

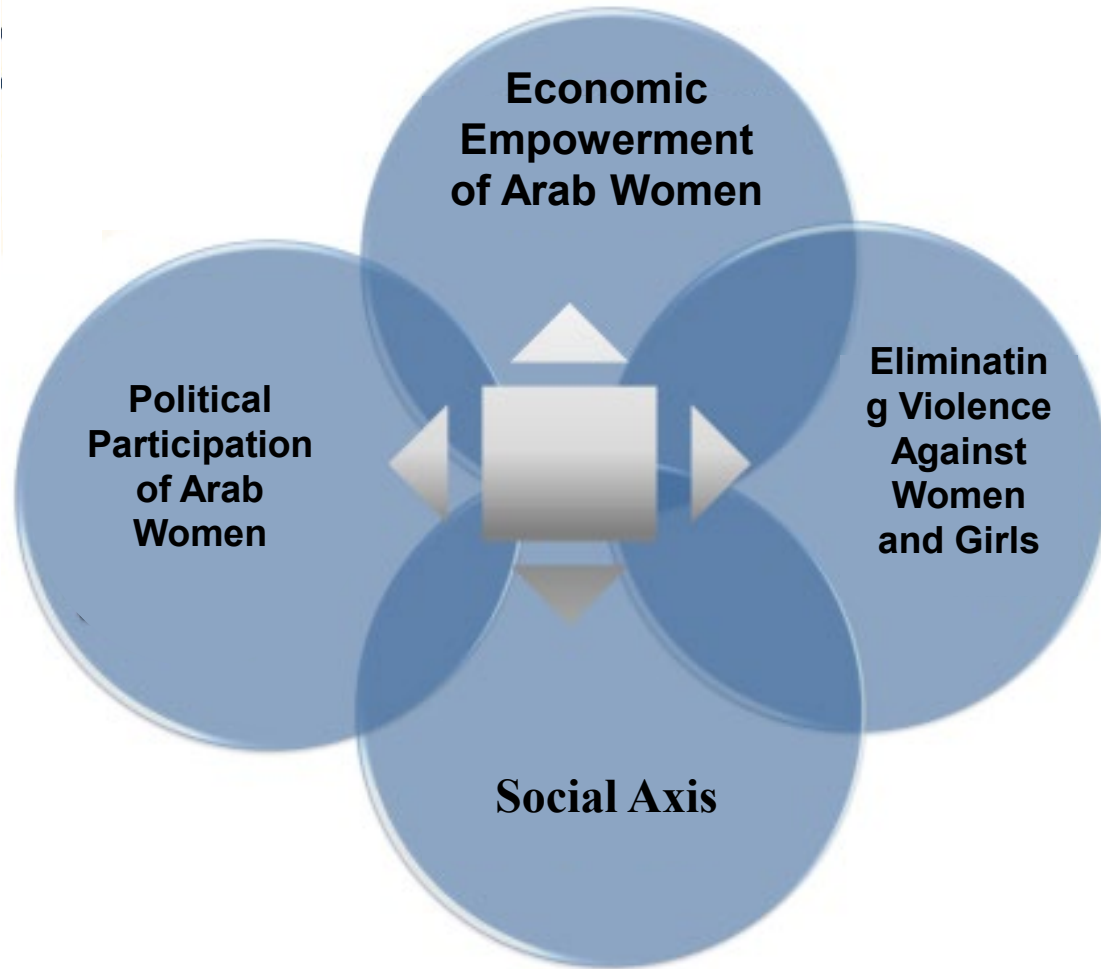


**The First Regional Review of the Women's
Development Agenda 2030
in the Arab Region.
After Five Years**



The Timeline Leading to the First Regional Review (+5)





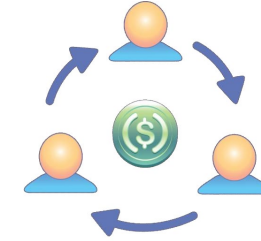
2017



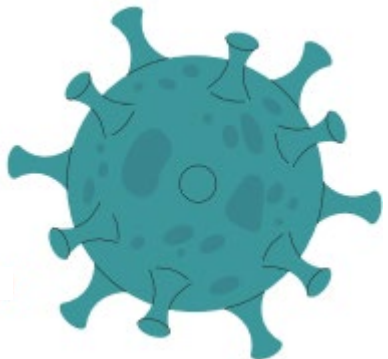


Climate change and environmental adaptation issues

Emergence of New Issues, Emerging Challenges, and Developments at the International and Regional Levels, Intersecting with the Goal of Achieving Gender Equality and Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.



Transition to a green economy

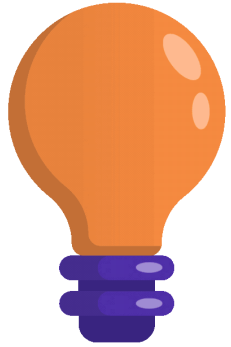


Covid -19

Challenges arising from rapid technological advancements and the global digital agreement



Updating the Peace and Security Agenda



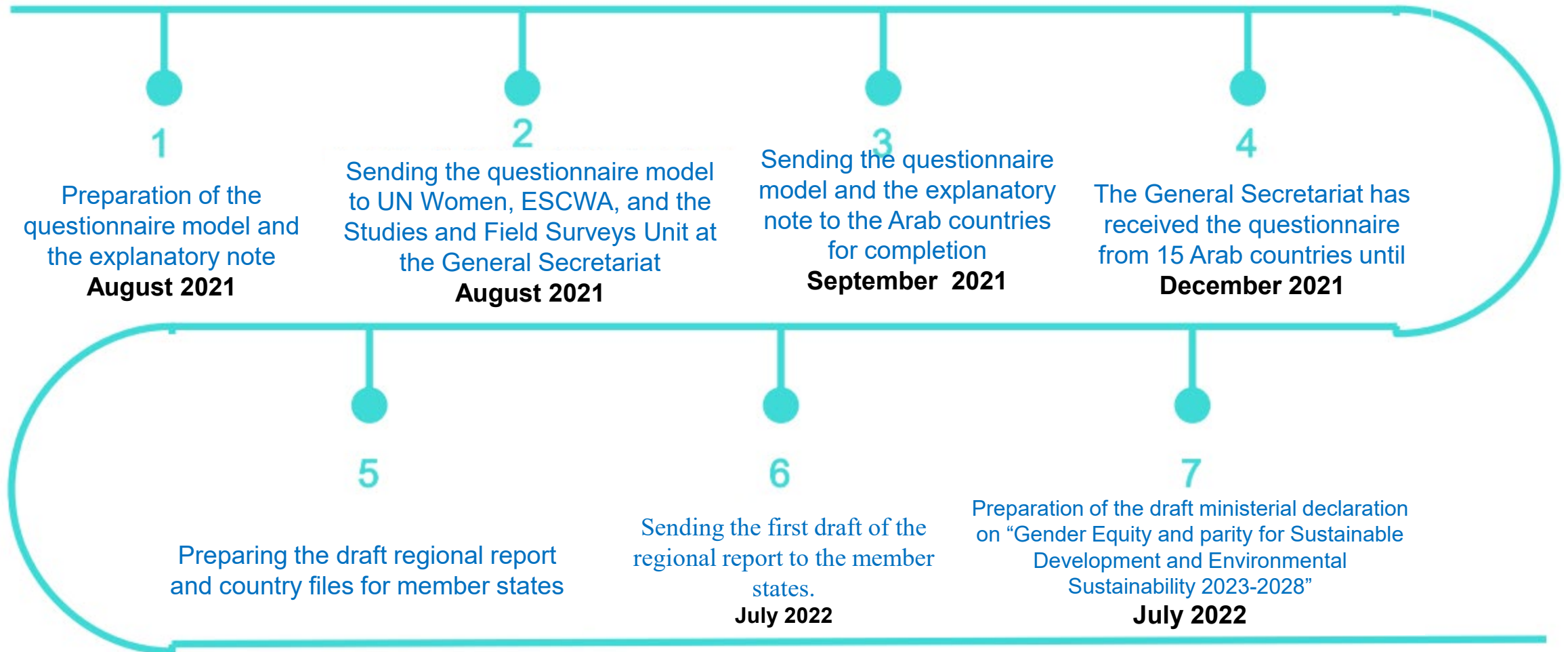
Gender and the Environment

1- A new axis has been introduced, focusing on gender, the environment, and related indicators at the national level of the member states.

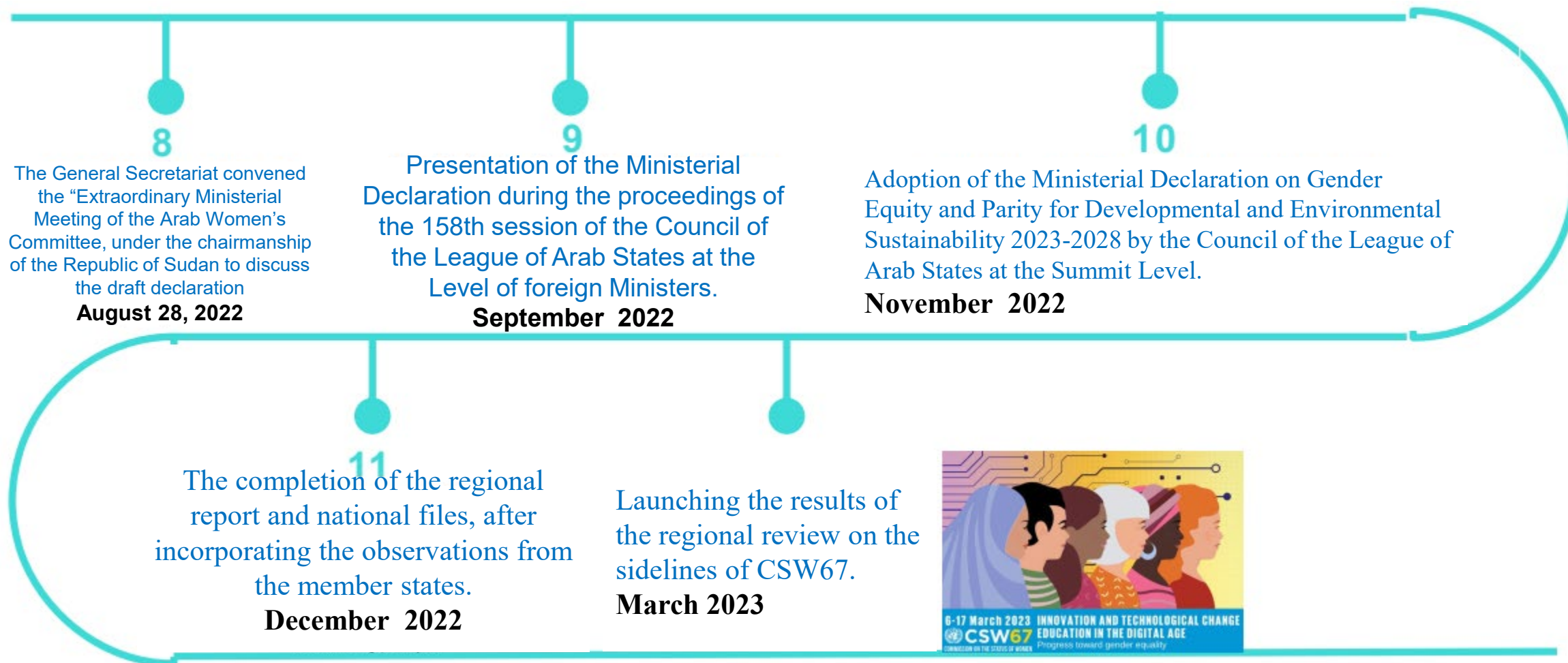
2- New indicators have been incorporated to track developments and emerging issues and their intersection with achieving gender equality across various fields.



The Steps Taken in Preparing the First Regional Review: +5 Key Stages



The Methodology Followed in Preparing the First Regional Review: 5+





“The Women's Development Agenda in the Arab Region 2030”

**First Regional Review
(2017-2022)**

- **Questionnaire Form**

Second: The Economic Track

Goal 2:

At least 50% increase in women's participation in the economy a work force. Women have the economic rights and the services and benefits related to equality.

Tracks followed toward achieving the goal:

1.2: Recognize women's right to work on a just and fair basis with equal pay for work of equal value. Provide a work environment where the personal health and safety of employees, access to leadership positions for women, ensuring the protection of women against physical abuse in the workplace, and the right to equal tax treatment and advancement in the work place, including through mentoring programs and technical and vocational training, is considered. Ensure equal access for women in the realm of economic empowerment and equal control over productive assets and resources, including access to information, land, property and finance.

Indicator 1.1.2: put in place/effect and modify laws ensuring women's right to equality in holding all positions, obtaining full rights and privileges, and guaranteeing equal pay between genders

Exists:	Notes: (Title of the Law/ Date of enactment or amendment)
Amendments:	
Does not exist:	

Source:

Indicator 2.1.2: Legislation that ensures the protection of women in the workplace and provides a suitable and safe working environment.

Exist:	Notes: (Title of the Law/ Date of enactment or amendment)
Amendments:	
Do not exist:	

Source:



Indicator 3.1.2: Joining International Conventions related to women's rights.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1- International Labor Organization (ILO) Social Security Convention. <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. (ICMW) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2- ILO Equal Remuneration Convention. <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3- ILO Maternity Protection Convention <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. ILO Convention No. 189 on Decent Work Conditions for Domestic Workers. (DWDW) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4- ILO Convention conventions to Eliminate all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. (ICPPED) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5- 4- ILO Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. ILO Violence and Harassment Convention (No. 190). <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6- Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. (CAT) <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Other (please clarify in the notes) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7- ILO Domestic Workers Convention <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 8- ILO Migration for Employment Convention <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Notes:

-
-
-

2.2 Ensure equal access for women in the realm of economic empowerment and equal control over productive assets and resources, including access to information, land, property, finance, water and energy to reduce the burden of unpaid care work.

Indicator 1.2.2: Put in place/effect and modify laws guaranteeing women's rights to ownership, including land ownership, movables and inheritance, in accordance with the regulations in effect in each country.

Exist: Amendments: nots:
Do not exist:

Indicator 2.2.2: Proportion of women entrepreneurs, owners or project managers compared to men

Women %	Men %
Period: (2017- present)	Period: (2017- present)
Reference Year: (Latest statistics)	Reference Year: (Latest statistics)
Goal to be achieved by 2030:	Goal to be achieved by 2030:
Source:	Source:

Fifth: Women, Peace and Security

Goal 5:

National frameworks available for women, peace and security, providing an environment which protects women and girls from the harm (humanitarian security) and violence suffered in times of armed conflict and war.

Tracks followed toward achieving the goal:

1.5: Provide legal and procedural frameworks for protecting women and girls from all forms of violence and exploitation during armed conflicts and wars, as well as for displaced women or refugees. Include women at all stages of protection, prevention, post-conflict resolution and building peace.

Indicator 1.1.5 Implement action plans which harmonize with the structures of UN Resolution 1325 (prevention, participation, protection, aid and relief) and the seven Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.

Yes

No

Indicator 2.1.5 Provide legal and procedural frameworks for protecting women and girls from all forms of violence and exploitation during armed conflicts and wars under the Penalty Law

Yes

No

Indicator 3.1.5: Put in place policies for engaging women at all stages of building peace and during the post conflict negotiations at all national, regional and international levels. .

Yes

No

Indicator 4.1.5: Percentage of women's participation in authority and peace negotiations and post-conflict national dialogue compared to men. %

Period: (2017- present)

Reference Year: (Latest statistics)

Goal to be achieved by 2030:

Source:

Indicator 5.1.5: Adopt training and rehabilitation programmes targeting women victims of armed conflict to reintegrate them into society.

Yes

No

Indicator 5.1.6: Do national action plans which harmonize with the structures of UN Resolution 1325 have measure to build women's economic and social capacities to counter climate changes?

What are the measure?

1-

2-



Sixth: Women and the Environment

Goal 6:

Economic and employment policies that guarantee and regulate equal and fair access to assets, resources, and energy, as well as the right to ownership. These policies also aim to reduce disaster risks and mortality rates and enhance the livelihoods and health of women

Tracks followed toward achieving the goal:

Indicator 1.6: Laws that guarantee women's rights to ownership, including ownership of land, natural resources, and biodiversity.

Indicator 1.1.6

A. Do legislation guarantee equal access for women and men to ownership and control of property

Yes

No

B. Do legislations guarantee equal access for women and men to natural resources?

Yes

No

Notes:

Indicator 2.1.6: Legal measures that guarantee:

1. women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy

Yes

No

Taken measures:

Notes:

6.2 : Take measures to ensure women obtain food, water resources, energy and sanitation on an equal

indicator 1.2.6: Take measure to enhance:

Indicator 1.2.6: Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labor-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and home sanitation services.

Yes

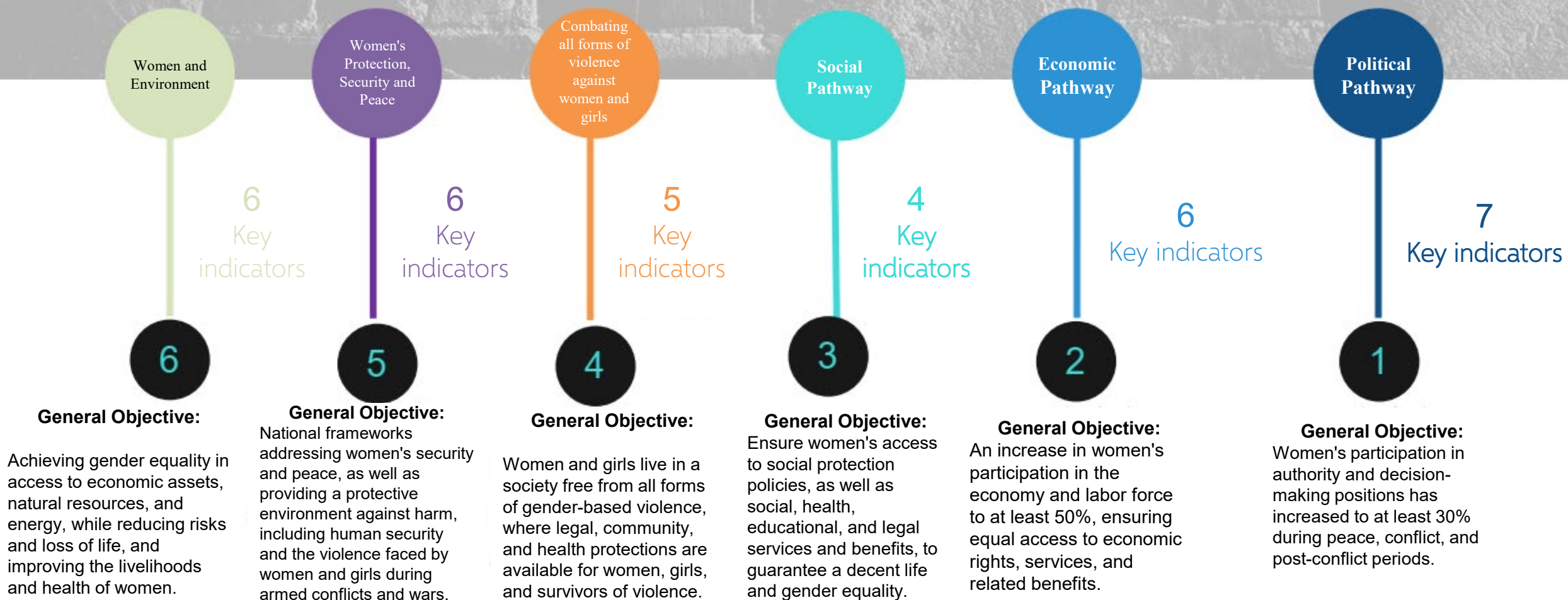
No

2- Invested in time- and labor-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women

Yes

No

The primary pathways on which the Questionnaire Model was Designed, Encompassing Fundamental and Sub-Objectives as well as Indicators, are as Follows:



Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



Sultanate of Oman



United Arab Emirates



State of Palestine



Kingdom of Bahrain



The State of Qatar



Republic of Tunisia



Lebanese Republic



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria



Arab Republic of Egypt



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Kingdom of Morocco



Republic of Sudan



Republic of Yemen.



Republic of Iraq



15
Questionnaire



The regional review resulted in three main documents:

- A. Regional report entitled “First Regional Review of the 2030 Agenda for Women’s Development in the Arab Region after Five Years”
- B. The Ministerial Declaration on Gender Equity and Parity for Developmental and Environmental Sustainability, Arab Women’s Development Agenda (2023-2028).
- C. Country reports of the Member States that participated in the regional review.



A. Regional report entitled “First Regional Review of the Women’s Development Agenda in the Arab Region 2030 after Five Years”



المراجعة الإقليمية الأولى
لرصد التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ

أجندة تنمية المرأة
في المنطقة العربية 2030

بعد خمس سنوات

مارس 2023

Progress Made in the Political Track

Women's political participation is a fundamental human right and an essential mechanism for promoting gender equality and justice. According to the Cairo Declaration for Women in the Arab Region (Agenda for the Development of Women in the Arab Region 2030), it is crucial to assess how women's involvement in political processes and decision-making has evolved, with an emphasis on achieving a target of at least 30% women's participation in leadership roles, both during times of peace and conflict settings. To assess progress in this area, a number of indicators are utilized. These include ensuring a constitutional umbrella that guarantees non-discrimination against women, and updating national legislation to close the gender gap and ensure equal rights in political participation. Additionally, reforms in electoral systems are critical to making them more inclusive, alongside policies supporting affirmative action to boost women's representation. The collection of gender-specific data and the creation of national databases also play a key role in tracking advancements in women's political, economic, and social integration. The track also evaluates practical outcomes such as the increase in women's participation in electoral processes and public office, aiming for results that meet international gender equality standards.

Progress Made in the Social Track

significant progress has been made by Arab countries in ensuring that women have access to a safe, nurturing environment where they enjoy equality and community care. This includes the development of national action plans aimed at building capacities and providing access to basic services without discrimination. These plans focus on supporting women's right to live on equal footing with men in terms of living standards, promoting social protection policies across the public, private, and informal sectors, and empowering women to take an active role in the development and monitoring of poverty reduction strategies. Efforts to strengthen social protection mechanisms have been evident in several Arab countries, with a particular emphasis on improving women's access to healthcare, education, and other essential services. Furthermore, some countries have implemented policies designed to enhance the economic security of women, including measures for employment, housing, and social welfare. The empowerment of women in these areas plays a crucial role in advancing social justice and ensuring women can contribute to poverty alleviation efforts

Progress Made in the Track of Women and Environment

Climate change and environmental pollution disproportionately affect women and girls due to economic and social barriers, which make them more vulnerable to environmental risks. Additionally, women's lack of access to land and natural resources hampers their economic empowerment and limits their financial independence, particularly in areas like the green economy. This section examines the progress made by the surveyed Arab countries in the women and environment track. It focuses on women's right to own natural land and biodiversity, their access to essential resources such as food, energy, water, and sanitation, and the integration of gender perspectives in climate change policies. Furthermore, it evaluates sustainable consumption and production practices, women's participation in inter-agency work, and gender-sensitive responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings are based on data collected from the regional review questionnaires submitted by Arab countries to the League of Arab States.

Progress Made in the Economic Track

Empowering women economically and granting them equal economic rights ensures social justice and fosters a healthy society free from gender-based discrimination. It also protects women from poverty and unemployment, which positively impacts the country's economic conditions.

Therefore, this section reviews key information on the progress made by the Arab countries participating in the regional review of the Cairo Declaration, specifically in implementing the economic track provisions of the declaration. These provisions include the right to work under conditions of justice, fairness, and equal pay for equal work; ensuring women's equal access to economic empowerment; enhancing opportunities for women in areas such as credit, vocational training, and their connection to the labor market and skills development. It also examines the level of financial resources allocated to support women's empowerment plans at both national and sectoral levels, and the practical measures required for the successful implementation of these plans. Furthermore, the review considers the recognition and valuation of unpaid care work and the extent to which women are supported in securing financing and bank loans for small and micro-enterprises, as well as the availability of banking services.

The progress made in this area was measured according to the indicators identified within the mechanisms for implementing the economic track provisions and based on the data provided by the Arab countries surveyed through the regional review questionnaire of the Cairo Declaration for Arab Women.

Progress Made in Combating all Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls

This section highlights the progress made by Arab countries in addressing violence against women and girls, focusing on several key areas. First, it reviews the development of national action plans and strategies aimed at combating all forms of violence against women. It also looks at the extent to which preventive measures have been adopted to reduce violence against women, as well as the provision of protection services for victims of sexual violence. Additionally, the review assesses whether national laws have been amended to ensure the protection of women's rights and the alignment of these laws with international standards. These findings are based on data from regional review questionnaires submitted by Arab countries to the League of Arab States, reflecting the ongoing efforts and challenges in addressing violence against women in the region.

Progress Made in Peace and Security Track

Violent conflicts have a disproportionate and severe impact on women and girls, exposing them to heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and economic exclusion. These risks are particularly exacerbated during armed conflicts, displacement, and periods of refuge. In response, Arab countries have made progress within the women, security, and peace track to establish legal and practical frameworks aimed at protecting women and girls from these forms of violence. These efforts include the development of strategies to involve women in all stages of conflict and peace processes—ranging from protection and prevention to post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding. Moreover, Arab countries have increasingly recognized the need for gender-sensitive approaches in conflict resolution and peace-building processes. These strategies aim to ensure that women are not only protected but also actively involved in shaping the solutions to conflicts, thus contributing to long-term peace and stability in the region. Data from regional review questionnaires sent to Arab countries through the League of Arab States highlight the progress made in implementing such frameworks and policies to safeguard women's rights during times of crisis and beyond

The main outcome of the regional review and the updated agenda for women's development in the Arab region over the next five years.

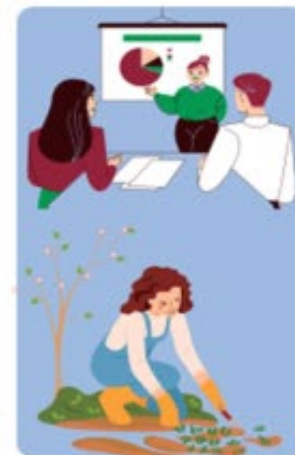
Adopted at the Arab Summit level by Resolution No. (S) S. 808 D. (p) 31, dated 2-3 November 2022.



The Ministerial Declaration

Arab Women's Development Agenda (2023-2028)

Gender Equity and Parity for Development and Environmental Sustainability



C. Country Files of Member States that Participated in the Regional Review





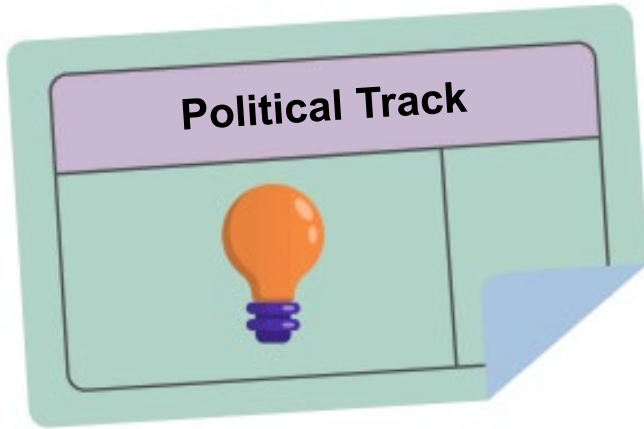
The Important Outcomes of the Regional Review

المراجعة

العربية

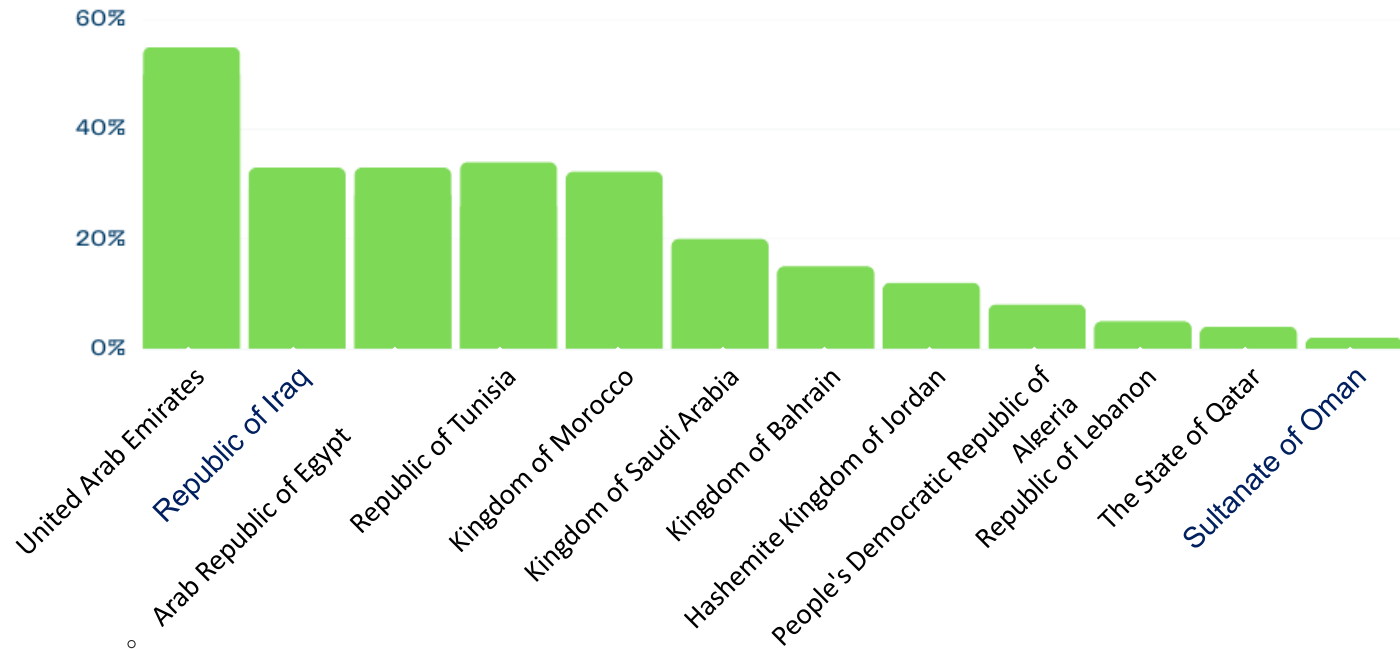
Arabian
Woman





Women's Participation Rate in Arab Parliaments

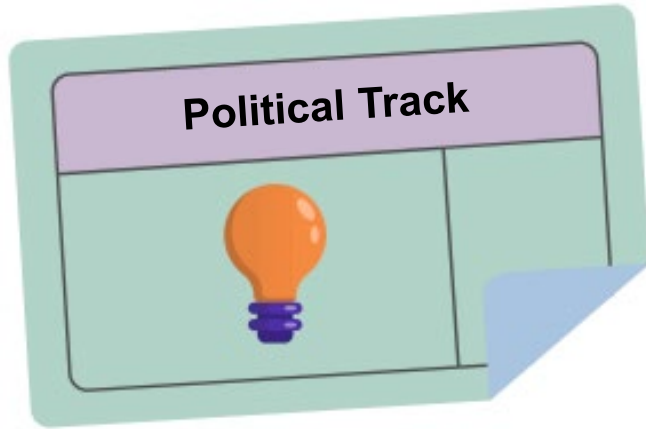
2021



50%

The highest percentage of women's participation in parliament is in the United Arab Emirates.

Figure 1 Percentage of women in Arab parliaments

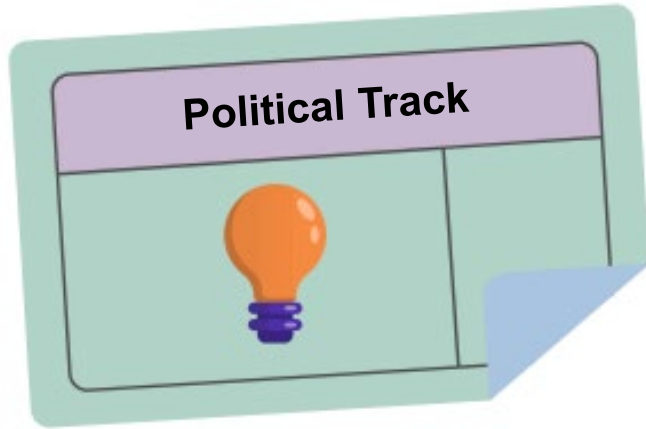


Saudi Arabia recorded the highest percentage of women running for municipal elections (81%) in 2020 compared to other Arab countries.



The **Republic of Lebanon** has the highest Arab participation rate of women in the judiciary (53.67%).



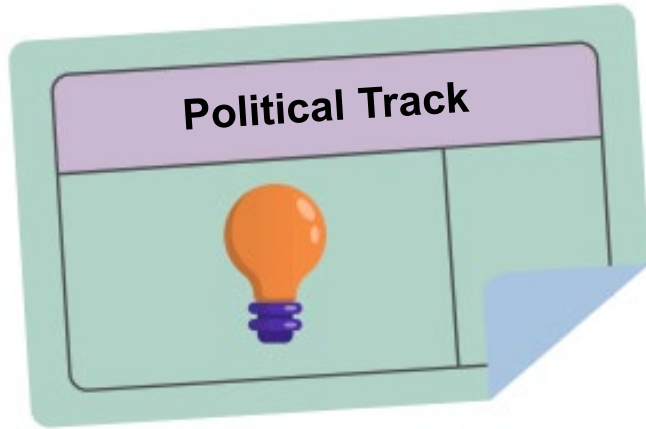


- In 2020, the percentage of women's quota in the Parliament of **the Arab Republic of Egypt** increased to **25%**.



The State of Qatar is distinguished by the fact that Qatari women hold senior positions in the government sector, and by the presence of 7 Qatari female judges, in addition to female judge assistants who work in the judiciary.



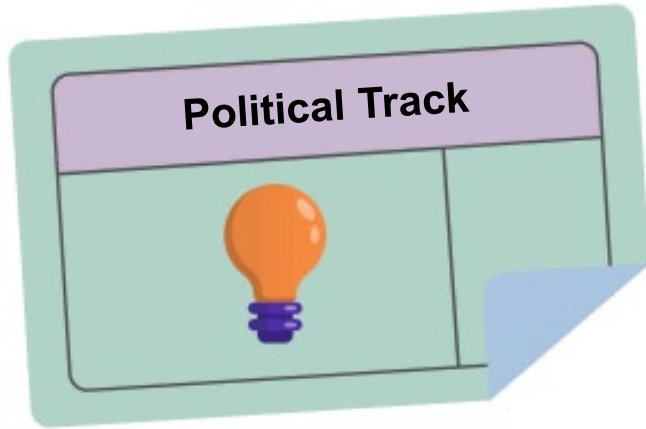


The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria recorded the highest percentage of female candidates in parliamentary elections among the Arab countries surveyed, at **36.8%**, followed closely by the **United Arab Emirates** at **36.6%**."



The Tunisian Republic recorded the highest rate of women's participation in municipalities, at **48.49%**, compared to other Arab countries surveyed during the period from 2017 to 2022.





The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan enacted the new Election Law for the House of Representatives No. 4 of 2022, which increased the minimum number of seats allocated to women from 15 to 18.



The Republic of Iraq enacted the Iraqi House of Representatives Elections Law No. 9 of 2020, which stipulates in Article 16 that women must constitute at least 25% of the total members of the House of Representatives.

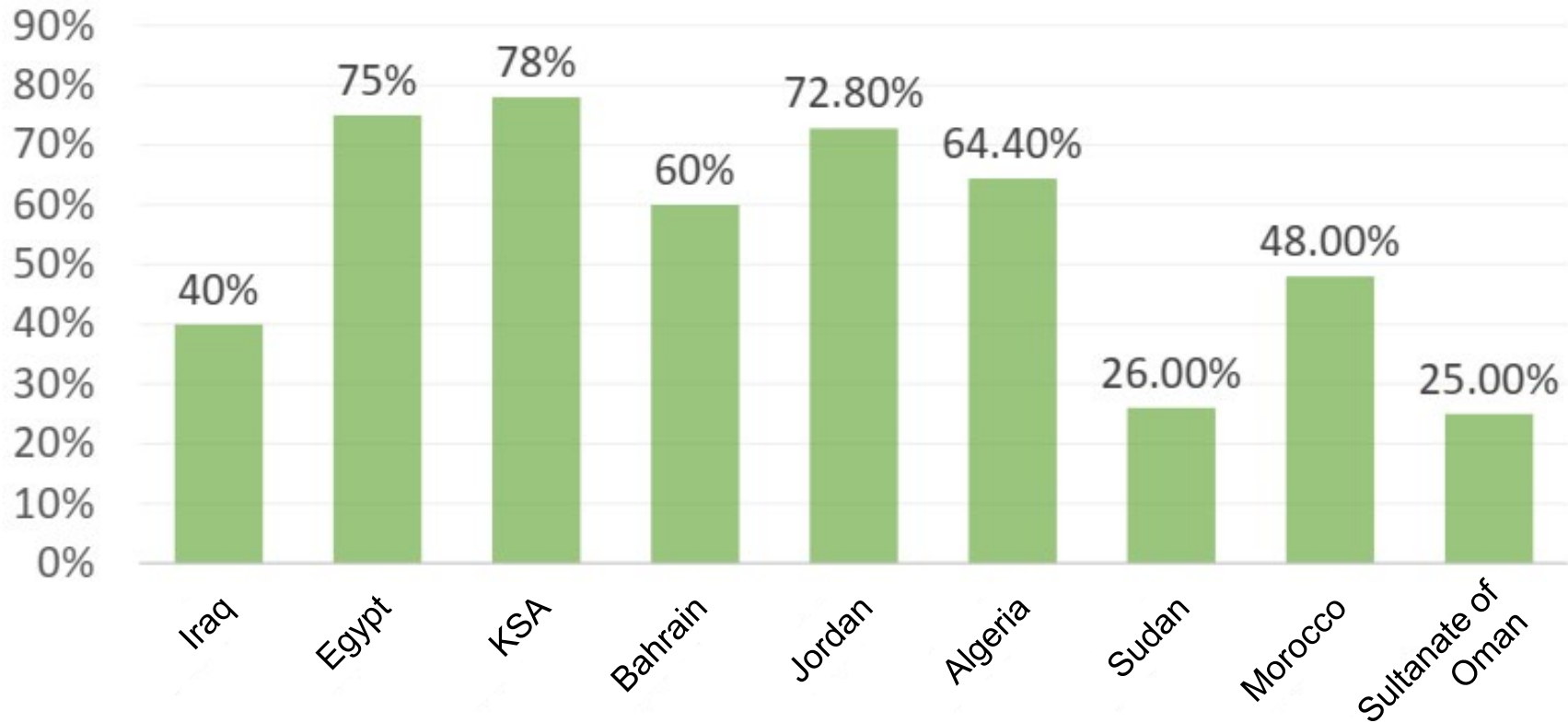


The Republic of Sudan repealed the Public Order and Morals Act in Khartoum State, which had restricted the freedom of movement for women and girls.



Economic Track

Percentage of beneficiaries of micro and small finance



Economic Track



The Kingdom of Bahrain has issued several royal decrees and ministerial circulars to promote the principle of equal opportunities, implement gender-responsive budgeting, ensure social insurance, and eliminate gender-based discrimination in the workplace.



The Arab Republic of Egypt has allocated the new Investment Law No. 71 of 2017 (Article 2), investment opportunities shall be equal for both women and men.



Economic Track



After 2015, the percentage of women entrepreneurs, project owners, or managers in most of the surveyed Arab countries ranged between 1% and 43% in the economic track.



Economic Track

All Arab countries surveyed have a protection network. Half of these countries operate a single-system protection network, while the other half have multi-system networks. These protection networks provide coverage for various risks related to healthcare, disability, widows, and orphans.



Ending violence against women and girls



Most Arab States have developed national strategies and action plans to combat violence against women and girls. Some of the surveyed Arab States have allocated national budgets or identified funding sources to support the implementation of these plans.

Ending Violence Against Women and Girls



The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was distinguished by its approval of The Law on Protection from Domestic Violence No. 15 of 2017. The law defines domestic violence as a crime against a person committed by a family member against any of its members. Members of the family are defined to include: women, children, the elderly and relatives of the fourth degree.

Peace and Security



Only five Arab countries— the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Sudan, the State of Qatar, and the Republic of Yemen— out of the total surveyed Arab States, have incorporated legal provisions and articles within their penal codes specifically aimed at protecting women from violence during times of war and armed conflicts.



Seven of the surveyed Arab countries—the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar, the Lebanese Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the Republic of Yemen—demonstrated significant representation of women in regional bodies, official delegations, peace missions, and regional and international peace negotiations.



1325
women | peace | security

Peace and Security



Most of the surveyed Arab countries have developed national action plans to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, along with its subsequent resolutions.



Peace and Security



The Republic of Iraq is the first Arab country to launch the National Action Plan on women, peace and security in 2014.



The State of Palestine became the second country to develop the National Action Plan for implementing Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions in 2017, followed by the introduction of the second plan for the years 2020–2024.



The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has completed the implementation of the first National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 (2018–2022) and is currently preparing the second national action plan to advance the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2022–2025).



The United Arab Emirates launched the National Action Plan to implement resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions in 2021

Peace and Security



The Lebanese Republic launched the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions for the years (2019-2022).



The Republic of Tunisia launched the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions for the years (2018-2022).



The Kingdom of Morocco launched the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 in March 2022.



The Republic of Yemen launched the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 for the years (2020-2022).

Several Arab countries are currently working on preparing their national plans in this field.



Women and Environment:

By all measures, the Sultanate of Oman has been, and continues to be, a pioneer in enhancing the well-being of women. It has adopted effective and diverse legal measures to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy, food security, agricultural and environmental resources, and rural women's empowerment. Additionally, the Sultanate has supported the implementation of agricultural projects aimed at increasing income for both male and female farmers.



Thank you

