

Bahrain's Supreme Council for Women — Two Decades of Top-Down Reform

Gender Equality · Good practice · Bahrain

Quality score: 63/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Bahrain's royally-chaired Supreme Council for Women, established in 2001, delivered a first female minister (2004) and judges (2006); women now hold ~20% of parliamentary seats, but independent monitors document persistent gaps and 'artificial' reforms.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	0/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Supreme Council for Women \(Bahrain\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Wikipedia - Supreme Council for Women \(Bahrain\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Human Rights Watch - World Report 2025: Bahrain](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[ADHRB - Women's Rights in Bahrain: Postponed Dreams \(2022\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

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