 171)	The treaties or agreements regularly ratified have, from their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, subject to[,] for each agreement or treaty of its application by the other party. (Art. 171)
General Human Rights Guarantees	L'État a le devoir d'assurer la traduction et la diffusion en langues nationales de la Constitution, ainsi que des textes relatifs aux droits humains et aux libertés fondamentales. Il garantit l'enseignement de la Constitution, des droits humains et l'éducation civique à tous les niveaux de formation. (Art. 43)	The State has the duty to assure the translation and diffusion in national languages of the Constitution, as well as of the texts relative to human rights and to the fundamental freedoms. It guarantees the teaching of the Constitution, of human rights and of civic education at all levels of training. (Art. 43)
	...Les médias d'État sont des services publics dont l'accès est garanti, de manière équitable et effective à tous dans les conditions définies par la loi. Ils ont l'obligation de favoriser le débat démocratique et de promouvoir les droits humains fondamentaux, les langues et les produits sportifs et culturels nationaux, l'unité nationale, la tolérance et la solidarité, la paix et la sécurité, entre les différentes communautés, ainsi que la lutte contre toutes formes de discrimination... (Art. 158)	...The medias of the State are public services to which access is guaranteed, in an equitable and effective manner to all in the conditions specified by the law. They have the obligation to favor the democratic debate and to promote the fundamental human rights, the languages and the national sports and cultural products, the national unity, tolerance and solidarity, peace and security, between the different communities, as well as the fight against all forms of discrimination... (Art. 158)

Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, as amended to 2010	
	English⁷⁷
Equality	... And to provide for a Constitution for the purpose of promoting the good government and welfare of all persons in our country, on the principles of freedom, equality and justice, and for the purpose of consolidating the unity of our people... (Preamble)
Non-Discrimination	(1) The motto of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress. (2) Accordingly, national integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited... (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, ⁷⁸ Art. 15)
	(1) A citizen of Nigeria of a particular community, ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion or political opinion shall not, by reason only that he is such a person:- (a) be subjected either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any executive or administrative action of the government, to disabilities or restrictions to which citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions are not made subject; or (b) be accorded either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any such executive or administrative action, any privilege or advantage that is not accorded to citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions. (Art. 42)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	(1) The State shall, within the context of the ideals and objectives for which provisions are made in this Constitution... (b) control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity; (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 16)
	(1) The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice. (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 17)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	No association by whatever name called shall function as a party, unless -... (b) the membership of the association is open to every citizen of Nigeria irrespective of his place of origin, circumstance of birth, sex, religion or ethnic grouping; (Art. 222)
Citizenship & Nationality	(1) The following persons are citizens of Nigeria by birth-namely- (a) every person born in Nigeria before the date of independence, either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents belongs or belonged to a community indigenous to Nigeria; Provided that a person shall not become a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of this section if neither of his parents nor any of his grandparents was born in Nigeria. (b) every person born in Nigeria after the date of independence either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents is a citizen of Nigeria; and (c) every person born outside Nigeria either of whose parents is a citizen of Nigeria. (2) In this section, "the date of independence" means the 1st day of October 1960. (Art. 25)
	(1) Subject to the provisions of section 28 of this Constitution, a person to whom the provisions of this section apply may be registered as a citizen of Nigeria, if the President is satisfied that - (a) he is a person of good character; (b) he has shown a clear intention of his desire to be domiciled in Nigeria; and (c) he has taken the Oath of Allegiance prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to this Constitution. (2) the provisions of this section shall apply to- (a) any woman who is or has been married to a citizen of Nigeria; or

⁷⁷ Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (available at: <http://www.nigeria-law.org/ConstitutionOfTheFederalRepublicOfNigeria.htm>) (last visited June 16, 2012) and Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (First Alteration) Act, 2010; Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Second Alteration) Act, 2010; and Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Third Alteration) Act, 2010 (available respectively in Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette 2010 No. 50 Vol. 97 A 1093-1102; 2011 No. 3 Vol. 98 A 13-22; 2011 No. 20 Vol. 98 A 23-32) (on file with author).

⁷⁸ "(6) The judicial powers vested in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section -... (c) shall not except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, extend to any issue or question as to whether any act of omission by any authority or person or as to whether any law or any judicial decision is in conformity with the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy set out in Chapter II of this Constitution;" (Art. 6)

	(b) every person of full age and capacity born outside Nigeria any of whose grandparents is a citizen of Nigeria. (Art 26)
	(1) Any citizen of Nigeria of full age who wishes to renounce his Nigerian citizenship shall make a declaration in the prescribed manner for the renunciation. (2) The President shall cause the declaration made under subsection (1) of this section to be registered and upon such registration, the person who made the declaration shall cease to be a citizen of Nigeria. (3) The President may withhold the registration of any declaration made under subsection (1) of this section if- (a) the declaration is made during any war in which Nigeria is physically involved; or (b) in his opinion, it is otherwise contrary to public policy. (4) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section. (a) "full age" means the age of eighteen years and above; (b) any woman who is married shall be deemed to be of full age. (Art. 29)
Education	(1) Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels. (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 18)
Employment	3) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that- (a) all citizens, without discrimination on any group whatsoever, have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment;... (e) there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, or on any other ground whatsoever;... (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 17)
Equal Before the Law	(1) The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice. (2) In furtherance of the social order-(a) every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law; (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 17)
Marriage & Family Life	(3) For the purpose of promoting national integration, it shall be the duty of the State to:....(c) encourage inter-marriage among persons from different places of origin, or of different religious, ethnic or linguistic association or ties;... (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 15)
	3) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that-... (h) the evolution and promotion of family life is encouraged. (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 17)
	The formation, annulment and dissolution of marriages other than marriages under Islamic law and Customary law including matrimonial causes relating thereto. (Schedule 2, Legislative List, 61.)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	The Government of the Federation or of a State shall not adopt any religion as State Religion. (Art. 10)
	(1) There shall be a Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of Appeal shall consist of - (a) a President of the Court of Appeal; and (b) such number of Justices of the Court of Appeal, not less than forty-nine of which not less than three shall be learned in Islamic personal law, and not less than three shall be learned in Customary law, as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly. (Art. 237) (1) An appeal shall lie from decisions of a Sharia Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the Sharia Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Islamic personal law which the Sharia Court of Appeal is competent to decide. (2) Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of a Sharia Court of Appeal conferred by this section shall be - (a) exercisable at the instance of a party thereto or, with the leave of the Sharia Court of Appeal or of the Court of Appeal, at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter; and (b) exercised in accordance with an Act of the National Assembly and rules of court for the time being in force regulating the powers, practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal. (Art. 244)

	<p>(1) An appeal shall lie from decisions of a customary Court of Appeal to the Court of Appeal as of right in any civil proceedings before the customary Court of Appeal with respect to any question of Customary law and such other matters as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.</p> <p>(2) Any right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decisions of a Customary Court of Appeal conferred by this section shall be -</p> <p>(a) exercisable at the instance of a party thereto or, with the leave of the Customary Court of Appeal or of the Court of Appeal, at the instance of any other person having an interest in the matter;</p> <p>(b) exercised in accordance with any Act of the National Assembly and rules of court for the time being in force regulating the powers, practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal. (Art. 245)</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this Constitution or any other law, the Court of Appeal shall be duly constituted if it consists of not less than three Justices of the Court of Appeal and in the case of appeals from -</p> <p>(a) a sharia Court of Appeal if it consists of not less than three Justices of the Court of Appeal learned in Islamic personal law; and</p> <p>(b) a Customary Court of Appeal, if it consists of not less than three Justices of Court of Appeal learned in Customary law. (Art. 247)</p>
	<p>(1) There shall be a Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. (Art. 260)</p> <p>(1) The Sharia Court of Appeal shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by an Act of the National Assembly, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic personal law.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, the Sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide -</p> <p>(a) any question of Islamic personal law regarding a marriage concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>(b) where all the parties to the proceeding are Muslims, any question of Islamic personal law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a foundling or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>(c) any question of Islamic personal law regarding a wakf, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a Muslim;</p> <p>(d) any question of Islamic personal law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a Muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a Muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or</p> <p>(e) where all the parties to the proceedings, being Muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic personal law, any other question. (Art. 262)</p>
	<p>(1) There shall be a Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. (Art. 265)</p> <p>The Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon by an Act of The National Assembly Exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Customary law. (Art. 267)</p>
	<p>(1) There shall be for any State that requires it a Sharia Court of Appeal for that State. (Art. 275)</p> <p>(1) The sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by the law of the State, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic personal Law which the court is competent to decide in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the sharia Court of Appeal shall be competent to decide -</p> <p>(a) any question of Islamic personal Law regarding a marriage concluded in accordance with that Law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage or a question that depends on such a marriage and relating to family relationship or the guardianship of an infant;</p> <p>(b) where all the parties to the proceedings are muslims, any question of Islamic personal Law regarding a marriage, including the validity or dissolution of that marriage, or regarding family relationship, a founding or the guarding of an infant;</p> <p>(c) any question of Islamic personal Law regarding a wakf, gift, will or succession where the endower, donor, testator or deceased person is a muslim;</p> <p>(d) any question of Islamic personal Law regarding an infant, prodigal or person of unsound mind who is a muslim or the maintenance or the guardianship of a muslim who is physically or mentally infirm; or</p>

	(c) where all the parties to the proceedings, being muslims, have requested the court that hears the case in the first instance to determine that case in accordance with Islamic personal law, any other question. (Art. 277)
	(1) There shall be for any State that requires it a Customary Court of Appeal for that State. (Art. 280) (1) A Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involve questions of Customary law. (2) For the purpose of this section, a Customary Court of Appeal of a State shall exercise such jurisdiction and decide such questions as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State for which it is established (Art. 282)
	(1) In exercising his powers under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter ⁷⁹ in respect of appointments to the offices of Justices of the Supreme court and Justices of the Court of Appeal, the President shall have regard to the need to ensure that there are among the holders of such offices persons learned in Islamic personal law and persons learned in Customary law. (Art. 288)
	The formation, annulment and dissolution of marriages other than marriages under Islamic law and Customary law including matrimonial causes relating thereto. (Schedule 2, Legislative List, 61.)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	The foreign policy objectives shall be -... (d) respect for international law and treaty obligations as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication; and (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 19)
Human rights duties	It shall be the duty of every citizen to -...(c) respect the dignity of other citizens and the rights and legitimate interests of others and live in unity and harmony and in the spirit of common brotherhood; (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 24)

⁷⁹ Chapter VII: The Judicature.

Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda 2003, as amended to 2010			
	Kinyarwanda ⁸⁰	French ⁸¹	English ⁸²
Equality	10. Twiyemeje guharanira ko haba uburenganzira bungana mu Banyarwanda no hagati y'Abagore n'Abagabo bitabangamiye amahame y'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bwabo mu iterambere ry'Igihugu ; (Irangashingiro)	10. Engagés à assurer l'égalité des droits entre les Rwandais et entre les hommes et les femmes, sans porter préjudice au principe de l'approche « gender » et à la complémentarité pour le développement national ; (Préambule)	10. Committed to ensuring equal rights between Rwandans and between women and men without prejudice to the principles of gender equality and complementarity in national development; (Preamble)
	Abanyarwanda bose bavukana kandi bagakomeza kugira ubwisanzure, uburenganzira n'inshingano bingana. Ivangura iryo ari ryo ryose rishingiye nko ku bwoko, ku muryango, ku nzu, ku gisekuru, ku ibara ry'umubiri, ku gitsina, ku karere, ku byiciro by'ubukungu, ku idini cyangwa ukwemera, ku bitekerezo, ku mutungo, ku itandukaniro ry'umuco, ku rurimi, ku bukungu, ku bumuga bw'umubiri cyangwa ubwo mu mutwe no ku rindi vangura iryo ari ryo ryose, rirabujijwe kandi rihanwa n'amategeko. (Ingingo ya 11)	Tous les Rwandais naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toute discrimination fondée notamment sur la race, l'ethnie, le clan, la tribu, la couleur de la peau, le sexe, la région, l'origine sociale, la religion ou croyance, l'opinion, la fortune, la différence de cultures, de langue, la situation sociale, la déficience physique ou mentale ou sur toute autre forme de discrimination est prohibée et punie par la loi. (Art. 11)	All Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, colour, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by Law. (Art. 11)
Non-Discrimination	Abanyarwanda bose bavukana kandi bagakomeza kugira ubwisanzure, uburenganzira n'inshingano bingana. Ivangura iryo ari ryo ryose rishingiye nko ku bwoko, ku muryango, ku nzu, ku gisekuru, ku ibara ry'umubiri, ku gitsina, ku karere, ku byiciro by'ubukungu, ku idini cyangwa ukwemera, ku bitekerezo, ku mutungo, ku itandukaniro ry'umuco, ku rurimi, ku bukungu, ku bumuga bw'umubiri cyangwa ubwo mu mutwe no ku rindi vangura iryo ari ryo ryose, rirabujijwe kandi rihanwa n'amategeko. (Ingingo ya 11)	Tous les Rwandais naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits et en devoirs. Toute discrimination fondée notamment sur la race, l'ethnie, le clan, la tribu, la couleur de la peau, le sexe, la région, l'origine sociale, la religion ou croyance, l'opinion, la fortune, la différence de cultures, de langue, la situation sociale, la déficience physique ou mentale ou sur toute autre forme de discrimination est prohibée et punie par la loi. (Art. 11)	All Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, colour, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by Law. (Art. 11)
Public Authorities,	10. Twiyemeje guharanira ko haba	10. Engagés à assurer l'égalité des	10. Committed to ensuring equal

⁸⁰Available at: <http://www.rwandaparlament.gov.rw/parliament/default.aspx> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 5: "The official languages are Kinyarwanda, French and English."

⁸¹ Id.

⁸² Id.

Institutions and Services	uburenganzira bungana mu Banyarwanda no hagati y'Abagore n'Abagabo bitabangamiye amahame y'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bwabo mu iterambere ry'Igihugu ; (Irangashingiro)	droits entre les Rwandais et entre les hommes et les femmes, sans porter préjudice au principe de l'approche « gender » et à la complémentarité pour le développement national ; (Préambule)	rights between Rwandans and between women and men without prejudice to the principles of gender equality and complementarity in national development; (Preamble)
	Leta y' u Rwanda yiyemeje kugendera ku mahame remezo akurikira no gutuma yubahirizwa:... 4. kubaka Leta igendera ku mategeko n'ubutegetsi bwa demokarasi ishingiyeye ku bitekerezo bya politiki binyuranye, uburinganire bw'Abanyarwanda bose n'ubw'abagore n'abagabo, ibyo bigashimangirwa n'uko abagore bagira nibura mirongo itatu ku ijana by'imyanya mu nzego zifatirwamo ibyemezo; (Ibyerekeye Amahame Remezo, Ingingo ya 9)	L'Etat Rwandais s'engage à se conformer aux principes fondamentaux suivants et à les faire respecter :... 4. édification d'un Etat de droit et du régime démocratique pluraliste, l'égalité de tous les Rwandais et l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes reflétée par l'attribution d'au moins trente pour cent des postes aux femmes dans les instances de prise de décision ; (Des Principes Fondamentaux, Art. 9)	The State of Rwanda commits itself to conform to the following fundamental principles and to promote and enforce the respect thereof: ... 4. building a state governed by the rule of law, a pluralistic democratic government, equality of all Rwandans and between women and men reflected by ensuring that women are granted at least thirty per cent of posts in decision making organs; (Fundamental Principles, ⁸³ Art. 9)
	... Leta yishingira ukutabogama kw'abayobozi b'ibikorwa bya Leta, ukw'Ingabo z'u Rwanda, ukw'abapolisi b'u Rwanda n'uko Urwego rw'Igihugu rushinzwe Iperereza n' Umutekano. Bose bagomba buri gihe kutagira aho babogamira no gukorera abaturage nta vangura. (Ingingo ya 126)	...L'Etat garantit la neutralité de l'administration, des Forces Rwandaises de Défense, de la Police Nationale du Rwanda et du Service National de Renseignements et de Sécurité qui doivent, en toutes circonstances, garder l'impartialité et être au service de tous les citoyens. (Art. 126)	...The State shall guarantee the impartiality of the leadership of government departments, the Rwanda Defence Forces, the Rwanda National Police and the National Intelligence and Security Service. They shall all, at all times, ensure impartiality and serve all citizens without discrimination. (Art. 126)
	Urwego rushinzwe kugenzura Iyubahirizwa ry'Uburunganire n'Ubwuzuzanye bw'Abagore n'Abagabo mu Iterambere ry'Igihugu ni urwego rw'Igihugu rwigenga mu mikorere yarwo. Urwego rushinzwe kugenzura Iyubahirizwa ry'Uburunganire n'Ubwuzuzanye bw'Abagore n'Abagabo mu Iterambere ry'Igihugu rushyikiriza buri mwaka	L'Observatoire du «Gender» est une institution publique indépendante. L'Observatoire du « Gender » adresse chaque année au Gouvernement son programme et rapport d'activités et en réserve copie aux autres organes de l'Etat déterminés par la loi. Une loi détermine la mission, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de cet Observatoire. (Art. 185)	Gender Monitoring Office is an independent public institution. Gender Monitoring Office shall submit each year its program and activity report to the Cabinet and provide a copy thereof to other State organs as may be determined by the Law. A Law shall determine the responsibilities, organisation and functioning of this Office. (Art. 185)

⁸³ According to Art. 9: “The State of Rwanda commits itself to conform to the following fundamental principles and to promote and enforce the respect thereof:...”

	Guverinoma porogaramu na raporo z'ibikorwa byarwo, izindi nzego za Leta ziteganywa n'itegeko zikagenerwa kopi. Itegeko rigena inshingano, imiterere n'imikorere by'urwo rwego. (Ingingo ya 185)		
	Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ni urwego rwigenga mu mikorere yarwo. Itegeko rigena inshingano imiterere, imikorere, n'imikoranire yayo n'izindi nzego za Leta. (Ingingo ya 187)	Le Conseil National des Femmes est un organe doté d'une autonomie de gestion. Une loi détermine la mission, l'organisation et le fonctionnement dudit Conseil ainsi que ses rapports avec les autres organes de l'Etat. (Art. 187)	The National Women Council is an independent institution in its management. A Law shall determine the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Council and its relationship with other State organs. (Art. 187)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Itora ni uburenganzira bw'abenegihugu bose ku buryo bungana... Abanyarwanda bose, b'ibitsina byombi, bujuje ibyangombwa bisabwa n'amategeko bafite uburenganzira bwo gutora no gutorwa... (Ingingo ya 8)	Le suffrage est universel et égal pour tous les citoyens... Tous les citoyens rwandais des deux sexes qui remplissent les conditions légales, ont le droit de voter et d'être élus... (Art. 8)	Suffrage is universal and equal for all citizens... All Rwandan citizens of both sexes who fulfil the requirements provided for by the law have the right to vote and to be elected... (Art. 8)
	Leta y' u Rwanda yiyemeje kugendera ku mahame remezo akurikira no gutuma yubahirizwa:... 4. kubaka Leta igendera ku mategeko n'ubutegetsi bwa demokarasi ishingiyeye ku bitekerezo bya politiki binyuranye, uburinganire bw'Abanyarwanda bose n'ubw'abagore n'abagabo, ibyo bigashimangirwa n'uko abagore bagira nibura mirongo itatu ku ijana by'imyanya mu nzego zifatirwamo ibyemezo; (Ibyerekeye Amahame Remezo, Ingingo ya 9)	L'Etat Rwandais s'engage à se conformer aux principes fondamentaux suivants et à les faire respecter :... 4. édification d'un Etat de droit et du régime démocratique pluraliste, l'égalité de tous les Rwandais et l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes reflétée par l'attribution d'au moins trente pour cent des postes aux femmes dans les instances de prise de décision ; (Des Principes Fondamentaux, Art. 9)	The State of Rwanda commits itself to conform to the following fundamental principles and to promote and enforce the respect thereof: ... 4. building a state governed by the rule of law, a pluralistic democratic government, equality of all Rwandans and between women and men reflected by ensuring that women are granted at least thirty per cent of posts in decision making organs; (Fundamental Principles, Art. 9)
	Abenegihugu bose bafite uburenganzira bwo kujya mu buyobozi bwose bw'Igihugu, baba babukoresheje ubwabo, cyangwa se babinyujije ku babahagarariye bihitiyemo nta gahato, hakurikijwe amategeko. Abenegihugu bose bafite uburenganzira bungana bwo kujya mu mirimo ya Leta hashingiwe ku	Tous les citoyens ont le droit, conformément aux règles édictées par la loi, de participer librement à la direction des affaires publiques de leur pays, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire de représentants librement choisis. Tous les citoyens ont un droit égal d'accéder aux fonctions publiques de leur pays, compte tenu de leurs	All citizens have the right to participate in the government of the country, whether directly or through freely chosen representatives in accordance with the Law. All citizens have the right of equal access to public service in accordance with their competence and abilities. (Art. 45)

	bumenyi n'ubushobozi bwabo. (Ingingo ya 45)	compétences et capacités. (Art. 45)	
	...Imitwe ya politiki igira uruhare mu kwigisha abenegihugu gukora politiki igendera kuri demokarasi, gutora no gutorwa, ikanakora ku buryo abagore n'abagabo bagira amahirwe angana mu myanya n'imirimu itorerwa ya Leta... (Ingingo ya 52)	...Les formations politiques concourent à l'éducation politique démocratique des citoyens ainsi qu'à l'expression du suffrage et prennent les mesures nécessaires en vue d'assurer l'égal accès des femmes et des hommes aux mandats électoraux et aux fonctions électives de l'Etat... (Art. 52)	...Political organizations shall participate in the education of citizens on politics based on democracy and elections and operate in such a manner as to ensure that women and men shall have equal access to elective offices... (Art. 52)
	Imitwe ya politiki ibujijwe gushingira ku isanomuzi, ku bwoko, ku muryango, ku nzu, ku gisekuru, ku karere, ku gitsina, ku idini, cyangwa ku kindi kintu cyose cyatuma habaho ivangura. Buri gihe imitwe ya politiki igomba kugararamo ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda, uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bw'abagore n'abagabo haba mu gushaka abayoboze, gushyiraho inzego z'ubuyobozi, mu mikorere no mu bikorwa byayo. (Ingingo ya 54)	Il est interdit aux formations politiques de s'identifier à une race, une ethnie, une tribu, une lignée, une région, un sexe, une religion ou à tout autre élément pouvant servir de base de discrimination. Les formations politiques doivent constamment refléter l'unité nationale et la promotion du «genre» dans le recrutement de leurs adhérents, la composition de leurs organes de direction et dans tout leur fonctionnement et leurs activités. (Art. 54)	Political organizations are prohibited from basing themselves on race, ethnic group, tribe, lineage, region, sex, religion or any other division which may lead to discrimination. Political organizations must constantly reflect the unity of the people of Rwanda, gender equality and complementarity, whether in the recruitment of members, putting in place organs of leadership and in their operations and activities. (Art. 54) ⁸⁴
	Umutwe w'Abadepite ugizwe n'Abadepite mironko inani (80) bakurikira: 1° mironko itanu na batatu (53) batowe nk'uko biteganywa n'ingingo ya 77 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga; 2° makumyabiri na bane (24) b'abagore batorwa n'inzego zihariye hakurikijwe inzego z'imitegekere y'Igihugu ; 3° babiri (2) batorwa n'Inama y'Igihugu y'Urubyiruko; 4° umwe (1) utorwa n'Inama y'Igihugu y'abantu bafite ubumuga.... (Ingingo ya 76)	The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of eighty (80) Deputies who shall include the following: 1° fifty-three (53) Deputies elected in accordance with the provisions of Article 77 of this Constitution; 2° twenty- four (24) women elected by specific councils in accordance with the State administrative entities; 3° two (2) Deputies elected by the National Youth Council; 4° one (1) Deputy elected by the National Council of Persons with Disabilities... (Art. 76)	The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of eighty (80) Deputies who shall include the following: 1° fifty-three (53) Deputies elected in accordance with the provisions of Article 77 of this Constitution; 2° twenty- four (24) women elected by specific councils in accordance with the State administrative entities; 3° two (2) Deputies elected by the National Youth Council; 4° one (1) Deputy elected by the National Council of Persons with Disabilities... (Art. 76)
	Abagize umutwe w'Abadepite	Members of the Chamber of	Members of the Chamber of

⁸⁴ Note that pursuant to Art. 55 “The Senate may lodge a complaint with the High Court against a political organization which has grossly violated the obligations contained in the provisions of Articles 52, 53 and 54 of this Constitution.”

	<p>bavugwa mu gice cya 1° cy'igika cya mbere cy'ingingo ya 76 batorwa mu matora rusange ataziguye kandi mu ibanga, bagatorerwa kuri lisiti y'amazina ndakuka, mu buryo busaranganya imyanya.</p> <p>Imyanya isigaye idatanzwe nyuma yo kugabanya amajwi n'umubare fatizo w'itora isaranganywa amalisisiti hakurikijwe uko umubare w'amajwi asaguka ugenda urutana.</p> <p>Ilisiti ikorwa hubahirizwa ihame ry'ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda ryavuzwe mu ngingo ya 9 n'ya 54 z'Itegeko Nshinga n'ihame ryo guha abagore n'abagabo amahirwe angana ku myanya n'imirimu ya Leta itorerwa nk'uko bivugwa mu ngingo ya 54 y'iri Tegeko Nshinga... (Ingingo ya 77)</p>	<p>Deputies specified in point 1° of the Paragraph One of article 76 shall be elected by direct universal suffrage through a secret ballot from a final list of names using the system of proportional representation.</p> <p>The seats which remain after allocation of seats by dividing votes received by the electoral quotient shall be distributed to political organizations according to the system of the highest surplus.</p> <p>The list shall be compiled with due respect of the principle of national unity as stipulated in Articles 9 and 54 of this Constitution and the principle of gender equality in matters relating to elective offices as stipulated in Article 54 of this Constitution... (Art. 77)</p>	<p>Deputies specified in point 1° of the Paragraph One of article 76 shall be elected by direct universal suffrage through a secret ballot from a final list of names using the system of proportional representation.</p> <p>The seats which remain after allocation of seats by dividing votes received by the electoral quotient shall be distributed to political organizations according to the system of the highest surplus.</p> <p>The list shall be compiled with due respect of the principle of national unity as stipulated in Articles 9 and 54 of this Constitution and the principle of gender equality in matters relating to elective offices as stipulated in Article 54 of this Constitution.</p> <p>Candidates may be nominated by a political organization or may stand independently... (Art. 77)</p>
	<p>Sena igizwe n'Abasenateri makumyabiri na batandatu (26) bafite manda y'imyaka umunani (8) muri bo nibura mirongo itatu ku ijana (30%) bakaba ari abagore. Abo Basenateri biyongeraho abahoze ari Abakuru b'Igihugu babisabye Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, ariko bagomba kuba bararangije neza manda yabo cyangwa barasezeye ku bushake bwabo.</p> <p>Abo Basenateri makumyabiri na batandatu (26) batorwa cyangwa bashyirwaho ku buryo bukurikira:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cumi na babiri (12) batorwa n'inzego zihariye, hakurikijwe inzego z'imitegekere y'Igihugu; 2. umunani (8) bashyirwaho na Perezida wa Repubulika, by'umwihariko akita ku bumwe bw'Abanyarwanda, ku ihagararirwa ry'igice cy'Abanyarwanda amateka agaragaza ko basigaye inyuma 	<p>The Senate shall be composed of twenty-six (26) Senators serving for a term of eight (8) years and at least thirty per cent (30 %) of them shall be women. In addition, former Heads of State become members of the Senate upon their request to the Supreme Court but they must have honourably completed their terms of office or voluntarily resigned from office.</p> <p>The twenty-six (26) Senators shall be elected or appointed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. twelve (12) Senators elected by specific organs in accordance with the administrative entities; 2. eight (8) Senators appointed by the President of the Republic, who shall particularly consider the principle of national unity among Rwandans, the representation of historically marginalized communities and other national public interests; 	<p>The Senate shall be composed of twenty-six (26) Senators serving for a term of eight (8) years and at least thirty per cent (30 %) of them shall be women. In addition, former Heads of State become members of the Senate upon their request to the Supreme Court but they must have honourably completed their terms of office or voluntarily resigned from office.</p> <p>The twenty-six (26) Senators shall be elected or appointed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. twelve (12) Senators elected by specific organs in accordance with the administrative entities; 2. eight (8) Senators appointed by the President of the Republic, who shall particularly consider the principle of national unity among Rwandans, the representation of historically marginalized communities and other national public interests;

	<p>no ku zindi nyungu rusange z'Igihugu;</p> <p>3. Bane (4) bashyirwaho n'Thuriro ry'Igihugu Nyunguranabitekerezo ry'Imitwe ya Politiki ;</p> <p>4. Umwarimu umwe (1) cyangwa umushakashatsi umwe (1) wo muri Kaminuza no mu Mashuri Makuru bya Leta uri ku rwego nibura rw'umwarimu wungirije utorwa n'abarimu n'abashakashatsi bo muri ibyo bigo;</p> <p>5. Umwarimu umwe (1) cyangwa umushakashatsi umwe (1) wo muri Kaminuza no mu Mashuri Makuru byigenga nibura uri ku rwego rw'umwarimu wungirije utorwa n'abarimu n'abashakashatsi bo muri ibyo bigo.</p> <p>Uko Abasenateri batorwa bigenwa n'itegeko rigenga amatara. Inzego zishinzwe kugena abagomba kujya muri Sena zigomba kwita ku bumwe bw'Abanyarwanda n'ihagararirwa ry'ibitsina byombi. Impaka zivutse zerekeye ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'iyi ngingo n'iry'iya 83 nk'uko yavuguruwe zikemurwa n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga ku rwego rwa mbere n'urwa nyuma. (Ingingo ya 82)</p>	<p>3. four (4) Senators designated by the National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations;</p> <p>4. one (1) lecturer or researcher from public Universities and Institutions of higher learning who has at least the rank of Associate Professor, elected by the academic and research staff of such institutions;</p> <p>5. one (1) lecturer or researcher from private Universities and Institutions of higher learning who has at least the rank of Associate Professor, elected by the academic and research staff of such institutions.</p> <p>Modalities for the election of Senators are determined by the Law relating to elections.</p> <p>The organs responsible for the nomination of Senators shall take into account national unity and equal representation of both sexe.</p> <p>Disputes relating to the application of this Article and Article 83 as amended shall be adjudicated by the Supreme Court in the first and last instance. (Art. 82)</p>	<p>3. four (4) Senators designated by the National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations;</p> <p>4. one (1) lecturer or researcher from public Universities and Institutions of higher learning who has at least the rank of Associate Professor, elected by the academic and research staff of such institutions;</p> <p>5. one (1) lecturer or researcher from private Universities and Institutions of higher learning who has at least the rank of Associate Professor, elected by the academic and research staff of such institutions.</p> <p>Modalities for the election of Senators are determined by the Law relating to elections.</p> <p>The organs responsible for the nomination of Senators shall take into account national unity and equal representation of both sexe.</p> <p>Disputes relating to the application of this Article and Article 83 as amended shall be adjudicated by the Supreme Court in the first and last instance. (Art. 82)</p>
Employment	<p>Umuntu wese afite uburenganzira bwo guhitamo no gukora umurimo umunogeye.</p> <p>Iyo abantu bakora umurimo umwe kandi bafite ubumenyi n'ubushobozi bumwe bagomba guhembwa kimwe nta vangura iryo ari ryo ryose. (Ingingo ya 37)</p>	<p>Every person has the right to free choice of employment.</p> <p>Persons with the same competence and ability shall have a right to equal pay for equal work without any discrimination. (Art. 37)</p>	<p>Every person has the right to free choice of employment.</p> <p>Persons with the same competence and ability shall have a right to equal pay for equal work without any discrimination. (Art. 37)</p>
	<p>Abakozi ba Leta bahabwa akazi, bashyirwa mu myanya, bazamurwa mu ntera hakurikijwe ihame ry'uko abenegihugu bose bangana, nta kugendera ku marangamutima, nta kubogama kandi binyuze mu mucyo hashingiwe ku bushobozi</p>	<p>Les agents de l'Etat sont recrutés, affectés et promus conformément au principe d'égalité des citoyens, suivant un système objectif, impartial et transparent basé sur la compétence et les capacités des candidats intègres des deux sexes. (Art. 126)</p>	<p>Public servants shall be recruited, posted and promoted in conformity with the principle of equality of citizens, through an objective, impartial and transparent system on the basis of the competence, merit and integrity of applicants of both</p>

	n'ubudakemwa bw'abasaba akazi b'inyangamugayo b'ibitsina byombi... (Ingingo ya 126)		sexe... (Art. 126)
Equal Before the Law	Abantu bose barangana imbere y'amategeko. Itegeko ribarengera ku buryo bumwe nta vangura iryo ari ryo ryose. (Ingingo ya 16)	All human beings are equal before the law. They shall enjoy, without any discrimination, equal protection of the Law. (Art. 16)	All human beings are equal before the law. They shall enjoy, without any discrimination, equal protection of the Law. (Art. 16)
Marriage & Family Life	Imibereho bwite y'umuntu, iy'umuryango we, urugo rwe, ubutumwa yohererezanya n'abandi ntibishobora kuvogerwa mu buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko; icyubahiro n'agaciro ke mu maso y'abandi bigomba kubahirizwa... (Ingingo ya 22)	Nul ne peut faire l'objet d'immixtion arbitraire dans sa vie privée, sa famille, son domicile ou sa correspondance ; son honneur et sa réputation doivent être respectés... (Art. 22)	The private life, family, home or correspondence of a person shall not be subjected to arbitrary interference; his/her honour and good reputation shall be respected... (Art. 22)
	Ugushyingiranwa k'umugabo umwe n'umugore umwe gukorewe mu butegetsi bwa Leta ni ko kwemewe. Icyakora, ugushyingiranwa k'umugabo umwe n'umugore umwe gukorewe mu mahanga mu buryo bwemewe n'Amategeko y'Igihugu basezeraniyemo kuremewe. Ntawe ushobora gushyingirwa atabyemeye ku bushake bwe, yaba uw'igitsina gore cyangwa uw'igitsina gabo. Abashyingiranywe bafite uburenganzira n'inshingano bingana mu gihe cyo gushyingiranywa, igihe babana n'igihe cyo gutandukana. Itegeko rigena ibigomba gukurikizwa, uburyo n'ingaruka z'ubushyingiranwe. (Ingingo ya 26)	Civil monogamous marriage between a man and a woman is the only recognized. However, the monogamous marriage between a man and a woman contracted outside Rwanda in accordance with the Law of the country of celebration of the marriage shall be recognized. No person may be married without his/her free consent. Parties to a marriage have equal rights and obligations upon and during the subsistence of their marriage and at the time of divorce. A Law shall determine the conditions, forms and consequences of marriage. (Art. 26)	Civil monogamous marriage between a man and a woman is the only recognized. However, the monogamous marriage between a man and a woman contracted outside Rwanda in accordance with the Law of the country of celebration of the marriage shall be recognized. No person may be married without his/her free consent. Parties to a marriage have equal rights and obligations upon and during the subsistence of their marriage and at the time of divorce. A Law shall determine the conditions, forms and consequences of marriage. (Art. 26)
	Umuryango, ari wo shingiro kamere ry'imbaga y'Abanyarwanda, urengerwa na Leta. Ababyeyi bombi bafite uburenganzira n'inshingano zo kurera abana babo. Leta ishyiraho amategeko n'inzeho bikwiye bishinzwe kurengera umuryango, by'umwihariko umwana na nyina, kugira ngo umuryango ugire ubwisanzure. (Ingingo ya 27)	La famille, base naturelle de la société rwandaise, est protégée par l'Etat. Les deux parents ont le droit et le devoir d'éduquer leurs enfants. L'Etat met en place une législation et des institutions appropriées pour la protection de la famille, de l'enfant et de la mère en particulier, en vue de son épanouissement. (Art. 27)	The family, which is the natural foundation of Rwandan society, is protected by the State. Both parents shall have the right and responsibility to bring up their children. The State shall put in place appropriate legislation and institutions for the protection of the family, in particular mother and child in order to ensure that the family flourishes. (Art. 27)
	...Ubwisanzure bwo kugaragaza	...La liberté d'expression et la liberté	...Freedom of speech and freedom of

	ibitekerezo n'ubwo kumenya amakuru ntibugomba kubangamira ituze rusange rya rubanda n'imyifatire iboneye, uburenganzira bw'umwengehugu bwo kugira icyubahiro n'agaciro mu maso y'abandi, ubwo kutagira uwivanga mu mibereho ye bwite n'iy'umuryango we; bwemerwa kandi iyo butabangamiye irengerwa ry'urubyiruko n'abana... (Ingingo ya 34)	d'information ne doivent pas porter atteinte à l'ordre public et aux bonnes moeurs, à la protection des jeunes et des enfants ainsi qu'au droit dont jouit tout citoyen à l'honneur, à la bonne réputation et à la préservation de l'intimité de sa vie personnelle et familiale... (Art. 34)	information shall not prejudice public order and good morals, the right of every citizen to honour, good reputation and the privacy of personal and family life. It is also guaranteed so long as it does not prejudice the protection of the youth and minors... (Art. 34)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	Leta y'u Rwanda ni Repubulika yigenga kandi ubutegetsu bwose ni yo buturukaho, ishingiyeye kuri demokarasi, igamije guteza imbere abaturage, kandi ntishingiyeye ku idini... (Ingingo ya mbere)	The Rwandan State is an independent, sovereign, democratic, social and secular Republic;.. (Art. 1)	The Rwandan State is an independent, sovereign, democratic, social and secular Republic;... (Art. 1)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	9. Twongeye guhamya ko twiyemeje gukurikiza amahame y'uburenganzira bwa Muntu nk'uko ateganywa n'Amasezerano y'Umuryango w'Abibumbaye yo ku wa 26 Kamena 1945, Amasezerano Mpuzamahanga yo ku wa 9 Ukuboza 1948 yerekeye gukumira no guhana icyaha cya jenocide, Itangazo Mpuzamahanga ry'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu ryo ku wa 10 Ukuboza 1948, Amasezerano Mpuzamahanga yerekeye guca burundu ivanguramoko iryo ari ryo ryose yo ku wa 21 Ukuboza 1965, Amasezerano Mpuzamahanga yerekeye uburenganzira mu by'ubukungu, imibereho myiza n'umuco yo ku wa 19 Ukuboza 1966, Amasezerano Mpuzamahanga yerekeye Uburenganzira mu by'imbonezamubano na politiki yo ku wa 19 Ukuboza 1966, Amasezerano Mpuzamahanga yerekeye guca burundu ivangura iryo ari ryo ryose rikorerwa abagore yo ku wa 1 Gicurasi 1980, Amasezerano Nyafurika yerekeye Uburenganzira bwa Muntu n'ubw'Abaturage yo ku	9. Réaffirmant notre attachement aux principes des droits de la personne humaine tels qu'ils ont été définis par la Charte des Nations Unies du 26 juin 1945, la Convention des Nations Unies du 9 décembre 1948 relative à la prévention et à la répression du crime du génocide, la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme du 10 décembre 1948, la Convention contre toutes formes de discrimination raciale du 21 décembre 1965, le Pacte International relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels du 19 décembre 1966, le Pacte International relatif aux droits civils et politiques du 19 décembre 1966, la Convention sur l'Élimination de toute les formes de Discrimination à l'égard des femmes du 1 mai 1980, la Charte africaine de droits de l'homme et des peuples du 27 juin 1981 et la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant du 20 novembre 1989 ; (Préambule)	9. Reaffirming our adherence to the principles of human rights enshrined in the United Nations Charter of 26 June 1945, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1 May 1980, the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights of 27 June 1981 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989; (Preamble)

	wa 27 Kamena 1981 n'Amasezerano Mpuzamahanga yerekeye uburenganzira bw'umwana yo ku wa 20 Ugushyirwa 1989; (Irangashyirwa)		
	...Perezida wa Repubulika yishingira ko Leta ikomeza kubaho, ubwigenge n'ubusugire bw'Igihugu no kubahiriza amasezerano mpuzamahanga... (Ingingo ya 98)	...The President of the Republic shall guarantee the continuity of the State, the independence and territorial integrity of the country and respect of international treaties and agreements... (Art. 98)	...The President of the Republic shall guarantee the continuity of the State, the independence and territorial integrity of the country and respect of international treaties and agreements... (Art. 98)
	Iyo amaze gutangazwa mu Igazeti ya Leta, amasezerano mpuzamahanga yemejwe burundu mu buryo buteganywa n'amategeko, agira agaciro gasumba ak'amategeko ngenga n'ak'amategeko asanzwe keretse iyo adakurikijwe n'urundi ruhande. (Ingingo ya 190)	Les traités ou accords internationaux régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication au journal officiel, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois organiques et des lois ordinaires, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 190)	Upon their publication in the official gazette, international treaties and agreements which have been conclusively adopted in accordance with the provisions of law shall be more binding than organic laws and ordinary laws except in the case of non compliance by one of the parties. (Art. 190)
Limitations and/or Derogations	Mu gukoresha uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure, buri wese azitirwa gusa n'itegeko rigamije kwemera no kubahiriza uburenganzira n'ubwisanzure bw'abandi ndetse n'imyitwarire iboneye, umutuzo rusange n'imibereho myiza muri rusange biranga igihugu kigendera kuri demokarasi. (Ingingo ya 43)	Dans l'exercice de ses droits et dans la jouissance de ses libertés, chacun n'est soumis qu'aux limitations établies par la loi en vue d'assurer la reconnaissance et le respect des droits et libertés d'autrui et de satisfaire aux justes exigences de la morale, de l'ordre public et du bien-être général, dans une société démocratique. (Art. 43)	In the exercise of rights and enjoyment of freedoms, every person shall only be subjected to the limitations set by the Law in order to ensure the recognition and respect of others' rights and freedoms, good morals, public order and social welfare which characterize a democratic society. (Art. 43)
General Human Rights Guarantees	6.Twiyemeje kubaka Leta igendera ku mategeko, ishingiyeye ku iyubahiriza ry'uburenganzira bw'ibanze bwa muntu, demokarasi ishingiyeye ku bitekerezo bya politiki binyuranye, gusaranganya ubutegetsi nta bwikanyize, ubworoherane no gukemura ibibazo binyuze mu mushyikirano ; (Irangashyirwa)	6. Résolu à bâtir un Etat de droit fondé sur le respect des libertés et droits fondamentaux de la personne, la démocratie pluraliste, le partage équitable du pouvoir, la tolérance et la résolution des problèmes par le dialogue; (Préambule)	6.Resolved to build a State governed by the rule of law, based on respect for fundamental human rights, pluralistic democracy, equitable power sharing, tolerance and resolution of issues through dialogue; (Preamble)
	Polisi y'u Rwanda ifite ububasha mu gihugu hose. Igomba gukorera abaturage ishingiyeye cyane cyane ku mahame akurikira: 1° kubumbatira uburenganzira bw'ibanze buteganywa n'Itegeko Nshinga n'andi mategeko;.. (Ingingo ya 170)	La Police Nationale du Rwanda exerce ses compétences sur l'ensemble du territoire national. Elle doit servir le peuple notamment sur base des principes suivants: 1° sauvegarder les droits fondamentaux définis par la Constitution et par d'autres	The Rwanda National Police shall exercise its authority over the entire national territory. It shall serve the people particularly on the basis of the following principles: 1° safeguarding the fundamental rights

		Lois; ... (Art. 170)	guaranteed by the Constitution and other laws;... (Art. 170)
Human rights duties	Umwenegihugu wese afite inshingano zo kutagira uwo avangura no kugirana na bagenzi be imibanire igamije kubumbatira, guharanira no gushimangira ubwubahane, ubufatanye n'ubwoherane hagati yabo. (Ingingo ya 46)	Tout citoyen a le devoir de considérer son semblable sans discrimination aucune et d'entretenir avec lui les relations qui permettent de sauvegarder, de promouvoir et de renforcer le respect, la solidarité et la tolérance réciproques. (Art. 46)	Every citizen has the duty to relate to other persons without discrimination and to maintain relations conducive to safeguarding, promoting and reinforcing mutual respect, solidarity and tolerance. (Art. 46)
	Abenegihugu bose bafite inshingano zo kugira uruhare mu iterambere ry'Igihugu bitabira umurimo no kubumbatira amahoro, demokarasi, ubutabera n'uburinganire mu mibereho y'abaturage no kugira uruhare mu kurengera Igihugu cyabo. (Ingingo ya 47)	Tous les citoyens ont le devoir de contribuer par leur travail à la prospérité du pays, de sauvegarder la paix, la démocratie, la justice sociale et de participer à la défense de la patrie. (Art. 47)	All citizens have the duty to participate, through work, in the development of the country; to safeguard peace, democracy, social justice and equality and to participate in the defence of the motherland... (Art. 47)

Constitution of the Republic of Senegal 2001, as amended to 2009		
	French ⁸⁵	English ⁸⁶
Equality	Le peuple du Sénégal souverain,... PROCLAME :... - l'égal accès de tous les citoyens aux services publics ; - le rejet et l'élimination, sous toutes leurs formes de l'injustice, des inégalités et des discriminations ;... (Préambule)	...The sovereign People of Senegal,...PROCLAIM...– to the equal access of all the citizens to the public services; the rejection and the elimination, under all their forms[,] of injustice, of inequalities and of discriminations;... (Preamble)
	...Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Les hommes et les femmes sont égaux en droit. La loi favorise l'égal accès des femmes et des hommes aux mandats et fonctions... (Art. 7)	...Men and Women are equal in right [droit]. The law promotes [favorise] the equal access of women and men to the mandates and functions... (Art. 7)
Non-Discrimination	Le peuple du Sénégal souverain,... PROCLAME :... l'accès de tous les citoyens, sans discrimination, à l'exercice du pouvoir à tous les niveaux ;... - le rejet et l'élimination, sous toutes leurs formes de l'injustice, des inégalités et des discriminations ;... (Préambule)	...The sovereign People of Senegal,...PROCLAIM...– the access of all the citizens, without discrimination, to the exercise of power at all its levels,... the rejection and the elimination, under all their forms[,] of injustice, of inequalities and of discriminations;... (Preamble)
	Tout acte de discrimination raciale, ethnique ou religieuse, de même que toute propagande régionaliste pouvant porter atteinte à la sécurité intérieure de l'Etat ou à l'intégrité du territoire de la République sont punis par la loi. (Art. 5)	Any act of racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, as well as any regionalist propaganda infringing the internal security of the State or the territorial integrity of the Republic[,] is punished by the law. (Art. 5)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	...Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Les hommes et les femmes sont égaux en droit. La loi favorise l'égal accès des femmes et des hommes aux mandats et fonctions... (Art. 7)	...Men and Women are equal in right [droit]. The law promotes [favorise] the equal access of women and men to the mandates and functions... (Art. 7)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Le peuple du Sénégal souverain,... PROCLAME :... l'accès de tous les citoyens, sans discrimination, à l'exercice du pouvoir à tous les niveaux ;... (Préambule)	...The sovereign People of Senegal,...PROCLAIM...– the access of all the citizens, without discrimination, to the exercise of power at all its levels...(Preamble)
	... Le suffrage peut être direct ou indirect. Il est toujours universel, égal et secret. Tous les nationaux sénégalais des deux sexes, âgés de 18 ans accomplis, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques, sont électeurs dans les conditions déterminées par la loi. (Art. 3)	... Suffrage may be direct or indirect. It is always universal, equal, and secret. All Senegalese nationals of both sexes, who are 18 years old, enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors within the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 3)
	Les partis politiques et coalitions de partis politiques concourent à l'expression du suffrage. Ils sont tenus de respecter la Constitution ainsi que les principes de la souveraineté nationale et de la démocratie. Il leur est interdit de s'identifier à une race, à une ethnie, à un sexe, à une religion, à une secte, à une langue ou à une région. Les conditions dans lesquelles les partis politiques et les coalitions de partis politiques sont formés, exercent et cessent leurs activités, sont déterminées par la loi. (Art. 4)	The political parties and coalitions of political parties participate [concourent] in the expression of suffrage. They are held to respect the Constitution as well as the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy. They are forbidden to identify themselves to one race, to one ethnicity, to one sex, to one religion, to one sect, to one language or to one region. The conditions under which the political parties and the coalitions of political parties are formed, exercise and cease their activities, are determined by the law. (Art. 4)
	...Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi. Les hommes et les femmes	...Men and Women are equal in right [droit]. The law promotes [favorise] the equal

⁸⁵ Available at: <http://www.gouv.sn/IMG/pdf/Constitution.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁸⁶ Constitution of the Republic of Senegal, 2010, as amended to June 19, 2009 (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011). According to Art. 1: "The official language of the Republic of Senegal is French. The national languages are the Diola, the Malinké, the Pular, the Sérère, the Soninké and the Wolof and any other national languages which shall be codified." Note according to the translation "There are numerous inconsistencies among these variants of the original text, its 15 amending laws, and the subsequent consolidations. The most significant, substantively, concern the following: in Art. 27, if the second clause of the first paragraph should be included (it is included below); in Art. 39, if the fourth paragraph should be included (it is included below); in Art. 43, if the reference to Art. 76 paragraph 2 should be included in the second paragraph (it is included below); in Art. 71 paragraph two, the reference to the "second" paragraph has been amended to refer to the "[first]" paragraph. The translations of these four Articles should, therefore, be considered preliminary to the extent of the inconsistency specified."

	<p>sont égaux en droit. La loi favorise l'égal accès des femmes et des hommes aux mandats et fonctions... (Art. 7)</p>	<p>access of women and men to the mandates and functions... (Art. 7)</p>
	<p>Le Sénat assure la représentation des collectivités locales de la République et des Sénégalais établis hors du Sénégal. Le nombre de sénateurs représentant les collectivités locales de la République ne peut être inférieur au tiers des membres du Sénat. Ces représentants sont élus au suffrage universel indirect dans chaque département dans les conditions déterminées par cette loi organique... Deux cinquièmes au moins des sénateurs sont des femmes... (Art. 60-1)</p>	<p>The Senate assures the representation of the local collectivities of the Republic and of the Senegalese established outside of Senegal. The number of Senators representing the local collectivities of the Republic may not be inferior to one-third of the members of the Senate. These representatives are elected by universal indirect suffrage in each department within the conditions determined by an organic law... Two-fifths at least of the Senators are women... (Art. 60-1)</p>
Right to property/inheritance	<p>Le droit de propriété est garanti par la présente Constitution. Il ne peut y être porté atteinte que dans le cas de nécessité publique légalement constatée, sous réserve d'une juste et préalable indemnité. L'homme et la femme ont également le droit d'accéder à la possession et à la propriété de la terre dans les conditions déterminées par la loi. (Art. 15)</p>	<p>The right of property [propriété] is guaranteed by this Constitution. It can only be infringed in the case of public necessity legally established [constatée], under reserve of a just and prior indemnity. The man and the woman have the right to accede to the possession and to the ownership [propriété] of land within the conditions determined by the law. (Art. 15)</p>
Education	<p>...Tous les enfants, garçons et filles, en tous lieux du territoire national, ont le droit d'accéder à l'école... (Art. 22)</p>	<p>...All children, boys and girls, in all places of the national territory, have the right of acceding to school... (Art. 22)</p>
Employment	<p>Chacun a le droit de travailler et le droit de prétendre à un emploi. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de ses origines, de son sexe, de ses opinions, de ses choix politiques ou de ses croyances. Le travailleur peut adhérer à un syndicat et défendre ses droits par l'action syndicale. Toute discrimination entre l'homme et la femme devant l'emploi, le salaire et l'impôt est interdite... (Art. 25)</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to work and the right to seek [prétendre] employment. No one may be impeded in their work for reason of their origins, of their sex, of their opinions, of their political choices or of their beliefs. The worker may affiliate with a union and defend their rights through union action. Any discrimination between men and women in employment, salary and taxation [impôt] is forbidden.... (Art. 25)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>La République du Sénégal est laïque, démocratique et sociale. Elle assure l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens, sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe, de religion. Elle respecte toutes les croyances... (Art. 1)</p>	<p>The Republic of Senegal is secular, democratic, and social. It assures the equality before the law of all the citizens, without distinction of origin, of race, of sex [and] of religion... (Art. 1)</p>
	<p>...Tous les êtres humains sont égaux devant la loi... (Art. 7)</p>	<p>...All human beings are equal before the law... (Art. 7)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>Le mariage et la famille constituent la base naturelle et morale de la communauté humaine. Ils sont placés sous la protection de l'Etat. L'Etat et les collectivités publiques ont le devoir de veiller à la santé physique et morale de la famille et, en particulier des personnes handicapées et des personnes âgées. L'Etat garantit aux familles en général et à celles vivant en milieu rural en particulier l'accès aux services de santé et au bien être. Il garantit également aux femmes en général et à celles vivant en milieu rural en particulier, le droit à l'allègement de leurs conditions de vie. (Art. 17)</p>	<p>Marriage and the family constitute the natural and moral base of the human community. They are placed under the protection of the State. The State and the public collectivities have the duty to see to the physical and moral health of the family and, in particular of the handicapped persons and of elderly [âgées] persons. The State guarantees to families in general, and to those living in [the] rural milieu in particular[,] the access to the services of health and of well being. It guarantees equally to women in general and to those living in [the] rural milieu in particular, the right to alleviation of their conditions of life. (Art. 17)</p>
	<p>Le mariage forcé est une violation de la liberté individuelle. Elle est interdite et punie dans les conditions fixées par la loi. (Art. 18)</p>	<p>Forced marriage is a violation of individual liberty. It is forbidden and punished within the conditions established by the law. (Art. 18)</p>
	<p>La femme a le droit d'avoir son patrimoine propre comme le mari. Elle a le droit de gestion personnelle de ses biens. (Art. 19)</p>	<p>The woman has the right of having her own patrimony[,] as [does] her husband. She has the right to the personal management of her assets. (Art. 19)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>Le peuple du Sénégal souverain, PROFONDEMENT attaché à ses valeurs culturelles fondamentales qui constituent le ciment</p>	<p>...The sovereign People of Senegal, PROFOUNDLY attached to their fundamental cultural values which constitutes the cement of the national unity;... PROCLAIM:</p>

	de l'unité nationale ;... PROCLAME : - le principe intangible de l'intégrité du territoire national et de l'unité nation dans le respect des spécificités culturelles de toutes les composantes de la Nation ;... (Préambule)	- the intangible principle of the integrity of the national territory and of the national unity within respect for the cultural specificities of all the components of the Nation;...(Preamble)
	La République du Sénégal est laïque, démocratique et sociale. Elle assure l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens, sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe, de religion. Elle respecte toutes les croyances... (Art. 1)	The Republic of Senegal is secular, democratic, and social. It assures the equality before the law of all the citizens, without distinction of origin, of race, of sex [and] of religion... (Art. 1)
	... Les institutions et les communautés religieuses ont le droit de se développer sans entrave. Elles sont dégagées de la tutelle de l'Etat. Elles règlent et administrent leurs affaires d'une manière autonome. (Art. 24)	...The institutions and the religious communities have the right to develop themselves without hindrance [entrave]. They are disengaged from the protection [tutelle] of the State. They regulate and administer their affairs in an autonomous manner. (Art. 24)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	Le peuple du Sénégal souverain,... AFFIRME : - son adhésion à la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen de 1789 et aux instruments internationaux adoptés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies et l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, notamment la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme du 10 décembre 1948, la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes du 18 décembre 1979, la Convention relative aux Droits de l'Enfant du 20 novembre 1989 et la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples du 27 juin 1981 ;... (Préambule)	...The sovereign People of Senegal,...AFFIRM: - their adhesion to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and to the international instruments adopted by the Organization of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, notably the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 10 December 1948, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination with Regard to Women of 18 December 1979, the Convention relative to the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 and the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples of 27 June 1981;... (Preamble)
	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 98)	The treaties or agreements regularly ratified or approved have, on their publication, an authority superior to that of the laws, under reserve, for each treaty or agreement, of its application by the other party. (Art. 98)
General Human Rights Guarantees	Le peuple du Sénégal souverain,... PROCLAME :... - le respect des libertés fondamentales et des droits du citoyen comme base de la société sénégalaise ;... (Préambule)	...The sovereign People of Senegal,...PROCLAIM:...- the respect for the fundamental freedoms and of the rights of the citizen as the basis of the Senegalese society;... (Preamble)
	La République du Sénégal garantit à tous les citoyens les libertés individuelles fondamentales, les droits économiques et sociaux ainsi que les droits collectifs. Ces libertés et droits sont notamment :... (Art. 8)	The Republic of Senegal guarantees to all citizens the fundamental individual freedoms, the economic and social rights as well as the collective rights...(Art. 8)

Constitution of the Republic of the Seychelles 1993, as amended to 2011	
	English⁸⁷
Equality	...RECOGNISING the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of members of the human family as the foundation for freedom, justice, welfare, fraternity, peace and unity;... EXERCISING our natural and inalienable right to a framework of Government which shall secure for ourselves and posterity the blessings of truth, liberty, fraternity, equality of opportunity, justice, peace, stability and prosperity;... SOLEMNLY DECLARING our unswaying commitment, during this our Third Republic, to...*uphold the rule of law based on the recognition of the fundamental human rights and freedoms enshrined in this Constitution and on respect for the equality and dignity of human beings;... (Preamble)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	1) Subject to this Constitution, every citizen of Seychelles who has attained the age of eighteen years has a right—... (d) to participate on general terms and equality, in public service. (2) The exercise of the rights under clause (1) may be— regulated by a law necessary in a democratic society. (Art. 24) (13) A female offender or suspect who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept separately from any male offender or suspect. (Art. 18)
Citizenship & Nationality	Subject to article 9, a person born in Seychelles on or after the coming into force of this Constitution, shall become a citizen of Seychelles at the date of birth. (Art. 8) (1)A person shall not become a citizen of Seychelles by virtue of article 8 if, at the date of birth, neither of the person’s parents is a citizen of Seychelles. (2) A person shall not become a citizen of Seychelles by virtue of article 8 if, at the date of birth, — (a) either of the person’s parents possesses such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to Seychelles; or (b) either of the person’s parents is a citizen of a country with which Seychelles is at war and the birth occurs in a place then under occupation by that country, and neither of the person’s parents is a citizen of Seychelles. (Art. 9) (1) This article shall apply to a person — (a) who would not, but for this article, be or become a citizen of Seychelles; (b) who was born outside Seychelles before Independence Day; and (c) any one of whose grand parents or parents was born in Seychelles. (2) Subject to any Act, a person to whom this article applies shall be eligible to become a citizen of Seychelles by naturalization or registration. (Art. 10) A person born outside Seychelles on or after the Independence Day but before the 5th June, 1979 whose mother was a Seychellois at the time of the person’s birth is eligible to become a citizen of Seychelles by naturalization or registration. (Art. 10(A)) A person born outside Seychelles on or after the coming into force of this Constitution shall become a citizen of Seychelles at the date of birth if at that date the person’s father or mother is a citizen of Seychelles. (Art. 11) (1)A person who, on or after the coming into force of this Constitution, marries another person who is or becomes a citizen of Seychelles shall, subject to any Act, be eligible to become a citizen of Seychelles by naturalization. (2)Clause (1) shall apply to a person who is not a citizen of Seychelles or eligible to become a citizen of Seychelles under article 10 and who, on or after Independence Day, and before the coming into force of this Constitution, married another person who was or became, or who becomes, a citizen of Seychelles, as it applies to a person such as is referred to in clause (1). (Art. 12)
Education	The State recognises the right of every citizen to education and with a view to ensuring the effective realization of this right undertakes—... (c)to afford, on the basis of intellectual capability, every citizen equal access to educational opportunities and facilities beyond the period of compulsory education; (Art. 33)
Employment	The State recognises the unique status and natural maternal functions of women in society and undertakes as a result to take appropriate measures to ensure that a working mother is afforded special protection with regard to paid leave and her conditions at work during such reasonable period as provided by law before and after childbirth. (Art. 30)

⁸⁷ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=230031 (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 4(1): “The National languages of Seychelles shall be Creole, English and French.”

	The State recognises the right of every citizen to work and to just and favourable conditions of work and with a view to ensuring the effective exercise of these rights the State undertakes—... (d) to make and enforce statutory provisions for safe, healthy and fair conditions of work, including reasonable rest, leisure, paid holidays, remuneration which guarantees, as a minimum, dignified and decent living conditions for the workers and their families, fair and equal wages for work of equal value without distinction and stability of employment. (Art. 35)
Equal Before the Law	(1) Every person has a right to equal protection of the law including the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set out in this Charter without discrimination on any ground except as is necessary in a democratic society. (2) Clause (1) shall not preclude any law, programme or activity which has as its object the amelioration of the conditions of dis-advantaged persons or groups. (Art. 27)
Marriage & Family Life	(1) The State recognises that the family is the natural and fundamental element of society and the right of everyone to form a family and undertakes to promote the legal, economic and social protection of the family. (2) The right contained in clause (1) may be subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law and necessary in a democratic society including the prevention of marriage between persons of the same sex or persons within certain family degrees. (Art. 32)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	(6) A law shall not make provision for the establishment of any religion or the imposition of any religious observance. (Art. 21)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	This Chapter ⁸⁸ shall be interpreted in such a way so as not to be inconsistent with any international obligations of Seychelles relating to human rights and freedoms and a court shall, when interpreting the provision of this Chapter, take judicial notice of— (a) the international instruments containing these obligations; (b) the reports and expression of views of bodies administering or enforcing these instruments; (c) the reports, decisions or opinions of international and regional institutions administering or enforcing Conventions on human rights and freedoms; (d) the Constitutions of other democratic States or nations and decisions of the courts of the States or nations in respect of their Constitutions. (Art. 48)

⁸⁸ Chapter III: Seychellois Charter of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms (Part I), Fundamental Duties (Part II), State of Emergency and Savings (Part III), Remedies (Part IV), Principles of Interpretation (Part V).

Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991, as amended to 2008	
	English ⁸⁹
Equality	<p>(1) The Social Order of the State shall be founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.</p> <p>(2) In furtherance of the Social Order—</p> <p>a. every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations, and opportunities before the law, and the State shall ensure that every citizen has an equal right and access to all opportunities and benefits based on merit; ... (Fundamental Principles of State Policy,⁹⁰ Section 8)</p>
	<p>Whereas every person in Sierra Leone is entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, has the right, whatever his race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following—</p> <p>a. life, liberty, security of person, the enjoyment of property, and the protection of law;</p> <p>b. freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association;</p> <p>c. respect for private and family life, and</p> <p>d. protection from deprivation of property without compensation;</p> <p>the subsequent provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to the aforesaid rights and freedoms, subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others, or the public interest. (Section 15)</p>
Non-Discrimination	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7), and (8), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—</p> <p>a. for the appropriation of revenues or other funds of Sierra Leone or for the imposition of taxation (including the levying of fees for the grant of licenses); or</p> <p>b. with respect to persons who are not citizens of Sierra Leone; or</p> <p>c. with respect to persons who acquire citizenship of Sierra Leone by registration or by naturalization, or by resolution of Parliament; or</p> <p>d. with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other interests of personal law; or</p> <p>e. for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe or customary law with respect to any matter to the exclusion of any law with respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons; or</p> <p>f. for authorising the taking during a period of public emergency of measures that are reasonably justifiable for the purpose of dealing with the situation that exists during that period of public emergency; or</p> <p>g. whereby persons of any such description as mentioned in subsection (3) may be subjected to any disability or restriction or may be accorded any privilege or advantage which, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to those persons or to persons of any other such description, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society; or</p> <p>h. for the limitation of citizenship or relating to national registration or to the collection of demographic statistics.</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) to the extent that it makes provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a defence force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by</p>

⁸⁹ Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 (available at: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Laws/constitution1991.pdf>) (last visited June 16, 2012); The Constitution of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act, 2008 (available at: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Laws/2008-09.pdf>) (last visited June 16, 2012); The Constitution of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act, 2001 (available at: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Laws/2001-15.pdf>) (last visited June 16, 2012); The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (Amendment) Decree, 1997 (available at: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Laws/1997-AFRC7.pdf>) (last visited June 16, 2012); The Constitution Reinstatement (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1996 (available at: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Laws/1996-2.pdf>) (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁹⁰ “Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4, the provisions contained in this Chapter shall not confer legal rights and shall not be enforceable in any court of law, but the principles contained therein shall nevertheless be fundamental in the governance of the State, and it shall be the duty of Parliament to apply these principles in making laws.” (Section 14). Section 4 provides that “All organs of Government and all authorities and persons exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers shall conform to, observe and apply the provisions of this Chapter.”

	<p>any law or of membership of Parliament.</p> <p>(6) Subsection (2) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provisions of law as is referred to in subsection (4) or (5).</p> <p>(7) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in subsection (3) may be subjected to any restriction of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by sections 18, 22, 24, 25 and 26⁹¹ being such a restriction as is authorised by subsection (3) of section 18, subsection (2) of section 22, subsection (5) of section 24, subsection (2) of section 25 or subsection (2) of section 26, as the case may be.</p> <p>(8) The exercise of any discretion relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civil or criminal proceedings in any court that is vested in any person under or by this Constitution or any other law shall not be enquired into by any Court on the grounds that it contravenes the provision of subsection (2). (Section 27)</p>
	<p>(2) In this Constitution unless a contrary intention appears—</p> <p>a. words importing male persons shall include female persons and corporations; (Section 171)</p>
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	<p>(1) The motto of the Republic of Sierra Leone shall be Unity, Freedom and Justice.</p> <p>(2) Accordingly, the State shall promote national integration and unity and discourage discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, circumstance of birth, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties. (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 6)</p>
	<p>(1) The State shall within the context of the ideals and objectives for which provisions are made in this Constitution—...b. manage and control the national economy in such a manner as to secure the maximum welfare and freedom of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of opportunity; (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 7)</p>
	<p>(1) The Social Order of the State shall be founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.</p> <p>(2) In furtherance of the Social Order—</p> <p>a. every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations, and opportunities before the law, and the State shall ensure that every citizen has an equal right and access to all opportunities and benefits based on merit;</p> <p>b. the State shall recognise, maintain and enhance the sanctity of the human person and human dignity; and</p> <p>c. the Government shall secure and maintain the independence, impartiality and integrity of courts of law and unfettered access thereto, and to this end shall ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity, and that opportunities for securing justice are not denied any citizen by reason of economic or other disability. (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 8)</p>
	<p>(1) Except with his own consent, no person shall be subjected to the search of his person or his property or the entry by others on his premises, or interference with his correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraphic and electronic communications.</p> <p>(2) Nothing contained in or done under authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision that is reasonably required—...e. for the purpose of affording such special care and assistance as are necessary for the health, safety, development and well-being of women, children and young persons, the aged and the handicapped; and except in so far as that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (Section 22)</p>
Citizenship & Nationality	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7), and (8), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—...</p> <p>b. with respect to persons who are not citizens of Sierra Leone; or</p> <p>c. with respect to persons who acquire citizenship of Sierra Leone by registration or by naturalization, or by resolution of Parliament; or...h. for the limitation of citizenship or relating to national registration or to the collection of demographic statistics.</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) to the extent that it makes provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a defence force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by</p>

⁹¹ Sections 18 (Protection of freedom of movement), 22 (Protection for privacy of home and other property), 24 (Protection of freedom of conscience), 25 (Protection of freedom of expression and the press) and 26 (Protection of freedom of assembly and association).

	<p>any law or of membership of Parliament.</p> <p>(6) Subsection (2) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provisions of law as is referred to in subsection (4) or (5)... (Section 27)</p>
Right to property/inheritance	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect... (3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—...</p> <p>d. with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other interests of personal law; ... (Section 27)</p>
Education	<p>(1) The Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal rights and adequate educational opportunities for all citizens at all levels by—</p> <p>a. ensuring that every citizen is given the opportunity to be educated to the best of his ability, aptitude and inclination by providing educational facilities at all levels and aspects of education such as primary, secondary, vocational, technical, college and university;</p> <p>b. safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups, such as children, women and the disabled in security educational facilities; and</p> <p>c. providing the necessary structures, finance and supportive facilities for education as and when practicable. (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 9)</p>
Employment	<p>(3) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that—</p> <p>a. every citizen, without discrimination on any grounds whatsoever, shall have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunities to secure suitable employment;</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment are safeguarded and not endangered or abused, and in particular that special provisions be made for working women with children, having due regard to the resources of the State;</p> <p>...;</p> <p>e. there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, and that adequate and satisfactory remuneration is paid to all persons in employment;... (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 8)</p>
	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7), and (8), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority...</p> <p>(3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description...</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) to the extent that it makes provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a defence force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by any law or of membership of Parliament... (Section 27)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>(1) The Social Order of the State shall be founded on the ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.</p> <p>(2) In furtherance of the Social Order—</p> <p>a. every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations, and opportunities before the law, and the State shall ensure that every citizen has an equal right and access to all opportunities and benefits based on merit;</p> <p>b. the State shall recognise, maintain and enhance the sanctity of the human person and human dignity; and</p> <p>c. the Government shall secure and maintain the independence, impartiality and integrity of courts of law and unfettered access thereto, and to this end shall ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity, and that opportunities for securing justice are not denied any citizen by reason of economic or other disability. (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 8)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>Whereas every person in Sierra Leone is entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, has the right, whatever his race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following—...</p> <p>c. respect for private and family life, and</p> <p>...</p>

	the subsequent provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to the aforesaid rights and freedoms, subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others, or the public interest. (Section 15)
	(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect... (3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision— d. with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other interests of personal law;... (Section 27)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect... (3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—... d. with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other interests of personal law; e. for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe or customary law with respect to any matter to the exclusion of any law with respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons; or (Section 27)
	(1) The laws of Sierra Leone shall comprise— a. this Constitution; b. laws made by or under the authority of Parliament as established by this Constitution; c. any orders, rules, regulations and other statutory instruments made by any person or authority pursuant to a power conferred in that behalf by this Constitution or any other law; d. the existing law; and e. the common law. ... (3) For the purposes of this section the expression “customary law” means the rules of law which by custom are applicable to particular communities in Sierra Leone. (Section 170)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	The Foreign Policy Objectives of the State Shall be—...d. respect for international law and treaty obligations, as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or adjudication. (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 10)
	(3) The President shall be the guardian of the Constitution and the guarantor of national independence and territorial integrity, and shall ensure respect for treaties and international agreements. (Section 40)
Limitations and/or Derogations	(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), (5), and (7), no law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6), (7), and (8), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (3) In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject, or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision—... f. for authorising the taking during a period of public emergency of measures that are reasonably justifiable for the purpose of dealing with the situation that exists during that period of public emergency; or (Section 27)
Human Rights Duties	Every citizen shall—...e. respect the dignity and religion of other individuals, and the rights and interests of others; (Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Section 13)

2004 Transitional Federal Charter for the Somali Republic		
	Somali ⁹²	English ⁹³
Equality	<p>1. Muwaadiniinta Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya oo dhammi way u siman yihiin sharciga iyo faritaanadda Axdiga Ku Meel Gaark ah, wuxuuna qof walba xaq u leeyahay inuu sharciga ka helo badbaadin iyo ka faa'iideysi siman iyagoo aan loo kala saann midab, dhalasho, luqad, diin, lab/dheddig iyo siyaasaddu aaminsan yahay.</p> <p>2. Sinnaanta waxaa ka mid ah helitaanka xuquuq buuxda iyo xorriyad taam ah. (Qodobka 15)</p>	<p>1. All citizens of the Somali Republic are equal before the law and provisions of this Transitional Federal Charter and have the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without distinction of race, birth, language, religion, sex or political affiliation.</p> <p>2. Equality shall include the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. (Art. 15)</p>
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	<p>1. Dowladda Federaalka ee Ku Meel Gaarka ah waxa ay meelmarin doontaa sharci xaqiijinaya isudheelitirka iyo qoondaynta khayraadka dalka. (Art. 12)</p>	<p>1. The Transitional Federal Government, shall on the coming into force of this charter pass legislation ensuring equitable appropriation and allocation of resources in the country. (Art. 13)⁹⁴</p>
	<p>1. Dowladdu waxay ballanqaadeysaa daryeelka bulshada;-</p> <p>a) Dowladdu waxay mas'uul ka tahay ilaalinta iyo gaarsiinta caafimaadka dadweynaha, xakameynta cudurada faafa, badbaadinta hooyada iyo dhallaanka.</p> <p>b) Daryeelka curyaamiinta, agoonta, garoobada (widows), dadka gaboobay iyo halgamayaasha u soo dagaalamay difaaca dalka.</p> <p>c) Dowladdu waxay dhiiri gelineysaa abuuridda bulshada rayidka ah iyo machadyado horumarin bulsho, sida kuwa aan dowliga ahayn (NGO), haweenka, dhalinyarada, ardayda, xuquuqda aadanaha iyo ururo xirfadeed.</p> <p>...</p> <p>i) Dowladdu waxay u abuuraysaa haweenka jawi wax ku ool ah oo ay si firfircoon uga qayb qaadan karaan dhaqaalaha, nolosha bulshada iyo siyaasadda... (Qodobka 26)</p>	<p>The Government shall guarantee public social welfare as follows:</p> <p>a) It shall be the responsibility of the Government to protect and provide public health, safe motherhood, childcare and control communicable diseases;</p> <p>b) Welfare of persons with disabilities, orphans, widows, heroes who contributed and fought in defence of the country and aged persons;</p> <p>c) The Government shall encourage the establishment of the Civil Society and social development institutions for the public, that is to say, NGOs, women, youth, students, human rights and professional organizations;...</p> <p>i) The Government shall create a positive environment for women to participate effectively in economic, social and political life of the society;... (Art. 26)</p>
	<p>1. Dhulka waa khayraadka Soomaaliya ee ugu muhiimsan iyo saldhigga nolosha dadka waana in loona isticmaalaa loona maareeyaa qaab xaq-soor ah, wax tar leh iyo wax soo saar la joogtayn karo. (Qodobka 66)</p>	<p>1. Land being Somalia's primary resource and the basis of livelihood for the people shall be held, used and managed in a manner which is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. (Art. 66)</p>
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	<p>1. Dowladdu waxay ballanqaadeysaa daryeelka bulshada;-...</p> <p>i) Dowladdu waxay u abuuraysaa haweenka jawi wax ku ool ah oo ay si firfircoon uga qayb qaadan karaan dhaqaalaha, nolosha bulshada iyo siyaasadda... (Qodobka 26)</p>	<p>The Government shall guarantee public social welfare as follows: ... i) The Government shall create a positive environment for women to participate effectively in economic, social and political life of the society;... (Art. 26)</p>
	<p>1 Golaha Shacabka Federalka ee Ku Meel Gaarka ah ee Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya wuxuu ka koobnaan doonaa 275 (Labo boqol iyo Toddobaatan iyo Shan) xubnood oo ay ugu yaraan 12% (boqolkiiba labo iyo toban) yihiin Haween. (Qodobka 29)</p>	<p>The Transitional Federal Parliament of the Somali Republic shall consist of Two Hundred and Seventy Five (275) Members of which at least Twelve Percent (12%) shall be women. (Art. 29)</p>

⁹² Available at: <http://www.souundp.org/docs/Axdiga%20Federaaliga%20kmg%20-%20Feb%202004-%20Somali.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁹³ Available at: <http://www.souundp.org/docs/Transitional%20Federal%20charter-feb%202004-English.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 7: "1. The official languages of the Somali Republic shall be Somali (Maay and Maxaatiri) and Arabic. 2. The second languages of the Transitional Federal Government shall be English and Italian." Note that Somalia is currently in the process of drafting a federal constitution: see, e.g., <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sgsm14326.doc.htm>.

⁹⁴ Note that there is a discrepancy in the article numbering between the English and Somali versions.

Citizenship & Nationality	2. Qof kasta oo asalkiisu Soomaali yahay wuxuu xaq u leeyahay jinsiyadda Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya, oo ay shardi tahay: a) Inuu/inay ku dhashay/dhalatay Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya, ama b) Aabihiis/aabaheed uu haysto Jinsiyadda Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya. (Qodobka 10)	2. Every person of Somali origin shall be entitled to citizenship of the Somali Republic provided that: - (a) He/she was born in the Somali Republic; or (b) His/her father is a citizen of the Somali Republic; (Art. 10)
Employment	1. Qof shaqaale ah lama xaqiri karo, wuxuuna xaq u leeyahay mushahaar, gunno u dhiganta howsha uu qabtay iyo faa'iidooyin kale oo lagu qeexi doono xeerka shaqada iyo shaqaalaha dalka. (Qodobka 18)	1. No worker shall be discriminated, as each shall have a right to a salary and equal pay commensurate to the work performed and other fringe benefits as shall be stipulated in the employment and labour laws of the country. (Art. 18)
Equal Before the Law	1. Muwaadiniinta Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya oo dhammi way u siman yihiin sharciga iyo faritaanadda Axdiga Ku Meel Gaark ah, wuxuuna qof walba xaq u leeyahay inuu sharciga ka helo badbaadin iyo ka faa'iideysi siman iyadoo aan loo kala saann midab, dhalasho, luqad, diin, lab/dheddig iyo siyaasadduu aaminsan yahay. 2. Sinnaanta waxaa ka mid ah helitaanka xuquuq buuxda iyo xorriyad taam ah. (Qodobka 15)	1. All citizens of the Somali Republic are equal before the law and provisions of this Transitional Federal Charter and have the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without distinction of race, birth, language, religion, sex or political affiliation. 2. Equality shall include the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. (Art. 15)
Marriage & Family Life	1. Qoysku waa aasaaska bulshada dhinacyada diinta, anshaxa iyo jaceylka dalka oo ah tiirarka qoyska. 2. Dowladdu waxay dhowraysaa dhiirigelinaysaana guurka. 3. Waalidiintu waa inay ka taageeraan caruurtooda waxbarashada isla markaana u daryeelaan sida sharcigu qabo. 4. Caruurta qaan gaarka ah, waxaa qasab ku ah inay taakuleeyaan waalidkood marka aananay isku filneyn. 5. Xil ayaa ka saaran waalidiinta/daryeelaha diiwaan gelinta caruurta marka ay dhashaan. (Qodobka 25)	1. The family shall be recognized as the basic unit of the society whereas religion, morals and love of the country shall be the central pillars of the family. 2. The Government shall protect and encourage marriage. 3. Parents shall support their children, education and welfare, as required by law. 4. Children, who are of full age, are obliged to support their parents when the latter are unable to support themselves. 5. It shall be an obligation on parents/guardian to register children upon birth. (Art. 25)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	1. Islaamka ayaa ah diinta Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya. 2. Shareecada Islaamka ayaa saldhig u ah shuruucda qaranka (Qodobka 8)	1. Islam shall be the religion of the Somali Republic. 2. The Islamic Sharia shall be the basic source for national legislation. (Art. 8)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	1. Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya waxay aqoonsanaysaa hirgelinaysaana heshiisyadda caalamiga ah ee la xiriira xuquuqda aadanaha oo ay Jamhuuriyaddu qayb ka tahay. (Qodobka 14)	1. The Somali Republic shall recognize and enforce all international human rights conventions and treaties to which the Republic is a party. (Art.14)
	1 Dowladda Federaalka Ku Meel Gaarka Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya waxay adkaynaysaa xeerarka shuruucda caalamiga ah iyo mucaahadooyinka caalamiga ah oo ay Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya dhan ka tahay iyadoo la raacayo sharciga. Heshiisyadda caalamiga ee la ogolaaday lana qaatay waxaa meel marinaya sharciga. (Qodobka 69)	1. The Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic shall uphold the rules of international law and all international treaties applicable to the Somali Republic and subject to the legislative Acts of Parliament, international laws accepted and adopted shall be enforced. (Art. 69)

Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland 2000		
	Somali ⁹⁵	English ⁹⁶
Equality	...IYADOO UU HIGSANAYO dawladnimo ummadda wada deeqda, oo la mahadiyo, kuna dhisan sinnaan iyo caddaalad;...(Arar)	...DESIROUS of a state which fulfils the aspirations of the nation, and is thereby appreciated by all, and which is founded on equality and justice;... (Preamble)
Non-Discrimination	1. Muwaadiniinta Somaliland iyadoon lagu kala saarayn midabka, qabiilka, dhalashada, luqada, lab iyo dhedig, hantida, mudnaanta, afkaarta iwm, waxay sharciga hortisa ku leeyihiin xuquuq iyo waajibaad siman. 2. Kala saraynta iyo takoorka ku salaysan issirka, abtirsiga, dhalashada iyo deegaanku waa reebban yihiin, isla markaas barnaamijyada lagu cidhib tirayo dhaqamada xunxun ee soo jireenka ah waa waajib Qaran... (Qodobka 8AAD)	1. All citizens of Somaliland shall enjoy equal rights and obligations before the law, and shall not be accorded precedence on grounds of colour, clan, birth, language, gender, property, status, opinion etc. 2. Precedence and discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, clan affiliation, birth and residence is prohibited; and at the same time programmes aimed at eradicating long lasting bad practices shall be a national obligation... (Art. 8)
Rights of Women	1. Xuquuqda, xorriyaadka iyo waajibaadka Dastuurku xaqiijiyey, haweenku ragga way ula siman yihiin, wixii Shareecadda Islaamka midkood u gaar yeeshay mooyaane. 2. Xukuumaddu waa in ay dhiiri-gelisaa xeerka ka soo saartaa xaq ay haweenku u leeyihiin in ay ka xoroobaan dhaqamada aan Shareecadda waafaqsanayn ee waxyeelada u leh jidhkooda iyo damiirkooda. 3. Haweenku waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay hanti yeeshaan, maamulaan, kormeeran, adeegsadaan, gudbin karaan si Shareecadda waafaqsan. 4. Si sare loogu qaado aqoonta iyo dakhliga haweenka iyo weliba daryeelka qoyska, haweenku waxay xaq u leeyihiin in loo fidiyo waxbarashada dhaqaalaha qoyska iyo in loo furo dugsiyada farsamada iyo xirfadaha gaarka ah iyo kuwa waxbarshada dadka waaweyn. (Qodobka 36AAD)	1. The rights, freedoms and duties laid down in the Constitution are to be enjoyed equally by men and women save for matters which are specifically ordained in Islamic Sharia. 2. The Government shall encourage, and shall legislate for the right of women to be free of practices which are contrary to Sharia and which are injurious to their person and dignity. 3. Women have the right to own, manage, oversee, trade in, or pass on property in accordance with the law. 4. In order to raise the level of education and income of women, and also the welfare of the family, women shall have the right to have extended to them education in home economics and to have opened for them vocational, special skills and adult education schools. (Art. 36)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	2. Iyadoo la dhawrayo inaanu habka dhaqaale noqonin mid horseeda in barwaaqadu ku koobnaato ama ku ururto koox ama dad tiro yar, si aanay u dhalan dabaqado dhaqaale oo ka kooban kuwo wax haysta iyo kuwo aan wax haysan; si aanay u balaadhan farqiga dhaqaale ee u dhaxeeya reer magaalka iyo reer miyiga, waxa Dawladda Jamhuuriyada Somaliland xaqiijinaysaa in adeegyada bulsho iyo fursadaha dhaqaale si cadaalad iyo sinnaan ah loo qaybiyo. (Qodobka 11AAD)	2. In order to ensure that the economic system does not lead to the exclusive enrichment of a group or a small section of the public, and to avoid (both) the creation of economic classes consisting of those who are prosperous and those who are not, and the widening of the economic gulf between the urban and rural communities, the state shall ensure that social benefits and economic opportunities are provided in a just and equitable manner. (Art. 11)
Right to property/inheritance	3. Haweenku waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay hanti yeeshaan, maamulaan, kormeeran, adeegsadaan, gudbin karaan si Shareecadda waafaqsan. (Qodobka 36AAD)	3. Women have the right to own, manage, oversee, trade in, or pass on property in accordance with the law. (Art. 36)
Education	4. Si sare loogu qaado aqoonta iyo dakhliga haweenka iyo weliba daryeelka qoyska, haweenku waxay xaq u leeyihiin in loo fidiyo waxbarashada dhaqaalaha qoyska iyo in loo furo dugsiyada farsamada iyo xirfadaha gaarka ah iyo kuwa waxbarshada dadka waaweyn. (Qodobka 36AAD)	4. In order to raise the level of education and income of women, and also the welfare of the family, women shall have the right to have extended to them education in home economics and to have opened for them vocational, special skills and adult education schools. (Art. 36)
Employment	2. Ka shaqeynta carruurta, haweenka, shaqeynta saacadaha habeenimo iyo goobaha shaqada, fasaxyada iyo saacadaha shaqada waxaa qeexaya Xeerka Shaqada. (Qodobka 20AAD)	2. The conditions of work of the young and women, night working and working establishments shall be regulated by the Labour Law. (Art. 20)

⁹⁵ Available at: http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Dastuurka_Jamhuuriyada_Somaliland_2000_SLLW.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012).

⁹⁶ Available at: http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Somaliland_Constitution_Text_only_Eng_IJSL.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 6: "1. The official language of the Republic of Somaliland is Somali and the second language is Arabic."

Equal Before the Law	1. Muwaadiniinta Somaliland iyadoon lagu kala saarayn midabka, qabiilka, dhalashada, luqada, lab iyo dhedig, hantida, mudnaanta, afkaarta iwm, waxay sharciga hortiiisa ku leeyihiin xuquuq iyo waajibaad siman. (Qodobka 8AAD)	1. All citizens of Somaliland shall enjoy equal rights and obligations before the law, and shall not be accorded precedence on grounds of colour, clan, birth, language, gender, property, status, opinion etc. (Art. 8)
Marriage & Family Life	Dawladdu waxay xil iska saaraysaa caafimaadka, daryeelka, xannaanada iyo waxbarashada hooyada, dhallaanka, naafada cid xannaanaysa aan lahayn iyo dadka aan xiskoodu dhammayn ee aan lahayn awood iyo cid kafaalaqaada. (Qodobka 19AAD)	The state shall be responsible for the health, care, development and education of the mother, the child, the disabled who have no one to care for them, and the mentally handicapped persons who are not able and have no one to care for them (Art. 19)
	4. Si sare loogu qaado aqoonta iyo dakhliga haweenka iyo weliba daryeelka qoyska, haweenku waxay xaq u leeyihiin in loo fidiyo waxbarashada dhaqaalaha qoyska iyo in loo furo dugsiyada farsamada iyo xirfadaha gaarka ah iyo kuwa waxbarashada dadka waaweyn. (Qodobka 36AAD)	4. In order to raise the level of education and income of women, and also the welfare of the family, women shall have the right to have extended to them education in home economics and to have opened for them vocational, special skills and adult education schools. (Art. 36)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	1. Diinta Qaranka Somaliland waa Diinta Islaamka; waxaana geyiga Somaliland ka reebban faafinta diin aan ahayn Diinta Islaamka. 2. Xeerarka dalka waxaa laga qaadanyaa Shareecadda Islaamka; waxaana reebban wixii xeer ah ee ka soo horjeeda. 3. Dawladdu waxay oogaysaa shacaa'irta dimiga ah (umuurta Diinta); waxaanay fulinaysaa axkaamta Shareecadda. Sidoo kale waxay ka hortegaysaa fisqiga iyo anshax- xumada. 4. Tirsiga taariikhda waxa laga raacayaa tan Islaamiga ah ee Hijriyada iyo tan Miilaadiyada ah. (Qodobka 5AAD)	1. Islam is the religion of the Somaliland state, and the promotion of any religion in the territory of Somaliland, other than Islam, is prohibited. 2. The laws of the nation shall be grounded on and shall not be contrary to Islamic Sharia. 3. The state shall promote religious tenets (religious affairs) and shall fulfil Sharia principles and discourage immoral acts and reprehensible behaviour. 4. The calendar shall be the Islamic Calendar based on the hijra, and the Gregorian calendar. (Art. 5)
	3. Barashada iyo tarbiyadda Diinta Islaamku waa dariiqad asaasi ah; dhammaan heerarka waxbarashadana waa ku khasab, isla markaana horumarinta dugsiyada Qur'aanku waa waajib saaran Dawladda. (Qodobka 15AAD)	3. The learning of and training in the Islamic religion is a fundamental path and shall be compulsory at all levels of education. At the same time, the promotion of Koranic schools is the responsibility of the state. (Art. 15)
	1. Xuquuqda, xorriyaadka iyo waajibaadka Dastuurku xaqiijiyey, haweenku ragga way ula siman yihiin, wixii Shareecadda Islaamka midkood u gaar yeeshay mooyaane. 2. Xukuumaddu waa in ay dhiirri-gelisaa xeerka ka soo saartaa xaq ay haweenku u leeyihiin in ay ka xoroobaan dhaqamada aan Shareecadda waafaqsanayn ee waxyeelada u leh jidhkooda iyo damiirkooda... (Qodobka 36AAD)	1. The rights, freedoms and duties laid down in the Constitution are to be enjoyed equally by men and women save for matters which are specifically ordained in Islamic Sharia. 2. The Government shall encourage, and shall legislate for the right of women to be free of practices which are contrary to Sharia and which are injurious to their person and dignity... (Art. 36)
	4. Himilooyinka xilgudashada Baarlamaanka waxa ugu muhiimsan arrimahan soo socda:.. b- Sugidda nabadgelyada iyo ammaanka Jamhuuriyadda iyo u madax-bannaanida maamulka dhulkeeda, baddeeda, iyo hawadeeda. (Qodobka 38AAD)	4. The most important objectives and duties of the Parliament are as follows:..b) The adoption by the Republic of Somaliland of all the laws necessary in a Muslim state. (Art. 38)
	Golaha Guurtida Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland, oo ah Golaha Odayaasha, waa Qaybta 2aad ee Xeer-dejinta waxaanay dib u eegaan xeerarka ka soo baxa Golaha Wakiilada intaan Madaxweynaha loo gudbin; wuxuuna gaar u leeyahay dejinta xeerarka ku saabsan Diinta, dhaqanka iyo nabadgelyada. (Qodobka 57AAD)	The House of Elders of the Republic of Somaliland is the second part of the legislative, and shall review the legislation passed by the House of Representatives before it is forwarded to the President; and shall have special responsibility for passing laws relating to religion, traditions (culture) and security. (Art. 57)
	Guddida Culimadu waa guddi madax-bannaan oo u xilsaaran: 1. Inay si rasmi ah uga bixiyaan caddayn: b. Khilaafka Diiniga ah ee abuurma. t. Wixii la isku qabto inuu Sharceedda khilaafsan yahay iyo in kale, ama iyaga ula muuqda inuu Shareecadda khilaafsan yahay. Guddidu waxay caddayntooda u gudbinayaan xafiiska codsiga caddayntu uga yimid ama Maxamadda Dastuurka wixii iyaga uga muuqda. 2. Inay sameeyaan cilmi-baadhis nooc kasta ha ahaadee iyagoo ka eegaya dhinaca Diinta, gaar ahaan horumarka cilmiga sayniska iyo Diinta. Inay eegaan, hubiyaana, kutubta laga turjumo Shareecadda, gaar ahaan kuwa maxkamaduhu u cuskadaan	The Ulema Council is independent and shall have the responsibility of : 1. Formulating formal declarations on: a) religious disagreements that may arise; and b) any matters in which there is a conflict as to whether they are contrary to the Sharia, or appear to the Council as being contrary to the Sharia. The Council shall forward their declarations to the offices which have requested the declarations or to the Constitutional Court, as they deem fit. 2. Undertaking research of all kinds from a religious perspective and, particularly, in a way which advances scientific and religious knowledge. (Also, they shall) review, and validate translated religious Sharia works, and specially those (prior to their acceptance

	xukunkooda {ka hor intaan sharci ahaan loo ansixin}, iyo kuwa gelaya manhajyada waxbarashada ee ku saabsan dhaqan-aqooneedka Diiniga ah. (Qodobka 115AAD)	legally) which the courts rely on in their rulings and those which are included in the educational syllabus and relate to religious traditions and knowledge. (Art. 115)
	1. Dastuurka waxa saldhig u ah mabaadi'da Islaamka. 2. Dastuurka ayaa ugu sarreeya xeerarka dalka, xeer kasta oo aan isaga waafaqsanaynina, waxa uu noqonayaa waxba kama-jiraan. (Qodobka 128AAD)	1. The Constitution shall be based on Islamic principles. 2. The Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, and any law which does not conform to it shall be null and void. (Art. 128)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	2. Jamhuuriyadda Soomaliland waxay aqoonsan tahay, kuna dhaqmaysaa Axdiyada Qaramada Midoobay iyo Qaanuunka Dawliga ah; waxa kale oo ay xurmaynaysaa Baaqa Caalamiga ah ee Xuquuqda Aadamiga {Universal Declaration of Human rights}. (Qodobka 10AAD)	2. The Republic of Somaliland recognises and shall act in conformity with the United Nations Charter and with international law, and shall respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (Art. 10)
	2. Qodobada la xidhiidha xuquuqda iyo xorriyaadka aasaasiga ah waxa loo fasirayaa si waafaqsan bayaannada caalamiga ah ee xuquuqda aadamaha iyo xeerarka caalamiga ah ee Dastuurka ku xusan. (Qodobka 10AAD)	2. The articles which relate to fundamental rights and freedoms shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the international conventions on human rights and also with the international laws referred to in this Constitution. (Art. 21)
General Human Rights Guarantees	3. Dawladda ayaa muwaadiniinta u dammaanad qaadaysa xuquuqda iyo xorriyadaha. Xeer ayaa qeexaya ciqaabta ka dhalan karta ku xad gudubkooda. 4. Dhammaan xorriyaaka qofka waxa shardi ah in ayna ka hor iman xeerarka anshaxa guud, xasiloonida dalka ama xuquuqda qofka kale. (Qodobka 25AAD)	3. The state shall guarantee to all citizens their rights and freedoms and the punishment for any of their infringements shall be determined by law. 4. The freedoms of the person shall not override the laws protecting the public morals, the security of the country or the rights of other individuals. (Art. 25)

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, as amended to 2009	
	English⁹⁷
Equality	(1) This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. (Sec. 7)
	(2) Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms. To promote the achievement of equality, legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination may be taken. (Sec. 9)
Non-Discrimination	(3) The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth. (4) No person may unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds in terms of subsection (3). National legislation must be enacted to prevent or prohibit unfair discrimination. (5) Discrimination on one or more of the grounds listed in subsection (3) is unfair unless it is established that the discrimination is fair. (Sec. 9)
	(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which includes- (a) freedom of the press and other media; (b) freedom to receive or impart information or ideas; (c) freedom of artistic creativity; and (d) academic freedom and freedom of scientific research. (2) The right in subsection (1) does not extend to- (a) propaganda for war; (b) incitement of imminent violence; or (c) advocacy of hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, and that constitutes incitement to cause harm. (Sec. 16)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	The Republic of South Africa is one, sovereign, democratic state founded on the following values: (a) Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms. (b) Non-racialism and non-sexism... (Sec. 1)
	(2) National legislation that applies uniformly with regard to the country as a whole prevails over provincial legislation if any of the following conditions is met: ... (c) The national legislation is necessary for- ... (v) the promotion of equal opportunity or equal access to government services... (Sec. 146)
	(1) The Commission for Gender Equality must promote respect for gender equality and the protection, development and attainment of gender equality. (2) The Commission for Gender Equality has the power, as regulated by national legislation, necessary to perform its functions, including the power to monitor, investigate, research, educate, lobby, advise and report on issues concerning gender equality. (3) The Commission for Gender Equality has the additional powers and functions prescribed by national legislation. (Sec. 187)
	(1) The number of members of the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities and their appointment and terms of office must be prescribed by national legislation. (2) The composition of the Commission must- (a) be broadly representative of the main cultural, religious and linguistic communities in South Africa; and (b) broadly reflect the gender composition of South Africa (Sec. 186)
	1) The Public Protector and the members of any Commission established by this Chapter ⁹⁸ must be women or men who-

⁹⁷ Available at: <http://www.constitutionalcourt.org.za/site/constitution/english-web/index.html> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Sec. (1): “The official languages of the Republic are Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa and isiZulu.”

⁹⁸ According to Sec. 181: “(1) The following state institutions strengthen constitutional democracy in the Republic:

- (a) The Public Protector.
- (b) The South African Human Rights Commission.

[Para. (b) amended by s. 4 of the Constitution Second Amendment Act of 1998.]

- (c) The Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities.

	<p>(a) are South African citizens;</p> <p>(b) are fit and proper persons to hold the particular office; and</p> <p>(c) comply with any other requirements prescribed by national legislation.</p> <p>(2) The need for a Commission established by this Chapter to reflect broadly the race and gender composition of South Africa must be considered when members are appointed... (Sec. 193)</p>
	<p>(1) Public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including the following principles:</p> <p>... (d) Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias. (Sec. 195)</p>
	<p>1) The [Financial and Fiscal] Commission consists of the following women and men appointed by the President, as head of the national executive:</p> <p>(a) A chairperson and deputy chairperson;</p> <p>(b) three persons selected, after consulting the Premiers, from a list compiled in accordance with a process prescribed by national legislation;</p> <p>(c) two persons selected, after consulting organised local government, from a list compiled in accordance with a process prescribed by national legislation; and</p> <p>(d) two other persons... (Sec. 221)</p>
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	<p>(1) The National Assembly consists of no fewer than 350 and no more than 400 women and men elected as members in terms of an electoral system that-</p> <p>(a) is prescribed by national legislation;</p> <p>(b) is based on the national common voters roll;</p> <p>(c) provides for a minimum voting age of 18 years; and</p> <p>(d) results, in general, in proportional representation. (Sec. 46)</p>
	<p>(1) At its first sitting after its election, and whenever necessary to fill a vacancy, the National Assembly must elect a woman or a man from among its members to be the President. (Sec. 86)</p>
	<p>(1) A provincial legislature consists of women and men elected as members in terms of an electoral system that-</p> <p>(a) is prescribed by national legislation;</p> <p>(b) is based on that province's segment of the national common voters roll;</p> <p>(c) provides for a minimum voting age of 18 years; and</p> <p>(d) results, in general, in proportional representation. (Sec. 105)</p>
Citizenship & Nationality	<p>(2) All citizens are-</p> <p>(a) equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship; and</p> <p>(b) equally subject to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship (Sec. 2)</p>
Reproductive Rights	<p>(2) Everyone has the right to bodily and psychological integrity, which includes the right-</p> <p>(a) to make decisions concerning reproduction;</p> <p>(b) to security in and control over their body; and</p> <p>(c) not to be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without their informed consent. (Sec. 12)</p>
Education	<p>(1) Everyone has the right-</p> <p>(a) to a basic education, including adult basic education; and</p> <p>(b) to further education, which the state, through reasonable measures, must make progressively available and accessible.</p> <p>(2) Everyone has the right to receive education in the official language or languages of their choice in public educational institutions where that education is reasonably practicable. In order to ensure the effective access to, and implementation of, this right, the state must consider all reasonable educational alternatives, including single medium institutions, taking into account-</p> <p>(a) equity;</p> <p>(b) practicability; and</p> <p>(c) the need to redress the results of past racially discriminatory laws and practices.</p> <p>(3) Everyone has the right to establish and maintain, at their own expense, independent educational institutions that-</p> <p>(a) do not discriminate on the basis of race;</p>

(d) The Commission for Gender Equality.

(e) The Auditor-General.

(f) The Electoral Commission.”

	<p>(b) are registered with the state; and</p> <p>(c) maintain standards that are not inferior to standards at comparable public educational institutions.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (3) does not preclude state subsidies for independent educational institutions. (Sec. 29)</p>
Employment	<p>(1) Any appropriately qualified woman or man who is a fit and proper person may be appointed as a judicial officer. Any person to be appointed to the Constitutional Court must also be a South African citizen.</p> <p>(2) The need for the judiciary to reflect broadly the racial and gender composition of South Africa must be considered when judicial officers are appointed... (Sec. 174)</p>
	<p>(1) The President may appoint a woman or a man to be an acting judge of the Constitutional Court if there is a vacancy or if a judge is absent. The appointment must be made on the recommendation of the Cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice acting with the concurrence of the Chief Justice. (Sec. 175)</p>
	<p>(1) Public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including the following principles:</p> <p>... (i) Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation. (Sec. 195)</p>
	<p>(1) The President as head of the national executive must appoint a woman or a man as the National Commissioner of the police service, to control and manage the police service... (3) The National Commissioner, with the concurrence of the provincial executive, must appoint a woman or a man as the provincial commissioner for that province, but if the National Commissioner and the provincial executive are unable to agree on the appointment, the Cabinet member responsible for policing must mediate between the parties... (Sec. 207)</p>
	<p>(2) The President as head of the national executive must appoint a woman or a man as head of each intelligence service established in terms of subsection (1), and must either assume political responsibility for the control and direction of any of those services, or designate a member of the Cabinet to assume that responsibility. (Sec. 209)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>... We therefore, through our freely elected representatives, adopt this Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic so as to... Lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law;... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>(1) Everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law. (Sec. 9)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.</p> <p>(2) Religious observances may be conducted at state or state-aided institutions, provided that-</p> <p>(a) those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authorities;</p> <p>(b) they are conducted on an equitable basis; and</p> <p>(c) attendance at them is free and voluntary.</p> <p>(3) (a) This section does not prevent legislation recognising-</p> <p>(i) marriages concluded under any tradition, or a system of religious, personal or family law; or</p> <p>(ii) systems of personal and family law under any tradition, or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion.</p> <p>(b) Recognition in terms of paragraph (a) must be consistent with this section and the other provisions of the Constitution. (Sec. 15)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.</p> <p>(2) Religious observances may be conducted at state or state-aided institutions, provided that-</p> <p>(a) those observances follow rules made by the appropriate public authorities;</p> <p>(b) they are conducted on an equitable basis; and</p> <p>(c) attendance at them is free and voluntary.</p> <p>(3) (a) This section does not prevent legislation recognising-</p> <p>(i) marriages concluded under any tradition, or a system of religious, personal or family law; or</p> <p>(ii) systems of personal and family law under any tradition, or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion.</p> <p>(b) Recognition in terms of paragraph (a) must be consistent with this section and the other provisions of the Constitution. (Sec. 15)</p>
	<p>(2) When interpreting any legislation, and when developing the common law or customary law, every court, tribunal or forum must promote the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>(3) The Bill of Rights does not deny the existence of any other rights or freedoms that are recognised or conferred by common law, customary law or legislation, to the extent that they are consistent with the Bill. (Sec. 39)</p>
Status of International Law	<p>(1) When interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal or forum-</p> <p>(a) must promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom;</p>

(including human rights law)	<p>(b) must consider international law; and</p> <p>(c) may consider foreign law.</p> <p>(2) When interpreting any legislation, and when developing the common law or customary law, every court, tribunal or forum must promote the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>(3) The Bill of Rights does not deny the existence of any other rights or freedoms that are recognised or conferred by common law, customary law or legislation, to the extent that they are consistent with the Bill. (Sec. 39)</p>
	<p>The following principles govern national security in the Republic: ...</p> <p>(c) National security must be pursued in compliance with the law, including international law. (Sec. 198)</p> <p>(5) The security services must act, and must teach and require their members to act, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, including customary international law and international agreements binding on the Republic. (Sec. 199)</p>
	<p>Customary international law is law in the Republic unless it is inconsistent with the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. (Sec. 232)</p>
	<p>When interpreting any legislation, every court must prefer any reasonable interpretation of the legislation that is consistent with international law over any alternative interpretation that is inconsistent with international law. (Sec. 233)</p>
General Human Rights Guarantees	<p>...We therefore, through our freely elected representatives, adopt this Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic so as to- Heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights;... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>(1) This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom.</p> <p>(2) The state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>(3) The rights in the Bill of Rights are subject to the limitations contained or referred to in section 36, or elsewhere in the Bill. (Sec. 7)</p>

The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011	
	English⁹⁹
Equality	...Determined to lay the foundation for a united, peaceful and prosperous society based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law; Committed to establishing a decentralized democratic multi-party system of governance in which power shall be peacefully transferred and to upholding values of human dignity and equal rights and duties of men and women;... (Preamble)
	(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.... (Art. 16)
Rights of Women	(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men. (2) Women shall have the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits with men. (3) Women shall have the right to participate equally with men in public life. (4) All levels of government shall: (a) promote women participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least twenty-five per cent as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions; (b) enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and status of women; and (c) provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant and lactating women. (5) Women shall have the right to own property and share in the estates of their deceased husbands together with any surviving legal heir of the deceased. (Art. 16)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	(5) South Sudan is founded on justice, equality, respect for human dignity and advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Art. 1)
	(1) The Bill of Rights is a covenant among the people of South Sudan and between them and their government at every level and a commitment to respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in this Constitution; it is the cornerstone of social justice, equality and democracy. (Art. 9)
	(4) All levels of government shall: ... (c) provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant and lactating women. (Art. 16)
	(3) No death penalty shall be executed upon a pregnant or lactating woman, save after two years of lactation. (Art. 21)
	(1) The principal objective of the economic development strategy shall be the: (a) eradication of poverty; (b) attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; (c) guaranteeing the equitable distribution of wealth; (d) redressing imbalances of income; and (e) achieving a decent standard of life for the people of South Sudan. (2) All levels of government shall: ... (d) encourage private initiative and self-reliance and take all necessary steps to involve the people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes that affect them and to enhance as well their right to equal opportunities in development; (3) The State shall ensure that National wealth is equitably shared among all levels of government for the welfare of the people. (Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles, ¹⁰⁰ Art. 37)
	(5) In adjudicating cases of both civil and criminal nature, the courts shall, subject to the law, apply, inter alia, the following principles: (a) justice shall be done to all irrespective of their social, political or economic status, gender, religion or beliefs;... (Art. 123)
	(1) The Civil Service shall be governed by, inter alia, the following values and Principles:... (d) services shall be provided to all persons impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias or discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnicity, region, gender, health status or physical disability (Art. 139)

⁹⁹ Available at: http://www.mpil.de/shared/data/pdf/the_transitional_constitution_of_the_republic_of_south_sudan_2011.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 6: “(2) English shall be the official working language in the Republic of South Sudan, as well as the language of instruction at all levels of education.” According to Art. 199: “(2) This Constitution shall remain in force until the adoption of a permanent constitution.”

¹⁰⁰ “Unless this Constitution otherwise provides or a duly enacted law guarantees, the rights and liberties described and the provisions contained in this Chapter are not by themselves enforceable in a court of law; however, the principles expressed herein are basic to governance and the State shall be guided by them, especially in making policies and laws” (Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles, Art. 44).

	<p>(1) The National Government shall establish independent institutions and commissions as provided for by this Constitution. Such institutions and commissions shall perform their functions and duties impartially and without interference from any person or authority.</p> <p>(2) The National Government may establish other institutions and commissions compatible with its powers as it deems necessary to promote the welfare of its people, good governance and justice.</p> <p>(3) The National Government shall ensure that at least twenty-five percent of the membership of each of these institutions and commissions shall be women. (Art. 142)</p>
	<p>(6) The objects of local government shall be to:... (h) ensure gender mainstreaming in local government; (Art. 165)</p>
	<p>(6) National wealth and other resources shall be allocated in a manner that will enable each level of government discharge its legal and constitutional responsibilities and duties and ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all the people are promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, language or locality. (Art. 168)</p>
	<p>(2) Petroleum and gas development and management shall be guided by the following principles:...</p> <p>(g) promoting balanced and equitable development; (Art. 172)</p>
	<p>(1) The President of the Republic shall, after consultation with the Political Parties, civil society and other stake-holders, establish a National Constitutional Review Commission to review the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan, 2011.</p> <p>(2) The Commission shall be established with due regard for gender, political, social and regional diversity of South Sudan in recognition of the need for inclusiveness, transparency and equitable participation. Each member of the Commission shall have the requisite competence and technical expertise and experience to contribute to fulfilling the mandate of the Commission. (Art. 200)</p>
	<p>(1) Upon the presentation of the Draft Constitutional Text and Explanatory Report by the Commission, the President of the Republic shall, after consultation with relevant stakeholders, constitute and convene a National Constitutional Conference comprising delegates representing the following categories:-</p> <p>(a) political parties;</p> <p>(b) civil society organizations;</p> <p>(c) women organizations;</p> <p>(d) youth organizations;</p> <p>(e) faith-based organizations;</p> <p>(f) people with special needs;</p> <p>(g) Traditional Leaders;</p> <p>(h) war widows, veterans and war wounded;</p> <p>(i) business leaders;</p> <p>(j) trade unions;</p> <p>(k) professional associations;</p> <p>(l) the academia; and</p> <p>(m) other categories to be determined. (Art. 201)</p>
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	<p>(3) Women shall have the right to participate equally with men in public life.</p> <p>(4) All levels of government shall:</p> <p>(a) promote women participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least twenty-five per cent as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions;...(Art. 16)</p>
	<p>(3) No association shall function as a political party at the National or state level unless it has:</p> <p>(a) its membership open to any South Sudanese irrespective of religion, gender, ethnic origin or place of birth;</p> <p>(b) a programme that does not contradict the provisions of this Constitution;</p> <p>(c) a democratically elected leadership and institutions; and</p> <p>(d) disclosed and transparent sources of funding. (Art. 25)</p>
	<p>(1) There shall be established a National Council of Ministers.</p> <p>(2) The National Council of Ministers shall compose of the President, the Vice President and Ministers.</p> <p>(3) The President shall ensure that at least twenty-five percent of members of the Council of Ministers are women... (Art. 109)</p>

	<p>(1) Ministers of the National Government shall be appointed and removed from office by the President.</p> <p>(2) Appointment of the Ministers of the National Government shall be approved by a resolution of the National Legislative Assembly adopted by a simple majority vote of all members.</p> <p>(3) Ministers of the National Government shall be selected with due regard to the need for inclusiveness based on integrity, competence, ethnic and regional diversity and gender. (Art. 113)</p>
	<p>(7) In fulfillment of the principle of affirmative action, women shall be allocated at least twenty-five per cent of the seats and positions in each legislative and each executive organ of each state, without prejudice to their right to compete for the remaining seats and positions in such organs. (Art. 162)</p>
Citizenship & Nationality	<p>(1) Every person born to a South Sudanese mother or father shall have an inalienable right to enjoy South Sudanese citizenship and nationality. (Art. 45)</p>
Right to property/inheritance	<p>(5) Women shall have the right to own property and share in the estates of their deceased husbands together with any surviving legal heir of the deceased. (Art. 16)</p>
Education	<p>(1) Education is a right for every citizen and all levels of government shall provide access to education without discrimination as to religion, race, ethnicity, health status including HIV/AIDS, gender or disability. (Art. 29)</p>
Employment	<p>(2) Women shall have the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits with men (Art. 16)</p>
	<p>(6) There shall be a substantial representation of women in the Judiciary having regard to competence, integrity, credibility and impartiality. (Art. 123)</p>
	<p>(1) The Civil Service shall be governed by, inter alia, the following values and Principles:... (i) Civil Service shall be broadly representative of the people of South Sudan, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fair competition for jobs, and the need to redress any imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation through affirmative action; (Art. 139)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law without discrimination as to race, ethnic origin, colour, sex, language, religious creed, political opinion, birth, locality or social status. (Art. 14)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>Every person of marriageable age shall have the right to marry a person of the opposite sex and to found a family according to their respective family laws, and no marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the man and woman intending to marry (Art. 15)</p>
	<p>(1) Family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and shall be protected by law.</p> <p>(2) All levels of government shall promote the welfare of the family and enact the necessary laws for its protection.</p> <p>(3) It is the right and duty of parents to care for and bring up their children.</p> <p>(4) Children shall not be separated from their parents or persons legally entitled to care for them against the will of such parents or persons, except in accordance with the law. (Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles, Art. 39)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>The sources of legislation in South Sudan shall be:</p> <p>(a) this Constitution;</p> <p>(b) customs and traditions of the people;</p> <p>(c) the will of the people; and</p> <p>(d) any other relevant source (Art. 5)</p>
	<p>(1) Religion and State shall be separate.</p> <p>(2) All religions shall be treated equally and religion or religious beliefs shall not be used for divisive purposes. (Art. 8)</p>
	<p>(4) All levels of government shall: ... (b) enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and status of women. (Art. 16)</p>
	<p>(1) Judicial power is derived from the people and shall be exercised by the courts in accordance with the customs, values, norms and aspirations of the people and in conformity with this Constitution and the law. (Art. 123)</p>
	<p>(6) The objects of local government shall be to:..,</p> <p>(i) acknowledge and incorporate the role of Traditional Authority and customary law in the local government system; (Art. 165)</p>
	<p>(1) The institution, status and role of Traditional Authority, according to customary law, are recognised under this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) Traditional Authority shall function in accordance with this Constitution, the state constitutions and the law.</p> <p>(3) The courts shall apply customary law subject to this Constitution and the law. (Art. 166)</p>
	<p>(1) Legislation of the states shall provide for the role of Traditional Authority as an institution at local government level on matters affecting local communities.</p> <p>(2) Legislation at the National and state levels shall provide for the establishment, composition, functions and duties of councils for Traditional Authority leaders. (Art. 167)</p>

Status of International Law (including human rights law)	(3) All rights and freedoms enshrined in international human rights treaties, covenants and instruments ratified or acceded to by the Republic of South Sudan shall be an integral part of this Bill. ¹⁰¹ (Art. 9)
	Foreign policy of the Republic of South Sudan shall serve the national interest and shall be conducted independently and transparently with the view to achieving the following: (a) promotion of international cooperation, specially within the United Nations family, African Union and other international and regional organizations, for the purposes of consolidating universal peace and security, respect for international law, treaty obligations and fostering a just world economic order; ... (c) enhancement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in regional and international fora; ... (e) respect for international law and treaty obligations, as well as the seeking of the peaceful settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication;... (Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles, Art. 43)
	(1) The functions of the [Human Rights] Commission shall be to: (a) monitor the application and enforcement of the rights and freedoms... (i) monitor compliance of all levels of government with international and regional human rights treaties and conventions ratified by the Republic of South Sudan; (Art. 146)
Limitations and/or Derogations	During a state of emergency, the President may, by law or orders, take any measures that shall not derogate from the provisions of this Constitution except as provided herein: (a) to suspend part of the Bill of Rights. However, there shall be no infringement on the right to life, prohibition against slavery, prohibition against torture, the right of non-discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religious creed, the right to litigation or the right to fair trial;... (Art. 188)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...Determined to lay the foundation for a united, peaceful and prosperous society based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law;... (Preamble)
	(5) South Sudan is founded on justice, equality, respect for human dignity and advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Art. 1)
	(1) The following principles shall guide the devolution and exercise of powers:... (b) acknowledgement of the roles of the National Government and the states in the promotion of the welfare of the people and protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms; (Art. 48)
	(1) The primary responsibilities of the National Government shall be, inter alia:... (e) ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of the people. (Art. 53)
	(6) The national armed forces shall respect and abide by the rule of law and respect the will of the people, the civilian authority, democracy, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Art. 151)
	(6) The Police of South Sudan shall be governed by this Constitution and the law. It shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law and order, civilian authority, democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and execute judicial orders. (Art. 155)
	(2) The mission of the Prisons Service shall be correctional, reformative and rehabilitative. It shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law and order, civilian authority, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Art. 156)
	(4) The National Security Service shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law, civilian authority, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms... (6) In its composition, the National Security Service shall reflect the diversity of the people of South Sudan... (Art. 159)
	(2) Petroleum and gas development and management shall be guided by the following principles:... (n) ensuring accountability for violations of human rights and degradation to the environment caused by petroleum and gas-related operations; and (Art. 172)
Human Rights Duties	(2) Every citizen shall in particular:... (k) respect the rights and freedoms of others. (Art. 46)

¹⁰¹ Bill of Rights.

The Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan 2005	
	English ¹⁰²
Equality	(1) Citizenship shall be the basis for equal rights and duties for all Sudanese. (Art. 7)
Non-Discrimination	(1) Resources and common wealth of the Sudan shall be shared equitably to enable each level of government to discharge its legal and constitutional responsibilities and duties and to ensure that the quality of life, dignity and living conditions of all citizens are promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, race, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, language or region. (Art. 185)
	(1) This Constitution shall be cited as the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, 2005; its Arabic and English versions are equally official and authentic. Any reference in it to the masculine denotes also reference to the feminine. (Art. 223)
Rights of Women	(1) The State shall guarantee equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights, including the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits. (2) The State shall promote woman rights through affirmative action. (3) The State shall combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and the status of women. (4) The State shall provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant women. (5) The State shall protect the rights of the child as provided in the international and regional conventions ratified by the Sudan. (Art. 32)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	...Committed to establish a decentralized multi-party democratic system of governance in which power shall be peacefully transferred and to uphold values of justice, equality, human dignity and equal rights and duties of men and women,... (Preamble)
	(2) The State is committed to the respect and promotion of human dignity; and is founded on justice, equality and the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms and assures multi-partism. (Art. 1)
	This Constitution is predicated upon and guided by the following principles:- (a) the unity of the Sudan is based on the free will of its people, supremacy of the rule of law, decentralized democratic governance, accountability, equality, respect and justice, (Art. 4)
	(1)The overarching aims of economic development shall be eradication of poverty, attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, guaranteeing the equitable distribution of wealth, redressing imbalances of income and achieving a decent standard of life for all citizens. (Guiding Principles and Directives, ¹⁰³ Art. 10)
	(2) The State shall protect motherhood and women from injustice, promote gender equality and the role of women in family, and empower them in public life. (Guiding Principles and Directives, Art. 15)
	The State shall promote public health and guarantee equal access and free primary health care to all citizens. (Guiding Principles and Directives, Art. 19)
	(1)The Bill of Rights is a covenant among the Sudanese people and between them and their governments at every level and a commitment to respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in this Constitution; it is the cornerstone of social justice, equality and democracy in the Sudan. (Art. 27)
	(3) No death penalty shall be executed upon pregnant or lactating women, save after two years of lactation. (Art. 36)
	The Government of National Unity shall undertake the following duties:-... (b) establishment of a decentralized democratic system of governance taking into account the cultural, ethnic, racial, religious, and linguistic diversity and gender equality, (Art. 82)
Political Participation & Freedom of	(2) The State shall protect motherhood and women from injustice, promote gender equality and the role of women in family, and empower them in public life. (Guiding Principles and Directives, Art. 15)

¹⁰² Available at: <http://unmis.unmissions.org/Portals/UNMIS/CPA%20Monitor/Annexes/Annex%201-%20Interim%20National%20Constitution%20of%20Sudan%20-%20FIXED.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 223 (1): “This Constitution shall be cited as the Interim National Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan, 2005; its Arabic and English versions are equally official and authentic. Any reference in it to the masculine denotes also reference to the feminine.” According to Art. 226: “This Constitution shall govern the Interim Period, subject to any amendment or review in accordance with Article 224 herein and shall continue in force until a permanent constitution is adopted.” This permanent constitution is still being drafted: see, e.g., http://www.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_jan12/FL_jan12_DRG_SUDAN_REFORM.html. For the purposes of this table, the provisions pertaining to South Sudan (e.g., Chapter II, Chapter III, Chapter V) were not reviewed.

¹⁰³ “Unless this Constitution otherwise provides, or a duly enacted law guarantees the rights and liberties described in this Chapter, the provisions contained in this Chapter are not by themselves enforceable in a court of law; however, the principles expressed herein are basic to governance and the State is duty-bound to be guided by them, especially in making policies and laws.” (Art. 22)

Association	
Citizenship & Nationality	(1) Citizenship shall be the basis for equal rights and duties for all Sudanese. (2) Every person born to a Sudanese mother or father shall have an inalienable right to enjoy Sudanese nationality and citizenship. (Art. 7)
Education	(1) Education is a right for every citizen and the State shall provide access to education without discrimination as to religion, race, ethnicity, gender or disability. (Art. 44)
Employment	1) The State shall guarantee equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights, including the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits. (Art. 32)
	The National Civil Service, notably at the senior and middlelevels, shall be representative of the people of the Sudan; to ensure this, the following principles and guidelines shall be recognized and observed:-... (c) no level of government shall discriminate against any qualified Sudanese citizen on the basis of religion, ethnicity, region or gender,...(e) application of affirmative action and job training to achieve targets for equitable representation within a specified time frame,... (Art. 136)
Equal Before the Law	All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without discrimination, as to race, colour, sex, language, religious creed, political opinion, or ethnic origin, to the equal protection of the law. (Art. 31)
Marriage & Family Life	(1) The family is the natural and fundamental unit of the society and is entitled to the protection of the law; the right of man and woman to marry and to found a family shall be recognized, according to their respective family laws, and no marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of its parties. (2) The State shall protect motherhood and women from injustice, promote gender equality and the role of women in family, and empower them in public life. (Guiding Principles and Directives, Art. 15)
	The privacy of all persons shall be inviolable; no person shall be subjected to interference with his/her private life, family, home or correspondence, save in accordance with the law. (Art. 37)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	(1) Nationally enacted legislation having effect only in respect of the Northern states of the Sudan shall have as its sources of legislation Islamic Sharia and the consensus of the people. (2) Nationally enacted legislation applicable to Southern Sudan or states of Southern Sudan shall have as its sources of legislation popular consensus, the values and the customs of the people of the Sudan, including their traditions and religious beliefs, having regard to Sudan's diversity. (3) Where national legislation is currently in operation or is to be enacted and its source is religion or custom, then a state, and subject to Article 26 (1) (a) herein in the case of Southern Sudan, the majority of whose residents do not practice such religion or customs may:- (a) either introduce legislation so as to allow practices or establish institutions, in that state consistent with their religion or customs, or (b) refer the law to the Council of States to be approved by a two-thirds majority of all the representatives or initiate national legislation which will provide for such necessary alternative institutions as may be appropriate. (Art. 5)
	(3) The State shall combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and the status of women. (Art. 32)
	Without prejudice to the competence of any national institution to promulgate laws, judges and law enforcement agencies shall, in dispensing justice and enforcing law in the National Capital, be guided by the following:-... (b) behaviour based on cultural practices and traditions, which does not disturb public order, is not disdainful of other traditions and not in violation of the law, shall be deemed in the eyes of the law as an exercise of personal freedoms, (d) the judicial discretion of courts to impose penalties on non- Muslims shall observe the long-established Sharia principle that non-Muslims are not subject to prescribed penalties and therefore remitted penalties shall apply according to law, ... (Art. 156)
	(1) The Presidency shall establish in the National Capital a special commission for the rights of Non-Muslims which shall have the following functions:- (a) to ensure that the rights of Non-Muslims are protected in accordance with the general principles provided for under Articles 154 ¹⁰⁴ and 156 ¹⁰⁵ of this Constitution, (b) ensure that Non-Muslims are not adversely affected by the application of the Sharia law in the National Capital. (2) The special commission shall submit its observations and recommendations to the Presidency. (Art. 157)
	(3) All levels of government shall institute a process to progressively develop and amend the relevant laws to incorporate customary laws, practices, local heritage and international trends and practices. ¹⁰⁶ (Art. 186)
Status of International Law	Foreign policy of the Sudan shall serve the national interest and shall be conducted independently and transparently with the view to achieving the following: (a) promotion of international cooperation, specially within the United Nations family and other international and regional organizations, for the purposes of consolidating

¹⁰⁴ Respect for Human Rights in the National Capital.

¹⁰⁵ Dispensing Justice in the National Capital.

¹⁰⁶ Art. 186 concerns "Land Regulation."

(including human rights law)	universal peace, respect for international law, treaty obligations and fostering a just world economic order, ... (c) enhancement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in regional and international fora, (Guiding Principles and Directives, Art. 17)
	(3) All rights and freedoms enshrined in international human rights treaties, covenants and instruments ratified by the Republic of the Sudan shall be an integral part of this Bill. (Art. 27)
Limitations and/or Derogations	The President of the Republic, with the consent of the First Vice President, may during the state of emergency take, by virtue of law or exceptional order, any measures that shall not derogate from the provisions of this Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement except as may be provided herein:- (a) to suspend part of the Bill of Rights. However, there shall be no infringement on the right to life, sanctity from slavery, sanctity from torture, the right of non-discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religious creed, the right in litigation or the right to fair trial,... (Art. 211)
General Human Rights Guarantees	(2) The State is committed to the respect and promotion of human dignity; and is founded on justice, equality and the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms and assures multi-partism. (Art. 1)
	The following principles shall guide the devolution and distribution of powers between all levels of government:-... (c) acknowledgement of the role of the State in the promotion of the welfare of the people and protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, (Art. 25)
	(3) The Sudan National Armed Forces and the Joint/Integrated Units shall defend the constitutional order, respect the rule of law, the civilian government, democracy, basic human rights and the will of the people; they shall undertake the responsibility of the defence of the country against external and internal threats in their respective areas of deployment and shall be involved in addressing constitutionally specified emergencies. (Art. 144)
	Human rights and fundamental freedoms as specified in this Constitution, including respect for all religions, beliefs and customs, being of particular significance in the National Capital, which symbolizes national unity, shall be guaranteed and enforced in the National Capital. (Art. 154)

Republic of Suriname 1987 Constitution with Reforms of 1992		
	Dutch ¹⁰⁷	English ¹⁰⁸
Equality	WIJ, HET VOLK VAN SURINAME,... overtuigd van onze plicht de principes van vrijheid, gelijkheid en democratie alsmede de fundamentele rechten en vrijheden van de mens te eerbiedigen en te waarborgen,...(Preamble)	WE, THE PEOPLE OF SURINAME,...assured of the will to determine our economic, social and cultural development in full freedom convinced of our duty to honor and to guarantee the principles of freedom, equality and democracy as well as the fundamental rights and freedoms of man,... (Preamble)
	1. Allen die zich op het grondgebied van Suriname bevinden hebben gelijke aanspraak op bescherming van personen en goederen. (Art. 8)	1. All who are within the territory of Suriname shall have an equal claim to protection of person and property. (Art. 8)
	De sociale ordening rust in beginsel op een samenleving, waarin alle Surinamers dezelfde rechten en plichten hebben. (Art. 45)	The social order shall be based in principle on a society, wherein all Suriname citizens have equal rights and obligations. (Art. 45)
Non-Discrimination	2. Niemand mag op grond van zijn geboorte, geslacht, ras, taal, godsdienst, afkomst, educatie, politieke overtuiging, economische positie of sociale omstandigheden of enige andere status gediscrimineerd worden. (Art. 8)	2. No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status. (Art. 8)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	De sociale doelstellingen van de Staat zijn gericht op:... d. een rechtvaardige verdeling van het nationaal inkomen, gericht op een rechtvaardige spreiding van welzijn en welvaart over alle lagen van de bevolking; (Art. 6)	The social objectives of the State shall aim at: ...d. An equitable distribution of the national income, directed towards a fair distribution of well-being and wealth over all strata of the population; (Art. 6)
Right to property/inheritance	1. Allen die zich op het grondgebied van Suriname bevinden hebben gelijke aanspraak op bescherming van personen en goederen. (Art. 8)	1. All who are within the territory of Suriname shall have an equal claim to protection of person and property. (Art. 8)
Education	1. De Staat erkent en waarborgt het recht van alle burgers op onderwijs en biedt hun gelijke kansen op scholing... (Art. 39)	The State shall recognize and guarantee the right of all citizens to education and shall offer them equal opportunity for schooling... (Art. 39) ¹⁰⁹
Employment	1. Het is de plicht van de Staat om het recht op werk zoveel mogelijk te waarborgen door:... c. gelijkheid van kansen bij de keuze van beroep en soort werk te garanderen, alsmede te verbieden dat toegang tot enige functie of beroep wordt verhinderd of beperkt op grond van iemands geslacht; (Art. 27)	1. It shall be the duty of the State to guarantee the right to work, as much as possible by:...c. Guaranteeing equal opportunity in the choice of profession and type of work and forbidding that access to any function or profession be prevented or limited on grounds of sex; (Art. 27)
	Alle werknemers zijn, ongeacht leeftijd, geslacht, ras, nationaliteit, godsdienst of politieke overtuiging, gerechtigd tot: a. beloning voor hun werk naar gelang van hoeveelheid, aard, kwaliteit en ervaring op basis van het beginsel van gelijk loon, voor gelijke arbeid; b. het verrichten van hun taak onder menswaardige omstandigheden, ten einde zelfontplooiing mogelijk te maken; c. veilige en gezonde arbeidsomstandigheden; d. voldoende rust en ontspanning. (Art. 28)	All employees have, independent of age, sex, race, nationality, religion or political opinions, the right to: a. Remuneration for their work corresponding to quantity, type, quality and experience on the basis of equal pay for equal work; b. The performance of their task under humane conditions, in order to enable self-development; c. Safe and healthy working condition; d. Sufficient rest and recreation. (Art. 28)
	Het is de plicht van de Staat om de voorwaarden voor werk, beloning en rust, waartoe de werknemers gerechtigd zijn aan te geven, in het bijzonder door: a. regelingen te treffen ten aanzien van lonen, werktijden, arbeidsomstandigheden en speciale werkerscategorieën;	It is the duty of the State to indicate the conditions for work, remuneration and rest to which employees are entitled, especially by: a. Making regulations with regard to wages, time of work, about conditions and special categories of workers; b. Supplying special protection on the job for women before and after pregnancy, for

¹⁰⁷ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=209755 (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹⁰⁸ Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/4495/76558/F1618953432/SUR4495.pdf> (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹⁰⁹ Note that there is a minor discrepancy in the numbering of paragraphs between the Dutch and English versions.

	b. bijzondere bescherming te verlenen op het werk voor vrouwen tijdens en na de zwangerschap, voor minderjarigen, minder validen en voor degenen, die betrokken zijn bij werkzaamheden die bijzondere inspanning vereisen of die werkzaam zijn in ongezonde of gevaarlijke omstandigheden. (Art. 29)	minors, disabled persons and for those who are engaged in work which demands special efforts or who work in unhealthy or dangerous conditions. (Art. 29) ¹¹⁰
	6. Werkende vrouwen hebben recht op zwangerschapsverlof, met behoud van loon of salaris. (Art. 35)	6. Working women shall be entitled to paid maternity leave. (Art. 35)
Marriage & Family Life	1. Een ieder heeft recht op eerbiediging van zijn privéleven, zijn gezin, zijn woning en van zijn eer en goede naam. (Art. 17)	1. Everyone has a right to respect of his privacy, his family life, his home and his honor and good name. (Art. 17)
	1. Het gezin wordt erkend en beschermd. 2. Man en vrouw zijn voor de wet gelijk. 3. Ieder kind heeft recht op bescherming zonder enige vorm van discriminatie. 4. Ouders hebben ten aanzien van wettige en natuurlijke kinderen dezelfde verantwoordelijkheden. 5. De Staat erkent de uitzonderlijke waarde van het moederschap. 6. Werkende vrouwen hebben recht op zwangerschapsverlof, met behoud van loon of salaris. (Art. 35)	1. The family is recognized and protected. 2. Husband and wife are equal before the law. 3. Every child shall have the right to protection without any form of discrimination. 4. Parents shall have the same responsibilities towards legal or natural children. 5. The State recognizes the extraordinary value of motherhood. 6. Working women shall be entitled to paid maternity leave. (Art. 35)
General Human Rights Guarantees	1. De Republiek Suriname is een democratische Staat gebaseerd op de soevereiniteit van het volk en op eerbiediging en waarborging van fundamentele rechten en vrijheden.	1. The Republic of Suriname is a democratic State based upon the sovereignty of the people and on the respect and guarantee of the fundamental right and liberties. (Art. 1)

¹¹⁰ As per above.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act 2005	
	English¹¹¹
Equality	(3) A person of whatever gender, race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion, creed, age or disability shall be entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this Chapter but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. (Art. 14)
Non-Discrimination	(2) For the avoidance of any doubt, a person shall not be discriminated against on the grounds of gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion, age or disability. (3) For the purposes of this section, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, birth, tribe, creed or religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion, age or disability. (4) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5) Parliament shall not be competent to enact a law that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (5) Nothing in this section shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are necessary for implementing policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational or other imbalances in society. (Art. 20)
Rights of Women	(1) The fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual enshrined in this Chapter are hereby declared and guaranteed, namely – (f) respect for rights of the family, women, children, workers and persons with disabilities... (Art. 14)
	(1) Women have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (2) Subject to the availability of resources, the Government shall provide facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realise their full potential and advancement. (3) A woman shall not be compelled to undergo or uphold any custom to which she is in conscience opposed. (Art. 28)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	(5) The State shall afford equality of economic opportunity to all citizens and, in particular, the State shall take all necessary steps so as to ensure the full integration of women into the mainstream of economic development. (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, ¹¹² Art. 59)
	(4) The State shall ensure gender balance and fair representation of marginalized groups in all constitutional and other bodies. (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 60)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	(1) Women have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (Art. 28)
	(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the people of Swaziland have a right to be heard through and represented by their own freely chosen representatives in the government of the country. (2) Without derogating from the generality of the foregoing subsection, the women of Swaziland and other marginalized groups have a right to equitable representation in Parliament and other public structures. (Art. 84)
	(1) Where at the first meeting of the House after any general election it appears that female members of Parliament will not constitute at least thirty percentum of the total membership of Parliament, then, and only then, the provisions of this section shall apply. (2) For the purposes of this section, the House shall form itself into an electoral college and elect not more than four women on a regional basis to the House in

¹¹¹ According to Art. 3: “(2) The official languages of Swaziland are siSwati and English. (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), the authoritative text of any law or document shall be the text in which that law or document was originally passed or produced.”

¹¹² According to Art. 56: “(1) The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in this Chapter shall guide all organs and agencies of the State, citizens, organisations and other bodies and persons in applying or interpreting this Constitution or any other law and in taking and implementing any policy decisions, for the establishment of a just, free and democratic society.

(2) The Prime Minister shall report to Parliament at least once a year all the steps taken to ensure the realization of the directive principles contained in this Chapter.

(3) The provisions of sections 57 to 63 inclusive are not enforceable in any court or tribunal.

(4) The distribution of powers and functions as well as checks and balances provided for in this Constitution among the various organs and institutions of Government shall be supported through the provision of adequate resources for their effective functioning at all levels.”

	<p>accordance with the provisions of section 95(3). (Art. 86)</p> <p>(1) The Senate shall consist of not more than thirty-one members (in this Constitution referred to as “Senators”) who shall be elected or appointed in accordance with this section.</p> <p>(2) Ten Senators, at least half of whom shall be female, shall be elected by the members of the House in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law at their first meeting so as to represent a cross-section of the Swazi society.</p> <p>(3) Twenty Senators, at least eight of whom shall be female, shall be appointed by the King acting in his discretion after consultation with such bodies as the King may deem appropriate.</p> <p>(4) The Senators appointed in terms of subsection (3) shall be persons who, in the opinion of the King –</p> <p>(a) are able by reason of their special knowledge or practical experience to represent economic, social, cultural/traditional or marginalized interests not already adequately represented in Parliament; or</p> <p>(b) are by reason of their particular merit, able to contribute substantially to the good government and progressive development of Swaziland. (Art. 94)</p>
	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the House of Assembly shall consist of not more than seventy-six members composed as follows –</p> <p>(a) not more than sixty members elected from tinkhundla areas serving as constituencies;</p> <p>(b) not more than ten members nominated by the King acting in his discretion after consultation with such bodies as the King may deem appropriate;</p> <p>(c) four female members specially elected from the four Regions subject to subsection (3);</p> <p>(d) the Attorney-General who shall be an ex officio member.</p> <p>(2) The nominated members of the House shall be appointed by the King –</p> <p>(a) so that at least half of them are female; and</p> <p>(b) so as to represent interests, including marginalized groups, not already adequately represented in the House.</p> <p>(3) The members elected on a regional basis, under subsection (1)(c), shall continue to be so elected, whenever the provisions of section 86 (1) are true, in terms of the following paragraphs –</p> <p>(a) at the instance of the Chairman of the Elections and Boundaries Commission, the elected members from each Region shall on their first meeting nominate not less than three and not more than five women from each Region qualified to be members of Parliament;</p> <p>(b) the list of nominated candidates shall be published in at least two local newspapers and the electronic media on at least three consecutive days; and</p> <p>(c) after ten days from the date of last publication the House shall meet to vote for one woman from each of the Regions, taking into consideration any relevant in-put in terms of paragraph (b). (Art. 95)¹¹³</p>
Citizenship & Nationality	<p>(1) A person born in or outside Swaziland before the commencement of this Constitution shall be a citizen of Swaziland by operation of law if at the birth of that person one of the parents was a citizen of Swaziland. (Art. 42)</p>
	<p>(1) A person born in Swaziland after the commencement of this Constitution is a citizen of Swaziland by birth if at the time of birth the father of that person was a citizen of Swaziland in terms of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) A person born outside Swaziland after the commencement of this Constitution is a citizen of Swaziland if at the time of birth the father of that person was a citizen of Swaziland in terms of this Constitution.</p> <p>(3) A person born outside Swaziland who becomes a citizen by virtue of subsection (2) shall cease to be a citizen if the father of that person was also born outside Swaziland unless, within one year after attaining the age of majority (or within such extended time as the Board may allow) that person notifies the Board in writing of the desire to retain the citizenship of Swaziland.</p> <p>(4) Where a child born outside of marriage is not adopted by its father or claimed by that father in accordance with Swazi law and custom and the mother of that child is a citizen of Swaziland, the child shall be a citizen of Swaziland by birth.</p> <p>(5) A child adopted, whether before or after the commencement of this Constitution, under the legislation relating to the adoption of children or under customary law, shall, if not already a citizen, be deemed to be a citizen of Swaziland by birth if, at the time of adoption the adoptive parent was a citizen of Swaziland or would have been a citizen if this Constitution were in force. (Art. 43)</p>
	<p>(1) A woman who is not a citizen of Swaziland at the date of her marriage to a person who is a citizen (otherwise than by registration) shall become a citizen by lodging a declaration in the prescribed manner with the Minister responsible for citizenship or with any Diplomatic Mission or Consular Office of Swaziland or at any other prescribed office, either before or at any time during the marriage, accepting Swaziland citizenship.</p>

¹¹³ “Subject to the provisions of this Constitution – (a) each chamber of Parliament may make Standing Orders with respect to...(vii) the nomination or election of women in the House under section 95;” (Art. 121).

	<p>(2) A woman who lodges a declaration in terms of subsection (1) shall be a citizen from the date of her marriage, where the declaration is lodged before the marriage, or where the declaration is lodged after marriage, from date of lodgement.</p> <p>(3) This section applies to marriage whether before or after the commencement of this Constitution. (Art. 44)</p>
	A child born after the death of the father shall be deemed to be a citizen under this Chapter on the same conditions as if the father were alive when that child was born. (Art. 46)
	(2) A woman who acquired citizenship as a consequence of her marriage to a citizen of Swaziland, may be deprived of that citizenship where the marriage was entered into merely for the purpose of acquiring citizenship. (Art. 49)
	If a citizen of Swaziland who has attained the age of majority, or being a woman is or is about to be married, is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason desires to renounce his or her citizenship of Swaziland, that citizen may do so by lodging with the Board a declaration of renunciation of that citizenship and, upon lodgement of the declaration or, if not then a citizen of that other country, upon becoming that citizen, he or she shall cease to be a citizen of Swaziland. (Art. 50)
Right to property/inheritance	<p>(1) A surviving spouse is entitled to a reasonable provision out of the estate of the other spouse whether the other spouse died having made a valid will or not and whether the spouses were married by civil or customary rites.</p> <p>(2) Parliament shall, as soon as practicable after the commencement of this Constitution, enact legislation regulating the property rights of spouses including common-law husband and wife. (Art. 34)</p>
	(2) Save as may be required by the exigencies of any particular situation, a citizen of Swaziland, without regard to gender, shall have equal access to land for normal domestic purposes. (Art. 211)
Reproductive Rights	<p>(5) Abortion is unlawful but may be allowed</p> <p>(a) on medical or therapeutic grounds including where a doctor certifies that –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) continued pregnancy will endanger the life or constitute a serious threat to the physical health of the woman; (ii) continued pregnancy will constitute a serious threat to the mental health of the woman; (iii) there is serious risk that the child will suffer from physical or mental defect of such a nature that the child will be irreparably seriously handicapped; <p>(b) where the pregnancy resulted from rape, incest or unlawful sexual intercourse with a mentally retarded female; or</p> <p>(c) on such other grounds as Parliament may prescribe. (Art. 15)</p>
Employment	<p>(3) The employer of a female worker shall accord that worker protection before and after child birth in accordance with law.</p> <p>(4) Parliament shall enact laws to (a) provide for the right of persons to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions; (b) ensure equal payment for equal work without discrimination; (c) ensure that every worker is accorded rest and reasonable working hours and periods of holidays with pay as well as remuneration for public holidays; and (d) protect employees from victimisation and unfair dismissal or treatment. (Art. 32)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>(1) The fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual enshrined in this Chapter are hereby declared and guaranteed, namely –</p> <p>(a) respect for life, liberty, right to fair hearing, equality before the law and equal protection of the law; (Art. 14)</p>
	(1) All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law. (Art. 20)
Marriage & Family Life	<p>(1) The fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual enshrined in this Chapter are hereby declared and guaranteed, namely – (f) respect for rights of the family, women, children, workers and persons with disabilities... (Art. 14)</p>
	<p>(1) Men and women of marriageable age have a right to marry and found a family.</p> <p>(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.</p> <p>(3) The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to protection by the State.</p> <p>(4) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance by society and the State.</p> <p>(5) Society and the State have the duty to preserve and sustain the harmonious development, cohesion and respect for the family and family values.</p> <p>(6) Subject to the availability of resources, the Government shall provide facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of the needy and the elderly. (Art. 27)</p>
	(5) The State shall make reasonable provision for the welfare and maintenance of the aged and shall protect the family and recognise the significant role of the family in society. (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 60)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	...Whereas it is necessary to blend the good institutions of traditional Law and custom with those of an open and democratic society so as to promote transparency and the social, economic and cultural development of our Nation;... (Preamble)
	(3) A woman shall not be compelled to undergo or uphold any custom to which she is in conscience opposed. (Art. 28)

	<p>(10) The State shall take steps to encourage the integration of appropriate customary values into the fabric of national life through formal and informal education and shall ensure that appropriate customary and cultural values are adapted and developed as an integral part of the growing needs of the society as a whole. (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 60)</p>
	<p>(1) A bill (including any amendment to a bill) which, in the opinion of the presiding officer would affect or alter any matter regulated in terms of this section shall only be introduced in the Senate.</p> <p>(2) Where a bill, in terms of this section, is duly introduced the Senate shall not proceed to the Second Reading of that bill until</p> <p>(a) a copy of that bill has been sent by the President to the Council of Chiefs, and</p> <p>(b) a period of sixty days has elapsed since the copy was sent to the Council in terms of paragraph (a).</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), where a bill affecting or altering any of the matters referred to in this section has been introduced in and passed by the Senate and has been sent to the House at least sixty days before the end of the session but has not within that period been passed by both Chambers, the bill shall be referred to a joint sitting of the Senate and the House in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule.</p> <p>(4) A bill having been duly introduced in and passed by the Senate shall not be referred to a joint sitting in terms of subsection (3) where the bill</p> <p>(a) has been sent to the House at least sixty days before the end of the session, and</p> <p>(b) has not been considered by the House within sixty days after the bill is so sent, but shall, unless the Senate otherwise agrees, be presented to the King for assent.</p> <p>(5) A bill shall not be presented to the King for assent in terms of subsection (4) unless the Senate so resolves by two-thirds majority of all the Senators.</p> <p>(6) The provisions of this section apply to a bill which, in the opinion of the presiding officer would, if enacted, alter or affect</p> <p>(a) the status, powers or privileges, designation or recognition of the Ngwenyama, Ndlovukazi or Umntfwanenkhozi Lomkhulu;</p> <p>(b) the designation, recognition, removal, powers, of chief or other traditional authority;</p> <p>(c) the organisation, powers or administration of Swazi (customary) courts or chiefs' courts;</p> <p>(d) Swazi law and custom, or the ascertainment or recording of Swazi law and custom;</p> <p>(e) Swazi nation land; or</p> <p>(f) Incwala, Umhlanga (Reed Dance), Libutfo (Regimental system) or similar cultural activity or organisation.</p> <p>(7) Subject to the provisions of this section, the matters listed under subsection (6) shall continue to be regulated by Swazi law and custom. (Art. 115)</p>
	<p>(1) The Swazi traditional government is administered according to Swazi law and custom and the traditional institutions that are pillars of the monarchy as set out in subsection (2).</p> <p>(2) The following Swazi traditional institutions are hereby guaranteed and protected (</p> <p>a) iNgwenyama;</p> <p>(b) iNdlovukazi;</p> <p>(c) Ligunqa (Princes of the Realm);</p> <p>(d) Liqoqo</p> <p>(e) Sibaya;</p> <p>(f) (Tikhulu) Chiefs;</p> <p>(g) Umntfwanenkhozi Lomkhulu (Senior Prince);</p> <p>(h) Tindvuna (Royal Governors)... (Art. 227)</p>
	<p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the principles of Swazi customary law (Swazi law and custom) are hereby recognised and adopted and shall be applied and enforced as part of the law of Swaziland. (3)</p> <p>The provisions of subsection (2) do not apply in respect of any custom that is, and to the extent that it is, inconsistent with a provision of this Constitution or a statute, or repugnant to natural justice or morality or general principles of humanity.</p> <p>(4) Parliament may</p> <p>(a) provide for the proof and pleading of the rule of custom for any purpose;</p> <p>(b) regulate the manner in which or the purpose for which custom may be recognised, applied or enforced; and</p> <p>(c) provide for the resolution of conflicts of customs or conflicts of personal laws. (Art. 252)</p>
Status of International Law (including human	<p>(1) In its dealings with other nations, the Government shall –... (c) promote respect for international law, treaty obligations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means; (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 61)</p>

rights law)	<p>(1) In dealing with other nations, Swaziland shall –...</p> <p>(d)endeavour to uphold the principles, aims and ideals of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the United Nations, -the Commonwealth, -the African Union, -the Southern African Development Community, -other international organizations of which Swaziland is a member...(Art. 236)
General Human Rights Guarantees	<p>...Whereas it is necessary to protect and promote the fundamental rights and freedoms of ALL in our Kingdom in terms of a constitution which binds the Legislature, the Executive, the Judiciary and the other Organs and Agencies of the Government;... (Preamble)</p>
	<p>(2) In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons. (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 57)</p>
	<p>(3) The State shall cultivate among all the people of Swaziland through various measures including civic education respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person. (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 58)</p>
	<p>(1) The State shall guarantee and respect institutions which are charged by the State with responsibility for protecting and promoting human rights and freedoms by providing those institutions with adequate resources to function effectively.</p> <p>(2) The State shall guarantee and respect the independence of non-governmental organisations which protect and promote human rights... (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 60)</p>
Human Rights Duties	<p>The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations, and accordingly, it shall be the duty of every citizen to... (d) respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others, and generally to refrain from doing acts detrimental to the welfare of other persons; (Directive Principles of State Policy and Duties of the Citizen, Art. 63)</p>

Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977, as amended to 2005	
	English¹¹⁴
Equality	The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United Republic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Socialism and Self Reliance which emphasizes the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United Republic... (g) that the Government and all its agencies accord equal opportunities to all citizens, men and women alike without regard to their colour, tribe, religion or station in life; (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, ¹¹⁵ Art. 9)
	(1) All human beings are born free, and are all equal. (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 12)
Non-Discrimination	The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United Republic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Socialism and Self Reliance which emphasizes the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United Republic. Therefore, the state authority and all its agencies are obliged to direct their policies and programmes towards ensuring -... (h) that all forms of injustice, intimidation, discrimination, corruption, oppression or favouritism are eradicated; (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 9)
	(2) No law enacted by any authority in the United Republic shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect... (4) No person shall be discriminated against by any person or any authority acting under any law or in the discharge of the functions or business of any state office. (5) For the purposes of this Article the expression “discriminate” means to satisfy the needs, rights or other requirements of different persons on the basis of their nationality, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion, sex or station in life such that certain categories of people are regarded as weak or inferior and are subjected to restrictions or conditions whereas persons of other categories are treated differently or are accorded opportunities or advantage outside the specified conditions or the prescribed necessary qualifications except that the word “discrimination” shall not be construed in a manner that will prohibit the Government from taking purposeful steps aimed at rectifying disabilities in the society... (Art. 13)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	(1) Every person has a freedom, to freely and peaceably assemble, associate and cooperate with other persons, and for that purpose, express views publicly and to form and join with associations or organizations formed for purposes of preserving or furthering his beliefs or interests or any other interests. (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subarticles (1) and (4), it shall not be lawful for any political party to be registered which according to its constitution or policy - (a) aims at promoting or furthering the interests of - (i) any faith or religious group; (ii) any tribal group, place of origin, race or gender; (iii) only a particular area within any part of the United Republic; (Art. 20)
	(2) Every citizen is entitled to equal opportunity and right to equal terms to hold any office or discharge any function under the state authority. (Art. 22)
	(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Article, there shall be the following categories of Members of Parliament, that is to say:- (a) members elected to represent constituencies; (b) women members being not less than thirty percentum of all the members mentioned in paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) with qualifications mentioned in Article 67 elected by the political parties in accordance with Article 78, on the basis of proportion of votes; (c) five members elected by the House of Representatives from among its members;

¹¹⁴ Available via <http://www.sheria.go.tz/document> (noting that “The following is the official Revised version in English of ‘KATIBA YA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA YA MWAKA 1977’. This revised edition of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania incorporates and consolidates all amendments made therein by the Constituent Assembly in 1977 up to the 14th Amendment of 2005 and it is printed and published under section 4 of the Laws Revision Act Chapter 4”). Note that the Constitutional Review Act, 2011, as amended to 2012 is “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Constitutional Review Commission for purposes of co-ordination and collection of public opinions on the Constitution; to examine and analyse public opinions; to provide for fora for constitutional review; to provide for preparation and submission of report on the public opinions; to provide for the procedure to constitute the Constituent Assembly, the conduct of referendum and to provide for related matters” (available via <http://www.sheria.go.tz/document>).

¹¹⁵ (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subarticle (2), it shall be the duty and responsibility of the Government, all its organs and all persons or authorities exercising executive, legislative or judicial functions to take cognizance of, observe and apply the provisions of this Part of this Chapter. (2) The provisions of this Part of this Chapter are not enforceable by any court. No court shall be competent to determine the question whether or not any action or omission by any person or any court, or any law or judgment complies with the provisions of this Part of this Chapter.” (Art. 7).

	<p>(d) the Attorney General;</p> <p>(e) not more than ten members appointed by the President from amongst persons with qualifications specified under paragraphs (a) and (c) of subarticle (1) of Article 67 and, at least five members amongst them shall be women; and</p> <p>(f) the Speaker, if he is not elected from amongst the members. (Art. 66)</p>
	<p>(1) For the purposes of the election of women Members of Parliament mentioned in Article 66(1) (b), political parties which took part in the general election in accordance with the procedure laid down and obtained at least five percentum of the total valid voters for Parliamentary election, shall propose to the Electoral Commission the names of women on the basis of the proportion of votes obtained by each party in the Parliamentary election.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subarticle (1), the following votes shall be counted as valid votes for the unopposed Member of Parliament in the constituent –</p> <p>(a) where a political party has nominated a Presidential candidate, presidential votes cast in the constituency for a Presidential candidate from that political party; or</p> <p>(b) where a political party has not nominated a presidential candidate, fifty one percentum of the votes of the total voters registered in the respective constituency.</p> <p>(3) The names of the persons proposed to the Electoral Commission in accordance with subarticle (1) shall be declared to be the results of the election after the Commission is satisfied that the relevant provisions of the Constitution and of other legislation have been complied with.</p> <p>(4) The list of names for women candidates submitted to the Electoral Commission by each political party for general election shall be the list to be applied by the Electoral Commission after consultation of the party concerned, for purpose of filling any vacancy of Members of Parliament of this category whenever the vacancy occurs during the life of Parliament. (Art. 78)</p>
	<p>Subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, the Electoral Commission may make provisions specifying the procedure to be followed by the political parties for the purposes of electing and proposing the names of the kind of Members of Parliament provided for under Article 66(1)(b). (Art. 81)</p>
Education	<p>(3) The Government shall make efforts to ensure that all persons are afforded equal and sufficient opportunity to pursue education and vocational training in all levels of schools and other institutions of learning. (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 11)</p>
Employment	<p>(2) Every citizen is entitled to equal opportunity and right to equal terms to hold any office or discharge any function under the state authority. (Art. 22)</p>
	<p>(1) Every person, without discrimination of any kind, is entitled to remuneration commensurate with his work, and all persons working according to their ability shall be remunerated according to the measure and qualification for the work. (Art. 23)</p>
Equal Before the Law	<p>(1) All persons are equal before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination, to protection and equality before the law...</p> <p>(3) The civic rights, duties and interests of every person and community shall be protected and determined by the courts of law or other state agencies established by or under the law...</p> <p>(6) To ensure equality before the law, the state authority shall make procedures which are appropriate or which take into account the following principles, namely:</p> <p>(a) when the rights and duties of any person are being determined by the court or any other agency, that person shall be entitled to a fair hearing and to the right of appeal or other legal remedy against the decision of the court or of the other agency concerned;</p> <p>(b) no person charged with a criminal offence shall be treated as guilty of the offence until proved guilty of that offence;</p> <p>(c) no person shall be punished for any act which at the time of its commission was not an offence under the law, and also no penalty shall be imposed which is heavier than the penalty in force at the time the offence was committed;</p> <p>(d) for the purposes of preserving the right or equality of human beings, human dignity shall be protected in all activities pertaining to criminal investigations and process, and in any other matters for which a person is restrained, or in the execution of a sentence; and</p> <p>(e) no person shall be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. (Art. 13)</p>
	<p>(2) Every person in the United Republic has the right to equal protection under the laws of the United Republic. (Art. 29)</p>
Marriage & Family Life	<p>(1) Every person is entitled to respect and protection of his person, the privacy of his own person, his family and of his matrimonial life, and respect and protection of his residence and private communications.</p> <p>(2) For the purpose of preserving the person's right in accordance with this Article, the state authority shall lay down legal procedures regarding the circumstances, manner and extent to which the right to privacy, security of his person, his property and residence may be encroached upon without prejudice to the provisions of this Article. (Art. 16)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>...NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CONSTITUTION IS ENACTED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, on behalf of the People, for the purpose of building such a society and ensuring that Tanzania is governed by a Government that adheres to the principles of democracy and socialism and shall be a secular state... (Preamble)</p>

	(1) The United Republic is a democratic, secular and socialist state which adheres to multi-party democracy. (Art. 3)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United Republic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Socialism and Self Reliance which emphasizes the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United Republic. Therefore, the state authority and all its agencies are obliged to direct their policies and programmes towards ensuring -... (f) that human dignity is preserved and upheld in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;... (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 9)
General Human Rights Guarantees	The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United Republic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Socialism and Self Reliance which emphasizes the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United Republic. Therefore, the state authority and all its agencies are obliged to direct their policies and programmes towards ensuring - (a) that human dignity and other human rights are respected and cherished;... (f) that human dignity is preserved and upheld in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;... (Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. 9)
	(1) Every person in the United Republic has the right to enjoy fundamental human rights and to enjoy the benefits accruing from the fulfillment by every person of this duty to society, as stipulated under Article 12 to 28 of this Part of this Chapter of the Constitution. (Art. 29)
Human Rights Duties	(5) In order that all persons may benefit from the rights and freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution, every person has the duty to so conduct himself and his affairs in the manner that does not infringe upon the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest. (Art. 29)

Constitution of the IVth Republic (Togo) 1992, as amended to 2007		
	French ¹¹⁶	English ¹¹⁷
Equality	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux en dignité et en droit. L'homme et la femme sont égaux devant la loi. Nul ne peut être favorisé ou désavantagé en raison de son origine familiale, ethnique ou régionale, de sa situation économique ou sociale, de ses convictions politiques, religieuses, philosophiques ou autres. (Art. 11)	All human beings are equal in dignity and in right. The man and the woman are equal before the law. No one may be favored or disadvantaged for reason of their familial, ethnic or regional origin, of their economic or social situation, of their political, religious, philosophical or other convictions. (Art. 11)
Non-Discrimination	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux en dignité et en droit. L'homme et la femme sont égaux devant la loi. Nul ne peut être favorisé ou désavantagé en raison de son origine familiale, ethnique ou régionale, de sa situation économique ou sociale, de ses convictions politiques, religieuses, philosophiques ou autres. (Art. 11)	All human beings are equal in dignity and in right. The man and the woman are equal before the law. No one may be favored or disadvantaged for reason of their familial, ethnic or regional origin, of their economic or social situation, of their political, religious, philosophical or other convictions. (Art. 11)
Public Authorities, Institutions and Services	Il est reconnu aux citoyens et aux collectivités territoriales le droit à une redistribution équitable des richesses nationales par l'Etat. (Art. 38)	The right to an equitable redistribution of the national wealth by the State is recognized to the citizens and to the territorial collectivities. (Art. 38)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	Le suffrage est universel, égal et secret. Il peut être direct ou indirect. Sont électeurs dans les conditions fixées par la loi, tous les nationaux togolais des deux sexes, âgés de dix-huit (18) ans révolus et jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques. (Art. 5)	Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It may be direct or indirect. All Togolese nationals of the two sexes, at least eighteen (18) years of age and enjoying their civil and political rights[,] are electors within the conditions established by the law. (Art. 5)
Citizenship & Nationality	La nationalité togolaise est attribuée de droit aux enfants nés de père ou de mère togolais. Les autres cas d'attribution de la nationalité sont réglés par la loi. (Art. 32)	The Togolese nationality is attributed of right to the children born of a Togolese father or mother. The other cases of attribution of the nationality are regulated by the law. (Art. 32)
Education	L'Etat reconnaît le droit à l'éducation des enfants et crée les conditions favorables à cette fin. L'école est obligatoire pour les enfants des deux sexes jusqu'à l'âge de quinze (15) ans. L'Etat assure progressivement la gratuité de l'enseignement public. (Art. 35)	The State recognizes the right to education of children and creates conditions favorable to accomplish this objective. School is obligatory for children of the two sexes until the age of 15 years. The State assures progressively the gratuity of public education. (Art. 35)
Employment	L'Etat reconnaît à chaque citoyen le droit au travail et s'efforce de créer les conditions de jouissance effective de ce droit. Il assure à chaque citoyen l'égalité de chance face à l'emploi et garantit à chaque travailleur une rémunération juste et équitable. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de son sexe, de ses origines, de ses croyances ou de ses opinions.	The State recognizes to every citizen the right to work and strives to create the conditions for effective enjoyment of this right. It assures to each citizen the equality of opportunity concerning [face] employment and guarantees to each worker a just and equitable remuneration. No one may be disadvantaged in their work for reason of their sex, of their origin, of their beliefs or of their opinions. (Art. 37)
Equal Before the Law	La République Togolaise assure l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race, de sexe, de condition sociale ou de religion... (Art. 2)	The Togolese Republic assures the equality before the law of all citizens without distinction of origin, of race, of sex, of social condition or of religion... (Art. 2)
	Tous les êtres humains sont égaux en dignité et en droit. L'homme et la femme sont égaux devant la loi. Nul ne peut être favorisé ou désavantagé en raison de son origine	All human beings are equal in dignity and in right. The man and the woman are equal before the law. No one may be favored or disadvantaged for reason of their familial, ethnic or

¹¹⁶ Official text adopted by Referendum on 27 September 1992, promulgated on 14 October 1992 and revised by Law No. n°2002-029 of 31 December 2002 (available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/48ef43c72.html>) (last visited June 16, 2012) and 07-008, 07-02-2007 Portant modification de l' article 52 alinéa 1er de la constitution du 14 octobre 1992 révisée par la loi N° 2002-029 du 31 décembre 2002; 05-006, 24-02-2005 Modifiant les articles 65 et 144 de la Constitution; 05-002, 06-02-2005 Portant modification des articles 65 et 144 de la constitution (available at <http://www.legitogo.gouv.tg/lois/liste.php?num=7>) (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹¹⁷ Constitution of the IVth Republic, 1992, as amended to Law No. 2007-008 (Feb. 7, 2007) (Togo) (HeinOnline World Constitutions Illustrated library 2011).

	familiale, ethnique ou régionale, de sa situation économique ou sociale, de ses convictions politiques, religieuses, philosophiques ou autres. (Art. 11)	regional origin, of their economic or social situation, of their political, religious, philosophical or other convictions. (Art. 11)
Marriage & Family Life	L'Etat a l'obligation d'assurer la protection du mariage et la famille. Les parents ont le devoir de pourvoir à l'entretien et à l'éducation de leurs enfants... (Art. 31)	The State has the obligation to assure the protection of marriage and of the family. Parents have the duty to provide for the support and the education of their children. They are supported in this task by the State... (Art. 31)
Status of Religious/Customary Law	La République Togolaise est un Etat de droit, laïc, démocratique et social. Elle est une et indivisible. (Art. 1)	The Togolese Republic is a State of law, secular, democratic and social. It is one and indivisible. (Art. 1)
	L'Etat togolais reconnaît la chefferie traditionnelle, gardienne des us et coutumes. La désignation et l'intronisation du chef traditionnel obéissent aux us et coutumes de la localité. (Art. 143)	The Togolese State recognizes the traditional chiefdom [chefferie], guardian of use and customs. The designation and the enthronement [intronisation] of the traditional chief obeys the use and customs of the locality. (Art. 143)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	...- convaincu qu'un tel Etat ne peut être fondé que sur le pluralisme politique, les principes de la Démocratie et de la protection des Droits de l'Homme tels que définis par la Charte des Nations Unies de 1945, la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme de 1948 et les Pactes Internationaux de 1966, la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples adoptée en 1981 par l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine,.. (Préambule)	...- convinced that such a State can only be founded on political pluralism, the principles of Democracy and the protection of the Rights of Man such as are defined by the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948 and the International Pacts of 1966, [and] the African Charter of the Rights of Man and of Peoples adopted in 1981 by the Organization of African Unity... (Preamble)
	Les droits et devoirs, énoncés dans la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme et dans les instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, ratifiés par le Togo, font partie intégrante de la présente Constitution. (Art. 50)	The rights and duties, stated in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and in the international instruments relative to the Rights of Man, ratified by Togo, are an integral part of this Constitution. (Art. 50)
	Le Président de la République est le Chef de l'Etat. Il est garant de l'indépendance et de l'unité nationale, de l'intégrité territoriale, du respect de la constitution et des traités et accords internationaux... (Art. 58)	The President of the Republic is the Head of the State. He is the guarantor of the national independence and [national] unity, of the territorial integrity, of the respect for the Constitution and of the international treaties and Agreements... (Art. 58)
	Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ou approuvés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie. (Art. 140)	The treaties or agreements regularly ratified or approved have, on their publication, an authority superior to the laws, under reserve, for each agreement or treaty, of its application by the other party. (Art. 140)
General Human Rights Guarantees	...décidé à bâtir un Etat de Droit dans lequel les droits fondamentaux de l'Homme, les libertés publiques et la dignité de la personne humaine doivent être garantis et protégés,.. (Préambule)	...- committed to build a State of Law in which the fundamental rights of Man, the public freedoms and the dignity of the human person must be guaranteed and protected, ... (Preamble)
	Tout être humain porte en lui des droits inaliénables et imprescriptibles. La sauvegarde de ces droits est la finalité de toute communauté humaine. L'Etat a l'obligation de les respecter, de les garantir et de les protéger. Les personnes morales peuvent jouir des droits garantis par la présente Constitution dans la mesure où ces droits sont compatibles avec leur nature. (Art. 10)	Every human being carries within them inalienable and imprescriptible rights. The safeguarding of these rights is the objective [finalité] of any human community. The State has the obligation to respect them, to guarantee them and to protect them. Moral [juridical] persons may enjoy the rights guaranteed by this Constitution to the extent these rights are compatible with their nature. (Art. 10)
	Les forces de sécurité et de police, sous l'autorité du Gouvernement, ont pour mission de protéger le libre exercice des droits et des libertés, et de garantir la sécurité des citoyens et de leurs biens. (Art. 49)	The Forces of Security and of Police, under the authority of the Government, have for [their] mission to protect the free exercise of the rights and of the freedoms, and to guarantee the security of citizens and of their assets. (Art. 49)
Human Rights Duties	Tout citoyen a le devoir de veiller au respect des droits et libertés des autres citoyens et à la sauvegarde de la sécurité et de	Every citizen has the duty to see to respect for the rights and freedoms of other citizens and of the safeguarding of the public security and of the [public] order.

Pordre publics. Il oeuvre à la promotion de la tolérance et du dialogue dans ses rapports avec autrui. Il a l'obligation de préserver l'intérêt national, l'ordre social, la paix et la cohésion nationale.
Tout acte ou toute manifestation à caractère raciste, régionaliste, xénophobe sont punis par la loi. (Art. 48)

[They] work for the promotion of tolerance and of dialogue in their relations with others. [They] have the obligation to preserve the national interest, the social order, peace, and national cohesion.
Any act or any manifestation of a racist, regionalist, [or] xenophobic character is punished by the law. (Art. 48)

Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, as amended to 2005	
	English¹¹⁸
Equality	..COMMITTED to building a better future by establishing a socioeconomic and political order through a popular and durable national Constitution based on the principles of unity, peace, equality, democracy, freedom, social justice and progress;... (Preamble)
	(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men. ... (4) Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (5) Without prejudice to article 32 of this Constitution, women shall have the right to affirmative action for the purpose of redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition or custom. (6) Repealed. (Art. 33)
	(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them. (2) Laws, cultures, customs and traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or any other marginalised group to which clause (1) relates or which undermine their status, are prohibited by this Constitution. (3) There shall be a commission called the Equal Opportunities Commission whose composition and functions shall be determined by an Act of Parliament. (4) The Equal Opportunities Commission shall be established within one year after the coming into force of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2005 ¹¹⁹ . (5) Parliament shall make laws for the purpose of giving full effect to this article. (Art. 32)
Non-Discrimination	(1) All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law. (2) Without prejudice to clause (1) of this article, a person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. (3) For the purposes of this article, “discriminate” means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. (4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are necessary for- (a) implementing policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic, educational or other imbalance in society; or (b) making such provision as is required or authorised to be made under this Constitution; or (c) providing for any matter acceptable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. (5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Constitution. (Art. 21)
Rights of Women	(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men. (2) The State shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realise their full potential and advancement. (3) The State shall protect women and their rights, taking into account their unique status and natural maternal functions in society. (4) Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (5) Without prejudice to article 32 of this Constitution, women shall have the right to affirmative action for the purpose of redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition or custom. (6) Repealed. (Art. 33)
Public Authorities, Institutions and	The State shall ensure gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups on all constitutional and other bodies. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, ¹¹⁹ Art. VI)

¹¹⁸ Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=170004 (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 6: “(1) The official language of Uganda is English.”

¹¹⁹ “(i) The following objectives and principles shall guide all organs and agencies of the State, all citizens, organisations and other bodies and persons in applying or interpreting the Constitution or any other law and in taking and implementing any policy decisions for the establishment and promotion of a just, free and democratic society.

(ii) The President shall report to Parliament and the nation at least once a year, all steps taken to ensure the realisation of these policy objectives and principles.” (Art. I)

Services	(i) The State shall give the highest priority to the enactment of legislation establishing measures that protect and enhance the right of the people to equal opportunities in development. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. XI) The State shall recognise the significant role that women play in society. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. XV)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	The State shall ensure gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups on all constitutional and other bodies. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. VI)
	(4) Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. (Art. 33)
	(1) A political party in the multiparty political system shall conform to the following principles-... (b) membership of a political party shall not be based on sex, ethnicity, religion or other sectional division; ... (d) members of the national organs of a political party shall be regularly elected from citizens of Uganda in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article and with due consideration for gender; ... (Art. 71)
	(1) Parliament shall consist of- (a) members directly elected to represent constituencies; (b) one woman representative for every district; (c) such numbers of representatives of the army, youth, workers, persons with disabilities and other groups as Parliament may determine; and (d) the Vice President and Ministers, who, if not already elected members of Parliament, shall be ex officio members of Parliament without the right to vote on any issue requiring a vote in Parliament. (2) Upon the expiration of a period of ten years after the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter, every five years, Parliament shall review the representation under clause (1)(b) and (c) of this article for the purposes of retaining, increasing or abolishing any such representation and any other matter incidental to it. (3) The representatives referred to in clause (1)(a) of this article shall be elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage and by secret ballot. (4) Parliament shall, by law, prescribe the procedure for elections of representatives referred to in clause (1)(b) and (c) of this article. (Art. 78)
	(1) A local government shall be based on a council which shall be the highest political authority within its area of jurisdiction and which shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Constitution. (2) Parliament shall by law prescribe the composition, qualifications, functions and electoral procedures in respect of local government councils, except that- (a) the person elected as district chairperson of a local government shall be a member of the council; (b) one-third of the membership of each local government council shall be reserved for women; (c) any law enacted by virtue of this article shall provide for affirmative action for all marginalised groups referred to in article 32 of this Constitution; and (d) Parliament shall exercise similar powers of review as stipulated in article 78(2) of this Constitution, in relation to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this clause. (3) A person shall not be a member of a local government council unless that person is a citizen of Uganda. (Art. 180)
	(1) The composition of a regional assembly shall be prescribed by Act of Parliament and shall consist of- (a) directly elected representatives elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage at elections conducted by the Electoral Commission; (b) representatives of women, who shall not be less than one-third of the membership; (c) representatives of the youth and persons with disabilities; (d) representatives of indigenous cultural interests in areas where there is a traditional or cultural leader, nominated by the traditional or cultural leader but not exceeding fifteen percent of the members of the regional assembly; and (e) district chairpersons in the region who shall be ex-officio members with no right to vote. (Fifth Schedule, Art. 2)
Citizenship & Nationality	The following persons shall be citizens of Uganda by birth- (a) every person born in Uganda one of whose parents or grandparents is or was a member of any of the indigenous communities existing and residing within the borders of Uganda as at the first day of February, 1926, and set out in the Third Schedule to this Constitution; and (b) every person born in or outside Uganda one of whose parents or grandparents was at the time of birth of that person a citizen of Uganda by birth. (Art. 10)
	(1) Every person born in Uganda

	<p>(a) at the time of whose birth-</p> <p>(i) neither of his or her parents and none of his or her grandparents had diplomatic status in Uganda; and</p> <p>(ii) neither of his or her parents and none of his or her grandparents was a refugee in Uganda; and (b) who has lived continuously in Uganda since the ninth day of October, 1962, shall, on application, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Uganda.</p> <p>(2) The following persons shall, upon application, be registered as citizens of Uganda-</p> <p>(a) every person married to a Uganda citizen upon proof of a legal and subsisting marriage of three years or such other period prescribed by Parliament;</p> <p>(b) every person who has legally and voluntarily migrated to and has been living in Uganda for at least ten years or such other period prescribed by Parliament;</p> <p>(c) every person who, on the commencement of this Constitution, has lived in Uganda for at least twenty years.</p> <p>(3) Clause (2)(a) of this article applies also to a person who was married to a citizen of Uganda who, but for his or her death, would have continued to be a citizen of Uganda under this Constitution.</p> <p>(4) Where a person has been registered as a citizen of Uganda under clause (2)(a) of this article and the marriage by virtue of which that person was registered is-</p> <p>(a) annulled or otherwise declared void by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(b) dissolved,</p> <p>that person shall, unless he or she renounces that citizenship, continue to be a citizen of Uganda. (Art. 12)</p>
	<p>(5) Where the law of a country, other than Uganda, requires a person who marries a citizen of that country to renounce the citizenship of his or her own country by virtue of that marriage, a citizen of Uganda who is deprived of his or her citizenship by virtue of that marriage shall, on the dissolution of that marriage, if he or she thereby loses his or her citizenship acquired by that marriage, become a citizen of Uganda. (Art. 15)</p>
Education	The State shall take appropriate measures to afford every citizen equal opportunity to attain the highest educational standard possible. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. XVIII)
Employment	(1) Parliament shall enact laws-... (b) to ensure equal payment for equal work without discrimination;... (4) The employer of every woman worker shall accord her protection during pregnancy and after birth, in accordance with the law. (Art. 40)
Equal Before the Law	(1) All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law. (Art. 21)
Marriage & Family Life	The family is the natural and basic unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. XIX)
	<p>(1) A man and a woman are entitled to marry only if they are each of the age of eighteen years and above and are entitled at that age-</p> <p>(a) to found a family; and</p> <p>(b) to equal rights at and in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.</p> <p>(2) Parliament shall make appropriate laws for the protection of the rights of widows and widowers to inherit the property of their deceased spouses and to enjoy parental rights over their children.</p> <p>(2a) Marriage between persons of the same sex is prohibited.</p> <p>(3) Marriage shall be entered into with the free consent of the man and woman intending to marry.</p> <p>(4) It is the right and duty of parents to care for and bring up their children.</p> <p>(5) Children may not be separated from their families or the persons entitled to bring them up against the will of their families or of those persons, except in accordance with the law. (Art. 31)</p>
	<p>(1) The judicial power of Uganda shall be exercised by the courts of judicature which shall consist of-</p> <p>(a) the Supreme Court of Uganda;</p> <p>(b) the Court of Appeal of Uganda;</p> <p>(c) the High Court of Uganda; and</p> <p>(d) such subordinate courts as Parliament may by law establish, including qadhis courts for marriage, divorce, inheritance of property and guardianship, as may be prescribed by Parliament. (Art. 129)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	(2) If any other law or any custom is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail, and that other law or custom shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void. (Art. 2)

	Uganda shall not adopt a State religion. (Art. 7)
	(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them. (2) Laws, cultures, customs and traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or any other marginalised group to which clause (1) relates or which undermine their status, are prohibited by this Constitution... (Art. 32)
	(1) The judicial power of Uganda shall be exercised by the courts of judicature which shall consist of- (a) the Supreme Court of Uganda; (b) the Court of Appeal of Uganda; (c) the High Court of Uganda; and (d) such subordinate courts as Parliament may by law establish, including qadhis courts for marriage, divorce, inheritance of property and guardianship, as may be prescribed by Parliament. (Art. 129)
	(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the institution of traditional leader or cultural leader may exist in any area of Uganda in accordance with the culture, customs and traditions or wishes and aspirations of the people to whom it applies... (4) The allegiance and privileges accorded to a traditional leader or a cultural leader by virtue of that office shall not be regarded as a discriminatory practice prohibited under article 21 of this Constitution; but any custom, practice, usage or tradition relating to a traditional leader or cultural leader which detracts from the rights of any person as guaranteed by this Constitution, shall be taken to be prohibited under that article. (Art. 246)
Status of International Law (including human rights law)	The foreign policy of Uganda shall be based on the principles of-... (b) respect for international law and treaty obligations; (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. XXVIII)
General Human Rights Guarantees	(i) The State shall guarantee and respect institutions which are charged by the State with responsibility for protecting and promoting human rights by providing them with adequate resources to function effectively. (ii) The State shall guarantee and respect the independence of nongovernmental organisations which protect and promote human rights. (National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, Art. V)
	(1) Fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual are inherent and not granted by the State. (2) The rights and freedoms of the individual and groups enshrined in this Chapter shall be respected, upheld and promoted by all organs and agencies of Government and by all persons. (Art. 20)
	The rights, duties, declarations and guarantees relating to the fundamental and other human rights and freedoms specifically mentioned in this Chapter shall not be regarded as excluding others not specifically mentioned. (Art. 45)
	It shall be the duty of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces and any other armed force established in Uganda, the Uganda Police Force and any other police force, the Uganda Prisons Service, all intelligence services and the National Security Council to observe and respect human rights and freedoms in the performance of their functions. (Art. 221)
Human Rights Duties	(1) It is the duty of every citizen of Uganda-... (b) to respect the rights and freedoms of others; (Art. 17)

Constitution of Zambia 1991, as amended to 1996	
	English¹²⁰
Equality	...RECOGNISE the equal worth of men and women in their rights to participate, and freely determine and build a political, economic and social system of their own free choice;... (Preamble)
	It is recognised and declared that every person in Zambia has been and shall continue to be entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex or marital status, but subject to the limitations contained in this Part, to each and all of the following, namely: (a) life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law; (b) freedom of conscience, expression, assembly, movement and association; (c) protection of young persons from exploitation; (d) protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation; and the provisions of this Part shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in this Part, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest. Fundamental rights and freedoms (Art. 11)
Non-Discrimination	(1) Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), a law shall not make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), a person shall not be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (3) In this Article the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Clause (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision- (a) for the appropriation of the general revenues of the Republic; (b) with respect to persons who are not citizens of Zambia; (c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; (d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe, of customary law with respect to any matter to the exclusion of any law with respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons; or (e) whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in clause (3) may be subjected to any disability or restriction or may be accorded any privilege or advantage which, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to those persons or to persons of any other such description is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of clause (1) to the extent that it is shown that it makes reasonable provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by any law. (6) Clause (2) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provision or law as is referred to in clause (4) or (5). (7) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this Article to the extent that it is shown that the law in question makes provision whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in clause (3) may be subjected to any restriction on the rights and freedoms guaranteed by Articles 17, 19, 20, 21 and 22, being such a restriction as is authorised by clause (2) of Article 17, clause (5) of Article 19, clause (2) of Article 20, clause (2) of Article 21 or clause (3) of Article 22, as the case may be. (8) Nothing in clause (2) shall affect any discretion relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civil or criminal proceedings in any court that is vested in any person by or under this Constitution or any other

¹²⁰ Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/category,LEGAL,,ZMB,3ae6b5610,0.html> (last visited June 16, 2012). According to Art. 1: “(5) The official language of Zambia shall be English.” Note that a first draft of the new constitution is available (http://www.parliament.gov.zm/?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=973&Itemid=113 (First Draft Constitution 2012)) and that “The final draft Constitution will be ready in September 2012” (<http://zambianconstitution.org/home/35-press-release/85-update-on-the-constitution-making-process.html>).

	law. (Art. 23)
	(13) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions importing the masculine gender includes females. (Art. 139)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	...RECOGNISE the equal worth of men and women in their rights to participate, and freely determine and build a political, economic and social system of their own free choice;... (Preamble)
Citizenship & Nationality	5. A person born in or outside Zambia after the commencement of this Constitution shall become a citizen of Zambia at the date of his birth if on that date at least one of his parents is a citizen of Zambia.Children of citizens of Zambia (Art. 5)
	(1) Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), a law shall not make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), a person shall not be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (3) In this Article the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Clause (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision- ... (b) with respect to persons who are not citizens of Zambia;... (Art. 23)
Right to property/inheritance	(1) Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), a law shall not make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), a person shall not be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (3) In this Article the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. (4) Clause (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision- ... (c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;... (Art. 23)
Reproductive Rights	(2) A person shall not deprive an unborn child of life by termination of pregnancy except in accordance with the conditions laid down by an Act of Parliament for that purpose. (Art. 12)
Education	(e) the State shall endeavour to provide equal and adequate educational opportunities in all fields and at all levels for all; (Directive Principles of State Policy and the Duties of a Citizen, ¹²¹ Art. 112)
Employment	(1) Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), a law shall not make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. (2) Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), a person shall not be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (3) In this Article the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description. ... (5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of clause (1) to the extent that it is shown that it makes

¹²¹ “(1) The Directive Principles of State Policy set out in this Part shall guide the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, as the case may be, in the Application of Directive Principles of State Policy (a) development of national policies; (b) implementation of national policies; (c) making and enactment of laws; and (d) application of the Constitution and any other law.

(2) The application of the Directive Principles of State Policy may be observed only in so far as State resources are able to sustain their application, or if the general welfare of the public so unavoidably demands, as may be determined by Cabinet.” (Art. 110); “The Directive Principles of State Policy set out in this Part shall not be justiciable and shall not thereby, by themselves, despite being referred to as rights in certain instances, be legally enforceable in any court, tribunal or administrative institution or entity” (Art. 111).

	reasonable provision with respect to qualifications for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for the service of a local government authority or a body corporate established directly by any law... (Art. 23)
Marriage & Family Life	<p>(1) Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), a law shall not make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), a person shall not be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this Article the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Clause (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision- ...</p> <p>(c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;... (Art. 23)</p>
Status of Religious/Customary Law	<p>(1) Subject to clauses (4), (5) and (7), a law shall not make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.</p> <p>(2) Subject to clauses (6), (7) and (8), a person shall not be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(3) In this Article the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable, wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.</p> <p>(4) Clause (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision- ...</p> <p>(c) with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law;</p> <p>(d) for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe, of customary law with respect to any matter to the exclusion of any law with respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons; or... (Art. 23)</p>
	There shall be a House of Chiefs for the Republic which shall be an advisory body to the Government on traditional, customary and any other matters referred to it by the President (Art. 130)

Constitution of Zimbabwe 1979, as amended to 2009

English¹²²

Equality	(1) There is a common Zimbabwean citizenship and all citizens are equal, that is to say citizens are entitled, subject to this Constitution, to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship and are subject to the duties and obligations of citizenship. (Art. 4)
Non-Discrimination	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section—</p> <p>(a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and</p> <p>(b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced—</p> <p>(a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or</p> <p>(b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned description; and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned.</p> <p>(3) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) to the extent that the law in question relates to any of the following matters—</p> <p>(a) matters of personal law;</p> <p>b) the application of African customary law in any case involving Africans or an African and one or more persons who are not Africans where such persons have consented to the application of African customary law in that case;</p> <p>(c) restrictions on entry into or employment in Zimbabwe or on the enjoyment of services provided out of public funds in the case of persons who are neither citizens of Zimbabwe nor regarded by virtue of a written law as permanently resident in Zimbabwe;</p> <p>(d) qualifications, not being qualifications specifically relating to race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability, for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for service with any public authority or any body corporate established directly by or under an Act of Parliament for a public purpose;</p> <p>(e) the appropriation of public revenues or other public funds; or</p> <p>(f) the according to tribespeople to the exclusion of other persons of rights or privileges relating to Communal Land; or</p> <p>(g) the implementation of affirmative action programmes for the protection or advancement of persons or classes of persons who have been previously disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.</p> <p>(3a) Notwithstanding subsection (3)(b), in implementing any programme of land reform the Government shall treat men and women on an equal basis with respect to the allocation or distribution of land or any right or interest therein under that programme.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) shall not apply to—</p> <p>(a) anything that is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any provision of a law that is referred to in subsection (3); or</p> <p>b) the exercise of any discretion relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civil or criminal proceedings in any court vested in any person by or under this Constitution or any other law.</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law that discriminates between persons on the ground of their sex or gender shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the extent that the law in question—</p> <p>(a) gives effect to section 7(2)¹²³ or any other provision of this Constitution; or</p> <p>(b) takes due account of physiological differences between persons of different sex or gender; or</p> <p>(c) makes provision in the interests of defence, public safety or public morality; except in so far as that law or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.</p>

¹²² Available at http://www.kubatana.net/docs/legisl/constitution_zim_090213.pdf (last visited June 16, 2012).

¹²³ According to Art. 7: “(2) If a Zimbabwean citizen legally adopts someone who is not a Zimbabwean citizen, the adopted person becomes a Zimbabwean on the date of the adoption order and must be regarded as a citizen by registration.”

	(Art. 23)
	(3) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires— (a) words importing the masculine gender include the feminine (Art. 113)
Public Authorities, Institutions & Services	(1) Except with his own consent or by way of parental discipline, no person shall be subjected to the search of his person or his property or the entry by others on his premises. (2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1) to the extent that the law in question makes provision—... (3) A law referred to in subsection (2) which makes provision for the search of the person of a woman shall require that such search shall, unless made by a medical practitioner, only be made by a woman and shall be conducted with strict regard to decency. (Art. 17)
	(1) There is a commission to be known as the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission which shall consist of (a) a chairman who has been qualified for at least five years to practise as a legal practitioner and who is appointed by the President after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission and the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders; and (b) eight other members, at least four of whom shall be women, appointed by the President from a list of sixteen nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders. (Art. 100R)
Political Participation & Freedom of Association	(4) The election of members of the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders is to be based on the political and gender composition of the Parliament and is to be conducted as soon as possible after the commencement of each session. (Art. 57) ¹²⁴
	(3) At least four members of the Zimbabwean Electoral Commission, apart from the chairperson, must be women. (Art. 100B)
Citizenship & Nationality	(1) There is a common Zimbabwean citizenship and all citizens are equal, that is to say citizens are entitled, subject to this Constitution, to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship and are subject to the duties and obligations of citizenship. (Art. 4)
	(1) Everyone born in Zimbabwe is a Zimbabwean citizen by birth if, when he or she was born (a) either of his or her parents was a Zimbabwean citizen; or (b) either of his or her grandparents was a Zimbabwean citizen by birth or descent. (2) Anyone born outside Zimbabwe is a Zimbabwean citizen by birth if, when he or she was born, either of his or her parents was a Zimbabwean citizen and was (a) ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe; or (b) working outside Zimbabwe for the State or an international organisation. (Art. 5)
	(1) Anyone born outside Zimbabwe is a Zimbabwean citizen by descent if, when he or she was born— (a) either of his or her parents or grandparents was a Zimbabwean citizen by birth or descent; or (b) either of his or her parents was a Zimbabwean citizen by registration; and the birth is registered in Zimbabwe in accordance with the law relating to the registration of births. (2) This section does not affect a person’s right to citizenship by birth under section 5. (Art. 6)
	(1) Subject to the provisions of this section— (a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and (b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced— (a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or (b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned

¹²⁴ Note that Schedule 8 to the Constitution (containing Art. 20 of the Interparty Political Agreement) also acknowledges the “need for gender parity, particularly the need to appoint women to strategic Cabinet posts” and addresses the gender composition of the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.

	<p>description; and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed , sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned.</p> <p>(3) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) to the extent that the law in question relates to any of the following matters—...</p> <p>(c) restrictions on entry into or employment in Zimbabwe or on the enjoyment of services provided out of public funds in the case of persons who are neither citizens of Zimbabwe nor regarded by virtue of a written law as permanently resident in Zimbabwe;... (Art. 23)</p>
<p>Right to property/inheritance</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section—</p> <p>(a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and</p> <p>(b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed , sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced—</p> <p>(a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or</p> <p>(b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned description; and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed , sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned.</p> <p>(3) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) to the extent that the law in question relates to any of the following matters—</p> <p>(a) matters of personal law;...</p> <p>(3a) Notwithstanding subsection (3)(b), in implementing any programme of land reform the Government shall treat men and women on an equal basis with respect to the allocation or distribution of land or any right or interest therein under that programme</p> <p>(4) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) shall not apply to—</p> <p>(a) anything that is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any provision of a law that is referred to in subsection (3); or</p> <p>....</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law that discriminates between persons on the ground of their sex or gender shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the extent that the law in question—</p> <p>(a) gives effect to section 7(2) or any other provision of this Constitution; or</p> <p>(b) takes due account of physiological differences between persons of different sex or gender; or</p> <p>(c) makes provision in the interests of defence, public safety or public morality; except in so far as that law or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (Art. 23) (Art. 23)</p>
<p>Employment</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section—</p> <p>(a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and</p> <p>(b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed , sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced—</p> <p>(a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or</p> <p>(b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned description; and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed , sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned.</p> <p>(3) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) to the extent that the law in question relates to any of the following matters—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) restrictions on entry into or employment in Zimbabwe or on the enjoyment of services provided out of public funds in the case of persons who are neither citizens of Zimbabwe nor regarded by virtue of a written law as permanently resident in Zimbabwe;</p>

	<p>(d) qualifications, not being qualifications specifically relating to race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability, for service as a public officer or as a member of a disciplined force or for service with any public authority or any body corporate established directly by or under an Act of Parliament for a public purpose;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) shall not apply to—</p> <p>(a) anything that is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any provision of a law that is referred to in subsection (3); or</p> <p>....</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law that discriminates between persons on the ground of their sex or gender shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the extent that the law in question—</p> <p>(a) gives effect to section 7(2) or any other provision of this Constitution; or</p> <p>(b) takes due account of physiological differences between persons of different sex or gender; or</p> <p>(c) makes provision in the interests of defence, public safety or public morality;</p> <p>except in so far as that law or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (Art. 23)</p>
<p>Marriage & Family Life</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section—</p> <p>(a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and</p> <p>(b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced—</p> <p>(a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or</p> <p>(b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned description;</p> <p>and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned.</p> <p>(3) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) to the extent that the law in question relates to any of the following matters—</p> <p>(a) matters of personal law;...</p> <p>(4) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) shall not apply to—</p> <p>(a) anything that is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any provision of a law that is referred to in subsection (3); or</p> <p>....</p> <p>(5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law that discriminates between persons on the ground of their sex or gender shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the extent that the law in question—</p> <p>(a) gives effect to section 7(2) or any other provision of this Constitution; or</p> <p>(b) takes due account of physiological differences between persons of different sex or gender; or</p> <p>(c) makes provision in the interests of defence, public safety or public morality;</p> <p>except in so far as that law or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (Art. 23)</p>
<p>Status of Religious/Customary Law</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section—</p> <p>(a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and</p> <p>(b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced—</p>

	<p>(a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or (b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned description; and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned.</p> <p>(3) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) to the extent that the law in question relates to any of the following matters—</p> <p>(a) matters of personal law; b) the application of African customary law in any case involving Africans or an African and one or more persons who are not Africans where such persons have consented to the application of African customary law in that case; ... (f) the according to tribespeople to the exclusion of other persons of rights or privileges relating to Communal Land; or ... (3a) Notwithstanding subsection (3)(b), in implementing any programme of land reform the Government shall treat men and women on an equal basis with respect to the allocation or distribution of land or any right or interest therein under that programme.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) shall not apply to—</p> <p>(a) anything that is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any provision of a law that is referred to in subsection (3); or ... (5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law that discriminates between persons on the ground of their sex or gender shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the extent that the law in question—</p> <p>(a) gives effect to section 7(2) or any other provision of this Constitution; or (b) takes due account of physiological differences between persons of different sex or gender; or (c) makes provision in the interests of defence, public safety or public morality; except in so far as that law or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (Art. 23)</p>
<p>Limitations and/or Derogations</p>	<p>(1) Subject to the provisions of this section—</p> <p>(a) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; and (b) no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a law shall be regarded as making a provision that is discriminatory and a person shall be regarded as having been treated in a discriminatory manner if, as a result of that law or treatment, persons of a particular description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability are prejudiced—</p> <p>(a) by being subjected to a condition, restriction or disability to which other persons of another such description are not made subject; or (b) by the according to persons of another such description of a privilege or advantage which is not accorded to persons of the first-mentioned description; and the imposition of that condition, restriction or disability or the according of that privilege or advantage is wholly or mainly attributable to the description by race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, gender, marital status or physical disability of the persons concerned. ... (5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law that discriminates between persons on the ground of their sex or gender shall be held to be in contravention of subsection (1)(a) or (b) to the extent that the law in question—</p> <p>(a) gives effect to section 7(2)¹²⁵ or any other provision of this Constitution; or (b) takes due account of physiological differences between persons of different sex or gender; or (c) makes provision in the interests of defence, public safety or public</p>

¹²⁵ According to Art. 7: “(2) If a Zimbabwean citizen legally adopts someone who is not a Zimbabwean citizen, the adopted person becomes a Zimbabwean on the date of the adoption order and must be regarded as a citizen by registration.”

	morality; except in so far as that law or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof is shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. (Art. 23)
General Human Rights Guarantees	Whereas persons in Zimbabwe are entitled, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual specified in this Chapter, and whereas it is the duty of every person to respect and abide by the Constitution and the laws of Zimbabwe, the provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations on that protection as are contained herein, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any person does not prejudice the public interest or the rights and freedoms of other persons (Art. 11)