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    - Al-Ta'wilat al-Fiqhiyya al-Islamiyya al-Mustaghalla li-Id'af al-Nisa' wa-Tafniduha (Islamic Jurisprudential Interpretations Exploited to Weaken Women and Their Rebuttal), 22.
    - Bawadir al-Ijtihad wa-Dawruha fi Taqlis al-Masafa bayn Ittifaqiyyat al-CIDAW wa-Tahaffuzat al-Duwal al-'Arabiyya (Initiatives in Religious Interpretation and Their Role in Narrowing the Distance between CEDAW and the Reservations of the Arab States), 8.
  - Touaiti, Mustapha – Surat al-Mar'a al-Mu'asira min Khilal al-Fatawa al-Mu'asira (Contemporary Women as Viewed through Contemporary Fatwas), 17.
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  - Zalzal, Marie Rose – "Al-Irhab" wal-Harb 'alayh ("Terrorism" and the War on It), 12.

## IN ENGLISH

- Al-Azmeh, Aziz – Terrorism, 4.
- Hijab, Nadia – Arab Women Entrepreneurs: A Growing Economic Force, 9.
- Karam, Azza – The Missing Ribs of Development: Women's Empowerment, Freedom and Knowledge, 5.





# ANNEX II. OPINION POLL ON THE RISE OF WOMEN IN THE ARAB WORLD

## Introduction

The methodology of the AHDR has evolved to include an empirical research component on the theme of the Report in order to gain fresh insights that would not be possible through the standard sources of data and information.

For this volume, the Report team supervised the design and implementation of field surveys intended to explore public opinion on a number of issues relating to the theme of “the Rise of Arab Women” in four Arab countries: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco. These countries represent 36.5 per cent of the Arab population and vary in geographic location in the region and in socio-economic structure in ways likely to be reflected in public opinion on issues concerning the rise of women in Arab countries. Reputable field survey organisations were entrusted with the implementation of the surveys independently of the Report team.

Some of the results of the surveys are presented in boxes throughout the Report under the generic title, “Public Opinion on Aspects of the Rise of Arab Women, Four Arab Countries, 2005”.

Perhaps the overriding conclusion of the results of the surveys is that the Arab public, represented by the samples of the four countries in which surveys were conducted, aspires to a much higher level of equality among women and men. Naturally, this aspiration is conditioned by the prevalent societal structures, depending on traditional societal strength and the dimension of equality.

It is not unexpected that the results of the surveys presented in the Report reflect an overwhelming aspiration towards a higher level of equality than is currently present in Arab countries, on the one hand, and than would be implied by the continuation of societal structures impeding the rise of women on the other.

These survey results indicate clear support for the directions of the rise of Arab women underpinning the entire Report and presented unequivocally in the strategic vision in Chapter 10.

The results of the surveys in the boxes on “Public Opinion on Aspects of the Rise of Arab Women, four Arab Countries, 2005” at times represent support for the analysis contained in the Report. More often, however, these results engage the analysis in a dialectic that reaches a climax in the contents of Chapter 10.

## SURVEY SAMPLE

The survey was conducted in each participating country on a representative sample of each society comprising around 1,000 people divided equally between men and women over 18 years of age.

## SAMPLE DESIGN

### Jordan

*Sample size:* 1,000 observations.

*Sampling area:* All governorates were covered. The country was divided into strata based on the results of the 2004 census of population and housing. The rural or urban segment of each governorate was taken as a separate stratum.

*Sample-unit selection criteria:* Multistage stratified cluster sampling: Strata were divided into clusters, each containing about 80 households. Clusters were sampled, proportionate to size, within each stratum. Finally, systematic sampling was adopted to select 10 households from each cluster.

### Lebanon

*Sample size:* 1,000 observations.

*Sampling area:* Beirut, Mount Lebanon, the north, the south and Beqaa.

*Sampling-unit selection criteria:* residence (urban/rural), gender (male/female), age (18 years or older) and social, economic and educational status.

*Sampling selection criteria:* cluster sampling technique.

*Weighting procedure:* self-weighted.

### **Morocco**

*Sample size:* 1,023 observations.

*Sampling area:* Grand Casablanca, Rabat-Sale-Zemmour Zaer, Ghrab Chrarda Beni Hssen, Fes-Boulemane, Meknes-Tafilalet, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz and Chaouia-Ouardigha.

*Sampling-unit selection criteria:* residence (urban/rural), gender (male/female), age (18 years or older), economic and educational status and respondent's occupation.

*Sampling selection criteria:* quota sampling method.

*Weighting procedure:* self-weighted.

### **Egypt**

*Sample size:* 1,000 observations.

*Sampling area:* All governorates were covered except for frontier governorates.

The representation of each governorate in the sample is equivalent to the distribution of total population, by governorate, in the same age bracket.

*Sampling-unit selection criteria:* 67 sampling units divided by residence (urban/rural), gender (male/female) and age (18 years or older).

*Sampling selection criteria:* A random sampling method was used to select minor sampling units first (shiakha/village) and then 15 households or less from each shiakha/village (using Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) lists for shiakha/village/household).

*Weighting procedure:* self-weighted.

## OPINION POLL QUESTIONNAIRE

### Public Opinion Poll on the Rise of Arab Women (2005)

Confidential Data

Questionnaire Number :	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
------------------------	---------------

Country of Study		
Jordan	1	
Lebanon	2	_
Egypt	3	
Morocco	4	

### Basic Data

1. Governorate: _____	_ _ _	7. Block No.: _____	_ _ _ _ _
2. District: _____	_	8. Cluster No: _____	_ _ _
3. Sub-District: _____	_	9. Bldg. No.: _____	_ _ _ _
4. Township : _____	_ _ _ _	10. House No.: _____	_ _ _ _
5. Region: _____	_ _ _	11. Household Serial No.: _____	_ _ _ _
6. Neighborhood: _____	_ _ _	12. Number of Household Members: _____	_ _ _

#### Household Visit Result

Household Visit Result	First Visit
Residential	1
Permanently closed	2
Empty	3
Non residential	4
No longer exists	5
Refused interview	6
Other (Specify): _____	7

#### Household Visit Result

Household Visit Result	First Visit
Interview completed	1
Required person is out	2
No qualified person	3
Travelling away	4
Sick / invalid / elderly	5
Refused interview	6
Other (Specify): _____	7

Interview completed	{	Original	1
	}	Substitute	2

### Work Progress

Interviewer	Supervisor	Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name: _____	Name: _____	Name: _____	Name: _____
Date: / / 2005	Date: / /2005	Date: / /2005	Date: / / 2005



### Introduction:

Good morning/Good evening. I am -----, from Middle East Marketing and Research Consultants, an independent organisation specialising in studies carried out by talking to people and obtaining their opinions on specific issues.

The organisation is now conducting a survey on the development of Arab women for the United Nations' Arab Human Development Report, and I would like you to give me some of your time to answer some questions. I assure you that the information will remain confidential and will be used only for professional research purposes.

Please tell me about the family members (males/ females) who are 18 years old and above.

## Respondent's Selection Table

Sex:		1 - Male 					2 - Female 					<input type="checkbox"/>				
Household member number	Household members 18 years old and above, starting with the eldest	Serial Number of the Household														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
3		3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
4		4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2
5		5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	5	2	1
6		6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4



Note to the interviewer: Please circle  the corresponding response(s).

100	Are you willing to take part in this poll?		
Yes		1	
No		2 → End interview	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION ONE

### GENDER EQUALITY

101	To what extent do you think that (gender equality) relates to your total concept of freedom? Does it relate to a large, moderate, small extent, or does it not relate at all to your total concept of freedom?		
Relate to a large extent		1	
Relate to a moderate extent		2	
Relate to a small extent		3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does not relate at all		4	
Not sure/Don't know		7	
No opinion		8	
Refuse to answer		9	

102	To what extent do you think that (gender equality) is secured in ----- (state the name of the survey country)? (Read out): 		
Secured to a large extent		1	
Secured to a moderate extent		2	
Secured to a small extent		3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not at all secured		4	
Not sure/Don't know		7	
No opinion		8	
Refuse to answer		9	
			Don't Read Out

103	Do you think that (gender equality) in ----- (state the name of the survey country) has improved, has stayed at the same level or has deteriorated over the last five years?		
Has improved		1	
Has stayed at the same level		2	
Has deteriorated		3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure/Don't know		7	
No opinion		8	
Refuse to answer		9	

## SECTION TWO

### ADDITIONAL ITEMS

I will read to you a number of statements. Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of them.

201 - To what extent do you agree that "Girls have the same right to education as boys"?  
Interviewer :(ask about all the items stated in the table below):

	I agree to a : $\rightarrow$							
	Large Extent	Moderate Extent	Small Extent	Don't agree at all	I don't know	No opinion	Refuse to answer	
1- Girls have the same right to education as boys	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- Girls have the right to all phases of education, including university	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- Women have the right to work equal to men	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
4- Women have the right to employment benefits (income and other advantages) just as men do	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
5- Women have the right to the same work conditions (working hours, transport, travel) as men	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
6- Women have the right to political action just as men do	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
7- A woman's children have the right to acquire her nationality just the same as that of men	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
8- A woman has the right to assume the position of Judge	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
9- A woman has the right to assume the position of Minister	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
10- A woman has the right to assume the position of Prime Minister	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
11- A woman has the right to assume the position of Head of State	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>

202 - Do you think that girls have the right to choose the specialisation they want in university education or are there disciplines that they should not consider?

They have the right to choose the specialisation they want	1	$\rightarrow$ Go to question 204	
There are disciplines that they should not consider	2		
Not sure/Don't know	7	} Go to question 204	<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion	8		
Refuse to answer	9		

203 - Can you give me the name(s) of the specialisation(s) that girls may not choose in university education?

1- _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

204 - Do you think that women's performance in leadership roles is (Read out):  $\rightarrow$

Better than men's performance	1	
Close to men's performance	2	
Worse than men's performance	3	
Not sure/Don't know	7	} Don't Read Out
No opinion	8	
Refuse to answer	9	

Interviewer: (Address questions 205/206/207 to “FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY”, or else move to question 208)

205 - Have you done any paid or unpaid work during the last seven days?			
Yes	1	} Go to question 207	□
No	2		
Refuse to answer	8		

206 - Was your work inside or outside the family setup?			
Yes	1	} Go to question 208	□
No	2		
Refuse to answer	8		

207 - Did you seek work outside the family setup during the last seven days but could not find it?			
Yes	1	} Go to question 208	□
No	2		
Refuse to answer	8		

**INTERVIEWER (ASK ALL).**

I will read to you a number of statements. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of them.

208 - To what extent do you agree that “Women must not be subjected to physical abuse by men”?									
Interviewer : (ask about all the items stated in the table below):		I agree to a : ↗							
		Large Extent	Moderate Extent	Small Extent	Don't agree at all	I don't know	No opinion	Refuse to answer	
1- Women must not be subjected to physical abuse by men		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
2- Women must not to be subjected to mental abuse by men		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
3- Banning girls' circumcision		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
4- Women owning assets (including land and buildings) just as men do		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
5- Women owning economic projects just as men do		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
6- Women managing economic projects just as men do		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
7- Women marrying spouses of their own choice just as men do		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
8- Prohibiting marriage to first-degree relatives		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
9- Disallowing early marriage (of a girl under 18)		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
10- A woman having a divorce of her own will		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
11- A woman taking custody of her children just as men do		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□
12- A woman travelling on her own		1	2	3	4	7	8	9	□

209 - In your opinion, what is the most important problem facing women in ----- (state the name of the survey country)?

The most important problem facing women:

210 - To what extent do women in -----(state the name of the survey country) enjoy "Protection from physical abuse". Do they enjoy "Protection from physical abuse" to a large, moderate, small extent or do they not enjoy this protection at all?

211 - Do you think that "Protection from physical abuse" has improved, has stayed at the same level or has deteriorated over the last five years?  
Interviewer : (ask about all the items stated in the table below):

They enjoy to a :

	Large Extent	Moderate Extent	Small Extent	Don't agree at all	I don't know	No opinion	Refuse to answer		Has improved	Has stayed at the same level	Has deteriorated	Not sure/Don't know	No opinion	Refuse to answer	
1- Protection from physical abuse	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- Protection from metal abuse	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- Choosing a spouse	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
4- Obtaining a divorce of her own will	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
5- Banning girls' circumcision	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
6- Education	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
7- Higher education	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
8- Work	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
9- Owning assets	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
10- Owning projects	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
11- Managing projects	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
12- Participation in civil society (NGOs, political parties and the media)	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
13- Participation in political activity	1	2	3	4	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SECTION THREE

**HIJAB (VEIL)/ INTERMINGLING/ POLYGAMY (THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN) (CEDAW)**

301 - Which of the following positions reflects your views on the hijab? (Read out):   
Interviewer: (One response only).

I disagree with hijab for a woman	1	} Don't Read Out	<input type="checkbox"/>
I agree with hijab for a woman only if she decides to wear it	2		
A woman must be obliged to wear hijab	3		
Not sure/Don't know	7		
No opinion	8		
Refuse to answer	9		

302- Do you agree to the intermingling of men and women "in all stages of education"? Interviewer: (ask about all the items stated in the table below):						
	Yes	No	Not sure/ Don't know	No Opinion	Refuse to answer	
1- In all stages of education	1	2	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- At work	1	2	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- In society in general	1	2	7	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>

303 - Do you agree to polygamy?						
Yes, I agree		1				
No, I disagree		2				
Not sure/Don't know		7	} Go to question 305			<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion		8				
Refuse to answer		9				

304 - Do you think that polygamy should be subject to the consent of? (Read out): $\text{مُتَّفَق}$						
The first wife only		1				
The last wife only		2				
The first and the last wives together		3				<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure/Don't know		7				
No opinion		8				
Refuse to answer		9				

305 - Are you aware of the "Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women"?						
Yes		1				
No		2				
Not sure/Don't know		7	} Go to question 311			<input type="checkbox"/>
No opinion		8				
Refuse to answer		9				

306 - Generally, do you approve of the contents of this Convention?						
Yes		1				
No		2				<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure/Don't know		7				
No opinion		8				
Refuse to answer		9				

307 - Do you have any objection against any of the clauses of this Convention?						
Yes		1				
No		2				<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure/Don't know		7				
No opinion		8				
Refuse to answer		9				



308 - What is your objection? Any other objection?

---

1- \_\_\_\_\_

2- \_\_\_\_\_

3- \_\_\_\_\_

309 - Do you approve of its full implementation in ----- (state the name of the survey country)?

---

Yes	1	
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure/Don't know	7	
No opinion	8	
Refuse to answer	9	

310 - Do you approve of its full implementation in all Arab countries?

---

Yes	1	
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure/Don't know	7	
No opinion	8	
Refuse to answer	9	

311 - In your opinion, what is the most important development that can help women enjoy their full rights?

---

The most important development that can help women enjoy their full rights: \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION FOUR

### RENAISSANCE IN THE ARAB WORLD

401 - Do you see an urgent need for a human development revival in the Arab world by "building a knowledge society"?  
Interviewer: (ask about all the items stated in the table below):

	Yes	No	Don't know	No opinion	Refuse to answer	
1- Building a knowledge society	1	2	8	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- Rise of Arab women	1	2	8	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- Respect for freedoms (of opinion, expression, association, and forming organisations in both civil and political spheres)	1	2	8	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
4- Establishing a good governance system (that protects freedom and is based on representing all people and that is accountable to them under a law that is executed by a just and completely independent judiciary)	1	2	8	8	9	<input type="checkbox"/>

402 - In your opinion, what is the most important development that can help renaissance in the Arab world?

The most important development: ↘

□□□

## SECTION FIVE

### DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

501 - Sex:

Male	1	
Female	2	□
Refuse to answer	3	

504 - Human Resource Relationships:

Working	1	
Not working → Go to question (506)	2	
Refuse to answer → Go to question (506)	9	□

502 - Age:

\_\_\_\_\_ □□□  
Refuse to answer 99

505 - Occupation (Specify):

\_\_\_\_\_ □□□  
Refuse to answer 99

503 - Educational level (highest level successfully completed):

No education (illiterate/ reads and writes)	1	
Primary	2	
Preparatory	3	
Secondary	4	
Intermediary diploma	5	□
First university degree	6	
Higher diploma	7	
Masters and above	8	
Refuse to answer	9	

506 - Marital status:

Single	1	
Married	2	□□□
Other (Specify): _____	3	
Refuse to answer	9	

507 - Religion:

Muslim	1	
Christian	2	
Other (Specify): _____	3	□
Refuse to answer	9	

#### 👤 Interviewer: 👤

Thank the respondents and tell them that you might visit them again.

## Summary Results of the Opinion Poll on the Rise of Women in the Arab World<sup>1</sup>

### Sample Size

Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
# of observations	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,023	4,023

### SECTION I. Gender Equality

Q101 Gender equality relates to your total concept of freedom					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Yes	83.79	97.30	85.20	71.27	84.31
No	13.96	1.90	12.20	10.75	9.71
Missing <sup>2</sup>	2.25	0.80	2.60	17.99	5.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

Q102 Gender equality is secured					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Yes	87.45	90.20	92.10	76.44	86.49
No	10.26	7.90	6.10	14.17	9.63
Missing	2.29	1.90	1.80	9.38	3.88
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

Q103 Gender equality has improved, stayed at the same level or deteriorated over the last five years					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Improved	67.24	69.70	80.00	65.98	70.70
Same	21.07	19.10	13.00	19.55	18.19
Deteriorated	9.04	9.00	5.10	7.04	7.54
Missing	2.65	2.20	1.90	7.43	3.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### SECTION II. Additional Items

Girls/women have the ...					
Q20101 Same right to education as boys					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Agree	98.25	99.60	98.50	98.92	98.82
Disagree	1.75	0.10	1.40	0.98	1.06
Missing	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> The total may not add to 100% due to rounding of figures.

<sup>2</sup> Total percentages of "do not know", "no opinion", "refused to answer" and "system missing".

<b>Q20102 Right to all phases of education including university</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	97.48	99.50	96.20	97.56	97.69
Disagree	2.52	0.30	3.60	2.25	2.17
Missing	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.01

<b>Q20103 Right to work equal to men</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	86.08	98.60	84.80	93.16	90.67
Disagree	13.93	1.00	14.50	6.74	9.03
Missing	0.00	0.40	0.70	0.10	0.30
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20104 Right to employment benefits (income and other advantages) just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	85.35	97.70	82.90	91.49	89.38
Disagree	14.55	1.70	16.10	7.62	9.98
Missing	0.10	0.60	1.00	0.88	0.65
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.01

<b>Q20105 Right to the same work conditions (working hours, transport, travel) as men</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	71.54	93.60	62.30	86.42	78.52
Disagree	27.93	5.90	36.60	12.41	20.66
Missing	0.52	0.50	1.10	1.17	0.83
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01

<b>Q20106 Right to political action just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	76.82	94.20	61.80	83.19	79.02
Disagree	22.44	4.90	35.80	12.22	18.80
Missing	0.75	0.90	2.40	4.59	2.17
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

<b>Q20107 Right of her children to acquire her nationality just the same as that of men</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	73.93	86.90	62.10	53.57	69.03
Disagree	24.72	12.30	35.60	39.69	28.14
Missing	1.35	0.80	2.30	6.74	2.82
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

<b>Q20108 Right to assume the position of Judge</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	55.34	89.90	46.60	73.60	66.41
Disagree	43.71	8.60	51.50	23.26	31.72
Missing	0.94	1.50	1.90	3.13	1.87
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

<b>Q20109 Right to assume the position of Minister</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	67.32	93.10	66.10	79.76	76.59
Disagree	31.75	6.10	32.60	16.62	21.74
Missing	0.92	0.80	1.30	3.62	1.67
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20110 Right to assume the position of Prime Minister</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	54.70	87.80	45.90	74.00	65.65
Disagree	44.41	11.50	52.40	22.09	32.54
Missing	0.89	0.70	1.70	3.91	1.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20111 Right to assume the position of Head of State</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	39.00	81.30	25.70	55.61	50.43
Disagree	59.45	17.50	72.50	39.78	47.27
Missing	1.55	1.20	1.80	4.59	2.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.98	100.00

#### Girls have the right to choose the specialisation in university education

<b>Q202 Do you think that girls have the right to choose their area of study at the university level or should girls be prohibited from certain areas?</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes*	85.67	90.90	90.20	92.47	89.83
No	12.02	8.10	7.40	1.66	7.26
Missing	2.32	1.00	2.40	5.87	2.91
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Go to Q204

#### Women's performance in leadership roles

<b>Q204 Women's performance in leadership roles versus men's</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Better	9.02	14.40	12.00	24.44	15.02
Close	52.18	66.50	46.50	42.23	51.80
Worse	36.59	14.90	38.90	30.89	30.32
Missing	2.21	4.20	2.60	2.44	2.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Women's employment (Q205-Q207 should be addressed to women only)**

<b>Q205 Worked during the last 7 days (paid/unpaid)</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	12.45	44.42	16.31	35.76	26.88
No*	87.55	50.83	83.69	64.05	71.96
Missing	0.00	4.75	0.00	0.19	1.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Go to Q207

<b>Q206 Worked inside or outside the family setup</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Inside	39.76	57.21	46.15	32.09	44.98
Outside*	60.24	42.79	53.85	67.91	55.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Go to Q208

<b>Q207 Did you seek work outside the family setup</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	18.34	16.58	22.79	9.60	17.27
No	81.37	72.70	76.23	87.37	79.30
Missing	0.29	10.71	0.98	3.03	3.43
Total	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Do you agree that/on "....."**

<b>Q20801 Women must not be subjected to physical abuse by men</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	97.67	97.80	94.50	96.58	96.64
Disagree	2.13	2.00	5.00	3.32	3.11
Missing	0.21	0.20	0.50	0.10	0.25
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20802 Women must not be subjected to mental abuse by men</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	97.61	98.30	93.70	96.87	96.62
Disagree	2.13	1.60	5.90	3.03	3.16
Missing	0.26	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

<b>Q20803 Banning girls' circumcision</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	86.29	78.90	47.40	73.22	71.46
Disagree	5.76	4.80	48.80	4.89	16.00
Missing	7.96	16.30	3.80	21.90	12.54
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

<b>Q20804 Women owning assets (including land and buildings) just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	93.52	97.60	91.40	98.24	95.21
Disagree	6.05	2.00	7.70	1.08	4.19
Missing	0.43	0.40	0.90	0.68	0.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20805 Women owning economic projects just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	91.94	97.40	90.30	97.17	94.21
Disagree	7.40	2.20	9.00	1.17	4.92
Missing	0.66	0.40	0.70	1.66	0.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

<b>Q20806 Women managing economic projects just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	87.77	96.50	85.40	95.11	91.21
Disagree	11.84	2.70	13.70	2.54	7.67
Missing	0.40	0.80	0.90	2.35	1.12
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20807 Women marrying spouses of their own choice just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	93.54	97.40	96.40	91.98	94.82
Disagree	6.24	2.20	3.20	7.62	4.83
Missing	0.22	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

<b>Q20808 Prohibiting marriage to first-degree relatives</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	81.40	86.30	60.80	51.80	69.98
Disagree	17.80	11.80	37.60	46.24	28.46
Missing	0.80	1.90	1.60	1.96	1.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q20809 Disallowing early marriage (of girls under 18 years of age)</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	87.89	84.20	78.80	67.94	79.63
Disagree	12.12	15.20	20.70	30.99	19.82
Missing	0.00	0.60	0.50	1.08	0.55
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

<b>Q20810 A woman obtaining a divorce of her own will</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	61.76	83.20	57.50	70.88	68.35
Disagree	37.58	16.30	41.40	27.47	30.67
Missing	0.66	0.50	1.10	1.66	0.99
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.01

<b>Q20811 A woman taking custody of her children just as men do</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	79.68	85.70	78.90	94.43	84.73
Disagree	19.78	13.50	20.30	4.11	14.36
Missing	0.54	0.80	0.80	1.47	0.91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

<b>Q20812 A woman travelling on her own</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agree	43.58	82.10	29.40	58.74	53.48
Disagree	56.03	17.40	70.20	40.96	46.12
Missing	0.39	0.50	0.40	0.29	0.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

**In your country, do women enjoy ...**

<b>Q21001 Protection from physical abuse</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	95.32	94.70	88.90	85.15	90.98
Do not enjoy	3.19	1.90	9.50	12.32	6.76
Missing	1.49	3.40	1.60	2.54	2.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

<b>Q21002 Protection from mental abuse</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	94.03	93.20	90.60	79.28	89.22
Do not enjoy	4.55	4.40	8.50	17.60	8.81
Missing	1.43	2.40	0.90	3.13	1.97
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

<b>Q21003 Choosing a spouse</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	96.23	97.20	97.00	93.75	96.03
Do not enjoy	3.50	1.20	2.50	5.08	3.08
Missing	0.26	1.60	0.50	1.17	0.89
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



<b>Q21004 Obtaining a divorce of her own will</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	80.86	77.50	73.70	82.20	78.59
Do not enjoy	17.33	18.50	24.50	14.57	18.70
Missing	1.80	4.00	1.80	3.23	2.71
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Q21005 Banning girls' circumcision</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	80.81	68.50	64.40	71.76	71.37
Do not enjoy	5.96	3.20	32.50	3.32	11.20
Missing	13.23	28.30	3.10	24.93	17.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00
<b>Q21006 Education</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	99.62	98.50	99.30	98.04	98.85
Do not enjoy	0.20	0.50	0.50	1.08	0.57
Missing	0.19	1.00	0.20	0.88	0.57
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99
<b>Q21007 Higher education</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	99.50	98.40	98.00	95.59	97.87
Do not enjoy	0.49	0.30	1.80	2.54	1.29
Missing	0.00	1.30	0.20	1.86	0.85
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.01
<b>Q21008 Work</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	98.81	98.60	96.00	95.31	97.17
Do not enjoy	1.20	0.30	3.80	4.11	2.36
Missing	0.00	1.10	0.20	0.59	0.47
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00
<b>Q21009 Owning assets</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	96.97	96.30	95.60	94.82	95.91
Do not enjoy	2.29	1.10	3.00	1.66	2.01
Missing	0.74	2.60	1.40	3.52	2.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99
<b>Q21010 Owning projects</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	96.05	96.30	92.30	91.79	94.10
Do not enjoy	3.26	1.60	6.40	3.03	3.57
Missing	0.69	2.10	1.30	5.18	2.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q21011 Managing projects</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	95.19	96.30	89.70	88.96	92.51
Do not enjoy	4.03	1.40	9.20	4.11	4.68
Missing	0.79	2.30	1.10	6.94	2.81
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

<b>Q21012 Participation in civil society (NGOs, political parties and the media)</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	92.63	96.30	86.70	81.62	89.27
Do not enjoy	5.40	0.50	9.50	3.42	4.70
Missing	1.97	3.20	3.80	14.96	6.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q21013 Participation in political activity</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Enjoy	91.29	96.00	80.30	82.50	87.50
Do not enjoy	6.57	1.30	15.60	4.01	6.85
Missing	2.13	2.70	4.10	13.49	5.65
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**" ...." has improved, stayed at the same level or deteriorated over the last five years**

<b>Q21101 Protection from physical abuse</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	73.29	62.00	79.60	72.92	71.96
Same	19.44	23.60	14.20	20.72	19.50
Deteriorated	4.30	8.60	4.30	3.03	5.05
Missing	2.97	5.80	1.90	3.32	3.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.01

<b>Q21102 Protection from mental abuse</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	70.25	53.50	78.10	67.64	67.38
Same	22.47	28.80	15.60	24.73	22.91
Deteriorated	4.94	12.00	4.80	3.32	6.25
Missing	2.34	5.70	1.50	4.30	3.46
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

<b>Q21103 Choosing a spouse</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	77.39	79.00	88.60	78.69	80.91
Same	19.46	13.00	10.10	17.11	14.93
Deteriorated	1.58	1.90	0.30	1.27	1.26
Missing	1.57	6.10	1.00	2.93	2.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q21104 Having a divorce of her own will</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	62.82	48.20	65.10	65.30	60.38
Same	26.94	35.40	29.70	26.00	29.49
Deteriorated	5.09	8.00	2.10	4.20	4.84
Missing	5.15	8.40	3.10	4.50	5.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99
<b>Q21105 Banning girls' circumcision</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	68.14	41.10	53.10	18.96	45.18
Same	13.52	20.50	40.20	54.55	32.32
Deteriorated	1.34	1.30	2.40	2.44	1.87
Missing	17.00	37.10	4.30	24.05	20.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Q21106 Education</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	86.57	84.50	91.90	90.22	88.31
Same	11.12	6.40	7.00	8.60	8.28
Deteriorated	0.78	0.20	0.70	0.20	0.47
Missing	1.54	8.90	0.40	0.98	2.94
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Q21107 Higher education</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	86.11	86.20	90.30	87.39	87.50
Same	11.81	4.40	8.40	10.17	8.70
Deteriorated	1.07	0.40	0.70	0.49	0.66
Missing	1.01	9.00	0.60	1.96	3.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	99.99
<b>Q21108 Work</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	82.09	77.80	83.30	84.95	82.05
Same	15.28	7.80	13.50	11.44	12.00
Deteriorated	1.01	4.90	2.70	3.03	2.91
Missing	1.62	9.50	0.50	0.59	3.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00
<b>Q21109 Owning assets</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	76.41	62.10	72.80	75.46	71.72
Same	19.67	25.20	23.90	17.99	21.67
Deteriorated	1.52	3.20	1.10	0.68	1.62
Missing	2.39	9.50	2.20	5.87	4.99
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q21110 Owning projects</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	73.55	57.60	71.30	77.13	69.94
Same	21.65	30.10	25.00	15.44	23.00
Deteriorated	1.73	3.40	1.60	0.68	1.85
Missing	3.07	8.90	2.10	6.74	5.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

<b>Q21111 Managing projects</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	64.75	43.40	63.50	75.17	61.78
Same	29.30	35.70	32.10	15.64	28.11
Deteriorated	2.44	2.90	1.90	0.88	2.02
Missing	3.51	18.00	2.50	8.31	8.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

<b>Q21112 Participation in civil society</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	72.87	78.20	71.80	73.70	74.14
Same	17.93	10.70	20.30	11.53	15.09
Deteriorated	4.54	1.00	2.30	0.49	2.07
Missing	4.66	10.10	5.60	14.27	8.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.99

<b>Q21113 Participation in political activity</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Improved	72.14	81.40	65.40	73.70	73.17
Same	17.06	9.70	26.10	12.22	16.25
Deteriorated	5.50	1.00	2.60	0.98	2.51
Missing	5.29	7.90	5.90	13.10	8.08
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01

## SECTION III. Hijab/Intermingling/Polygamy/CEDAW

### Hijab

<b>Q301 Which position reflects your view on the hijab</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Disagree	2.48	38.10	2.90	3.71	11.75
Agree if her decision	49.86	54.00	53.00	45.26	50.50
Must be obliged to wear it	47.32	2.80	43.00	50.44	35.97
Missing	0.34	5.10	1.10	0.59	1.77
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

### Intermingling of men and women

Q3021 Do you agree on intermingling of men and women in all stages of education					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Agree	27.69	94.60	39.40	70.87	58.21
Disagree	71.45	5.20	59.90	26.30	40.63
Missing	0.86	0.20	0.70	2.83	1.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Q3022 Do you agree to intermingling of men and women at work?					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Agree	49.06	96.80	74.60	75.76	74.06
Disagree	49.76	2.40	24.70	22.29	24.77
Missing	1.19	0.80	0.70	1.96	1.17
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

Q3023 Do you agree to intermingling of men and women in society in general?					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Agree	53.16	96.60	70.90	81.23	75.51
Disagree	45.49	2.50	28.00	16.72	23.14
Missing	1.35	0.90	1.10	2.05	1.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### Polygamy

Q303 Agree to polygamy					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Agree	24.52	7.40	17.30	34.80	21.08
Disagree	72.36	90.10	81.20	62.46	76.45
Missing	3.11	2.50	1.50	2.74	2.46
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99

Q304 Polygamy should be subject to the consent of ....					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
First wife only	18.97	29.73	15.03	15.45	17.63
Last wife only	5.92	5.41	2.89	4.78	4.78
Both wives together	36.02	22.97	56.07	60.11	49.08
Missing	39.09	41.89	26.01	19.66	28.51
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Q305 Aware of CEDAW?					
Country	Jordan	Lebanon	Egypt	Morocco	Total
Yes	9.04	12.90	0.80	10.65	8.36
No*	88.56	84.40	95.10	87.19	88.81
Missing	2.40	2.70	4.10	2.15	2.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

\* Go to Q40101

<b>Q306 Approve the contents of this Convention</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	79.73	89.15	75.00	48.62	73.15
No	8.94	4.65	25.00	39.45	17.56
Missing	11.34	6.20	0.00	11.93	9.29
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q307 Any objection against any of its clauses</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	20.59	17.83	25.00	18.35	18.91
No	60.28	68.99	75.00	59.63	63.76
Missing	19.13	13.18	0.00	22.02	17.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q309 Approve the full implementation of this Convention in your country</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	52.65	78.29	62.50	38.53	58.14
No	33.99	6.98	37.50	42.20	26.38
Missing	13.36	14.73	0.00	19.27	15.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q310 Approve the full implementation of this Convention in Arab countries</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	54.43	71.32	62.50	30.28	53.27
No	36.04	10.08	37.50	26.61	23.06
Missing	9.53	18.60	0.00	43.12	23.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00

## SECTION IV. Renaissance in the Arab World

There is an urgent need for a human development revival in the Arab world by ...

<b>Q40101 Building a knowledge society</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.95	97.20	90.00	95.60	93.70
No	4.58	1.00	3.60	0.49	2.41
Missing	3.48	1.80	6.40	3.91	3.90
Total	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.01

<b>Q40102 Rise of Arab women</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	86.06	97.20	88.70	81.52	88.33
No	10.31	1.20	6.20	10.36	7.04
Missing	3.63	1.60	5.10	8.11	4.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00

<b>Q40103</b> <b>Respect for freedoms (of opinion, expression, association, and forming organisations in both civil and political spheres)</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.63	98.30	92.50	90.91	93.32
No	5.30	0.30	1.80	1.86	2.31
Missing	3.07	1.40	5.70	7.23	4.37
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q40104</b> <b>Establishing a good governance system (that protects freedom, is based on representing all people, and is accountable to them under a law that is executed by a just and completely independent judiciary)</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.07	93.50	91.60	89.83	91.49
No	4.72	2.30	1.70	1.27	2.49
Missing	4.20	4.20	6.70	8.90	6.02
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## SECTION V. Demographic Data

<b>Q501</b> <b>Sex</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	49.89	51.60	44.20	48.88	48.64
Female	50.11	48.40	55.80	51.12	51.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q502</b> <b>Age</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
18-24	20.82	14.70	26.90	22.48	21.23
25-34	27.95	24.90	19.00	38.22	27.28
35-49	33.17	37.70	29.60	25.81	31.54
50+	18.06	20.80	24.50	12.71	18.98
Missing	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.78	0.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.70

<b>Q503</b> <b>Education</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Illiterate/read & write	5.65	2.00	36.70	55.43	25.12
Primary	10.23	8.10	7.90	15.35	10.42
Preparatory	19.10	22.50	5.90	0.98	12.05
Secondary	35.69	30.90	13.90	19.84	25.05
Intermediate diploma	12.80	15.60	20.00	3.03	12.80
First university degree	14.17	8.10	13.20	2.15	9.36
Higher diploma	1.05	9.90	1.70	1.66	3.57
Master's and above	1.31	1.90	0.40	1.56	1.29
Missing	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.32
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.98

<b>Q504 Human resources relationship</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Working	39.16	69.60	35.80	47.90	48.11
Not working	60.84	30.40	64.20	52.10	51.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q506 Marital status</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Single	28.14	31.20	28.00	46.53	33.54
Married	68.83	64.40	64.60	50.24	61.95
Other	3.03	4.40	7.40	3.23	4.51
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Q507 Religion</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
Muslim	97.10	43.30	96.10	99.71	84.14
Christian	2.70	55.30	3.90	0.29	15.46
Other	0.19	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<b>Opinion on polygamy by gender</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Men</b>					
Agree	38.90	10.47	26.02	47.60	30.72
Disagree	58.55	87.02	72.85	50.00	67.10
Missing	2.55	2.52	1.13	2.40	2.18
Total	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Women</b>					
Agree	10.21	4.13	10.39	22.56	11.96
Disagree	86.12	93.39	87.81	74.38	85.31
Missing	3.67	2.48	1.79	3.06	2.73
Total	100.00	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>					
Agree	24.52	7.40	17.30	34.80	21.08
Disagree	72.36	90.10	81.20	62.46	76.45
Missing	3.11	2.50	1.50	2.74	2.46
Total	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99



# ANNEX III. DOCUMENTS

## CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN<sup>1</sup>

### United Nations

“...the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields”

### Introduction

On 18 December 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. It entered into force as an international treaty on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country had ratified it. By the tenth anniversary of the Convention in 1989, almost one hundred nations had agreed to be bound by its provisions.

The Convention was the culmination of more than thirty years of work by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, a body established in 1946 to monitor the situation of women and to promote women's rights. The Commission's work has been instrumental in bringing to light all the areas in which women are denied equality with men. These efforts for the advancement of women have resulted in several declarations and conventions of which the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is the central and most comprehensive document.

Among the international human rights treaties, the Convention takes an important

place in bringing the female half of humanity into the focus of human rights concerns. The spirit of the Convention is rooted in the goals of the United Nations: to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women. The present document spells out the meaning of equality and how it can be achieved. In so doing, the Convention establishes not only an international bill of rights for women but also an agenda for action by countries to guarantee the enjoyment of those rights.

In its preamble, the Convention explicitly acknowledges that “extensive discrimination against women continues to exist” and emphasises that such discrimination “violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity”. As defined in article 1, discrimination is understood as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex...in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field”. The Convention gives positive affirmation to the principle of equality by requiring States Parties to take “all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men”(article 3).

The agenda for equality is specified in fourteen subsequent articles. In its approach, the Convention covers three dimensions of the situation of women. Civil rights and the legal status of women are dealt with in great detail. In addition, and unlike other human rights treaties, the Convention is also concerned with the dimension of human reproduction as

<sup>1</sup> Source: “United Nations.” (Accessed 10 February 2006).

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm>

well as with the impact of cultural factors on gender relations.

The legal status of women receives the broadest attention. Concern over the basic rights of political participation has not diminished since the adoption of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952. Its provisions, therefore, are restated in article 7 of the present document, whereby women are guaranteed the rights to vote, to hold public office and to exercise public functions. This includes equal rights for women to represent their countries at the international level (article 8). The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women – adopted in 1957 – is integrated under article 9 providing for the statehood of women, irrespective of their marital status. The Convention thereby draws attention to the fact that often, women's legal status has been linked to marriage, making them dependent on their husband's nationality rather than individuals in their own right. Articles 10, 11 and 13, respectively, affirm women's rights to non-discrimination in education, employment and economic and social activities. These demands are given special emphasis with regard to the situation of rural women, whose particular struggles and vital economic contributions, as noted in article 14, warrant more attention in policy planning. Article 15 asserts the full equality of women in civil and business matters, demanding that all instruments directed at restricting women's legal capacity "shall be deemed null and void". Finally, in article 16, the Convention returns to the issue of marriage and family relations, asserting the equal rights and obligations of women and men with regard to choice of spouse, parenthood, personal rights and command over property.

Aside from civil rights issues, the Convention also devotes major attention to a most vital concern of women, namely, their reproductive rights. The preamble sets the tone by stating that "the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination". The link between discrimination and women's reproductive role is a matter of recurrent concern in the Convention. For example, it advocates, in article 5, "a proper understanding of maternity as a social function", demanding

fully shared responsibility for child-raising by both sexes. Accordingly, provisions for maternity protection and child care are proclaimed as essential rights and are incorporated into all areas of the Convention whether dealing with employment, family law, health care or education. Society's obligation extends to offering social services, especially child-care facilities, that allow individuals to combine family responsibilities with work and participation in public life. Special measures for maternity protection are recommended and "shall not be considered discriminatory". (article 4). "The Convention also affirms women's right to reproductive choice. Notably, it is the only human rights treaty to mention family planning. States Parties are obliged to include advice on family planning in the education process (article 10 (h)) and to develop family codes that guarantee women's rights "to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights" (article 16(e)).

The third general thrust of the Convention aims at enlarging the understanding of the concept of human rights, as it gives formal recognition to the influence of culture and tradition on restricting women's enjoyment of their fundamental rights. These forces take shape in stereotypes, customs and norms that give rise to the multitude of legal, political and economic constraints on the advancement of women. Noting this interrelationship, the preamble of the Convention stresses "that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women". States Parties are therefore obliged to work towards the modification of social and cultural patterns of individual conduct in order to eliminate "prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women" (article 5). Also, article 10 (c) mandates the revision of textbooks, school programmes and teaching methods with a view to eliminating stereotyped concepts in the field of education. Finally, cultural patterns which

define the public realm as a man's world and the domestic sphere as women's domain are strongly targeted in all of the Convention's provisions that affirm the equal responsibilities of both sexes in family life and their equal rights with regard to education and employment. Altogether, the Convention provides a comprehensive framework for challenging the various forces that have created and sustained discrimination based upon sex.

The implementation of the Convention is monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Committee's mandate and the administration of the treaty are defined in articles 17 to 30 of the Convention. The Committee is composed of 23 experts nominated by their Governments and elected by the States Parties as individuals "of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention" (article 17).

At least every four years, the States Parties are expected to submit a national report to the Committee, indicating the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. During its annual session, the Committee members discuss these reports with the Government representatives and explore with them areas for further action by the specific country. The Committee also makes general recommendations to the States Parties on matters concerning the elimination of discrimination against women.

The full text of the Convention is set out herein

## **CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

*The States Parties to the present  
Convention,*

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims

that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Noting that the States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist,

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women,

Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the full enjoyment of the rights of men and women,

Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual co-operation among all States irrespective of their social

and economic systems, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole,

Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women,

Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

Have agreed on the following:

## **PART I**

### **Article I**

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “discrimination against women” shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men

and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

### **Article 2**

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

### **Article 3**

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

#### **Article 4**

1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.
2. Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

#### **Article 5**

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

- (a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;
- (b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

#### **Article 6**

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

### **PART II**

#### **Article 7**

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

- (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;
- (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

#### **Article 8**

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

#### **Article 9**

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.
2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

### **PART III**

#### **Article 10**

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
- (b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;

- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;
  - (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;
  - (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;
  - (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;
  - (g) The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
  - (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.
- (e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;
  - (f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction.

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

- (a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;
- (b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;
- (c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;
- (d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.

3. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

#### **Article 11**

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
- (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;
- (c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
- (d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;

#### **Article 12**

- 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.
- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement

and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

#### **Article 13**

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) The right to family benefits;
- (b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;
- (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

#### **Article 14**

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:
  - (a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;
  - (b) To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning;
  - (c) To benefit directly from social security programmes;
  - (d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, *inter alia*, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
  - (e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal ac-

cess to economic opportunities through employment or self employment;

- (f) To participate in all community activities;
- (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

### **PART IV**

#### **Article 15**

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.
2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.
3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.
4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

#### **Article 16**

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
  - (a) The same right to enter into marriage;
  - (b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
  - (c) The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
  - (d) The same rights and responsibilities as

- parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
- (e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;
  - (f) The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
  - (g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
  - (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

## **PART V**

### **Article 17**

1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.
4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
6. The election of the five additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State



Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.
9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

#### **Article 18**

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect:
  - (a) Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned;
  - (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.
2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

#### **Article 19**

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

#### **Article 20**

1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.
2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee.

#### **Article 21**

1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

#### **Article 22**

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

### **PART VI**

#### **Article 23**

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

- (a) In the legislation of a State Party; or
- (b) In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

#### **Article 24**

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

#### **Article 25**

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.
3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **Article 26**

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

#### **Article 27**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

#### **Article 28**

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

#### **Article 29**

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at

the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **Article 30**

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.

### **UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY<sup>2</sup>**

#### **United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000) Security Council**

Distr.: General  
31 October 2000  
00-72018 (E)

#### **Resolution 1325 (2000) Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000**

#### **The Security Council,**

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September

<sup>2</sup> Source: "United Nations." (Accessed 10 February 2006).

[http://www.un.org/events/res\\_1325e.pdf#search=%22resolution%201325%22](http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf#search=%22resolution%201325%22)

1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the

Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and

- materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
  8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
    - (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
    - (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
    - (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
  9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
  10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
  11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
  12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;
  13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
  14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
  15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
  16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out

a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



# Annex IV. Statistical Tables on Human Development in the Arab States

## **Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices ...**

- Table A4-1 Human development index
- Table A4-2 Human development index trends
- Table A4-3 Human and income poverty

## **... to lead a long and healthy life**

- Table A4-4 Demographic trends
- Table A4-5 Commitment to health: resources, access and services
- Table A4-6 Water, sanitation and nutritional status
- Table A4-7 Inequalities in maternal and child health
- Table A4-8 Survival: progress and setbacks

## **... to acquire knowledge**

- Table A4-9 Commitment to education: public spending
- Table A4-10 Literacy and enrolment
- Table A4-11 Technology: diffusion and creation

## **... to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living**

- Table A4-12 Economic performance
- Table A4-13 Inequality in income or consumption
- Table A4-14 The structure of trade
- Table A4-15 Flows of aid, private capital and debt
- Table A4-16 Priorities in public spending

## **... while preserving it for future generations**

- Table A4-17 Energy and the environment

## **... protecting personal security**

- Table A4-18 Refugees and armaments

## **... and achieving equality for all women and men**

- Table A4-19 Gender-related development index
- Table A4-20 Gender empowerment measure
- Table A4-21 Gender inequality in education
- Table A4-22 Gender inequality in economic activity
- Table A4-23 Women's political participation

## **Human and labour rights instruments**

- Table A4-24 Status of major international human rights instruments
- Table A4-25 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

Symbols used in the tables

- .. Data not available.
- (.) Less than half the unit shown.
- < Less than half the unit shown.
- Not applicable.
- T Total

Table A4 -1

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

HDI Rank	Human development index (HDI) value 2003	Life expectancy at birth (years) (HDI) 2003	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above) (HDI) 2003	Combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%) 2002/03	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) (HDI) 2003	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank	
High Human Development										
40	Qatar	0.849	72.8	89.2	82	19,844	0.80	0.87	0.88	-13
41	United Arab Emirates	0.849	78.0	77.3	74	22,420	0.88	0.76	0.90	-18
43	Bahrain	0.846	74.3	87.7	81	17,479	0.82	0.86	0.86	-7
44	Kuwait	0.844	76.9	82.9	74	18,047	0.87	0.80	0.87	-11
Medium Human Development										
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.799	73.6	81.7	96	..	0.81	0.86	0.72	9
71	Oman	0.781	74.1	74.4	63	13,584	0.82	0.71	0.82	-30
77	Saudi Arabia	0.772	71.8	79.4	57	13,226	0.78	0.72	0.82	-33
81	Lebanon	0.759	72.0	86.5	79	5,074	0.78	0.84	0.66	14
89	Tunisia	0.753	73.3	74.3	74	7,161	0.80	0.74	0.71	-20
90	Jordan	0.753	71.3	89.9	78	4,320	0.77	0.86	0.63	14
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.729	72.5	91.9	80	..	0.79	0.88	0.52	26
103	Algeria	0.722	71.1	69.8	74	6,107	0.77	0.71	0.69	-20
106	Syrian Arab Republic	0.721	73.3	82.9	62	3,576	0.81	0.76	0.60	8
119	Egypt	0.659	69.8	55.6	74	3,950	0.75	0.62	0.61	-10
124	Morocco	0.631	69.7	50.7	58	4,004	0.75	0.53	0.62	-16
141	Sudan	0.512	56.4	59.0	38	1,910	0.52	0.52	0.49	-6
Low Human Development										
150	Djibouti	0.495	52.8	65.5	24	2,086	0.46	0.52	0.51	-18
151	Yemen	0.489	60.6	49.0	55	889	0.59	0.51	0.36	15
Without HDI Rank										
	Iraq	..	58.9	39.7	63	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	46.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	0.694	65.0	76.5	63	4,359	0.67	0.72	0.70	..
	Least developed countries	0.518	52.2	53.6	45	1,328	0.45	0.50	0.60	..
	Arab States	0.679	67.0	64.1	62	5,685	0.70	0.61	0.72	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.768	70.5	90.4	69	5,100	0.76	0.83	0.71	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.797	71.9	89.6	81	7,404	0.78	0.87	0.74	..
	South Asia	0.628	63.4	58.9	56	2,897	0.64	0.58	0.67	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.515	46.1	60.5	50	1,856	0.35	0.56	0.63	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	0.802	68.1	99.2	83	7,939	0.72	0.94	0.75	..
	OECD	0.892	77.7	..	89	25,915	0.88	0.95	0.85	..
	High-income OECD	0.911	78.9	..	95	30,181	0.90	0.98	0.86	..
	High human development	0.895	78.0	..	91	25,665	0.88	0.96	0.85	..
	Medium human development	0.718	67.2	79.4	66	4,474	0.70	0.75	0.70	..
	Low human development	0.486	46.0	56.6	46	1,046	0.35	0.53	0.58	..
	High income	0.910	78.8	..	94	29,898	0.90	0.97	0.86	..
	Middle income	0.774	70.3	89.6	73	6,104	0.75	0.84	0.73	..
	Low income	0.593	58.4	60.6	54	2,168	0.56	0.58	0.64	..
	World	0.741	67.1	..	67	8,229	0.70	0.77	0.75	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 1:219-222



Table A4 -2

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX TRENDS

HDI Rank	Human development index (trend)						
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003
High Human Development							
40	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	0.849
41	United Arab Emirates	0.734	0.769	0.787	0.812	0.814	0.849
43	Bahrain	..	0.747	0.780	0.809	0.826	0.846
44	Kuwait	0.763	0.777	0.780	..	0.813	0.844
Medium Human Development							
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	0.799
71	Oman	0.494	0.547	0.641	0.699	0.738	0.781
77	Saudi Arabia	0.603	0.659	0.673	0.708	0.741	0.772
81	Lebanon	..	..	..	0.677	0.727	0.759
89	Tunisia	0.514	0.570	0.622	0.657	0.698	0.753
90	Jordan	..	0.641	0.664	0.683	0.708	0.753
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	0.729
103	Algeria	0.506	0.558	0.610	0.649	0.671	0.722
106	Syrian Arab Republic	0.540	0.587	0.623	0.646	0.672	0.721
119	Egypt	0.439	0.487	0.540	0.579	0.611	0.659
124	Morocco	0.429	0.478	0.515	0.548	0.579	0.631
141	Sudan	0.349	0.376	0.396	0.428	0.465	0.512
Low Human Development							
150	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	0.477	0.495
151	Yemen	..	..	..	0.393	0.436	0.489
Without HDI Rank							
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 2:223-226.

Table A4 -3

## HUMAN AND INCOME POVERTY

HDI Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) Value (%)	Probability of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort) 2000-05	Adult illiteracy rate (% ages 15 and above) 2003	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source (%) 2002	Children under-weight for age (% under age 5) (HPI..1) 1995-2003	Population living below \$1 a day (%) 1990-2003	Population living below \$2 a day (%) 1990-2003	Population living below the national poverty line (%) 1990-2002	HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank
High Human Development										
40	Qatar	10	7.8	4.7	10.8	0	6	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	..	..	2.2	22.7	..	14	..	..	..
43	Bahrain	..	..	3.8	12.3	..	9	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	..	..	2.5	17.1	..	10	..	..	..
Medium Human Development										
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	33	15.3	4.2	18.3	28	5	..	..	..
71	Oman	46	21.1	3.9	25.6	21	24	..	..	..
77	Saudi Arabia	32	14.9	5.8	20.6	5	14	..	..	..
81	Lebanon	18	9.6	5.7	13.5	0	3	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	43	18.3	4.7	25.7	18	4	<2	6.6	7.6
90	Jordan	11	8.1	6.4	10.1	9	4	<2	7.4	11.7
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	7	6.5	5.3	8.1	6	4	..	..	..
103	Algeria	48	21.3	7.8	30.2	13	6	<2	15.1	12.2
106	Syrian Arab Republic	29	13.8	4.6	17.1	21	7	..	..	..
119	Egypt	55	30.9	7.8	44.4	2	9	3.1	43.9	16.7
124	Morocco	61	34.5	8.6	49.3	20	9	<2	14.3	19.0
141	Sudan	59	32.4	27.0	41.0	31	17	..	..	..
Low Human Development										
150	Djibouti	53	29.5	30.6	34.5	20	18	..	..	45.1
151	Yemen	77	40.3	18.8	51.0	31	46	15.7	45.2	41.8
Without HDI Rank										
	Iraq	..	..	20.5	60.3	19	16	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	38.9	..	71	26	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 3:227-229.

## Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices to lead a long and healthy life

Table A4 -4

### DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

HDI Rank	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate (%)		Urban population (% of total)			Population under age 15 (% of total)		Population age 65 and above (% of total)		Total fertility rate (births per woman)		
	1975	2003	2015	1975-2003	2003-2015	1975	2003	2015	2003	2015	2003	2015	1970-1975	2000-2005	
<b>High Human Development</b>															
40	Qatar	0.2	0.7	1.0	5.2	2.3	84.8	92.0	93.6	23.1	21.8	0.9	2.0	6.8	3.0
41	United Arab Emirates	0.5	4.0	5.6	7.2	2.7	83.6	85.1	87.2	22.8	19.8	0.8	1.4	6.4	2.5
43	Bahrain	0.3	0.7	0.9	3.4	1.6	85.8	90.0	91.4	27.7	21.7	2.3	4.4	5.9	2.5
44	Kuwait	1.0	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.4	83.8	96.2	96.9	24.8	23.2	1.1	3.1	6.9	2.4
<b>Medium Human Development</b>															
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.4	5.6	7.0	3.0	1.8	60.9	86.2	89.0	30.8	28.9	2.9	5.6	7.6	3.0
71	Oman	0.9	2.5	3.2	3.6	1.9	19.6	77.6	82.6	35.2	30.6	1.8	3.4	7.2	3.8
77	Saudi Arabia	7.3	23.3	30.8	4.2	2.3	58.3	87.6	91.1	38.2	32.3	2.1	3.5	7.3	4.1
81	Lebanon	2.7	3.5	4.0	1.0	1.0	67.0	87.5	90.1	29.5	24.4	5.9	7.7	4.8	2.3
89	Tunisia	5.7	9.9	11.1	2.0	1.0	49.9	63.7	68.1	27.5	21.9	5.0	6.8	6.2	2.0
90	Jordan	1.9	5.4	7.0	3.7	2.1	57.8	79.1	81.1	38.0	31.7	2.3	4.0	7.8	3.5
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	1.3	3.5	5.0	3.6	3.0	59.6	71.1	75.6	46.0	41.6	2.7	3.0	7.7	5.6
103	Algeria	16.0	31.9	38.1	2.5	1.5	40.3	58.8	65.3	31.2	26.7	3.6	5.0	7.4	2.5
106	Syrian Arab Republic	7.5	18.1	23.8	3.1	2.3	45.1	50.2	52.4	38.0	33.2	2.5	3.6	7.5	3.5
119	Egypt	39.3	71.3	88.2	2.1	1.8	43.5	42.2	44.9	34.3	31.4	3.8	5.5	5.7	3.3
124	Morocco	17.3	30.6	36.2	2.0	1.4	37.8	57.4	64.8	31.9	28.4	3.9	5.2	6.9	2.8
141	Sudan	17.1	34.9	44.0	2.6	1.9	18.9	38.9	49.3	39.7	35.6	2.8	4.3	6.7	4.4
<b>Low Human Development</b>															
150	Djibouti	0.2	0.8	0.9	4.4	1.6	61.6	83.6	87.6	42.1	37.3	2.2	3.4	7.2	5.1
151	Yemen	7.0	19.7	28.5	3.7	3.1	14.8	25.7	31.3	47.1	43.4	1.8	2.4	8.5	6.2
<b>Without HDI Rank</b>															
	Iraq	12.0	27.3	36.5	2.9	2.4	61.4	67.2	66.8	41.7	36.8	2.2	3.0	7.2	4.8
	Somalia	4.1	7.7	11.0	2.2	2.9	25.5	34.9	42.7	44.1	43.0	2.1	2.7	7.3	6.4
	All developing countries	2,967.1 T	5,022.4 T	5,885.6 T	1.9	1.3	26.4	42.0	48.6	31.6	28.0	4.3	6.5	5.5	2.9
	Least developed countries	355.2 T	723.2 T	950.1 T	2.5	2.3	14.8	26.7	33.5	42.2	39.5	2.6	3.5	6.6	5.0
	Arab States	144.6 T	303.9 T	386.0 T	2.7	2.0	41.7	54.7	59.1	36.3	32.5	3.1	4.4	6.7	3.7
	East Asia and the Pacific	1,310.4 T	1,928.1 T	2,108.9 T	1.4	0.7	20.4	41.0	51.0	24.9	20.7	5.4	8.7	5.0	1.9
	Latin America and the Caribbean	318.4 T	540.7 T	628.3 T	1.9	1.3	61.1	76.7	80.9	30.8	26.5	4.9	7.5	5.1	2.5
	South Asia	838.7 T	1,503.4 T	1,801.4 T	2.1	1.5	21.3	29.8	34.2	34.1	29.3	3.8	5.7	5.6	3.2
	Sub-Saharan Africa	313.1 T	674.2 T	877.4 T	2.7	2.2	21.0	35.6	42.4	44.0	42.0	2.5	3.3	6.8	5.5
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	366.6 T	406.3 T	396.8 T	0.4	-0.2	56.8	62.9	63.8	19.1	17.3	10.6	12.9	2.5	1.5
	OECD	925.7 T	1,157.3 T	1,233.6 T	0.8	0.5	67.2	75.9	78.9	19.8	17.8	11.6	16.1	2.6	1.8
	High-income OECD	765.9 T	917.4 T	968.5 T	0.6	0.5	69.9	77.5	80.4	17.9	16.4	13.0	18.0	2.2	1.6
	High human development	972.2 T	1,211.5 T	1,289.2 T	0.8	0.5	68.7	77.2	80.1	19.6	17.6	11.7	16.2	2.5	1.7
	Medium human development	2,678.2 T	4,205.8 T	4,753.6 T	1.6	1.0	27.9	42.2	48.6	29.2	25.3	4.9	7.2	5.0	2.5
	Low human development	359.5 T	788.7 T	1,038.5 T	2.8	2.3	18.2	34.0	41.7	44.9	42.6	2.4	3.1	7.0	5.8
	High income	781.8 T	948.3 T	1,005.6 T	0.7	0.5	70.1	78.0	80.8	18.0	16.5	12.8	17.7	2.2	1.7
	Middle income	1,849.6 T	2,748.6 T	3,028.6 T	1.4	0.8	34.8	52.9	60.7	25.9	22.3	5.8	8.6	4.5	2.1
	Low income	1,440.9 T	2,614.5 T	3,182.5 T	2.1	1.6	20.7	30.2	35.7	37.2	33.3	3.4	4.9	6.0	3.9
	World	4,073.7 T	6,313.8 T	7,219.4 T	1.6	1.1	37.2	48.3	53.5	28.9	25.9	6.0	8.4	4.5	2.6

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 5:232-235.

Table A4 -5

## COMMITMENT TO HEALTH: RESOURCES, ACCESS AND SERVICES

HDI Rank		Public health expenditure	Private health expenditure	Health expenditure per capita	One-year-olds fully immunized against tuberculosis	One-year-olds fully immunized against measles	Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Physicians
		(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(PPP US\$)	(%)	(%)	(% under age 5) 1	(%)	(%)	(per 100,000 people)
		2002	2002	2002	2003	2003	1994-2003	1995-2003	1995-2003	1990-2004
High Human Development										
40	Qatar	2.4	0.7	894	99	93	..	43	98	221
41	United Arab Emirates	2.3	0.8	750	98	94	..	28	96	202
43	Bahrain	3.2	1.2	792	..	100	..	62	98	160
44	Kuwait	2.9	0.9	552	..	97	..	50	98	153
Medium Human Development										
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.6	1.7	222	99	91	..	45	94	129
71	Oman	2.8	0.6	379	98	98	..	24	95	126
77	Saudi Arabia	3.3	1.0	534	94	96	..	32	91	140
81	Lebanon	3.5	8.0	697	..	96	..	61	89	325
89	Tunisia	2.9	2.9	415	93	90	..	63	90	70
90	Jordan	4.3	5.0	418	67	96	..	56	100	205
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	97	84
103	Algeria	3.2	1.1	182	98	84	..	64	92	85
106	Syrian Arab Republic	2.3	2.8	109	99	98	..	40	76	140
119	Egypt	1.8	3.1	192	98	98	29	60	69	212
124	Morocco	1.5	3.1	186	92	90	..	50	40	48
141	Sudan	1.0	3.9	58	53	57	38	10	86	16
Low Human Development										
150	Djibouti	3.3	3.0	78	63	66	..	..	61	13
151	Yemen	1.0	2.7	58	67	66	23	21	22	22
Without HDI Rank										
	Iraq	0.3	1.2	44	93	90	..	14	72	54
	Somalia	..	..	..	65	40	..	..	34	4
	All developing countries	.. T	.. T	.. T	85	75	.. T	.. T	59	.. T
	Least developed countries	.. T	.. T	.. T	79	67	.. T	.. T	34	.. T
	Arab States	.. T	.. T	.. T	86	84	.. T	.. T	70	.. T
	East Asia and the Pacific	.. T	.. T	.. T	91	82	.. T	.. T	86	.. T
	Latin America and the Caribbean	.. T	.. T	.. T	96	93	.. T	.. T	82	.. T
	South Asia	.. T	.. T	.. T	83	68	.. T	.. T	38	.. T
	Sub-Saharan Africa	.. T	.. T	.. T	75	62	.. T	.. T	41	.. T
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	.. T	.. T	.. T	97	97	.. T	.. T	97	.. T
	OECD	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	91	.. T	.. T	95	.. T
	High-income OECD	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	92	.. T	.. T	99	.. T
	High human development	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	93	.. T	.. T	97	.. T
	Medium human development	.. T	.. T	.. T	89	79	.. T	.. T	68	.. T
	Low human development	.. T	.. T	.. T	75	61	.. T	.. T	35	.. T
	High income	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	92	.. T	.. T	99	.. T
	Middle income	.. T	.. T	.. T	95	89	.. T	.. T	88	.. T
	Low income	.. T	.. T	.. T	79	66	.. T	.. T	42	.. T
	World	.. T	.. T	.. T	85	77	.. T	.. T	62	.. T

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 6:236-239.

Table A4 -6

## WATER, SANITATION AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

HDI Rank	Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)		Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)		Population undernourished (% total)		Children under-weight for age (% under age 5)	Children under height for age (% under age 5)	Infants with low birthweight (%)	
	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990-1992	2000-2002	1995-2003	1995-2003	1998-2003	
High Human Development										
40	Qatar	100	100	100	100	..	..	6	8	10
41	United Arab Emirates	100	100	..	..	4	2	14	17	15
43	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	8
44	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	23	5	10	24	7
Medium Human Development										
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	71	72	1	1	5	15	7
71	Oman	83	89	77	79	..	..	24	23	8
77	Saudi Arabia	..	..	90	..	4	3	14	20	11
81	Lebanon	..	98	100	100	3	3	3	12	6
89	Tunisia	75	80	77	82	1	1	4	12	7
90	Jordan	..	93	98	91	4	7	4	9	10
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	76	..	94	..	..	4	9	9
103	Algeria	88	92	95	87	5	5	6	18	7
106	Syrian Arab Republic	76	77	79	79	5	4	7	18	6
119	Egypt	54	68	94	98	4	3	9	16	12
124	Morocco	57	61	75	80	6	7	9	24	11
141	Sudan	33	34	64	69	32	27	17	..	31
Low Human Development										
150	Djibouti	48	50	78	80	..	..	18	26	..
151	Yemen	21	30	69	69	34	36	46	53	32
Without HDI Rank										
	Iraq	81	80	83	81	..	..	16	22	15
	Somalia	..	25	..	29	..	..	26	23	..
	All developing countries	33	48	70	79	19	16	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	23	35	51	61	34	33	..	..	..
	Arab States	61	66	83	84	10	9	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	30	49	71	78	..	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	68	75	81	89	13	10	..	..	..
	South Asia	20	37	71	86	25	21	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	32	36	48	58	32	30	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OECD	..	..	96	98	..	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	36	51	74	83	19	15	..	..	..
	Low human development	27	32	44	55	32	32	..	..	..
	High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	48	61	77	83	..	..	..	..	..
	Low income	20	35	64	77	27	24	..	..	..
	World	43	58	75	83	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 7:240-243.

Table A4 -7

## INEQUALITIES IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

HDI Rank	Survey year for inequality data	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%). Bottom quintile	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%). Top quintile	One-year-olds fully immunized (%). Bottom quintile	One-year-olds fully immunized (%). Top quintile	Children under height for age (% under age 5). Bottom quintile	Children under height for age (% under age 5). Top quintile	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Bottom quintile	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Top quintile	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Bottom quintile	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Top quintile
High Human Development											
40	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Human Development											
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Jordan	1997	91.2	99.3	21.3	17.1	10.5	4.5	35.4	23.4	42.1
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Egypt	2000	31.4	94.2	91.2	92	16.4	7.9	75.6	29.6	97.9
124	Morocco	1992	5.1	77.9	53.7	95.2	23.3	6.6	79.7	35.1	111.6
141	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low Human Development											
150	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Yemen	1997	6.8	49.7	7.8	55.7	26.4	22	108.5	60	163.1
Without HDI Rank											
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 8:244-245.

Table A4 -8

## SURVIVAL: PROGRESS AND SETBACKS

HDI Rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65, female (% of cohort)	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65, male (% of cohort)	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births)	Maternal mortality ratio adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	
	1970-1975	2000-2005	1970	2003	1970	2003	2000-2005	2000-2005	1985-2003	2000	
High Human Development											
40	Qatar	62.1	72.7	45	11	65	15	81.2	74.0	10	7
41	United Arab Emirates	62.2	77.9	61	7	83	8	90.2	85.0	3	54
43	Bahrain	63.3	74.2	55	12	75	15	84.6	78.9	46	28
44	Kuwait	67.0	76.8	49	8	59	9	87.9	82.7	5	5
Medium Human Development											
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	52.8	73.4	105	13	160	16	82.5	74.6	77	97
71	Oman	52.1	74.0	126	10	200	12	84.2	78.8	23	87
77	Saudi Arabia	53.9	71.6	118	22	185	26	81.2	73.4	..	23
81	Lebanon	66.4	71.9	45	27	54	31	81.7	73.0	100	150
89	Tunisia	55.6	73.1	135	19	201	24	84.9	75.7	69	120
90	Jordan	56.5	71.2	77	23	107	28	77.7	71.6	41	41
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	56.6	72.4	..	22	..	24	81.4	75.0	..	100
103	Algeria	54.5	71.0	143	35	234	41	78.4	75.2	140	140
106	Syrian Arab Republic	57.4	73.2	90	16	129	18	83.2	76.3	65	160
119	Egypt	52.1	69.6	157	33	235	39	79.3	69.3	84	84
124	Morocco	52.9	69.5	119	36	184	39	78.9	70.3	230	220
141	Sudan	45.1	56.3	104	63	172	93	55.4	49.6	550	590
Low Human Development											
150	Djibouti	44.4	52.7	160	97	241	138	48.1	42.9	74	730
151	Yemen	39.9	60.3	202	82	303	113	61.0	54.9	350	570
Without HDI Rank											
	Iraq	57.0	58.8	90	102	127	125	61.3	53.7	290	250
	Somalia	41.0	46.2	..	133	..	225	41.3	36.5	..	1,100
All developing countries											
	Least developed countries	44.5	52.0	151	97	244	156	47.9	43.5	.. T	.. T
	Arab States	52.1	66.9	129	48	197	61	73.3	66.3	.. T	.. T
	East Asia and the Pacific	60.5	70.4	84	31	122	39	79.2	71.3	.. T	.. T
	Latin America and the Caribbean	61.1	71.7	86	27	123	32	79.7	68.2	.. T	.. T
	South Asia	50.1	63.2	130	66	206	91	67.1	60.0	.. T	.. T
	Sub-Saharan Africa	45.8	46.1	143	104	243	179	37.0	33.8	.. T	.. T
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	69.0	68.1	34	20	43	24	78.8	55.4	.. T	.. T
	OECD	70.3	77.6	40	11	53	13	88.4	79.6	.. T	.. T
	High-income OECD	71.6	78.8	22	5	28	6	89.9	81.8	.. T	.. T
	High human development	70.7	77.9	32	9	42	10	88.9	80.0	.. T	.. T
	Medium human development	57.6	67.0	102	46	155	61	73.7	64.6	.. T	.. T
	Low human development	44.1	46.0	150	106	254	183	37.5	34.6	.. T	.. T
	High income	71.6	78.8	22	5	28	6	89.9	81.8	.. T	.. T
	Middle income	62.0	70.1	86	29	125	36	79.0	68.7	.. T	.. T
	Low income	48.8	58.2	130	80	209	124	58.3	52.4	.. T	.. T
	World	59.9	67.0	96	54	147	80	73.1	64.5	.. T	.. T

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 10:250-253.

Table A4 -9

## COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION: PUBLIC SPENDING

HDI Rank	Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP)		Public expenditure on education (as % of total government expenditure)		Public expenditure on education, pre-primary and primary (as % of all levels)		Public expenditure on education, secondary (% of all levels)		Public expenditure on education, tertiary (% of all levels)		
	1990	2000-2002	1990	2000-2002	1990	2000-2002	1990	2000-2002	1990	2000-2002	
High Human Development											
40	Qatar	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	United Arab Emirates	1.8	1.6	14.6	22.5	..	45.6	..	50.4	..	2.4
43	Bahrain	4.1	..	14.6	..	..	..	45.8	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	4.8	..	3.4	..	53.4	..	13.6	..	16.0	..
Medium Human Development											
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	3.1	4.6	11.1	..	54.1	35.9	37.0	47.4	7.4	9.2
77	Saudi Arabia	5.8	..	17.8	..	78.8	..	..	..	21.2	..
81	Lebanon	..	2.7	..	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	28.5
89	Tunisia	6.0	6.4	13.5	18.2	39.8	32.9	36.4	44.4	18.5	22.8
90	Jordan	8.1	..	17.1	..	..	..	62.4	..	35.1	..
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	5.3	..	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	..	17.3	..	38.5	..	28.2	..	21.3	..
119	Egypt	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Morocco	5.3	6.5	26.1	26.4	34.8	39.8	48.9	43.5	16.2	16.3
141	Sudan	6.0	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low Human Development											
150	Djibouti	3.5	..	10.5	..	58.0	..	21.7	..	11.5	..
151	Yemen	..	9.5	..	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without HDI Rank											
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 11:254-257.

Table A4 -10

## LITERACY AND ENROLMENT

HDI Rank	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above)		Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)		Net primary enrolment rate (%)		Net secondary enrolment rate (%)		Children reaching grade 5 (%)		Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (% of all tertiary students)	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990/91	2002/03	1990/91	2002/03	1990/91	2001/02	1998-2003	
High Human Development												
40	Qatar	77.0	89.2	90.3	98.6	89	95	70	82	64	..	16
41	United Arab Emirates	71.0	77.3	84.7	91.4	99	83	58	71	80	93	..
43	Bahrain	82.1	87.7	95.6	99.3	99	90	85	87	89	99	21
44	Kuwait	76.7	82.9	87.5	93.1	49	83	..	77	..	..	..
Medium Human Development												
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	68.1	81.7	91.0	97.0	96	..	..	..	..	..	31
71	Oman	54.7	74.4	85.6	98.5	69	72	..	69	97	98	..
77	Saudi Arabia	66.2	79.4	85.4	95.9	59	54	31	53	83	91	17
81	Lebanon	80.3	..	92.1	..	78	91	..	..	..	92	28
89	Tunisia	59.1	74.3	84.1	94.3	94	97	..	65	87	96	31
90	Jordan	81.5	89.9	96.7	99.1	94	92	..	80	..	97	30
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	91.9	..	98.7	..	91	..	84	..	..	19
103	Algeria	52.9	69.8	77.3	90.1	93	95	54	67	95	97	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	64.8	82.9	79.9	95.2	92	98	43	43	96	91	..
119	Egypt	47.1	55.6	61.3	73.2	84	91	..	81	..	98	..
124	Morocco	38.7	50.7	55.3	69.5	57	90	..	36	75	81	19
141	Sudan	45.8	59.0	65.0	74.6	43	46	..	..	94	84	..
Low Human Development												
150	Djibouti	..	..	73.2	..	31	36	..	21	87	80	22
151	Yemen	32.7	49.0	50.0	67.9	52	72	..	35	..	76	..
Without HDI Rank												
	Iraq	35.7	..	41.0	..	100	91	..	33	..	66	10
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
All developing countries												
Least developed countries												
Arab States												
East Asia and the Pacific												
Latin America and the Caribbean												
South Asia												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS												
OECD												
High-income OECD												
High human development												
Medium human development												
Low human development												
High income												
Middle income												
Low income												
World												

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 12:258-261.



Table A4 -11

## TECHNOLOGY: DIFFUSION AND CREATION

HDI Rank	Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)		Cellular subscribers (per 1,000 people)		Internet users (per 1,000 people)		Patents granted to residents (per million people)	Receipts of royalties and license fees (US\$ per person)	Research and development (R&D) expenditures (as % of GDP)	Researchers in R&D (per million people)	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	2002	2003	1997-2002	1990-2003	
High Human Development											
40	Qatar	220	261	9	533	0	199	..	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	224	281	19	736	0	275	0	..	..	..
43	Bahrain	191	268	10	638	0	216	..	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	188	196	12	572	0	228	..	0	0.2	73
Medium Human Development											
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48	136	0	23	0	29	..	..	..	361
71	Oman	60	88	2	228	0	..	0	..	..	..
77	Saudi Arabia	77	155	1	321	0	67	(.)	0	..	..
81	Lebanon	155	200	0	234	0	143	..	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	37	118	(.)	197	0	64	0	1.8	0.6	1,013
90	Jordan	72	114	(.)	242	0	81	..	..	..	1,977
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	87	0	133	0	40	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	32	69	(.)	45	0	..	(.)	..	..	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	41	..	0	68	0	35	0	..	0.2	29
119	Egypt	30	127	(.)	84	0	44	2	1.8	0.2	..
124	Morocco	16	40	(.)	244	0	33	0	0.9	..	..
141	Sudan	3	27	0	20	0	9	0	..	..	..
Low Human Development											
150	Djibouti	11	15	0	34	0	10	..	..	..	..
151	Yemen	11	..	0	35	0	..	..	..	..	..
Without HDI Rank											
	Iraq	39	..	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	2	7	0	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	29	113	(.)	134	(.)	53	..	0.6	0.9	400
	Least developed countries	3	8	0	16	0	4	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	79	94	4	118	0	49	..	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	18	172	(.)	212	(.)	80	..	..	1.5	706
	Latin America and the Caribbean	89	165	(.)	239	0	..	2	1	0.6	293
	South Asia	7	47	(.)	24	0	18	..	..	0.7	135
	Sub-Saharan Africa	5	9	(.)	54	0	..	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	120	232	(.)	287	0	..	48	2	1	2,213
	OECD	365	494	7	644	3	403	248	80.6	2.5	3,046
	High-income OECD	439	567	9	705	3	480	310	101.3	2.6	3,676
	High human development	289	495	6	652	2	414	250	79.2	2.5	3,004
	Medium human development	22	123	(.)	138	0	46	7	0.3	0.8	521
	Low human development	3	8	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..
	High income	420	562	9	710	3	477	302	100.1	2.5	3,630
	Middle income	46	180	(.)	224	0	77	10	0.6	0.7	760
	Low income	6	32	(.)	24	0	14	..	..	..	..
	World	81	184	1	226	1	120	62	17.9	2.4	1,146

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 13:262-265.

## Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living

Table A4 -12

### ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

HDI Rank	GDP (US\$ bil- lions)	GDP (PPP US\$ billions)	GDP per capita (US\$)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita, highest value (PPP US\$)	GDP per capita, year of highest	Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
	2003	2003	2003	2003	1975-2003	1990-2003	1975-2003	value	1990-2003	2002-03
High Human Development										
40	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.3
41	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	-3.3	-2.1	49,432	1975	..
43	Bahrain	..	12.2	..	17,479	1.1	1.5	17,479	2002	0.7
44	Kuwait	41.7	43.2	17,421	18,047	-1.2	-2.3	29,760	1975	1.9
Medium Human Development										
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5
71	Oman	..	34.5	..	13,584	2.2	0.9	13,965	2001	0.2
77	Saudi Arabia	214.7	298.0	9,532	13,226	-2.4	-0.6	24,461	1977	0.5
81	Lebanon	19.0	22.8	4,224	5,074	3.4	2.9	5,074	2003	..
89	Tunisia	25.0	70.9	2,530	7,161	2.1	3.1	7,161	2003	3.9
90	Jordan	9.9	22.9	1,858	4,320	0.3	0.9	5,195	1987	3.0
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	3.5	..	1,026	..	..	-6.0	..	..	..
103	Algeria	66.5	194.4	2,090	6,107	-0.1	0.6	6,319	1985	12.7
106	Syrian Arab Republic	21.5	62.2	1,237	3,576	0.9	1.4	3,696	1998	4.9
119	Egypt	82.4	266.9	1,220	3,950	2.7	2.5	3,950	2003	7.0
124	Morocco	43.7	120.6	1,452	4,004	1.3	1.0	4,004	2003	3.1
141	Sudan	17.8	64.1	530	1,910	1.1	3.3	1,910	2003	63.6
Low Human Development										
150	Djibouti	0.6	1.5	886	2,086	-4.2	-3.3	..	..	..
151	Yemen	10.8	17.0	565	889	..	2.4	889	2003	20.8
Without HDI Rank										
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	-9.6	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	-0.5	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	6,981.9 T	21,525.4 T	1,414	4,359	2.3	2.9	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	221.4 T	895.1 T	329	1,328	0.7	2.0	..	..	..
	Arab States	773.4 T	1,683.6 T	2,611	5,685	0.2	1.0	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	2,893.6 T	9,762.2 T	1,512	5,100	6.0	5.6	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1,745.9 T	3,947.0 T	3,275	7,404	0.6	1.1	..	..	..
	South Asia	902.2 T	4,235.9 T	617	2,897	2.6	3.5	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	418.5 T	1,227.4 T	633	1,856	-0.7	0.1	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	1,189.9 T	3,203.5 T	2,949	7,939	..	0.3	..	..	..
	OECD	29,650.5 T	29,840.6 T	25,750	25,915	2.0	1.8	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	28,369.5 T	27,601.9 T	31,020	30,181	2.2	1.9	..	..	..
	High human development	30,341.0 T	30,941.3 T	25,167	25,665	2.2	1.8	..	..	..
	Medium human development	5,414.8 T	19,581.1 T	1,237	4,474	1.7	2.4	..	..	..
	Low human development	202.2 T	590.4 T	358	1,046	2.0	2.8	..	..	..
	High income	29,052.4 T	28,396.0 T	30,589	29,898	2.0	1.8	..	..	..
	Middle income	6,021.9 T	18,244.6 T	2,015	6,104	2.0	2.5	..	..	..
	Low income	1,103.0 T	4,948.9 T	483	2,168	-0.8	0.1	..	..	..
	World	36,058.3 T	51,150.6 T	5,801	8,229	1.4	1.4	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 14:266-269.

Table A4 -13

## INEQUALITY IN INCOME OR CONSUMPTION

HDI Rank	Survey Year	Share of income or consumption (%) - Poorest 10%	Share of income or consumption (%) - Poorest 20%	Share of income or consumption (%) - Richest 20%	Share of income or consumption (%) - Richest 10%	Inequality measures - Ratio of richest 10% to poorest 10%	Inequality measures - Ratio of richest 20% to poorest 20%	Inequality measures - Gini index
High Human Development								
40	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Human Development								
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	2000	2.3	6.0	47.3	31.5	13.4	7.9
90	Jordan	1997	3.3	7.6	44.4	29.8	9.1	5.9
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	1995	2.8	7.0	42.6	26.8	9.6	6.1
106	Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Egypt	1999	3.7	8.6	43.6	29.5	8.0	5.1
124	Morocco	1998	2.6	6.5	46.6	30.9	11.7	7.2
141	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low Human Development								
150	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Yemen	1998	3.0	7.4	41.2	25.9	8.6	5.6
Without HDI Rank								
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 15:270-273.

Table A4 -14

## THE STRUCTURE OF TRADE

HDI Rank	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Primary exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (% of merchandise exports)		Terms of trade (1980=100)	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003		
High Human Development												
40	Qatar	..	..	..	..	84	89	16	10	..	(.)	..
41	United Arab Emirates	40	..	65	..	54	96	46	4	..	2	..
43	Bahrain	95	65	116	81	91	91	9	9	..	(.)	..
44	Kuwait	58	40	45	48	94	93	6	7	3	1	..
Medium Human Development												
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	31	36	40	48	95	..	5	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	31	35	53	57	94	85	5	14	2	2	..
77	Saudi Arabia	32	24	41	47	93	90	7	10	..	(.)	..
81	Lebanon	100	39	18	13	..	31	..	68	..	2	..
89	Tunisia	51	47	44	43	31	19	69	81	2	4	85
90	Jordan	93	70	62	45	..	31	51	69	1	2	129
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	49	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	25	24	23	39	97	98	3	2	..	2	31
106	Syrian Arab Republic	28	33	28	40	64	89	36	11	..	1	..
119	Egypt	33	24	20	22	57	63	42	31	..	(.)	53
124	Morocco	32	36	26	32	48	31	52	69	..	11	106
141	Sudan	..	12	..	16	..	97	..	3	..	7	91
Low Human Development												
150	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	44	..	8	..	..	..	..
151	Yemen	20	36	14	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without HDI Rank												
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	38	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	24	33	25	35	..	29	58	73	..	21	..
	Least developed countries	22	30	13	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	38	30	38	36	81	86	16	20	..	2	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	32	48	33	52	..	13	75	86	..	29	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	15	21	17	24	65	44	36	55	7	14	..
	South Asia	13	18	11	17	..	43	71	61	..	3	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	26	33	27	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	26	37	27	37	..	36	..	58	..	13	..
	OECD	18	22	17	21	20	16	76	79	18	18	..
	High-income OECD	18	21	17	21	19	16	78	79	18	18	..
	High human development	19	23	18	22	21	18	76	79	18	17	..
	Medium human development	20	28	20	31	..	36	51	63	..	21	..
	Low human development	29	37	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High income	19	22	18	22	20	17	78	80	18	18	..
	Middle income	21	30	22	33	..	34	48	65	..	21	..
	Low income	17	24	13	21	..	40	..	60	..	4	..
	World	19	24	19	24	..	22	72	77	18	18	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 16:274-277.

Table A4 -15

## FLOWS OF AID, PRIVATE CAPITAL AND DEBT

HDI Rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements)		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements)		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements)		Net foreign direct investment inflows		Other private flows		Total debt service		Total debt service (As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad)	
	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
High Human Development														
40	Qatar	2	3.2	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	5.2	1.3	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Bahrain	37.5	52.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	4.4	1.9	(.)	(.)	0.0	-0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Human Development														
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10	1.8	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	44.5	17.1	0.6	..	1.4	..	-3.8	-5.5	7.0	8.6	12.0	5.3	..
77	Saudi Arabia	21.9	1.0	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Lebanon	228.3	50.8	8.9	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	3.5	17.1	3.2	81.5	..
89	Tunisia	305.5	30.9	3.2	1.2	0.6	2.2	-1.6	3.1	11.6	6.4	25.6	13.7	..
90	Jordan	1,234.30	232.5	22.1	12.5	0.9	3.8	5.3	-5.4	15.6	11.7	22.1	22.6	..
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	971.6	288.6	..	28.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	232.2	7.3	0.2	0.3	(.)	1.0	-0.7	-0.1	14.2	6.5	63.7	..	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	160.3	9.2	5.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.1	(.)	9.7	1.6	20.3	3.0	..
119	Egypt	893.8	13.2	12.6	1.1	1.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	7.1	3.4	..	..	..
124	Morocco	522.8	17.4	4.1	1.2	0.6	5.2	1.2	0.3	6.9	9.8	27.9	25.7	..
141	Sudan	621.3	18.5	6.2	3.5	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.8	1.3	..
Low Human Development														
150	Djibouti	77.8	110.4	46.4	12.5	(.)	1.8	-0.1	0.0	3.6	2.5	..	..	..
151	Yemen	243.1	12.7	8.4	2.2	-2.7	-0.8	3.3	0.0	3.5	1.6	7.1	4.0	..
Without HDI Rank														
	Iraq	2,265.30	91.7	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	175.1	18.2	53.8	..	0.6	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	65,401.3 T	9.7	2.7	3.0	0.9	2.3	0.4	0.3	3.5	4.7	21.9	17.6	..
	Least developed countries	23,457.4 T	33.4	13.0	18.7	0.1	3.6	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.1	16.2	7.5	..
	Arab States	8,320.3 T	27.5	6.8	1.6	0.5	1.7	-0.1	-0.1	4.1	2.5	..	15.5	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	7,231.9 T	3.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	3.1	0.6	0.1	3.0	3.2	17.9	10.5	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	6,090.4 T	9.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.3	4.0	8.6	23.7	30.7	..
	South Asia	6,623.8 T	4.3	1.6	0.7	(.)	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.6	2.9	19.5	13.5	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	22,691.8 T	32.9	12.0	18.6	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.7	3.8	2.9	..	9.6	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	4,885.9 T	24.0	..	..	(.)	2.9	(.)	2.6	0.5	7.7	13.5	17.3	..
	OECD	269.0 T	..	..	..	1.0	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	.. T	..	..	..	1.0	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High human development	646.1 T	..	..	..	1.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	27,342.9 T	6.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.6	2.9	5.3	21.3	16.2	..
	Low human development	18,565.3 T	27.9	11.7	18.7	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.1	6.4	3.3	20.6	10.2	..
	High income	37.5 T	..	..	..	1.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	18,969.6 T	8.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.7	3.1	6.4	20.8	17.9	..
	Low income	32,128.3 T	13.7	4.6	6.1	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.6	3.1	24.9	13.5	..
	World	69,783.7 T	10.9	..	..	0.9	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 19:280-283.

Table A4 -16

## PRIORITIES IN PUBLIC SPENDING

HDI Rank	Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)		Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	Military expenditure (% of GDP)		Total debt service (% of GDP)	
	1990	2000-2002	2002	1990	2003	1990	2003
High Human Development							
40	Qatar	3.5	..	2.4	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	1.8	1.6	2.3	6.2	3.1	..
43	Bahrain	4.1	..	3.2	5.1	5.1	..
44	Kuwait	4.8	..	2.9	48.5	9.0	..
Medium Human Development							
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	1.6	..	2.0	..
71	Oman	3.1	4.6	2.8	16.5	12.2	7.0
77	Saudi Arabia	5.8	..	3.3	12.8	8.7	..
81	Lebanon	..	2.7	3.5	7.6	4.3	3.5
89	Tunisia	6.0	6.4	2.9	2.0	1.6	11.6
90	Jordan	8.1	..	4.3	9.9	8.9	15.6
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	5.3	..	3.2	1.5	3.3	14.2
106	Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	..	2.3	6.9	7.1	9.7
119	Egypt	3.9	..	1.8	3.9	2.6	7.1
124	Morocco	5.3	6.5	1.5	4.1	4.2	6.9
141	Sudan	6.0	..	1.0	3.6	2.4	0.4
Low Human Development							
150	Djibouti	3.5	..	3.3	6.3	..	3.6
151	Yemen	..	9.5	1.0	7.9	7.1	3.5
Without HDI Rank							
	Iraq	..	..	0.3	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	1.2

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 20:284-287.

## Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices while preserving it for future generations

Table A4 -17

### ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HDI Rank	Traditional fuel consumption (% of total energy requirements)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)	GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)				Carbon dioxide emissions - Per capita (metric tons)	Carbon dioxide emissions - Share of world total (%)	Ratification of environmental treaties - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Ratification of environmental treaties - Framework Convention on Climate Change	Ratification of environmental treaties - Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Biological Change	Ratification of environmental treaties - Convention on Biological Diversity	
	2002	1980 2002	1980 2002	1980 2002	1980 2002	1980 2002	2000						
High Human Development													
40	Qatar	0.0	10,616	17,489	..	..	56.3	53.1	0.2		.	.	.
41	United Arab Emirates	..	6,204	14,215	7.5	..	35.8	25.1	0.3		.	.	.
43	Bahrain	..	4,784	10,830	1.6	1.7	22.6	30.6	0.1		.	.	.
44	Kuwait	0.0	6,849	16,544	1.8	1.7	19.7	24.6	0.2		.	.	.
Medium Human Development													
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.9	1,588	3,915	..	..	8.9	9.1	0.2		.	.	.
71	Oman	0.0	847	5,219	8.2	3.0	5.0	12.1	0.1	.	.	.	.
77	Saudi Arabia	..	1,969	6,620	6.8	2.1	14.9	15.0	1.6		.	.	.
81	Lebanon	0.5	1,056	2,834	..	3.8	2.3	4.7	0.1		.	.	.
89	Tunisia	7.8	434	1,205	6.9	7.7	1.5	2.3	0.1	.	.	.	.
90	Jordan	1.4	366	1,585	5.5	3.9	2.1	3.2	0.1	.	.	.	.
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
103	Algeria	6.0	381	881	8.5	5.6	3.5	2.9	0.4	.	.	.	.
106	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	433	1,570	4.5	3.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	.	.	.	.
119	Egypt	9.2	433	1,287	5.9	4.6	1.0	2.1	0.6	.	.	.	.
124	Morocco	2.2	254	560	11.4	10.1	0.8	1.4	0.2	.	.	.	.
141	Sudan	73.7	47	89	2.5	3.6	0.2	0.3	(.)		.	.	.
Low Human Development													
150	Djibouti	..	416	296	..	..	0.9	0.5	(.)	.	.	.	.
151	Yemen	2.3	..	159	..	3.8	..	0.7	(.)		.	.	.
Without HDI Rank													
	Iraq	..	878	1,542	..	..	3.1	3.0	0.3				
	Somalia	100.0	21	33	..	..	0.1	..	..				
	All developing countries	24.5	388	1,155	3.7	4.6	1.3	2.0	36.9 T	..	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	75.9	83	106	..	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.4 T	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	18.0	626	1,946	5.8	3.5	3.1	4.1	4.5 T	..	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	11.0	329	1,439	2.1	4.6	1.4	2.6	17.6 T	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	19.8	1,019	1,927	6.3	6.1	2.4	2.4	5.6 T	..	..	..	..
	South Asia	24.5	171	566	3.8	4.8	0.5	1.2	6.3 T	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	70.6	434	536	3.3	2.7	1.0	0.8	1.9 T	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	4.1	3,284	3,328	..	2.4	10.1	5.9	12.2 T	..	..	..	..
	OECD	4.1	5,761	8,615	3.9	5.1	11.0	11.2	51.0 T	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	3.0	6,698	10,262	3.8	5.2	12.2	13.0	46.2 T	..	..	..	..
	High human development	4.5	5,676	8,586	3.8	5.2	10.9	11.2	53.0 T	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	17.0	368	1,121	3.5	4.1	1.2	2.0	39.0 T	..	..	..	..
	Low human development	71.1	135	133	3.3	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.5 T	..	..	..	..
	High income	2.9	6,616	10,198	3.9	5.1	12.1	13.0	47.8 T	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	9.2	623	1,653	3.7	4.1	2.1	2.9	38.9 T	..	..	..	..
	Low income	42.2	174	399	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.8	7.3 T	..	..	..	..
	World	7.6	1,573	2,465	3.8	4.6	3.4	3.6	100.0 T	..	..	..	..

· Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession.

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 22:289-292.

Table A4 -18

## REFUGEES AND ARMAMENTS

HDI Rank	Internally displaced people (thousands)	Refugees by country of asylum (thousands)	Refugees by country of origin (thousands)	Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) - Imports (US\$ millions)	Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) - Imports (US\$ millions)	Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) - Exports (US\$ millions)	Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) - Exports (share %)	Total armed forces (thousands)	Total armed forces index (1985=100)	
	2004	2004	2004	1994	2004	2004	2000-2004	2003	2003	
High Human Development										
40	Qatar	..	(.)	(.)	10	0	0	(.)	12	207
41	United Arab Emirates	..	(.)	(.)	554	1,246	3	(.)	51	117
43	Bahrain	..	0	(.)	7	10	0	(.)	11	400
44	Kuwait	..	2	1	37	0	0	(.)	16	129
Medium Human Development										
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	12	2	0	74	0	(.)	76	104
71	Oman	..	..	(.)	168	123	0	(.)	42	143
77	Saudi Arabia	..	241	(.)	982	838	0	(.)	200	319
81	Lebanon	50-600	3	25	12	0	0	(.)	72	414
89	Tunisia	..	(.)	3	32	0	..	..	35	100
90	Jordan	..	1	1	5	132	72	(.)	101	143
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	21-50	0	428	5	0	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	1,000	169	12	156	282	..	..	128	75
106	Syrian Arab Republic	305	4	20	44	0	0	(.)	297	74
119	Egypt	..	89	6	1,944	398	0	(.)	450	101
124	Morocco	..	2	1	131	0	..	..	196	132
141	Sudan	6,000	138	606	0	270	..	..	105	185
Low Human Development										
150	Djibouti	..	27	1	0	0	..	..	10	327
151	Yemen	..	62	2	4	309	..	..	67	104
Without HDI Rank										
	Iraq	..	134	368	0	82	0	(.)	..	..
	Somalia	370-400	(.)	402	0	0	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	..	6,484 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	12,670 T	81
	Least developed countries	..	2,476 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	1,933 T	165
	Arab States	..	883 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	1,866 T	69
	East Asia and the Pacific	..	444 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	4,874 T	65
	Latin America and the Caribbean	..	38 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	1,282 T	95
	South Asia	..	2,417 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	2,923 T	115
	Sub-Saharan Africa	..	2,698 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	1,200 T	142
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	..	678 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	2,352 T	36
	OECD	..	2,524 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	5,002 T	69
	High-income OECD	..	2,505 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	4,055 T	69
	High human development	..	2,560 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	5,165 T	69
	Medium human development	..	4,353 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	12,215 T	71
	Low human development	..	2,299 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	1,076 T	154
	High income	..	2,516 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	4,412 T	72
	Middle income	..	2,812 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	10,614 T	65
	Low income	..	4,344 T	..	.. T	.. T	.. T	..	4,640 T	92
	World	25,300	9,672 T	..	19,501 T	19,162 T	19,156 T	..	18,560 T	67

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 23:293-296.



Table A4 -19

## GENDER-RELATED DEVELOPMENT INDEX

HDI Rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) value	Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	Adult literacy rate, female (% ages 15 and above)	Adult literacy rate, male (% ages 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary level schools, female (%)	Combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary level schools, male (%)	Estimated earned income, female (PPP US\$)	Estimated earned income, male (PPP US\$)	HDI rank minus GDI rank	
	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003a	2003a	2002/03	2002/03	2003	2003	2003	
High Human Development												
40	Qatar	..	..	76.0	71.2	..	0.0	84	80	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	..	..	80.8	76.4	80.7	75.6	79	69	..	..	..
43	Bahrain	41	0.837	75.9	73.1	83.0	92.5	85	77	7,685	24,909	-2
44	Kuwait	39	0.843	79.5	75.2	81.0	84.7	85	75	8,448	24,204	1
Medium Human Development												
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	76.2	71.6	70.7	91.8	100	93	..	..	..
71	Oman	60	0.759	75.7	72.8	65.4	82.0	63	63	4,013	21,614	-4
77	Saudi Arabia	65	0.749	73.9	70.1	69.3	87.1	57	58	4,440	20,717	-5
81	Lebanon	68	0.745	74.2	69.8	81.0	92.4	80	77	2,430	7,789	-4
89	Tunisia	69	0.743	75.4	71.2	65.3	83.4	76	73	3,840	10,420	0
90	Jordan	73	0.740	72.9	69.9	84.7	95.1	79	77	2,004	6,491	-3
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	74.0	70.9	87.4	96.3	81	78	..	..	..
103	Algeria	82	0.706	72.4	69.8	60.1	79.5	72	76	2,896	9,244	-3
106	Syrian Arab Republic	84	0.702	75.1	71.6	74.2	91.0	60	65	1,584	5,534	-2
119	Egypt	..	..	72.1	67.7	43.6	67.2	..	..	1,614	6,203	..
124	Morocco	97	0.616	71.9	67.5	38.3	63.3	54	62	2,299	5,699	-1
141	Sudan	110	0.495	57.9	54.9	49.9	69.2	35	41	918	2,890	-2
Low Human Development												
150	Djibouti	..	..	54.0	51.6	..	..	23	31	..	..	..
151	Yemen	121	0.448	61.9	59.3	28.5	69.5	41	69	413	1,349	-4
Without HDI Rank												
	Iraq	..	..	60.5	57.4	..	..	55	71	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	47.6	45.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 25:299-302.

Table A4 -20

## GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE

HDI Rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) value	Seats in parliament held by women (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income
High Human Development						
40	Qatar	..	—	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	..	0.0	8	25	..
43	Bahrain	68	0.393	10	19	0.31
44	Kuwait	..	0.0	..	..	0.35
Medium Human Development						
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	..	7.8	..	..	0.19
77	Saudi Arabia	78	0.253	31	6	0.21
81	Lebanon	..	2.3	..	..	0.31
89	Tunisia	..	22.8	..	..	0.37
90	Jordan	..	7.9	..	..	0.31
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	12	34	..
103	Algeria	..	5.3	..	..	0.31
106	Syrian Arab Republic	..	12.0	..	..	0.29
119	Egypt	77	0.274	9	31	0.26
124	Morocco	..	6.4	..	..	0.40
141	Sudan	..	9.7	..	..	0.32
Low Human Development						
150	Djibouti	..	10.8	..	..	..
151	Yemen	80	0.123	4	15	0.31
Without HDI Rank						
	Iraq	..	—	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	—	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 26:303-306.

Table A4 -21

## GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

HDI Rank	Adult literacy rate Female rate (% ages 15 and above) 2003	Adult literacy rate Female rate as % of male rate) 2003	Youth literacy rate Female rate (% ages 15-24) 2003	Youth literacy rate Female rate as % of male rate 2003	Female primary net enrolment rate (%) 2002/03	Primary net enrolment rate (female rate as % of male rate) 2002/03	Female secondary net enrolment rate (%) 2002/03	Secondary net enrolment rate (female rate as % of male rate) 2002/03	Female tertiary gross enrolment rate (%) 2002/03	Tertiary gross enrolment rate (female rate as % of male rate) 2002/03	
High Human Development											
40	Qatar	..	..	..	..	94	1.00	85	1.06	32	2.71
41	United Arab Emirates	80.7	107	95.0	108	82	0.98	72	1.03	53	2.55
43	Bahrain	83	90	99.3	100	91	1.02	90	1.08	44	1.89
44	Kuwait	81	96	93.9	102	84	1.02	79	1.05	32	2.58
Medium Human Development											
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70.7	77	94.0	94	..	..	..	..	61	1.09
71	Oman	65.4	80	97.3	98	72	1.01	70	1.01	10	1.67
77	Saudi Arabia	69.3	80	93.7	96	54	0.99	52	0.96	30	1.47
81	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	90	0.99	..	..	48	1.19
89	Tunisia	65.3	78	92.2	96	97	1.00	68	1.11	30	1.28
90	Jordan	84.7	89	98.9	100	93	1.02	81	1.03	37	1.10
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	87.4	91	98.6	100	91	1.00	86	1.05	35	1.04
103	Algeria	60.1	76	86.1	92	94	0.97	69	1.05	..	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	74.2	82	93.0	96	96	0.96	41	0.93	..	..
119	Egypt	43.6	65	66.9	85	90	0.96	79	0.95	..	..
124	Morocco	38.3	61	61.3	79	87	0.94	33	0.86	10	0.84
141	Sudan	49.9	72	69.2	85	42	0.83	..	..	6	0.92
Low Human Development											
150	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	32	0.80	17	0.69	2	0.81
151	Yemen	28.5	41	50.9	60	59	0.71	21	0.46	5	0.28
Without HDI Rank											
	Iraq	..	..	..	..	83	0.85	26	0.66	10	0.54
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All developing countries	69.6	84	81.2	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	44.6	70	56.8	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	53.1	71	75.8	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	86.2	91	97.5	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	88.9	98	96.3	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Asia	46.6	66	63.3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	52.6	76	67.9	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	98.6	99	99.6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	73.3	86	84.1	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low human development	47.9	73	63.6	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	86.2	93	96.3	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low income	49.9	70	65.4	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
	World	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 27:307-310.

Table A4 -22

## GENDER INEQUALITY IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

HDI Rank	Female economic activity rate (% ages 15 and above) 2003	Female economic activity rate (index, 1990=100, ages 15 and above) 2003	Female economic activity rate (% of male rate ages 15 and above) 2003	Female employment in agriculture (as % of female labour force) 1995-2002	Male employment in agriculture (%) 1995-2002	Female employment in industry (as % of female labour force) 1995-2002	Male employment in industry (%) 1995-2002	Female employment in services (as % of female labour force) 1995-2002	Male employment in services (%) 1995-2002	Women contributing family workers (% of total) 1995-2003	Men contributing family workers (% of total) 1995-2003
High Human Development											
40	Qatar	42.6	129	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	32.1	110	38	(.)	9	14	36	86	55	..
43	Bahrain	34.5	121	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Kuwait	36.2	96	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Human Development											
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	25.9	126	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	20.3	160	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Saudi Arabia	22.4	150	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Lebanon	30.7	126	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	37.7	115	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Jordan	28.1	165	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	9.6	153	14	26	9	11	32	62	58	46
103	Algeria	31.6	165	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Syrian Arab Republic	29.5	125	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Egypt	36.0	119	46	39	27	7	25	54	48	33
124	Morocco	41.9	108	53	6	6	40	32	54	63	19
141	Sudan	35.7	116	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low Human Development											
150	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Yemen	30.9	110	37	88	43	3	14	9	43	26
Without HDI Rank											
	Iraq	19.4	134	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	62.9	99	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All developing countries											
Least developed countries											
Arab States											
East Asia and the Pacific											
Latin America and the Caribbean											
South Asia											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS											
OECD											
High-income OECD											
High human development											
Medium human development											
Low human development											
High income											
Middle income											
Low income											
World											

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 28:311-314.

Table A4 -23

## WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

HDI Rank	Year women received right to vote	Year women received right to stand for election	Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) 2005	Seats in lower house or single house held by women (as % of total) 1990	Seats in lower house or single house held by women (as % of total) 2005	Seats in upper house or senate held by women (as % of total) 2005
High Human Development							
40	Qatar	—	—	0.1	..	..	..
41	United Arab Emirates	—	—	0.1	0	0.0	..
43	Bahrain	1973	1973	2002 A	0.1	0.0	15.0
44	Kuwait	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	..
Medium Human Development							
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1964	1964	..	..	..	..
71	Oman	1994, 2003	1994, 2003	..	0.1	2.4	15.5
77	Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	..
81	Lebanon	1952	1952	1991 A	0.1	0	2.3
89	Tunisia	1957, 1959	1957, 1959	1959 E	0.1	4	22.8
90	Jordan	1974	1974	1989 A	0.1	0	5.5
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Algeria	1962	1962	1962 A	0.1	2	6.2
106	Syrian Arab Republic	1949, 1953	1953	1973 E	0.1	9	12.0
119	Egypt	1956	1956	1957 E	0.1	4	2.9
124	Morocco	1963	1963	1993 E	0.1	0	10.8
141	Sudan	1964	1964	1964 E	(.)	9.7	..
Low Human Development							
150	Djibouti	1946	1986	2003 E	0.1	0	10.8
151	Yemen	1967, 1970	1967, 1970	1990 E	(.)	4	0.3
Without HDI Rank							
	Iraq	..	..	..	0.2	11	31.6
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	4	..

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 30:316-319.

Table A4 -24

## STATUS OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

HDI Rank	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
High Human Development							
40	Qatar	•	•			•	•
41	United Arab Emirates	•	•		•		•
43	Bahrain	•	•		•	•	•
44	Kuwait	•	•	•	•	•	•
Medium Human Development							
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	•	•	•	•	•	•
71	Oman	•	•				•
77	Saudi Arabia	•	•	•	•	•	•
81	Lebanon	•	•	•	•	•	•
89	Tunisia	•	•	•	•	•	•
90	Jordan	•	•	•	•	•	•
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories						
103	Algeria	•	•	•	•	•	•
106	Syrian Arab Republic	•	•	•	•	•	•
119	Egypt	•	•	•	•	•	•
124	Morocco	•	•	•	•	•	•
141	Sudan	•	•	•	•	•	•
Low Human Development							
150	Djibouti			•	•	•	•
151	Yemen	•	•	•	•	•	•
Without HDI Rank							
	Iraq	•	•	•	•		•
	Somalia		•	•		•	o

• Ratification, accession or succession.

o Signature not yet followed by ratification

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 31:320-323.

Table A4 -25

## STATUS OF FUNDAMENTAL LABOUR RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

HDI Rank	Freedom of association and collective bargaining - Convention	Freedom of association and collective bargaining - Convention	Elimination of forced and compulsory labour - Convention	Elimination of forced and compulsory labour - Convention	Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation - Convention	Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation - Convention	Abolition of child labour - Convention	Abolition of child labour - Convention
	87	98	29	105	100	111	138	182
<b>High Human Development</b>								
40	Qatar		·			·		·
41	United Arab Emirates		·	·	·	·	·	·
43	Bahrain		·	·		·		·
44	Kuwait	·	·	·		·	·	·
<b>Medium Human Development</b>								
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
71	Oman		·					·
77	Saudi Arabia		·	·	·	·		·
81	Lebanon		·	·	·	·	·	·
89	Tunisia	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
90	Jordan		·	·	·	·	·	·
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories							
103	Algeria	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
106	Syrian Arab Republic	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
119	Egypt	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
124	Morocco		·	·	·	·	·	·
141	Sudan		·	·	·	·	·	·
<b>Low Human Development</b>								
150	Djibouti	·	·	·	·	·		·
151	Yemen	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
<b>Without HDI Rank</b>								
	Iraq		·	·	·	·	·	·
	Somalia		·	·		·		

· Convention ratified.

Source: UNDP, HDR 2005, Table 32:324-327.





# ANNEX V. PARTICIPANTS IN THE YOUTH CONSULTATION

**Cairo, November 2005**

- Nader Fergany, Co-Lead Author for the Report
- Farida Allaghi, Coordinator of the Youth Consultation
- Hanan Amer Ahmad, Libya
- Muhammad Aladdin, Egypt
- Mohammed Hamad Al-Ghanim, Kuwait
- Abdulhakim Al-Khazuri, Libya
- Dalya Mustafa Al-Zeiny, Egypt
- Walid Abdel Aziz, Egypt
- Hessa Buhumaid, United Arab Emirates
- Iman Mohamed Eissa, Egypt
- Ameer Elnager, Sudan
- Mona Hasounna, Lebanon
- Noura Ibrahim, Kuwait