

Public Life and Decision Making

Country	Year of suffrage (the right to stand for election)	Year the first woman was elected or appointed to office	Lag time between women and men being granted the right to stand for election and a woman being appointed to parliament	Principal mode of designation of members	Electoral quota for women	CEDAW signatory status
						Date and status
Algeria	1962	1962	0	Directly elected	Yes	1996 (a)
Bahrain	2002	2002	0	Directly elected	No	2002 (a)
Comoros	1956	1993	37	Directly elected 24; indirectly elected 9	No	1994 (a)
Djibouti	1986	2003	17	Directly elected	Yes	1998 (a)
Egypt	1956	1957	1	Directly elected 568; Appointed 28	Yes	1980 (r)
Iraq	1980	1980	0	Directly elected 320; other members 9	Yes	1986 (a)
Jordan	1974	1989	15	Directly elected 115; other members 15	Yes	1992 (r)
Kuwait	2005	2009	4	Directly elected 50; other members 15	No	1994 (a)
Lebanon	1952	1991	39	Directly elected	No	1997 (a)
Libya	1964	2012	48	Directly elected	Yes	1989 (a)
Mauritania	1961	1975	14	Directly elected	Yes	2001 (a)
Morocco	1963	1993	30	Directly elected	Yes	1993 (a)
Oman	1994	1994	0	Directly elected	No	2006 (a)
Qatar	1996	1996	0	..	Yes	2014 (a)
Saudi Arabia	1999	2003	4	Appointed	No	2009 (a)
Somalia	2011	2015	4	Appointed	Yes	2000 (r)
State of Palestine	1956	..	..	Indirectly elected	No	...
Sudan	1964	1964	0	Directly elected	Yes	...
Syrian Arab Republic	1953	1973	20	Directly elected	No	2003 (a)
Tunisia	1959	1959	0	Directly elected	Yes	1985 (r)
United Arab Emirates	2006	2006	0	Indirectly elected 20; 20 appointed	No	2004 (a)
Yemen	1967	1993	26	Directly elected	No	1984 (a)
Arab region						
World						

Sources:

Year of suffrage

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), "Women in politics". <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/suffrage.htm> (accessed on 20 July 2019).

Principal mode of designation of members

IPU, "Parliaments at a glance: Mode of designation of members". <http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/ModeOfDesignation.asp?REGION=All&typesearch=1&LANG=ENG> (accessed on 16 July 2019).

Electoral quota for women

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), "Gender Quotas database". <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas> (accessed on 20 July 2019).

CEDAW signatory status

United Nations Treaty Collection. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en (accessed on 25 July 2019).

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (lower or single house)

IPU, "Women in National Parliaments" (situation as of 1st January 2019). <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010119.htm> (accessed on 20 July 2019).

Arab regional and World averages: World Bank, "Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%), 2000 and 2019", World Bank Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS> (accessed on 20 July 2019).

Women's share of ministerial positions

IPU, "Women in Politics: 2019" (situation as of 1st January 2019). <https://www.ipu.org/news/press-releases/2019-03/one-in-five-ministers-woman-according-new-ipuun-women-map> (accessed on 10 August 2019).

Proportion of seats held by women in local governments

Data are compiled by ESCWA Statistics Division and UN Women. Data for Comoros and Djibouti: compiled by UNECA and UN Women.

Women's share of judges

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Arab Gender Lens 2019 Pocketbook: A Statistical Portrait of the Western Asia Region*, E/ESCWA/SD/2019/TP.1 (Beirut, 2019).

Women's share of lawyers

E/ESCWA/SD/2019/TP.1

Women's share of managerial positions

ILOStat database. <https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 05 August 2019).

Women's share of board membership

ILOStat database. <https://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed on 05 August 2019).

Proportion of adults (15+ years) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

World Bank, "Global Financial Inclusion Database". <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/global-financial-inclusion> (accessed on 20 August 2019).

Seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (SDG 5.5.1a) 1st January 2019	Women's share of ministerial positions (percent) 1st January 2019	Seats held by women in local governments (percent) (SDG 5.5.1b) 2018	Women's share of judges (percent) (SDG 16.7.1)		Women's share of lawyers (percent)		Women's share of managerial positions (percent) (SDG 5.5.2)		Women's share of board membership (percent)		Adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (percent) (SDG 8.10.2)				
			Percent	Year	Percent	Year	Percent	Year	Percent	Year	Total	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Year
25.8	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.8	29.3	56.3	27.0	2017
15.0	4.3	13.3	11.0	2018	55.0	2016	...	...	14.0	2014	82.6	75.4	86.3	10.9	2017
6.1	8.3	28.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.7	17.9	25.7	7.8	2011
26.2	10.0	28.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	8.8	16.6	7.9	2011
14.9	24.2	...	0.7	2018	27.9	2014	...	...	7.0	2011	32.8	27.0	38.7	11.7	2017
25.2	0.0	25.7	3.8	2017	...	...	21.8	2012	...	...	22.7	19.5	25.8	6.3	2017
15.4	20.8	31.8	22.0	2018	23.7	2015	...	...	...	...	42.5	26.6	56.3	29.7	2017
3.1	13.3	...	0.0	2018	...	...	13.6	2016	...	...	79.8	73.5	83.3	9.9	2017
4.7	3.4	4.0	...	...	33.0	2011	8.4	2007	...	...	44.8	32.9	56.7	23.8	2017
16.0	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.7	59.6	70.7	11.1	2017
20.3	31.8	31.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	15.5	26.3	10.8	2017
20.5	5.6	20.9	23.5	2018	13.1	2014	12.8	2008	11.0	2013	28.6	16.8	41.5	24.7	2017
1.2	6.7	3.5	0.0	2018	18.3	2018	11.1	2016	...	...	73.6	63.5	83.8	20.2	2011
9.8	7.1	...	5.8	2018	19.9	2015	10.8	2010	...	...	65.9	61.6	68.6	7.0	2011
19.9	0.0	1.1	2.5	2018	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.7	58.2	80.5	22.4	2017
24.4	14.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.7	33.7	43.6	9.9	2014
12.9	13.6	21.2	17.8	2018	26.5	2017	15.4	2012	...	...	25.0	15.9	34.4	18.5	2017
13.5	9.5	...	15.4	2017	31.4	2017	...	...	...	...	15.3	10.0	20.2	10.2	2014
13.2	13.3	7.1	...	...	14.5	2010	9.0	2010	...	...	23.3	19.6	26.8	7.2	2011
31.3	10.0	48.5	46.5	2018	...	...	14.8	2012	8.0	2013	36.9	28.4	45.7	17.4	2017
22.5	29.0	...	3.3	2019	0.0	2009	12.5	2017	...	...	88.2	76.4	92.7	16.3	2017
0.3	6.5	0.5	7.3	2019	...	...	4.1	2014	...	...	6.5	1.7	11.4	9.7	2014
3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.9	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1	2018	...	...	37.2	25.6	48.3	22.7	2017
13.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.1	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	2018	...	...	68.5	64.9	72.3	7.5	2017

Definitions:

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (SDG Metadata)

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Women's share of ministerial positions

The data represent the percentage of appointed women ministers as of 1 January of reporting year. Data show women as a share of total ministers, including deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers/heads of government were also included when they held ministerial portfolios. vice-presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies have not been included in the total.

Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (SDG Metadata)

It measures the proportion of positions held by women in local government. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in legislative/ deliberative bodies of local government.

Women's share of judges (SDG Metadata)

It measures representation in the judiciary with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across two key decision-making positions in the judiciary (judges and registrars) as well as across three 'levels' of courts, namely 'supreme/constitutional courts,' 'higher-level courts' and 'lower-level courts'.

Women's share of lawyers (Gender lens 2019)

The percentage of woman working as lawyers.

Women's share of managerial positions (SDG Metadata)

Refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding

junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.

Proportion of adults (15+ years) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (SDG Metadata)

The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Notes:

... = Data not available

CEDAW signatory status

(a) accession
(r) ratification

Elected members represent 67% of the total members of municipal councils in Saudi Arabia
Palestine has 20% quota for women