

## Constitutional Term Limits for African Leaders

No Constitutional Two-Term Limit	Countries with Two-Term Limit in Constitution				
	Attempted Modification or Elimination of Limit			Left Office (First Leader to Adhere to Limit)	Limit Not Yet Met (Year Limit to Be Reached)
	Extraconstitutional Succession/ Suspension of Constitution	Limit Modified or Eliminated	Limit Challenged but Retained		
Eritrea	Zimbabwe (Chiwenga/Mnangagwa, 2017)	Togo (Eyadéma, 2002, 2019)	Zambia (Chiluba, 2001)	Tanzania (Mwinyi, 1995)	Angola (2027)
Ethiopia	Mali (Goïta, 2020, 2021)	Uganda (Museveni, 2005, 2017)	Malawi (Muluzi, 2003)	Ghana (Rawlings, 2001)	Madagascar (2028)
Eswatini	Chad (Mahamat Déby, 2021)	Cameroon (Biya, 2008)	Senegal (Wade, 2012)	São Tomé and Príncipe (Trovoada, 2001)	DRC (2029)
The Gambia	Guinea (Doumbouya, 2021)	Algeria (Bouteflika, 2008, 2016)	Benin (Talon, 2017)	Cabo Verde (Monteiro, 2001)	Guinea-Bissau (2029)
Lesotho	Sudan (Burhan, 2021)	Djibouti (Guelleh, 2010)		Mauritius (Uteem, 2002)	Tunisia (2029)
Libya	Burkina Faso (Damiba, 2022; Traoré, 2022)	Equatorial Guinea (Obiang, 2011)		Kenya (Moi, 2002)	Seychelles (2030)
Morocco	Niger (Tchiani, 2023)	Burundi (Nkurunziza, 2015, 2018)		Mozambique (Chissano, 2005)	
Somalia	Gabon (Oligui Nguema, 2023)	Rwanda (Kagame, 2015)		Sierra Leone (Kabbah, 2007)	
		Republic of the Congo (Nguesso, 2015)		Botswana (Mogae, 2008)	
		South Sudan (Kiir, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022)		South Africa (Mbeki, 2008)	
		Comoros (Azali, 2018)		Namibia (Pohamba, 2015)	
		Egypt (Sisi, 2019)		Liberia (Johnson Sirleaf, 2018)	
		Côte d'Ivoire (Ouattara, 2020)		Mauritania (Abdel Aziz, 2019)	
		Central African Republic (Touadéra, 2023)		Nigeria (Buhari, 2023)	

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