

## Notes And References:

### **Background:**

- (1) See articles 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Declaration.
- (2) See articles 5 and 10.
- (3) Articles 3 and 4.
- (4) UNIFEM, Report on the Status of Jordanian women (2004); Jordan Ministry of Planning, Jordan :Report on Human Development (2004); Ministry of Planning and UN, The Millennium Development Goals: Jordan Report 2004 (2004).  
Data gathered by the Department of Statistics which mostly available on the internet is also valuable source on the status of women.
- (5) UNIFEM, Report on the Status of Jordanian Women (2004), p.1.
- (6) Ibid, p.25.
- (7) Ibid, p.27.
- (8) Ibid, p.3 and pp.43-45.
- (9) Ibid, p.39 and p.41.
- (10) Ibid, p.36 and p.37.
- (11) Ministry of Planning , Jordan; National Human Development Report (2004), p.17.
- (12) Ibid, p.172.
- (13) Department of Statistics, Jordan in Numbers 2003, No.6 (May 2004).
- (14) Ibid.
- (15) Al-Rai daily, 7 July 2005.
- (16) Department of Statistics , Jordan in Numbers....
- (17) Unifem, Progress of Arab Women 2004, (2004), p.51.
- (18) Department of Statistics, Jordan in Numbers 2003, No.6, May 2004.
- (19) Unifem, Progress of Arab Women 2004, p.42 figure 103.
- (20) This is the position taken by Unifem, Ibid, p.43.
- (21) Ministry of Planning and the UN, The millennium Development Goals: Jordan Report 2004 (2004), p.35.
- (22) UNDP, Arab Human Development Report 2004 (2005), p.95.
- (23) Unifem, Report on the status of Jordanian Women 2004, Chapter4.
- (24) f.n.20, p.28.
- (25) Ibid, p.29.
- (26) Figures based on WHO, Amman Office, 9 July 2005,  
[www.emro.who.int/jordan/health\\_indicators/htm](http://www.emro.who.int/jordan/health_indicators/htm).
- (27) Unifem, Report on the Status of Jordanian women 2004 p.11.

- (28) Ibid, p.11.  
 (29) Ibid, p.12.  
 (30) Ibid.  
 (31) Ibid, p.14.  
 (32) Ibid, p.73.  
 (33) Ibid, p.68.  
 (34) Calculation is based on relative weight of Amman, Madaba and Baqa or 42% of the population .  
 (35) Unifem, Report on the Status of Jordanian women 2004, p.49.  
 (36) Unifem, Progress of Arab Women 2004, pp.176-177.  
 (37) Ministry of planning and the UN, The Millennium Development Goals: Jordan Report 2004, p.25.

### **Chapter 1:**

- (1) Suleiman Musa, Emirate of Trans-Jordan : Its Formation and Evolution during A quarter of century 1921-1946 (Amman, 1990),p.196 (In Arabic).  
 (2) Shabib Abu Jabir, Jordan Society (Amman, 1974), p.40 (In Arabic).  
 (3) Suhir Al-Tal, Introduction Concerning Women Issue and Women Movement in Jordan ( Beirut, 1985), p.22 (In Arabic).  
 (4) In 1944 women's social solidarity society was established. In 1945 the society of the Jordanian Women's Federation was formed. The two organizations were merged in1949. See Abla Amawi, Against All Odds: Jordanian Women, Elections and Political Empowerment (Konar Adenauer Foundation , Amman , 2001), pp.27-28.  
 (5) Suhir Al – Tal, Not no. 3, p.127.  
 (6) Women and Political Activity, Special file, International Institute for Solidarity with women, Amman (no date), p.3.  
 (7) Hifa Al-Jamal , Jordanian Women and Political Activity (Dar Sindibad Publisher, Amman 1996), p.14 (In Arabic).  
 (8) Buthaynah Jirdaneh, 'Women and Parliamentary Life' Special issue, workshop organized by Business and professional Club, no date, quoted in Abeer Tahboob, Jordanian women Political Participation in the 90's, Master thesis, University of Jordan, 2003, p.81 (In Arabic).  
 (9) Abla Amawi, op.cit, p.29.  
 (10) Kamel S.Abu Jaber and Schirin H.Fathi, 'The 1989 Jordanian Parliamentary Elections', Orient, Vol.1, No.31 (March 1990), p.80.  
 (11) Between 1954-1984 nine amendments were introduced to Jordan's constitution. These amendments were either incorporated or replaced articles of the 1952 Constitution. The Jordanian Constitution (Lower House. Printing Materials, 1989), pp.71-119.  
 (12) Jordanian National Charter (Military Printing House, Amman, 1990), Section 11: State of law of political pluralism, p.29.  
 (13) Ibid, p.31.  
 (14) Jordan First Document (2002) available on [www.jordan.jo](http://www.jordan.jo). See section on suggested recommendations, paragraph1.  
 (15) Article 122 of the Constitution . The high council is composed of speaker of the upper

house, president of the council; three other members of the Upper House and Five judges, Article 57 of the constitution.

(16) Jamal Al-Khatib, 'Jordan Electoral Law' Summary of workshop, 14 June 2005, p.2 (Konrad Adenauer and Al-Qudus Center).

(17) Including 1988, 1989, 1993, 1997 and 2001 amendments. See Ibid, p.3.

(18) Walid Abdulhay, 'Jordan's electoral system', Al-Risalah, No.1 (January 2005), p.9. (In Arabic).

(19) Election of 2007: Towards Modern Electoral Law, (Proceedings of a conference organized and published by Konrad Adenauer and Al-Qudus Center), Amman (2005), (In Arabic).

(20) Relevant articles are 5 and 13 and paragraphs and sub paragraphs linked to the two articles. Jordan Electoral Law (no.34 /2001) and its Amendments (Public security Printing House).

(21) Jordan Electoral Law 2001, article 23.

(22) Article 24 Paragraph1.

(23) Jordan Constitution, article 71.

(24) Electoral Law, article 17; 18; 19 and 20 all deal with campaigning.

### **Chapter Two:**

(1) In 2003 parliamentary election number of women voters were 713,614 thousand compared to 655,512 thousand male voters. Al-Rai, 19 June 2003, No.11963, p.51.

(2) Source: Hani Hourani (et.al), Who's who in the Jordanian Parliament 2003-2007 (Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and Al-Urbun Al-Jadid Research Center, 2004), p.197.

(3) Ibid, p.196.

(4) Source: Jordan Ministry of Interior , 2003 Parliamentary Election, Special report, 22 June 2003, Al-Rai, 18 June 2003; Al-Ghad, 6 May 2005, special report , p.19; Walid Hammad 'Jordanian Women and 1997 Parliamentary Election', in Studies in Jordanian Parliamentary Election of 1997(In Arabic), Hani Hourani (et.al ed.), Al-Urdun AL-Judid Center, Amman, 2001), pp.347-350.

(5) 
$$\frac{\text{Number of votes received by women candidate}}{\text{Total votes (relevant constituency)}} \times 100\%$$

(6) Source: Ministry of Interior, 2003 Parliamentary Election, 22 June 2003, p.54.

(7) Salama Al-Ghwiri who won the second seat allocated to Zarqa second district received 7184 votes compared to Mrs. Musiami who received 7133 votes. Ministry of Interior , 2003 Parliamentary Election (22 June 2003), p33.

(8) Based on: Al-Rai, 8 September 2004; Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, 1989 Parliamentary. Elections: Facts and Figures (1993). P.25. Hani Hourani, current map of Jordan political parties, Al-Rai 8 September 2004, p.52.

(9) 'Parliamentary Election of 2003'; Issues of Civil Society , Special Issue, No.15, 2004) p.20.

(10) This figure excludes two percentage points of votes received by "independents" See: Ibid p.29.

(11) For Composition of various "blocs" in Jordanian current parliament 2003- See Amin

Mshaqbeh, Jordanian 14th Parliament 2003-2007: An Analytical Study (Al-Qudus Center, September 2004), pp.31-34 (In Arabic).

(12) Special report in Al-Rai daily put the figure at 0.6 percent. See Al-Rai, 24 June 2004, p.2.

(13) Arab, Jordanian New Dawn Party.

(14) Data based on Ministry of Interior , 2005.

(15) Abla Amawi , Against All Odds... op cit, p.65.

(16) "2003 Parliamentary election" in Civil Society, no.15 (2004) (Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Center), pp. 30-31.

(17) Islamic Front campaigning on behalf of its candidates placed an advertisement in daily paper read as follow "yes and for ever Islam is the solution", Al –Rai, 15 June 2003.

(18) Based on a study by Helmi Sari, 'Content Analysis of programs of 1997 Parliamentary Election', in Study in the 1997 Parliamentary Election (Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Center, 2002) , pp.72-84 (In Arabic).

(19) Al-Rai, 16 June 2003, No. 11960.

(20) Al-Rai, 16 June 2003, No.11960.

(21) Abla Amawi, Against All Odds.., p.83.

(22) Walid Hamad, 'Jordanian Women and the 1997 parliamentary election', in Study in the 1997 Parliamentary Election (2002), p.359.

(23) Ibid.

### **Chapter Three:**

(1) Ministry Of Information, Department of Press and Publication, Media Guide (2003), pp.48-58 (in Arabic).

(2) Ibid , p.12.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid, pp.13-17.

(5) Ibid, pp.30-40.

(6) These include Al-Bilad ; Al-Hadath; al-Mehwar and Al-Mithaq weeklies.

(7) Walid Hamad, 'Jordanian Women in the 1997 Parliamentary election', in Studies in Jordanian 1997 Parliamentary Election (Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Center, 2002), p.360.

(8) Jamil Al-Nemri, Press and Democracy (Al-Urdun Al-Jadid, 1995), pp.37-38. (in Arabic).

### **Chapter Four:**

(1) For a discussion on party politics in Jordan See: Towards A New Draft law for Jordanian Political Parties (proceedings of workshop, Al-Qudus center for Political Studies, 2004), (In Arabic). See also Political Parties in the Arab World (Proceedings of a conference , Al-Qudus Center, 2004), (In Arabic).

(2) 2007 Parliamentary Election: Towards Modern Electoral Law (Proceeding of a conference , Al- Qudus Center for Political Studies, 2005), (In Arabic).