

Economic and Social Commission for  
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Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



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Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



# Inclusive Development, Shared Prosperity, and Decent Work

- 16 Equal pay for equal work performed by men.
- 11 Equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8 Sexual harassment in the workplace.
- 4 No gender-specific restrictions on women's employment in terms of the jobs and night shifts (The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia).
- 17 No general law or provision prohibiting indirect discrimination in any of the states.
- 7 Special protection measures have been allocated for domestic work (The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, and Qatar).
- 6 Domestic workers are granted some legal rights for protection against exploitation and abuse. However, they do not have the exact or similar work protection as formal workers (Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Oman, and Palestine).
- 4 Domestic workers do not enjoy any legal rights for protection against exploitation and abuse (Lebanon, Egypt, Somalia, and Yemen).
- 10 Sexual harassment is defined in legislations and prohibited by the Criminal Law or Labor Law.
- 7 Sexual harassment is not defined, but the Criminal Law or Labor Law has penalties that may provide some protection.

# Poverty Eradication, Social Protection, and Social Services

Healthcare		Social Insurance
<b>National Strategies Adoption and Implementation</b>	<b>Unrestricted healthcare</b>	<p>9 Similar retirement age for women and men.</p> <p>5 Similar retirement age while preserving women's right to early retirement.</p> <p>8 Gender equality in the right to pension.</p> <p>6 Minimum retirement age for women.</p>
<p>10 National strategies for sexual and reproductive health have been adopted, but these strategies only cover some aspects of sexual and reproductive health services. No (financial, human, and administrative) resources have been allocated in the budget for these strategies implementation (Jordan, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, and Egypt).</p> <p>2 A national strategy or action plan is adopted including measures that ensure equal access to all sexual and reproductive health services. Adequate sums of the budget as well as human and administrative resources have been allocated for these strategies implementation (The United Arab Emirates and Iraq).</p> <p>4 The strategy kicked off with the integration of comprehensive sexual health education in the national curriculum. However, said curriculum does not cover all the above-mentioned topics (Tunisia, Morocco, Palestine, and Lebanon).</p>	<p>5 A law(s) or regulation(s) is issued to ensure that all women and girls have access to maternal healthcare, regardless of family status and without permission from a third party (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Egypt).</p> <p><b>Abortion</b></p> <p>16 Abortion is criminalized with limited exceptions related to the mother or the child health.</p> <p>1 Abortion is criminalized without any exceptions in Iraq.</p>	

# Poverty Eradication, Social Protection, and Social Services

- 9 Childcare is provided, but it is not an inclusive and consistent service in the public and private sectors.
- 8 Childcare is not provided or supported by the State in the public and private sectors.

- 4 Maternity leave under international standards (Iraq, Morocco, Somalia and Oman) (not provided since 2018).
- 13 Paid maternity leave is granted for a shorter period than international standards.
- 12 No paid paternity leave is granted.
- 6 Short paternity leave is provided (Jordan, The United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Morocco, Bahrain, and Oman).

# Freedom from Violence, Stigma, and Stereotypes

Domestic Violence	Violence against Women				
Forms of Domestic Violence and Protection Mechanisms	Honor crimes	Rape Criminalization			
<p>8 Over the past two years, two states; United Arab Emirates and Kuwait have adopted laws on domestic violence, bringing the total number of laws to eight (Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco, and Bahrain).</p> <p>7 The definition includes all forms of physical, sexual, psychological/ emotional, and financial/ economic violence.</p> <p>8 The Law clearly includes civil and criminal protection provisions, with legal consequences if violated.</p>	<p>7 No provision allows for a reduced penalty in cases of women homicides, including the so-called “honor crimes” (United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Syria, and Lebanon).</p> <p>2 Some provisions that allow for a reduced penalty in cases of women homicides have been abolished in Jordan and Palestine, but there are still some gaps.</p>	<p>5 Criminalization is based on disapproval and does not require proof of physical strength (United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Morocco, Qatar, and Palestine).</p> <p>12 Criminalization is based on disapproval and requires proof of physical strength or penetration.</p>			
<p>6 Marital rape perpetrators are sometimes prosecuted under the Law on rape or other laws.</p>	<th data-bbox="833 856 1663 925">Cyber Violence</th> <p>12 The Law addresses cyber violence against men and women.</p> <p>3 Cyber violence against women and girls is criminalized (United Arab Emirates, Morocco, and Egypt).</p>	Cyber Violence	<th data-bbox="1663 856 2491 925">Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)</th> <p>5 The Law criminalizes FGM.</p> <p>11 FGM is not covered in legislations.</p> <th data-bbox="1663 1096 2491 1165">Age of Marriage</th> <p>11 The age of marriage is set at 18 years with some exceptions.</p> <p>6 The age of marriage is below 18 years (Lebanon, Sudan, Kuwait, Qatar, Yemen, and Bahrain).</p>	Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	Age of Marriage

# Participation, Accountability, and Gender-Responsive Institutions

- 10 10 states adopt some of these forms, but only 4 states achieve the minimum 30% or more (United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Somalia, and Sudan).
- 1 Protection from political violence (Tunisia).
- 17 **6 indicators** on obtaining identity card, applying for passport, concluding contracts, owning assets, registering companies, and taking legal actions in civil cases.
- 4 Grants the right to extend citizenship to the children of women married to foreigners (Egypt, Tunisia, Iraq, and Morocco).
- 1 Only Iraq grants the right to extend citizenship to a foreign spouse.

- 13 The Constitution guarantees gender equality.
- 4 The Constitution guarantees gender equality in general (Saudi Arabia, The United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Yemen).
- 17 There is no general law or provision prohibiting indirect discrimination in any state.

# Peaceful and Inclusive Communities

## International Framework

### Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

- 3 Palestine, Tunisia, and Djibouti ratified the Convention without any reservations.
- 15 Ratified the Convention with some reservations.
- 2 Somalia and Sudan.
- 17 Not joining the optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (except for Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya).

### National Plans for Women, Peace, and Security (Resolution 1325)

- 10 Adopted national action plans on Resolution 1325 (Jordan, The United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Morocco, Yemen, Tunisia, Palestine, and Lebanon).

## National Level

### Budgets for Gender-based Violence (GBV) Strategies

- 1 The United Arab Emirates is the only state that allocates a budget to implement gender-based violence (GBV) legislations.
- 5 Gender-responsive budgets are allocated, but they are not binding and do not impose any obligations on the government (Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, and Bahrain).





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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women