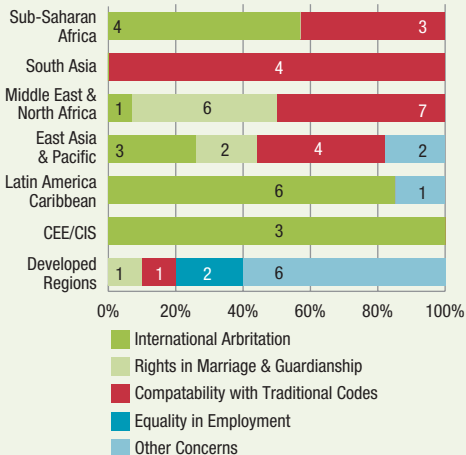


FIGURE
5.2

Reservations to CEDAW

Number of countries with reservations, 2008



Notes: “International Arbitration” refers to reservations made against the requirement to submit intrastate disputes on the interpretation and execution of CEDAW to arbitration (Article 29 (1)). A state is only classified in this category if this is the *only* reservation it makes. “Rights in Marriage” encapsulates reservations to CEDAW’s provisions of rights in marriage and guardianship of children, including the transmission of citizenship from mother to child. “Compatibility with Traditional Codes” indicates that a state finds some provisions of CEDAW incompatible with traditional codes; States that protect minority traditions over their own national laws fall into this category, as well. “Employment” indicates reservations to provisions on equality in employment. “Other Concerns” encompasses states that either make multiple types of reservations to CEDAW, or that register a general reservation regarding the whole treaty.

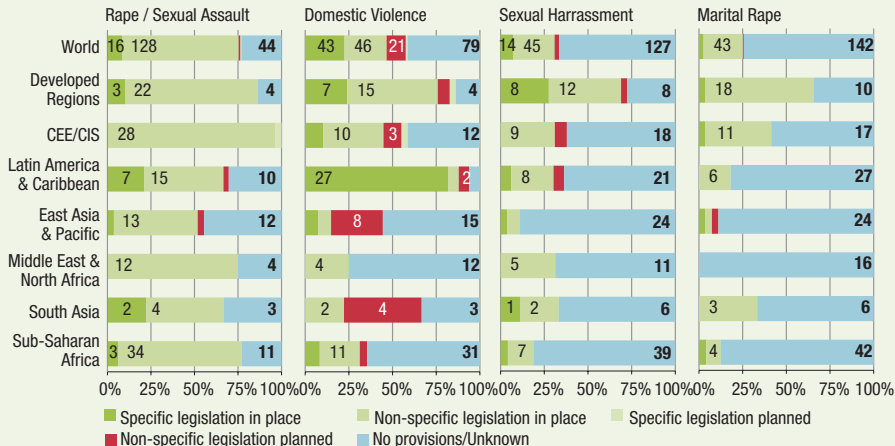
Source: UNIFEM systemisation based on UNDAW website.

FIGURE
5.3

Few Countries have Specific Legislation on Sexual Harassment and Marital Rape

A 2003 UNIFEM study shows that rape and sexual assault are widely recognised as crimes, although in 44 countries legislation is yet to be developed or data is missing. The legal situation for domestic violence is similar, but more laws are needed in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Sexual harassment and marital rape show a very different scenario, with a high proportion of countries with no provisions (or where data is missing).

Number of countries



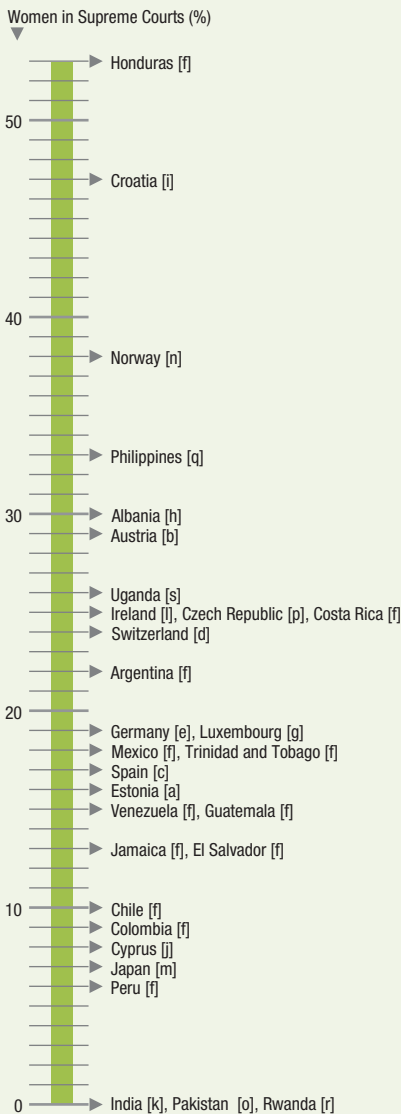
Notes: Legislation information at a country level was taken from appendix 1 of UNIFEM (2003); this information was organised according to the regional groupings used in this report.

Source: UNIFEM (2003).

FIGURE
5.4

Female Judges on Supreme Courts

Over two thirds of the selected countries have Supreme Court benches on which fewer than 25% of judges are women.

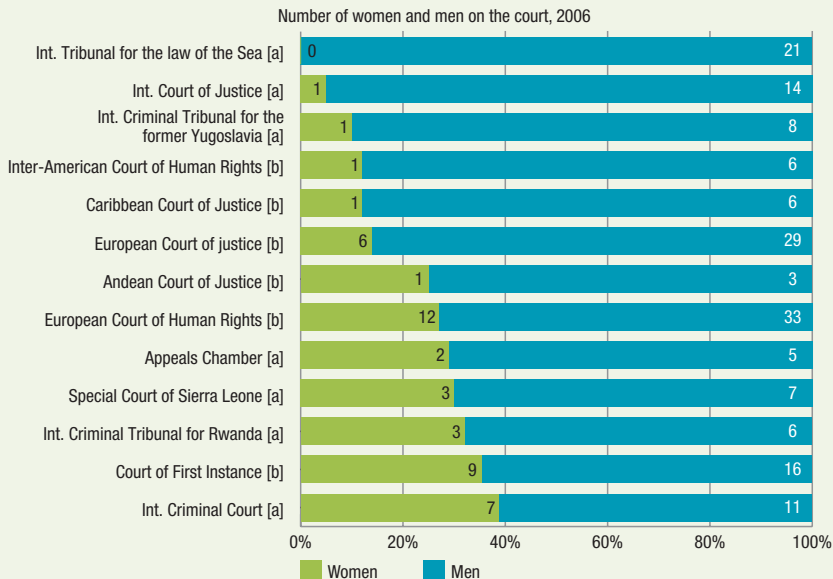


Notes: For Latin American countries, data refers to the percentage of women among magistrates, Ministers and Judges on Supreme Courts of Justice. For Africa, Asia, Europe and CIS data refers to percentage of women among Supreme Court Judges, including the Chief Justice.

Sources: [a] Civil, Criminal, and Administrative Law Chambers of Estonia website (accessed June 2008); [b] Constitutional Court of Austria website; [c] Constitutional Court of Spain website; [d] Federal Tribunal of Switzerland website; [e] First and Second Senates of German Constitutional Court website; [f] Formisano, M. & Moghadam, V. (2205) website; [g] Luxembourg Conseil d'État website; [h] Supreme Court of Albania website; [i] Supreme Court of Croatia website; [j] Supreme Court of Cyprus website; [k] Supreme Court of India website; [l] Supreme Court of Ireland website; [m] Supreme Court of Japan website; [n] Supreme Court of Norway website; [o] Supreme Court of Pakistan website; [p] Supreme Court of the Czech Republic website; [q] Supreme Court of the Philippines website; [r] Tripp, A. M. (2005).

FIGURE 5.5 | Women Judges on International Courts

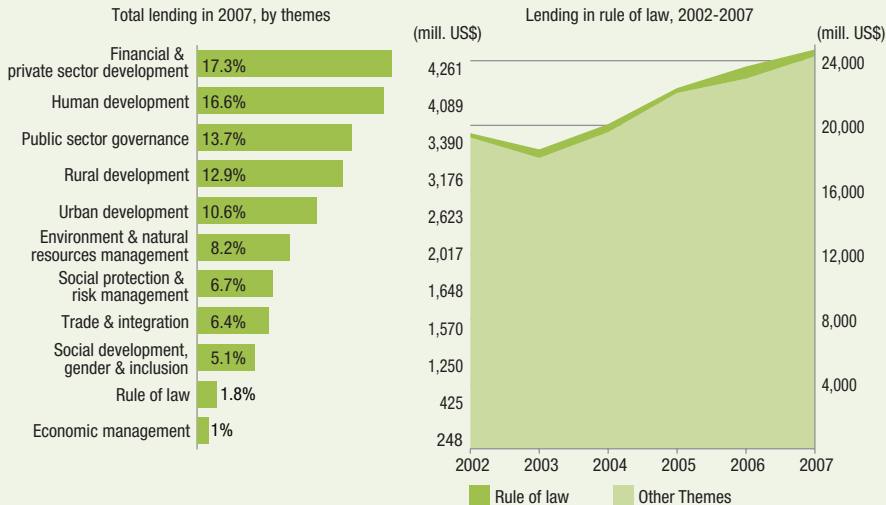
Women are under-represented in international and regional courts, with only one third having percentages higher than 30%.



Notes: Figures for European Court of Justice include both judges and advocates general. Court of First Instance is an independent court attached to the European Court of Justice. [a] denotes international courts and [b] regional courts.

Source: Terris, D., Romano, C., & Schwebel, S. (2007).

FIGURE 5.6 | World Bank Lending by Themes

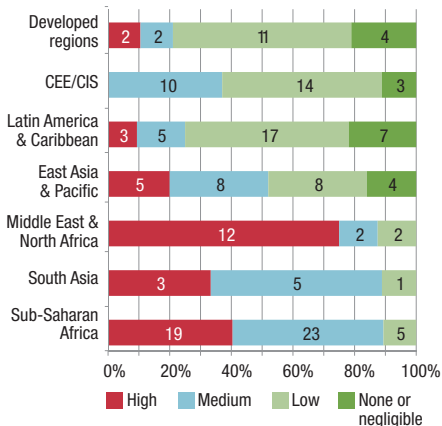


Notes: The total lending amount combines commitments of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Lending is organized by either sectors or themes (the left side of this figure shows the eleven major themes used). Projects can have up to five major themes assigned; this information corresponds to the Annual Report of the World Bank, where percentages were calculated avoiding duplication.

Source: World Bank (2007a).

FIGURE A | Women Face Discrimination in Accessing Social Rights

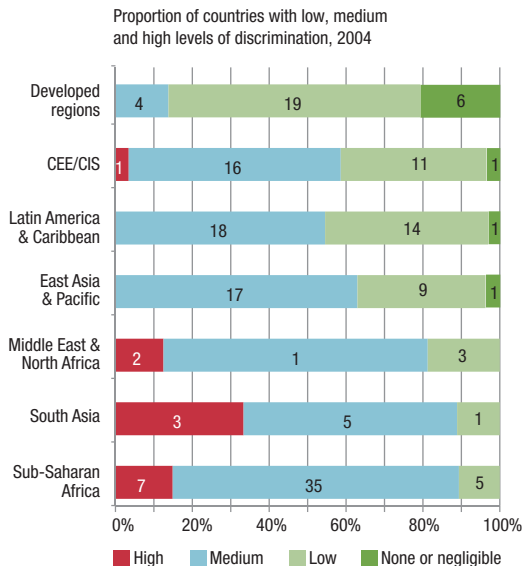
Number of countries with low, medium and high levels of discrimination, 2004



Notes: 'High' indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. 'Medium' indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. 'Low' indicates that women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters. 'None or negligible' indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice.

Source: The CIRI Human Rights database.

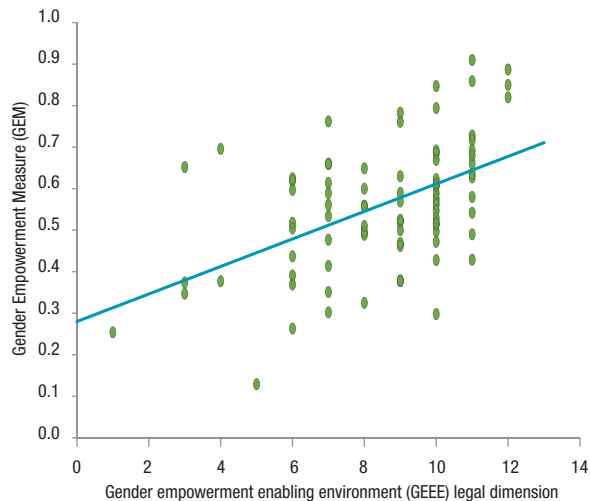
FIGURE B | Women Face Discrimination in Accessing Economic Rights



Notes: See notes for Figure A; in this case classifications are for degrees of codification and enforcement of economic rights.

Source: The CIRI Human Rights database.

FIGURE C | Correlation between an Enabling Legal Environment and Realisation of Women's Rights



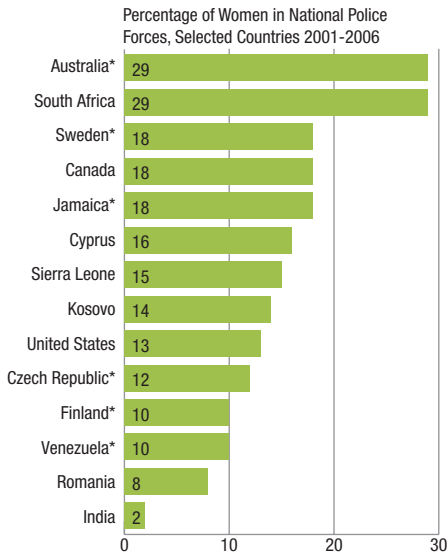
Notes: Includes 83 cases; the GEM corresponds to 2005; data on the legal dimension of the GEEE were constructed using Cingranelli-Richards [CIRI] 2004 and information on variables related to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform of Action for the year 2004. Findings from Cueva 2006 have been recalculated using updated information. For more information, see Cueva 2006.

Sources: Cueva Beteta, H. (2006). UNDAW. (2004) The CIRI Human Rights database; UNDP (2007).

FIGURE | National Police Forces Are Male-Dominated

A

In a sample of 13 countries shown in this figure, only 2 have police forces with female participation greater than 25%. The rest have less than 20% participation of women.



Notes: Information corresponds to 2006 except for: Sweden, Jamaica and Czech Republic (2001), Venezuela and Australia (2002), Finland (2004) and Romania (2005). Information for the United States was reported originally as ranging from 12% -14%; an average of 13% was used for this graph.

Source: Denham (2008).