

Economic and Social Commission for  
Western Asia

# Beijing +30: Regional Workshop on Guidance Note for Comprehensive National-Level Reviews

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Kempinski Hotel, Amman – Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Economic and Social Commission for  
Western Asia

# Session Six: Data and Statistics (Section Five of the Guidance Note)

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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women

1

## Chapter 2

Section 5 of the Guidance Note on Data and Statistics

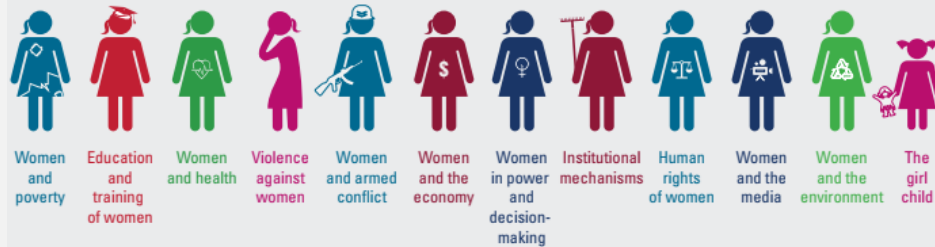
# Section 5 of the Guidance Note on Data and Statistics

## Objectives

1. Monitoring progress on the availability of data disaggregated by sex and gender statistics.


2. linking the monitoring of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action with gender responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

### The Beijing Platform: 12 critical areas




# Section 5 of the Guidance Note on Data and Statistics


- This section covers four questions on data and statistics:



Actions taken to provide sex-disaggregated data



National priorities for actions that the State may take to enhance data availability



Gender indicators among the national priority list for monitoring progress on sustainable development



Routine disaggregation

1

What are the most important areas in which your country has made the most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Question No. 38)



### Narrative Report

- Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information
- Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as (women with disabilities, elderly women, refugees, etc...)
- Please provide data to support your responses.



### Online Survey

- Please ensure that three suitable examples are selected for the online survey. (The list is available in Question No. 38).

## Over the next five years, what are your country's priorities for strengthening national gender statistics? (Question No. 39)



### Narrative Report

- Please provide a brief explanation and examples of your plans
- Two pages maximum



### Online Survey

- Please ensure that three specific actions are selected for the online survey

(The list is available in Question No. 39)



## What gender-specific indicators has your country prioritized for monitoring progress on the SDGs? (Question No. 40)



### Narrative Report

- Please provide the gender-specific indicators that represent priorities for progress under the 2030 Agenda.
- Please explain any challenges for collecting and compiling data on these indicators.



### Online Survey

- Answer the following question with (Yes/No):
- Has your country defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?
- if YES, you will be asked how many indicators are included in the national set, how many of those indicators are gender-specific, and whether data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators has begun.

## Which data disaggregations are routinely provided by major surveys in your country? (Question No. 41)



### Narrative Report

- please describe progress in data disaggregation over the past years, explain
- why certain disaggregations may have been prioritized and what barriers, if any, stand in the way of more comprehensive, routine disaggregations of data from major surveys in your country.



### Online Survey

- Please ensure that the disaggregations are typically selected as appropriate in the national context for the online survey.

(The list is available in Question No. 41).



## 2

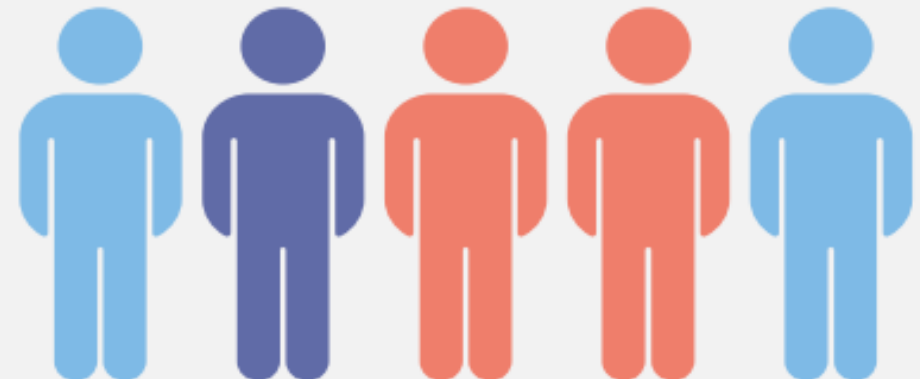
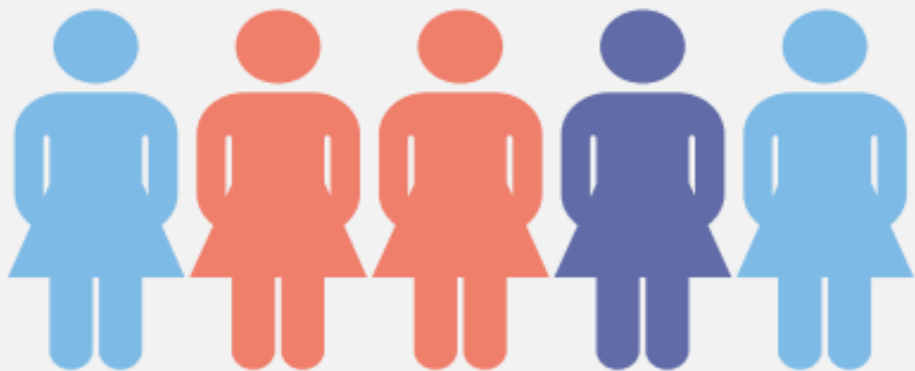
## Chapter 2



# Primary Information Resources for Data and Statistics

# Data and Statistics Availability in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

- High-quality, up-to-date, and disaggregated data should provide comprehensive information at the national level.
- The UPR can also serve as an incentive to collect additional Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADD),...etc
- National Statistical Offices (NSOs) play essential and critical roles in providing data, where collaboration with said Offices is a must.



# Primary Information Resources for Data and Statistics

The UPR requires data and statistics in the following sections of the report:

**1**

Section One contains a summary of progress, challenges and obstacles in implementing the Declaration.

**2**

Section Two on priorities, achievements, challenges, and obstacles in implementing the Declaration.

**3**

Section Three on the 12 critical areas.

**5**

Section Five on the progress achieved on the availability of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics.

# Importance of Data on Women Status



- Data allows for monitoring progress on gender equality

- Data helps inform policy makers of challenges on various issues related to women status

- Data helps develop laws, policies, and budget allocations effectively to address challenges and improve the women and girls' status'



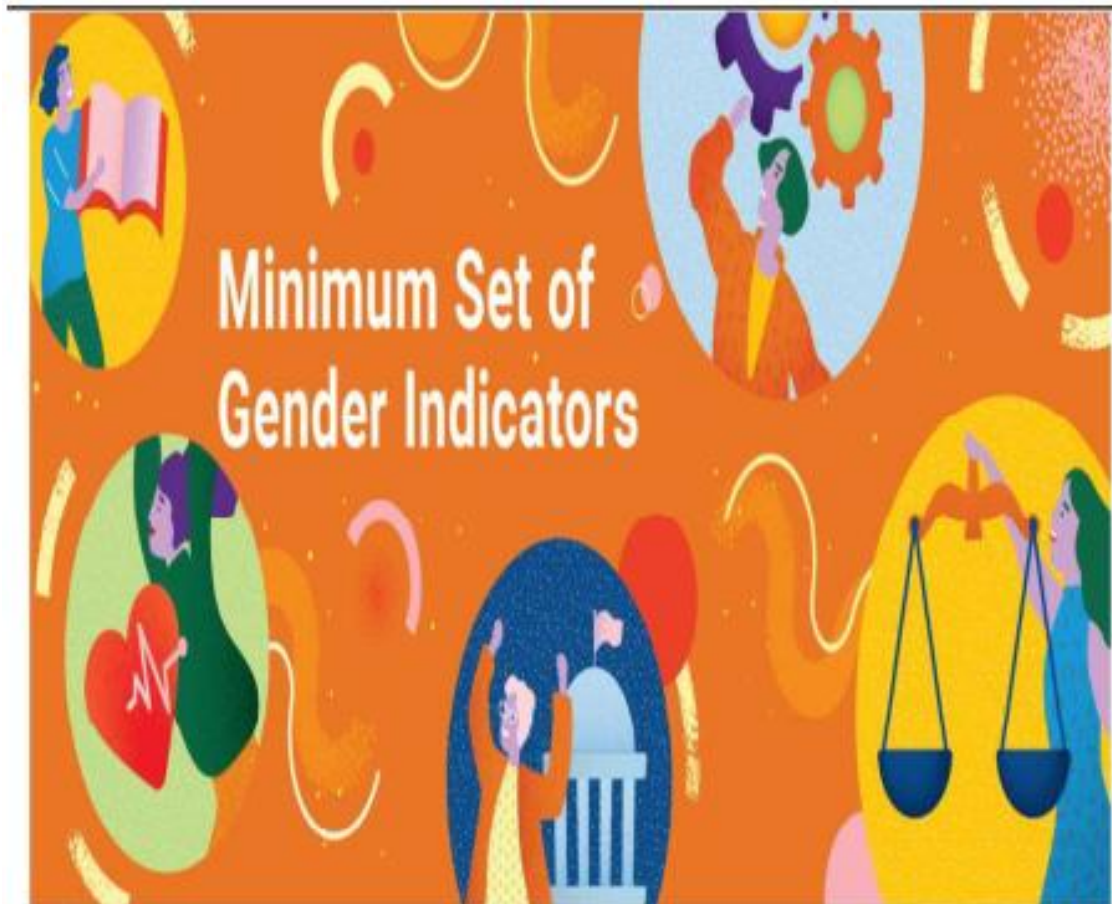
# Quantitative and Qualitative Data

Basis for Comparison	 <p><b>Qualitative Data</b></p> <p>Qualitative data is information that can't be expressed as a number</p>	 <p><b>Quantitative Data</b></p> <p>Quantitative data is data that can be expressed as a number or can be quantified</p>	
	<p>VS</p>		
Definition			
Can data be counted?	NO	YES	
Data type	Words, objects, pictures, observations, and symbols	Number and statistics	

Quantitative data: countable or measurable data (numbers or percentages)

Qualitative data: characteristics' classification or description

# United Nations Statistical Commission



## Minimum Set of Gender Indicators

- Gender statistics were approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission (decision 42/102) in 2013.
- The UNSC requested that Member States strengthen the national development of statistics.
- The UNSC also identified a collection of statistics on **51 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators** measuring and collecting information on issues relevant for gender equality and women's empowerment.

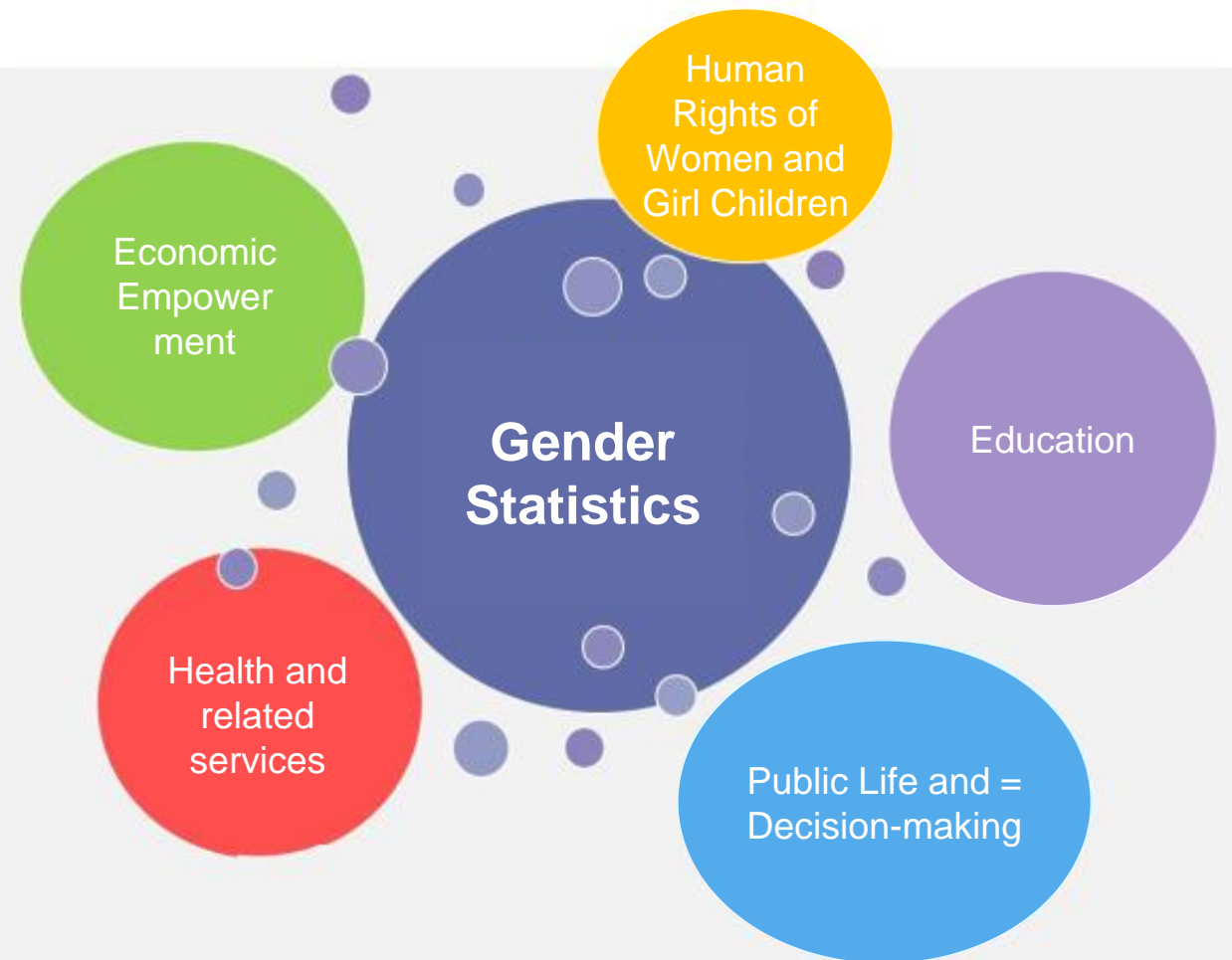


# Key Gender Statistics

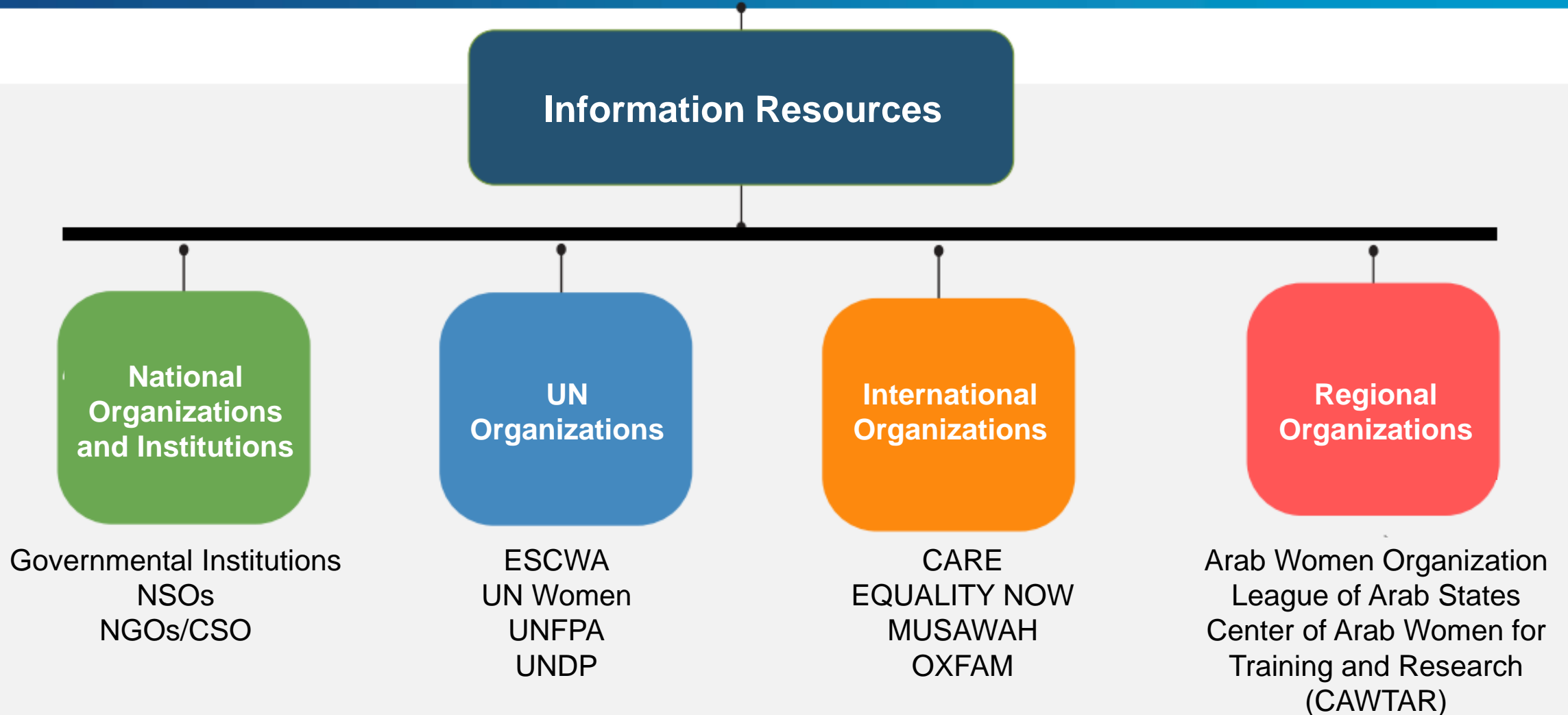
- The indicators are organised into five themes.
- Each theme addresses one or more of the critical areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action and is aligned with the SDG Indicator Framework.

## List of Statistics

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/MinSet\\_ListIndicator\\_2023.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/MinSet_ListIndicator_2023.pdf)



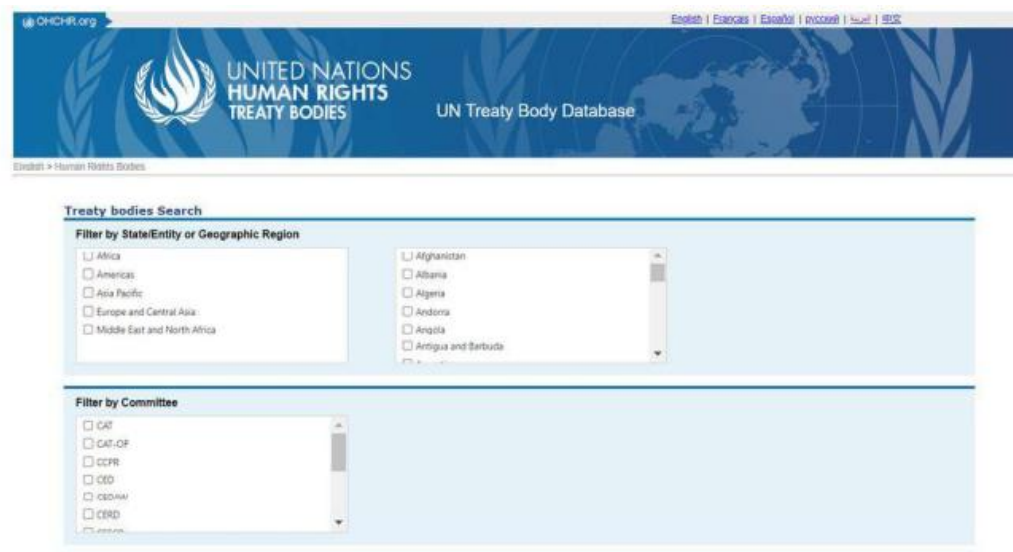
# Primary Information Resources for Data Collection



# Reports to International Treaty Bodies

States may use information from reports submitted to human rights treaty bodies, for example:

- Reports of Member States to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and others



[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Home.aspx?lang=En](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Home.aspx?lang=En)



# UN International Reviews

## The HRC Universal Periodic Review



<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/upr-home>

## The Voluntary National Review on 2030 Agenda Implementation



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>

<https://hlpf.un.org/countries>

# UN Organizations' Resources

## Gender, Justice and the Law Country Reports



<https://genderjustice.unescwa.org/Nationalpubs2023.aspx>

<https://genderjustice.unescwa.org/Nationalpubs.aspx>



2018



2022

<https://genderjustice.unescwa.org/images/yemen-web.pdf>

# UN Organizations' Resources

## Key Areas in the 2022 Justice, Gender and the Law Reports

1 General legal framework of the State

2 Legal entitlement and public life

3 Protection from violence

4 Employment and economic benefits

5 Sexual and reproductive health and rights

6 Personal matters and family life




# UN Organizations' Resources

## Gender, Justice and the Law

<p><b>Yes</b> The law provides for gender equality and/or protection from gender-based violence and is substantially compliant with international standards. A green category does not indicate that the law is perfect or that gender justice in the relevant topic area has been fully achieved.</p>	<p><b>Partly</b> Some gender justice aspects of the law have been addressed, but important gender inequalities remain.</p>	<p><b>NO</b> The law does not provide for gender equality and/or there is no or minimal protection from gender-based violence.</p>	<p>No available data or inadequate information</p>	<p>The law does not cover this issue</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

### General legal framework of the State

<p>Joining the CEDAW 1- Has the country ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)? Has the country expressed any reservations about implementing the Convention provisions?</p>	<p>Equality in the Constitution 2- Does the Constitution provide for gender equality and non-discrimination against women?</p>	<p>Customary Law and the Constitution 3- If customary law is recognized as a source of laws under the Constitution, What is its power in the event of violating constitutional provisions of gender equality or non-discrimination against women?</p>	<p>Family Law and the Constitution 4- If the Personal Status Law is recognized as a source of law under the Constitution, what is its power in the event of violating the constitutional provisions of gender equality or non-discrimination against women?</p>	<p>Informal Justice 5- Do local laws clearly stipulate the available informal justice systems' jurisdiction and competence in enforcing formal and informal laws that should align with international standards, including non-discrimination?</p>
<p>Standard law Prohibiting Discrimination 6- Is there an anti-discrimination law that prohibits direct and indirect discrimination against women?</p>	<p>National policy to eliminate violence 7- Has a national action plan or policy been developed to address violence against women and girls, overseen by a national mechanism tasked with monitoring and reviewing implementation?</p>	<p>Anti-Violence Budget 8- Have government agencies made commitments under the anti-violence budget to implement legislations combatting violence against women and girls by requiring the government to provide a budget or allocate funds to implement relevant programmes or activities?</p>	<p>National policy on Sexual and Reproductive Health 9- Is there an existing national strategy or action plan that includes measures ensuring equal access to all information, services and goods related to sexual and reproductive health? have they encompassed budgetary allocations to combat violence? and have human and administrative resources been assigned to implement the policy or plan?</p>	<p>Criminal Legal Aid 11- Is legal aid ensured in criminal matters?</p>
<p>Civil Legal Aid 12- Is legal aid guaranteed in civil family matters?</p>	<p>Sex-disaggregated Statistics 10- Are there laws that explicitly require the production and/or publication of sex-disaggregated statistics?</p>			

  
<https://genderjustice.unescwa.org/M2x.aspx>

# ESCWA Resources

## The Arab SDG Monitor

It is possible, using the SDG Monitor, to access the National SDG Data and the Country Tracking on SDG indicators available for every State. It is also possible to monitor regional progress.



<https://arabsdgmonitor-ar.unescwa.org/>



# ESCWA Resources

## The Arab SDG Monitor

By clicking on the “Country Tracking” button, you can select a State and access information on Data Availability, Target Tracker, Progress Towards 2030, and the progress of indicators under the “Scorecard” if available (indicated by the red rectangle labeled Latest).

المركز العربي لأهداف التنمية المستدامة

الاردن

الأردن

رصد البيانات

الفترة: ٢٠٢٠

تقرير البيانات

تتبع الأهداف

Progress of indicators for quantifiable and nonquantifiable targets

Indicator	Latest	Trend	Target	Gap
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level and sex (%)	100.0	→	100.0	0.0
<b>Goal 5 Gender equality</b>				
5.1.1 Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) – Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public...	64.6	→	100.0	44.5
5.1.1 Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) – Area 2: violence against women	35.6	↑	100.0	48.4
5.1.1 Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) – Area 3: employment and economic benefits	40.0	↑	100.0	59.0
5.1.1 Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) – Area 4: marriage and family	36.4	↑	100.0	62.6
5.2.2 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, b...	12.1	→	0.0	12.1
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 (%)	1.5	→	0.0	0.0
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	6.7	→	0.0	4.7
5.5.1 Current number of seats in national parliaments (number)	130.0	→	130.0	0.0
5.5.1 Number of seats held by women in national parliaments (number)	16.0	↑	130.0	114.0

Legend:

- Latest : latest year available
- Trend 2000+
  - ↑ Increase since 2000+
  - ↓ Decrease since 2000+
  - No change/ Insufficient data
- Target
  - 🟢 On-Track
  - 🟡 In progress
  - 🔴 Off-track
  - 🟦 Non-quantifiable
- Gap = | Latest - Upper bound |



[https://arabsdgmonitor-ar.unescwa.org/country\\_flags/COUNTRIES.html](https://arabsdgmonitor-ar.unescwa.org/country_flags/COUNTRIES.html)

# ESCWA Resources

## The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals



**The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals**  
May 2021

The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020, first edition, provides the latest statistics and analysis on the status of women and men, girls and boys at the country and regional levels. The statistics and analysis of over 200 regional priority gender-equality indicators help fast-track progress and explore the state of gender equality across 22 Arab countries. The Arab Gender Gap Report comes at a critical moment as discussion on achieving sustainable development for all in the region is intensifying, propelled by the need for more inclusive societies to transform the world. The report provides the Arab world insight to create a more gender-equitable culture and identifies challenges and impediments our societies face.

The analysis in The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020 reveals that critical gender gaps persist in many of the main areas despite the many gains achieved by the countries over the years. The report shows that although many countries have achieved important milestones towards gender equality in education, health and access to basic services, the “last mile” remains to be covered before girls and women enjoy full equality and the realization of their rights. The analysis also reveals a gap in the production of many gender-related indicators that come not only from household-based data, but also from administrative records. There is an urgent need to strengthen the alliance between national statistical offices and the ministries that produce statistical data to ensure the production of quality gender statistics and quality gender policies.

[AGGR 2020 Key messages flyer](#)

Related content  
[2030 Agenda](#) , [Gender equality](#) ,

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Interactive 

ESCWA Publication: E/ESCWA/SD/2019/4

Country: Arab region

Publication Type: Flagship publications



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[https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/arab-gender-gap-report-arabic\\_2.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pdf/arab-gender-gap-report-arabic_2.pdf)

# ESCWA Resources

## The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020

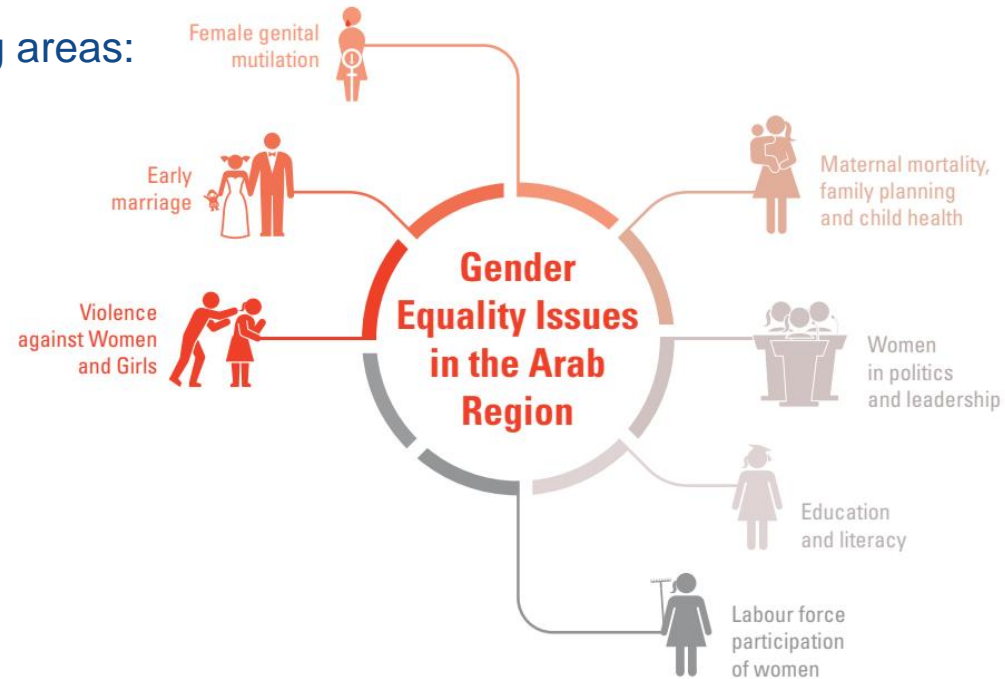
- The first Arab Gender Gap Report for the Arab region.
- It focuses on gender equality and the Sustainable Development Goals
- The report presents over 200 regional priority gender-equality indicators
- It includes quantitative and qualitative indicators to help fast track progress in policies and laws at the national level.



# ESCWA Resources

## The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020

Provides data on the following areas:



It also includes data on the following additional areas:

- Disability
- Environment
- Human Rights of Women and Girls

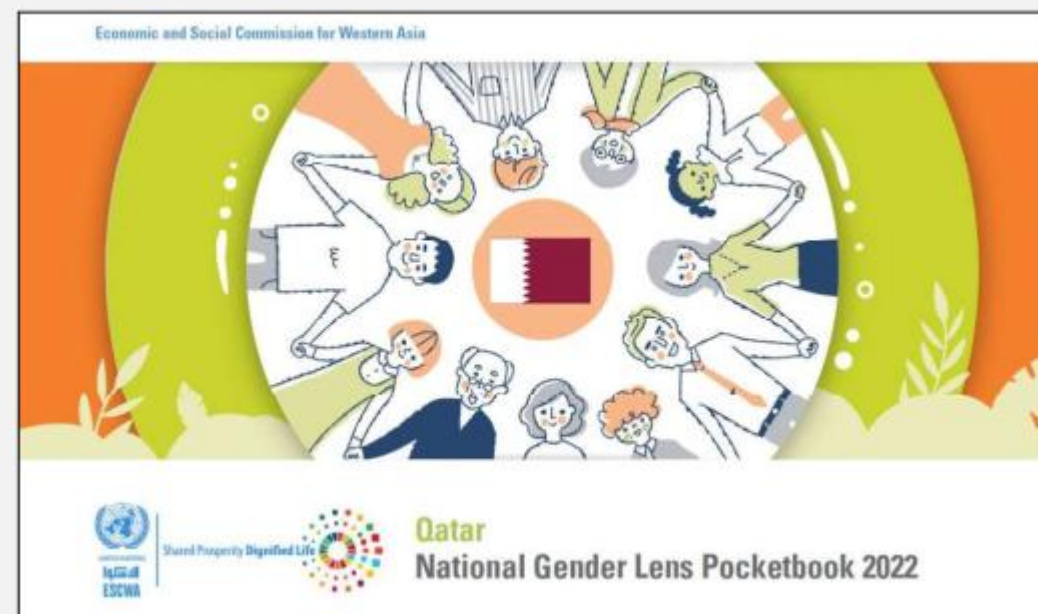
# ESCWA Resources

## National Gender Lense Pocketbook

The National Gender Lens Pocketbook provides a statistical visual portrait of countries' progress in 40 selected key gender indicators classified under five areas:

- Population
- Education
- Inequality
- Health
- Work

The Pocketbook illustrates gender-disaggregated data and presents progress over a two-year period



<https://www.unescwa.org/publications/national-gender-lens-pocketbook-2022>



# ESCWA Resources

## The Index Simulator for Policymakers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)

The ISPAR website provides more than 22 global indices covering various economic and social themes. It also includes the basic indices of gender equality:

- Gender Development Index
- Global Gender Gap Index
- Women Peace and Security Index
- The World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index



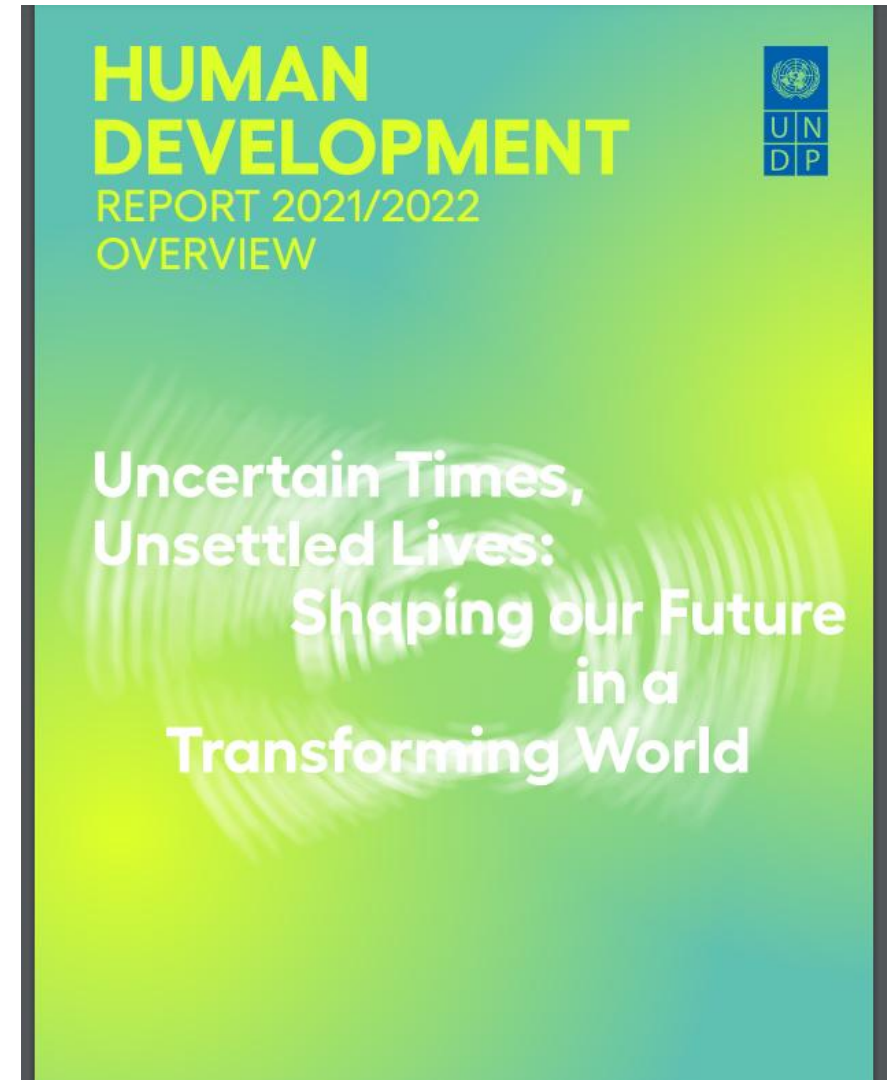
<https://ispar.unescwa.org/simulator.aspx?Sim=4>



# The UNDP Human Development Report

The report covers seven indicators and includes three gender indicators:

- Gender Development
- Gender Inequality
- Gender Social Norms



<https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22arpdf.pdf>

Gender Development Index 2021				SDG 3		SDG 4.3		SDG 4.4		SDG 8.5	
HDI Rank	Gender Development Index Value 2021	Human Development Index		Life expectancy at birth		Expected years of schooling		Mean years of schooling		Gross national income per capita	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Overall average	0.958	0.715	0.747	74	68.9	12.9	12.7	8.4	8.9	12,241	21,210
26 United Arab- Emirates	0.953	0.877	0.921	80.9	77.2	16.5	15.2	12.5	12.8	28,921	77,318
35 Bahrain	0.927	0.829	0.894	80	77.8	17	15.9	10.8	11.2	16,786	53,359
35 Saudi Arabia	0.917	0.826	0.901	78.8	75.6	16.2	16.1	10.7	11.7	20,678	64,708
42 Qatar	1.019	0.866	0.850	80.9	78.3	14.5	12.1	11.6	9.6	42,101	104,066
50 Kuwait	1.009	0.831	0.824	81.5	77.2	17	13.9	8.1	6.9	28,086	68,827
54 Oman	0.994	0.752	0.835	74.7	71.0	15.0	14.5	12.1	11.4	7,169	39,717
91Algeria	0.880	0.680	0.773	78.0	74.9	15.3	14.0	7.7	8.4	3,550	17,787
97 Egypt	0.882	0.666	0.755	72.6	67.9	13.8	13.7	9.8	9.4	3,536	19,741
97 Tunisia	0.931	0.697	0.748	77.1	70.7	16.5	14.5	6.9	8.0	4,870	15,778
102 Jordan	0.887	0.663	0.748	76.8	72.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.8	3,778	15,631
104 Libya	0.975	0.708	0.726	74.4	69.6	13.1	12.6	8.5	7.2	9,570	20,960
106 Palestine, State of	0..891	0.655	0.735	75.9	71.1	14.3	12.5	9.9	10.0	2,250	10,937
112 Lebanon	0.882	0.650	0.737	77.3	72.8	11.1	11.5	8.5	8.9	3,815	15,586
121 Iraq	0.803	0.585	0.728	72.4	68.2	11.5	12.7	7.2	8.4	2,184	17,748
123 Morocco	0.861	0.621	0.722	76.4	71.9	13.9	14.4	5	6.9	3,194	11,356
150 Syrian Arab Republic	0.825	0.503	0.610	75.2	69.1	9.1	9.2	4.6	5.6	1,285	7,088
159 Mauritania	0.890	0.518	0.582	66.1	62.7	9.6	9.2	4.6	5	2,604	7,650
171 Djibouti	0.874	0.475	0.543	65.0	59.7	7.5	7.4	1.6	4.5	2,179	7,911
172 Sudan	0.870	0.466	0.535	67.9	62.7	7.7	8.1	3.4	4.2	1,833	5,320



(Gender Inequality Index)									
			SDG 3.1	SDG 3.7	SDG 5.5	SDG 4.4		SDG 8	
HDI Rank	Gender Inequality Index 2021		Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	Share of seats in parliament	Population with at least some Secondary education (Ages 25 and above)		Labour force Participation rate ages 15 and above	
	Value	Rank				Female	Male	Female	Male
Overall Average	0.465		225	42.5	25.9	64.2	70.3	46.2	71.7
26 United Arab Emirates	0.049	11	3	3.1	50.0	82.0	85.6	46.5	88.0
35 Bahrain	0.181	46	14	8.7	18.8	79.9	83.1	49.2	83.5
35 Saudi Arabia	0.247	59	17	11.9	19.9	71.3	80.9	30.9	80.1
42 Qatar	0.220	54	9	7.1	4.4	79.8	69.6	57.2	95.5
50 Kuwait	0.305	74	12	5.6	1.5	60.9	55.2	47.4	83.8
54 Oman	0.300	72	19	9.9	9.9	96.6	99.9	28.7	85.0
91 Algeria	0.499	126	112	11.7	7.5	46.0	56.9	51.5	64.5
97 Egypt	0.443	109	37	44.8	22.9	81.6	76.6	15.4	67.1
97 Tunisia	0.259	61	43	6.7	26.3	42.9	51.8	25.5	67.2
102 Jordan	0.471	118	46	25.4	11.8	77.4	84.2	13.5	62.3
104 Libya	0.259	61	72	6.9	16.0	70.5	45.1	34.1	61.0
106 Palestine, State of			27	43.5		67.9	67.6	16.7	66.3
112 Lebanon	0.432	108	29	20.3	4.7	54.3	55.6	20.8	64.3
121 Iraq	0.558	145	79	62.2	28.9	42.0	52.9	11.1	71.8
123 Morocco	0.425	104	70	25.9	20.4	30.9	37.1	22.0	66.0
150 Syrian Arab Republic	0.477	119	31	38.7	11.2	37.1	43.4	15.7	70.8
159 Mauritania	0.632	161	766	78	20.3	14.5	21.9	27.4	62.2
171 Djibouti			248	22.7	26.2			17.2	44.1
172 Sudan	0.553	141	295	79.9	31.0	16.4	20.1	28.7	67.8
183 Yemen	0.820	170	164	54.4	0.3	22.4	37.5	6.0	67.6

# Global Gender Gap Index

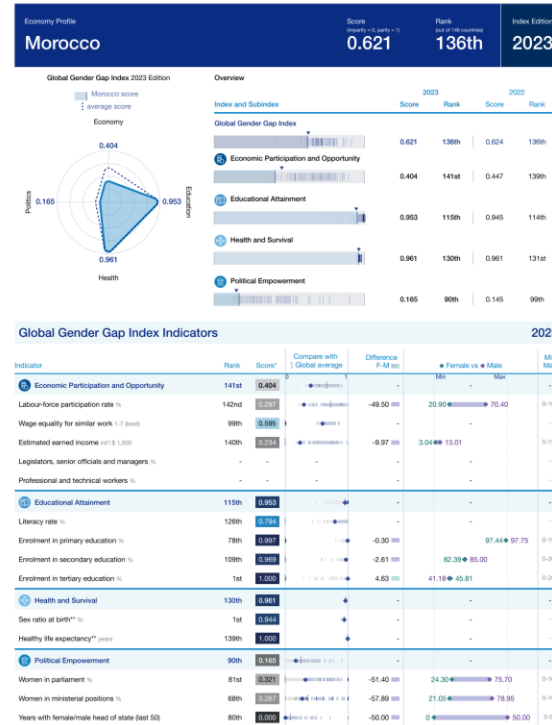
- The Global Gender Gap Index provides 14 indicators on dimensions related to Economic Participation and Opportunity, Political Empowerment, Health and Survival, and Educational Attainment.
- It also provides contextual data, for example, on family and care, access to finance...etc.

Economy Profile  
Morocco

Score: 0.621 Rank: 136th Page 2 of 2

### Complementary Targets and Contextual Indicators 2023

Indicator	Unit	Value	Family and care	Indicator	Unit	Value
GDP (US billion)		142.87	Public spending on family benefits % GDP			n.s.
GDP per capita constant 17, 1985 = 1000		8.06	Unmet family planning % women 15-49			11.30
Population sex ratio females/male		0.99	Early marriage %			11.30
Population growth rate %		1.05	Mean age of women at birth of first child years			n.s.
Indicator: Million people	Female Male	18.81 18.80	Indicator: 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value		
Work participation and leadership		37.46	Right to divorce			Restricted rights
Indicator: Unit	Female Male	98.00 3.00	Indicator: Days	Value		
Gender pay gap % (OECD countries only)		n.s.	Length of parental leave			0
Share of women's membership in boards in firms with female majority ownership % firms		2.80	Indicator: %	Female Male Parity		
Firms with female top managers % firms		5.40	Graduates: Attainment %			0.83
Share of workers in informal sector % workers		n.s.	STEM Graduates			0.83
Indicator: 1-7 (best)	Value		Agr., Forestry, Fisheries & Veterinary			n.s.
Advancement of women to leadership roles		4.38	Arts & Humanities			0.98
Indicator: Unit	Female Male	17.43 11.34	Business, Admin. & Law			n.s.
Unemployed adults % of labour force (15-64)		12.77	Education			0.53
Workers employed part-time % of employed people		46.31 14.08	Engineering, Manuf. & Construction			0.73
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work %		n.s.	Health & Welfare			2.61
Indicator: Million people	Female Male	10.87	Information & Comm., Technologies			n.s.
Labour-force		10.87	Natural Sci., Mathematics & Statistics			0.95
Indicator: 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value		Social Sci., Journalism & Information			n.s.
Access to financial services	Near-equal rights		Vocational training			0.77
Inheritance rights for widows and daughters	Unequal rights		PHD graduates			n.s.
Access to land assets	Near-equal rights		Indicator: %	Female Male		
Access to non-land assets	Near-equal rights		Graduates from tertiary education			18.96
Child and political freedom			Graduates from tertiary education			18.96
Indicator: Unit	Value		Health			
Year women received right to vote year		1959	Indicator: 1-10	Value		
Number of female heads of state to date		0	Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime % women			30.00
Seats held in upper house % total seats		11.70	Births attended by skilled personnel % live births			86.60
Indicator: %	Value		Maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births			70.00
Election list quotas for women, national	Yes		Total fertility rate births per woman			2.35
Party membership quotas, voluntary	Yes		Indicator: 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value		
Indicator: 0-1 (Equal rights)	Value		Reproductive autonomy			Restricted rights
Access to justice	Restricted rights					
Freedom of movement	Near-equal rights					



[https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2023.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf)

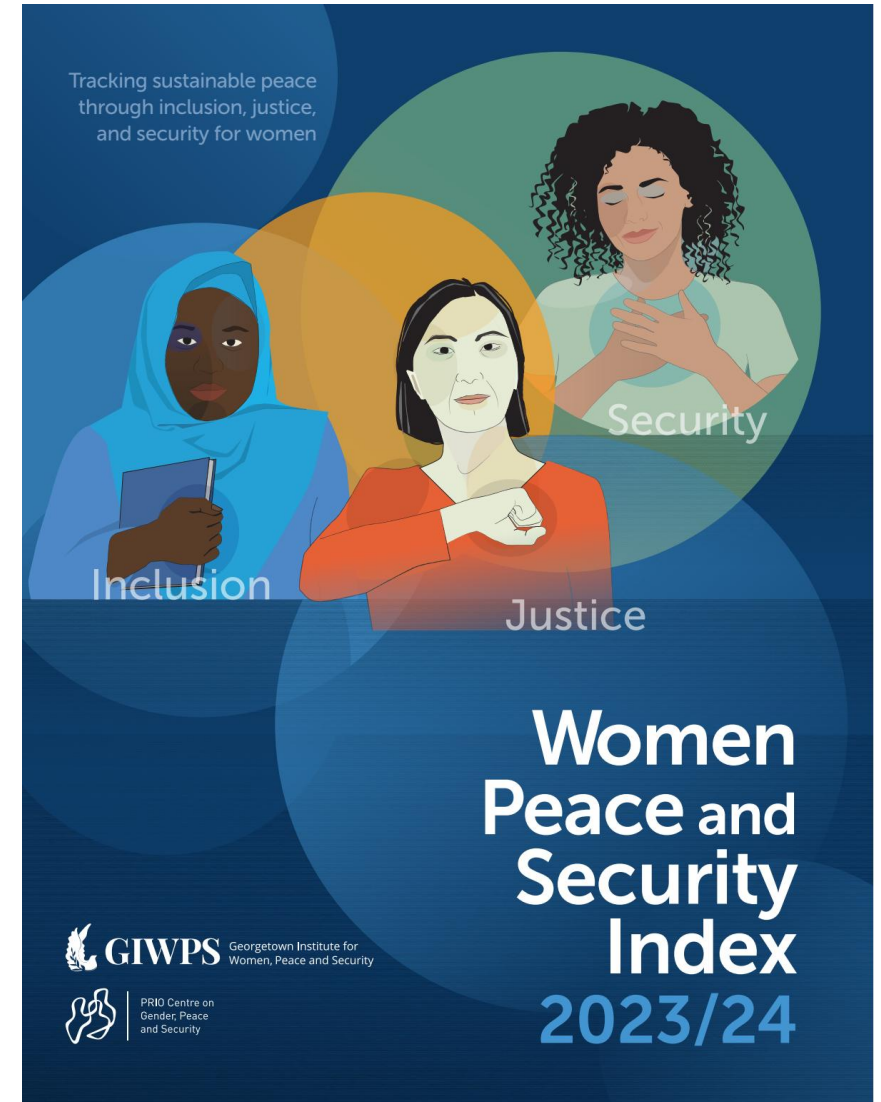


# Women, Peace and Security Index

The WPS Index captures 3 main dimensions

- Inclusion (economic, social, and political)
- Justice (laws and discrimination)
- Security (at the household and societal levels)

<https://giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index/>



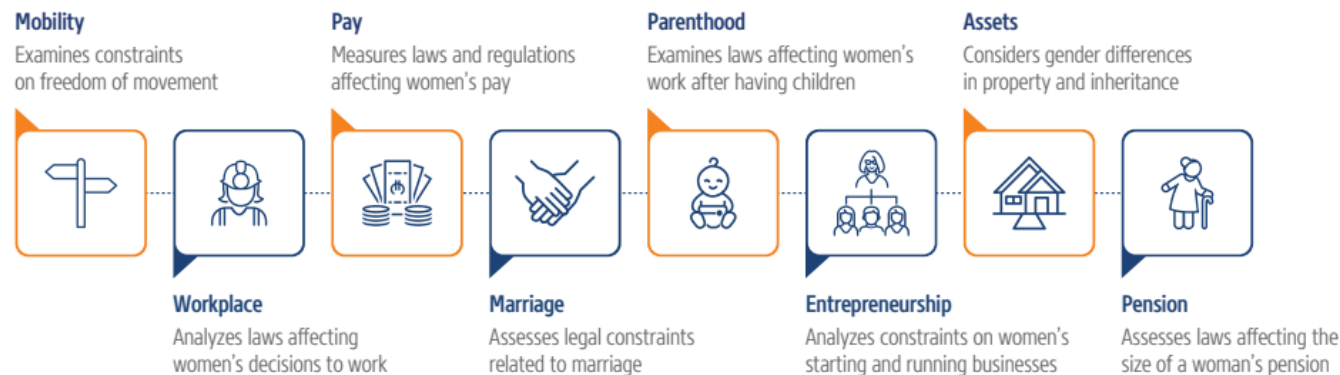
WPS Index 2023/2024			Inclusion					Justice				Security			
WPS Index rank	Country	WPS Index score	Education (years)	Financial inclusion (%)	Employment (%)	Cell phone use (%) ^m	Parliamentary representation (%)	Absence of legal discrimination (aggregate score)	Access to Justice (score)	Maternal Mortality ration (deaths per 100,00 births)	Son Bias (number of sons born per 100 girls)	Intimate partner violence (%)	Perception of community safety (%) ^m	Political violence targeting women (events per 100,00 women)	Proximity to conflict (%)
22	United Arab Emirates	0.868	12.5	86.7	55.7	100	50.0	82.5	2.107	9.3	104.6	17.9	93.0	0.000	0.0
56	Bahrain	0.752	10.8	75.4	48.4	99.8	22.5	68.1	1.339	15.9	103.9	18.1	65.2	0.000	0.0
61	Kuwait	0.742	8.1	73.5	52.4	100	6.3	35.0	2.676	7.2	104.8	18.1	96.0	0.000	0.0
67	Saudi Arabia	0.737	10.7	63.5	52.4	100	19.9	71.3	1.413	16.2	105.1	18.0	82.0	0.006	3.2
75	Oman	0.715	12.1	63.5	42.9	89.9	9.9	38.8	2.574	17.0	104.3	18.1	65.2	0.000	0.0
80	Qatar	0.703	11.6	61.6	65.5	89.9	4.4	29.4	2.149	7.6	103.9	18.0	65.2	0.000	0.0
92	Jordan	0.679	10.1	34.1	14.2	86.0	13.3	46.9	2.510	41.3	104.9	13.0	75.0	0.000	0.0
96	Tunisia	0.669	6.9	28.7	25.9	84.0	16.2	64.4	3.266	36.6	105.2	10.0	49.0	0.000	6.8
110	Egypt	0.645	9.8	24.2	17.7	80.0	22.9	50.6	1.659	16.8	105.4	15.0	80.0	0.005	5.0
114	Morocco	0.637	5.0	32.7	25.6	88.0	21.4	75.6	3.032	71.9	104.7	10.0	59.0	0.032	0.0
118	Algeria	0.622	7.7	31.2	17.8	91.0	6.8	57.5	2.120	77.7	104.6	9.4	46.0	0.000	20.03
122	Libya	0.610	8.5	59.6	36.1	100	16.5	50.0	0.734	72.1	105.7	18.3	57.0	0.119	1.6
128	Lebanon	0.595	8.5	16.6	30.9	95.0	6.3	58,8	1.897	20.6	105.3	8.9	46.0	0.071	0.0
148	Comoros	0.519	4.0	29.3	52.8	56.0	16.7	65.0	0.964	217.0	103.2	8.0	51.0	0.480	0.0
151	Mauritania	0.506	4.6	16.1	33.9	68.0	20.3	48.1	1.072	463.8	103.3	19.7	49.0	0.000	54.4
153	Djibouti	0.504	4.3	8.8	16.0	56.8	23.1	71.3	2.230	234.5	103.7	26.9	48.4	0.000	0.0
156	Palestine*	0.483	9.9	25.9	15.1	87.0	21.2	26.3	2.242	20.4	105.1	19.0	67.0	0.646	100.00
164	Sudan	0.460	3.4	10.0	55.7	58.4	22.1	29.4	1.480	270.4	104.1	17.0	48.4	0.179	38.8
168	Iraq	0.424	7.2	14.9	11.0	73.0	28.9	48.1	1.349	76.1	105.7	45.3	72.0	0.212	83.5
169	Somalia	0.417	4.7	33.7	23.0	60.3	20.7	46.9	0.955	620.7	104.4	21.2	47.6	0.182	52.0
171	Syrian Arab Republic	0.407	4.6	19.6	41.7	65.0	10.8	40.0	0.540	29.9	105.2	23.0	54.8	1.095	100
176	Yemen	0.287	2.9	5.4	5.5	38.0	0.3	26.9	0.795	183.4	105.9	18.2	41.0	0.234	88.7

# The World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index

- The Index measures the laws and policies that affect women's economic opportunity in 190 economies.
- The project presents eight indicators structured around women's interactions with the law as they progress through their lives and careers.
- The index identifies key barriers to women's economic participation and encourages the reform of discriminatory laws.



**FIGURE ES.1 | EIGHT WOMEN, BUSINESS AND THE LAW INDICATORS MEASURE LEGAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF THEIR WORKING LIFE**












Source: Women, Business and the Law team.

<https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl>



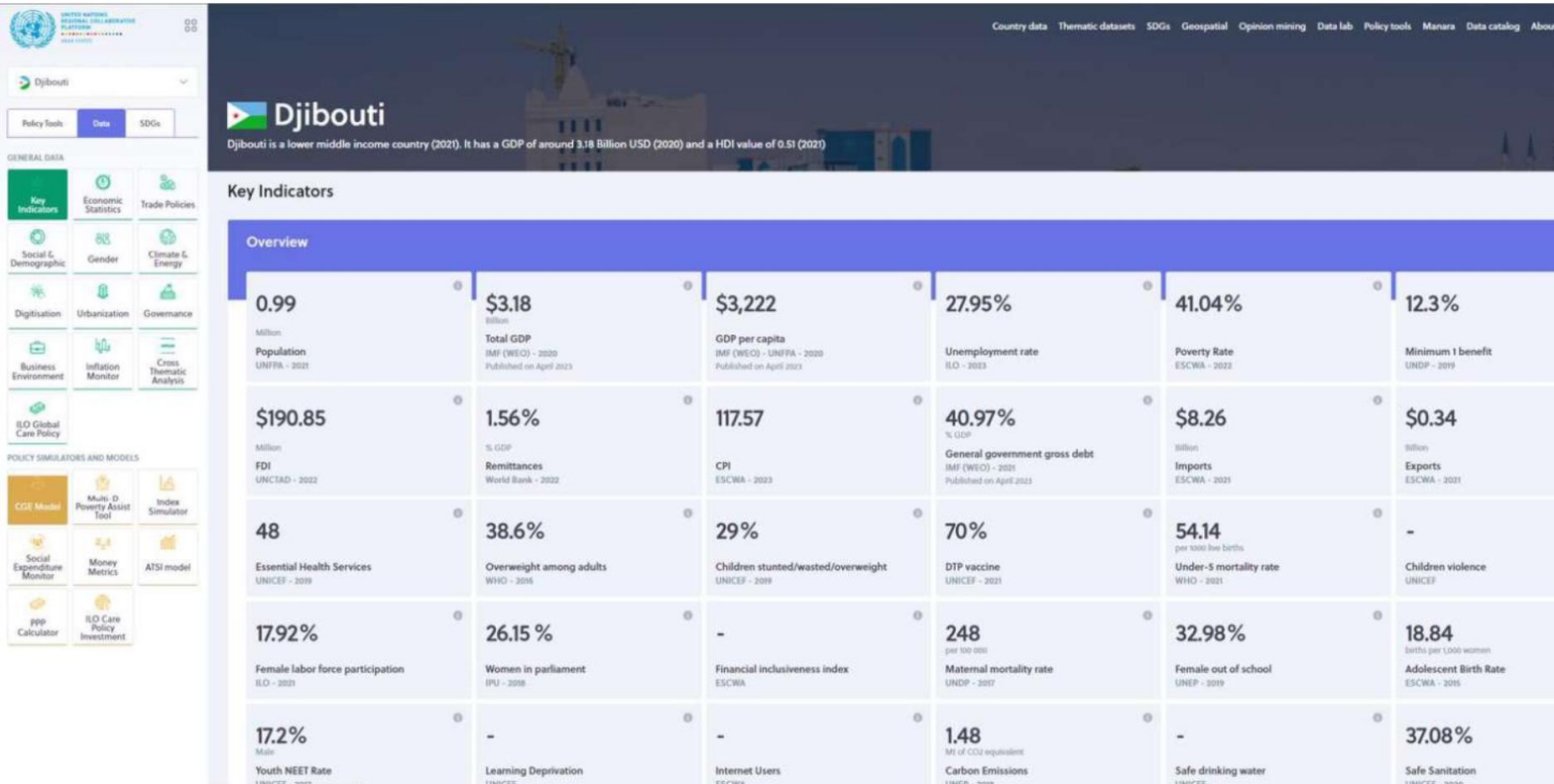
# The World Bank's Women, Business and the Law Index

Economy	 MOBILITY	 WORKPLACE	 PAY	 MARRIAGE	 PARENTHOOD	 ENTREPRENEURSHIP	 ASSETS	 PENSION	 WBL 2022 INDEX
Algeria	75	75	50	60	60	75	40	25	57.5
Bahrain	50	75	100	40	40	100	40	75	65.0
Comoros	75	75	100	40	40	75	40	75	65.0
Djibouti	100	100	50	20	60	100	40	75	68.1
Egypt	50	75	0	20	20	100	40	100	50.6
Iraq	25	100	50	0	20	75	40	50	45.0
Jordan	25	0	75	20	40	100	40	75	46.9
Kuwait	50	50	0	40	0	75	40	25	35.0
Lebanon	100	100	50	60	20	75	40	25	58.8
Libya	75	50	75	20	40	75	40	25	50.0
Morocco	100	100	50	60	80	100	40	75	75.6
Oman	25	75	25	20	0	75	40	50	38.8
Qatar	25	0	50	20	0	75	40	25	29.4
Saudi Arabia	100	100	100	60	40	100	40	100	80.0
Somalia	75	50	50	20	40	75	40	25	46.9
Sudan	0	0	0	0	20	75	40	100	29.4
Syrian Arab Republic	50	25	0	40	40	75	40	50	40.0
Tunisia	100	75	25	60	40	75	40	100	64.4
United Arab Emirates	100	100	100	60	60	100	40	100	82.5
West Bank and Gaza	25	25	0	20	0	75	40	25	26.3
Yemen	25	25	25	0	0	75	40	25	26.9

Scores range from 0 to 100

# ESCWA Resources

## UN Arab Region Data and Policy Support Hub



<https://data.as-rcp.org/#policy-tools>

<https://data.as-rcp.org/Content?country=dji#CoreStatistics>

## Regional Organizations' Resources



<http://english.arabwomenorg.org/>





# UN Agencies' Resources

Data is available for 20 States in the Arab region



<https://arabstates.unfpa.org/>

Data page for each State

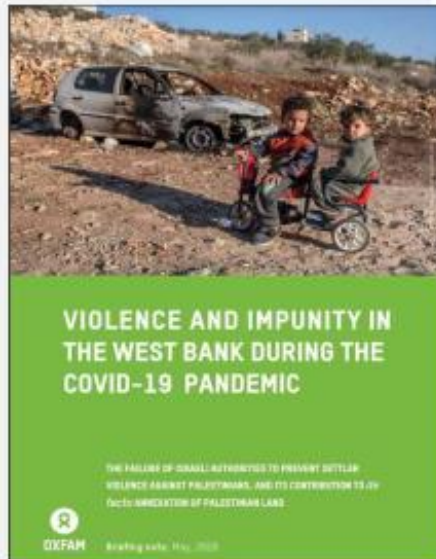


<https://data.unwomen.org/>

# International Organizations' Resources



CARE  
International



Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)  
Heartland Alliance



MUSWAH  
Equality Now  
Women for Women International



International Alert



OXFAM  
Women's Learning  
Partnership

# Primary Surveys

## ILO: Labour Force Survey

Survey	Region	Round	Year of survey	Status	Report	Outcomes
Iraq	MENA	MICS7	2024	Survey design		
State of Palestine	MENA	MICS7	2024	On hold		
Morocco	MENA	MICS7	2023-24	Survey design		
Lebanon	MENA	MICS6	2023	Data collection		
Libya	MENA	MICS7	2023	Survey design		
Qatar	MENA	MICS6	2023	Data processing / Analysis		
Sudan	MENA	MICS6	2023	On hold		
Tunisia	MENA	MICS6	2023	Data processing / Analysis		
Yemen	MENA	MICS6	2022-23	Data processing / Analysis		
State of Palestine	MENA	MICS6	2019-20	Completed	<a href="#">Snapshots</a> <a href="#">Survey findings</a>	<a href="#">Available</a>
Algeria	MENA	MICS6	2018-19	Completed	<a href="#">Snapshots</a> <a href="#">Survey findings</a>	<a href="#">Available</a>
Iraq	MENA	MICS6	2018	Completed	<a href="#">Snapshots</a> <a href="#">Survey findings</a>	<a href="#">Available</a>
Tunisia	MENA	MICS6	2016	Completed	<a href="#">Snapshots</a> <a href="#">Survey findings</a>	<a href="#">Available</a>
Oman	MENA	MICS5	2014	Completed	<a href="#">Final</a> <a href="#">Key findings</a>	<a href="#">Restricted</a>
State of Palestine	MENA	MICS5	2014	Completed	<a href="#">Final</a> <a href="#">Key findings</a>	<a href="#">Available</a>
Sudan	MENA	MICS5	2014	Completed	<a href="#">Final</a> <a href="#">Key findings</a>	<a href="#">Available</a>

<https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

## (UNICEF: multiple indicator cluster survey)

**Labour Force Surveys**

A Labour Force Survey is a standard household-based survey of work-related statistics. The following countries and territories make their Labour Force Surveys available online from the ILOSTAT database.

**A**

Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Aruba; Asia and the Pacific; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan

**B**

Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belarus; Belgium; Belize; Benin; Bermuda; Bhutan; Bolivia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Bulgaria;

**C**

Cambodia; Cameroon; Canada; Cayman Islands; Chile; China; Colombia; Congo (Brazzaville); Congo, Democratic Republic of; Costa Rica; Croatia; Cuba; Cyprus; Czech Republic

**D**

Denmark; Developed (industrialised) economies; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic

**E**

East Timor; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Estonia; Eswatini; Ethiopia

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/lfsurvey/lfsurvey.home>

## Demographic and Health Surveys

Surveys are available for the following countries:

- Egypt
- Jordan
- Morocco
- Tunisia
- Yemen



<https://www.dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-List.cfm>



### 3

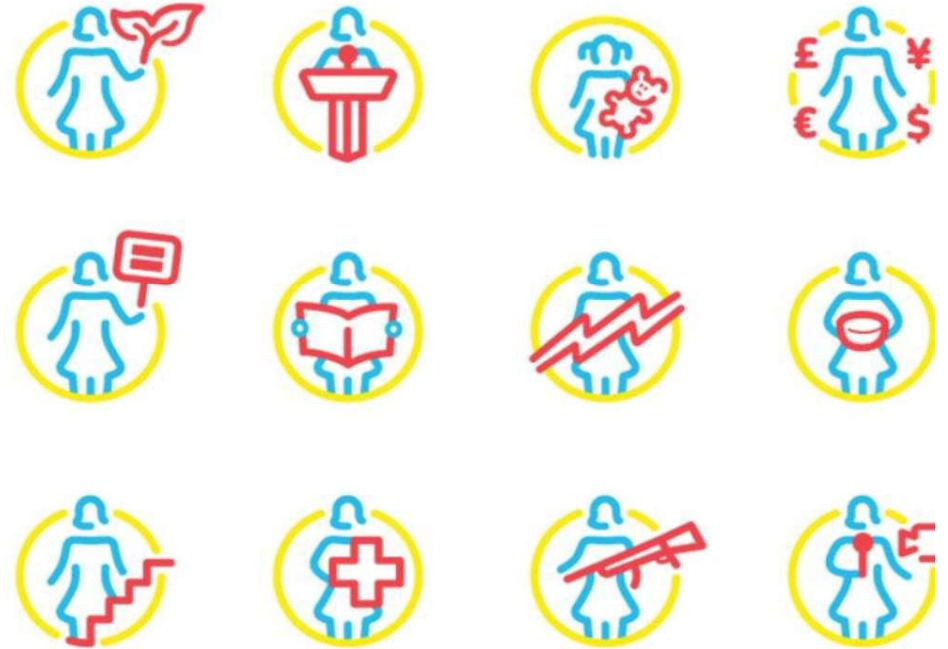
## Data Sets



## Data Collection on the Interconnectedness between Global SDGs Indicators and Beijing +30

## The 12 Critical Areas of Concern

1. Women and poverty
2. Education and training of women
3. Women and health
4. Violence against women
5. Women and armed conflict
6. Women and the economy
7. Women in power and decision-making
8. Institutional mechanisms
9. Human rights of women
10. Women and the media
11. Women and the environment
12. The girl child



# Interconnectedness between Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action



The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (12 Critical Areas of Concern)	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Targets under SDG 5)
a. Women and poverty	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
b. Education and training of women	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres
c. Women and health	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices
d. Violence against women	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
e. Women and armed conflict	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels
f. Women and the economy	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
g. Women in power and decision-making	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
h. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
i. Human rights of women	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality
j. Women and the media	
k. Women and the environment	
l. The girl child	
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Gender-specific targets under other SDGs)	
End poverty (Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.b)	Inequality (Target 10.2)
Zero Hunger (2.3)	Sustainable Cities (Target 11.7)
Good health and well-being (Targets 3.7 and 3.8)	Decent Work (Target 13.b)
Quality Education (Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, and 4.a)	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Targets 16.1, 16.2, and 16.7)
Decent work (Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, and 8.9)	

# Global Indicator Framework for the 2030 Agenda Goals and their interconnectedness with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

## Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action - Critical Area of Concern A (The growing burden of permanent poverty affecting women)

Kindly fill in the survey as follows:

- Is the indicator included in the national list? (Yes/No)
- Is the indicator available or unavailable based on the global definition?
- Search for the results and assign the value.
- Is there information derived from other resources?

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and their interconnectedness with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action					
	Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.				
Beijing Platform for Action (Critical Areas of Concern)	Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators		Indicators	
	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>				
	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	Included in the National List (Yes/No)	Available/ Not Available Based on the Global Definition (Value)	Information from other resources
A. The growing burden of permanent poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)			
A. The growing burden of permanent poverty	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (T2)			
A. The growing burden of permanent poverty affecting women C. Women and health	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable			
A. The growing burden of permanent poverty affecting women B. Education and training of women F. Women and the economy I. Human rights of women L. The girl child	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure			
A. The growing burden of permanent poverty	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending			

# The Arab SDG Gateway (ESCWA)

**ARAB SDG** Gateway



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



**Arab SDG Monitor**  
[arabsdgmonitor.unescwa.org](http://arabsdgmonitor.unescwa.org)



**ESCWA SDMX Converter for SDGs**

Facilitates the timely exchange and dissemination of



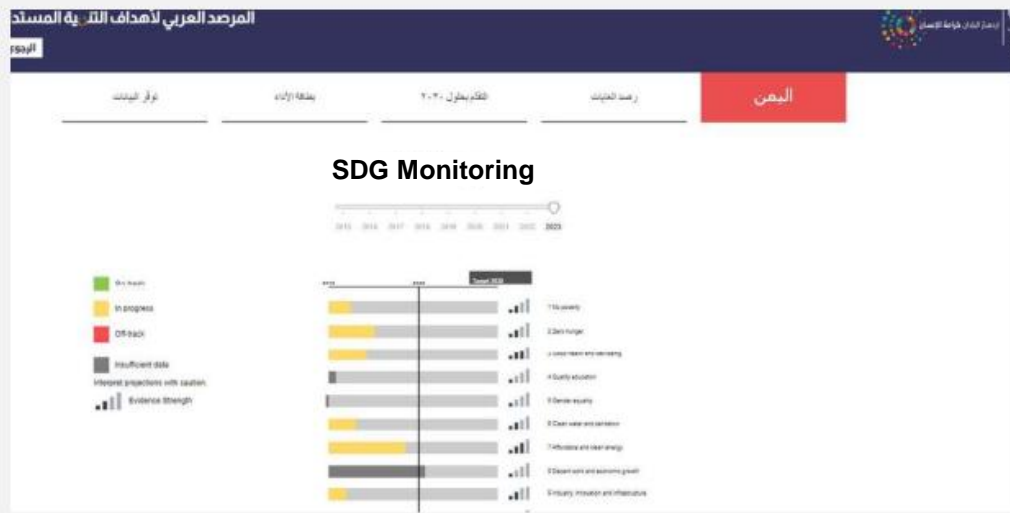
**SDG Data Portal**  
[data.unescwa.org](http://data.unescwa.org)

<https://arabsdggateway-ar.unescwa.org/>





# The Arab SDG Monitor



# SDG Data Portal

## Yemen: A Country Profile

This is an exploratory data visualization country profile for Yemen. In 2020, we pride ourselves in telling our stories through data! Access all our data and dashboards pre-filtered for Yemen.



Database +

SDG Data +

### Economic Statistics Dashboard

ESCWA collects macroeconomic and sectoral data from national statistical systems on the topics of trade, finance, industry, transport and national accounts. The data are updated annually, except for price indices which are updated quarterly.

COMING SOON

### Demographic and Social Dashboard

The social database presents datasets on population, education, labour, health and poverty. Data are drawn primarily from National Statistical Offices of ESCWA member countries. Some data are supplemented by publicly Coming Soonable data from international agencies.

COMING SOON

### Environment and Energy Dashboard

The energy and environment databases contain a wide variety of indicators ranging from electricity generation, natural gas reserves, refining capacity, to data on fresh water resources and biodiversity. Data were collected from National Statistics Offices, international sources as well as related ministries in the Arab Region.

COMING SOON



**SDG Data Portal**  
[data.unescwa.org](https://data.unescwa.org)

# ESCWA Platform for National Women Machineries



**NWM**

National Women Machineries  
in the Arab region

العربية

[About](#) [Directory](#) [Explore NWMs](#) [National Resources](#) [E-Learning](#) [Sessions dates](#)

## National Women Machineries in the Arab region

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) has developed this website for national women machineries (NWM) in the Arab region.

<https://nwm.unescwa.org>



# Directory of NWMs in the Arab region

Find all you need to know about NWMs in this directory.

Arab States 

Arab States	National Gender Machinery	Typers of Institution	Year of Establishment	Decision Type	Link
Jordon	Jordanian National Committee for Women's Affairs	Government Agency	1992	Royal Decree	<a href="https://women.jo/en">https://women.jo/en</a>
United Arab Emirates	General Women's Union	Government Agency	1957	Decree No. 23 of 1975	<a href="https://gwu.ae/">https://gwu.ae/</a>
Bahrin	Supreme Council for Women	Government Agency	2001	Emiri order No. 55 of 2001	<a href="https://www.scw.bh/">https://www.scw.bh/</a>
Algeria	Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and Women's Issues	Ministry	1962	Executive decree No. 13-134 of 10 April 2013	<a href="https://www.msnfcf.gov.dz/">https://www.msnfcf.gov.dz/</a>
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian Commission for Family and Population Affairs	Government Agency	2014	Law No. 6 of 2014	<a href="http://www.scfa.gov.sy/">http://www.scfa.gov.sy/</a>
Sudan	Ministry of Social Development	Ministry	2019	Presidential decree	<a href="https://esudan.gov.sd/department/20">https://esudan.gov.sd/department/20</a>
Somalia	Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development	Ministry	2014	Presidential decree	<a href="https://mwhrd.gov.so/en/">https://mwhrd.gov.so/en/</a>
Iraq	The Supreme Council for Women and Development in the Kurdistan Region	Government Agency	2009	Decree	<a href="https://gov.krd/english/">https://gov.krd/english/</a>
Iraq	Office of the Minister for Women's Affairs	Minister's Office	2005	Law	<a href="https://smwa.gov.iq/">https://smwa.gov.iq/</a>

## Kuwait 's profile



Kuwait

The Government of Kuwait established the Supreme Council for Family Affairs in 2006 to serve as the national machinery concerned with the empowerment and advancement of Kuwaiti women.

Find more information related to Kuwait's status and ranking on gender equality by visiting the below indices.

### Kuwait Directory

National Gender Machinery  
Supreme Council for  
Family Affairs

Type of Institution  
Government agency

Year of Establishment  
2006

Decision Type  
Decree No. 401 of 2006

Link  
<https://family.gov.kw/>



Gender Justice Portal

# National frameworks and reports

kuwait

All resources

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Arab State

+

Thematical areas

+

International and regional frameworks

+

Year

+

SDGs

+

Document language

+



November 2021

Sixth periodic report submitted by Kuwait under article 18 of the Convention (CEDAW)

Kuwait

Treaty body reports

CEDAW

Details

Download PDF



March 2020

Combined third to sixth periodic reports submitted by Kuwait on the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Kuwait

Treaty body reports

CRC

Details

Download PDF



دور ومهام الآليات الوطنية للمساواة بين الجنسين

Language: Arabic

SDGs:



Download PDF

# The Role of National Women's Machineries

Presentations

The aim of this presentation is to increase the knowledge of participants on national women machineries, their most prominent achievements in the Arab region, and their role during crises and building resilience.



Visme Presentation 1 / 32 25%

1

2

3

دور ومهام الآليات الوطنية للمساواة بين الجنسين

الهدف من هذا العرض التقديمي

الهدف من هذا العرض التقديمي هو زيادة معرفة المشاركين والمشاركات بالآليات الوطنية المعنية بالمساواة بين الجنسين، وأبرز إنجازاتها في العالم العربي، وبمروءة أثناء الأزمات وبناء القدرة على الصمود.





NWM

National Women Machineryes  
in the Arab region

About Directory Explore NWMs National Resources E-Learning Sessions dates



Presentations

International Legal and Policy Frameworks to Address Violence Against Women and Girls: Linkages between International Human Rights Frameworks and their Implementation in the Arab region

Language: Arabic



Presentations

Gender Equality Concepts

Language: Arabic



Presentations

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Language: Arabic



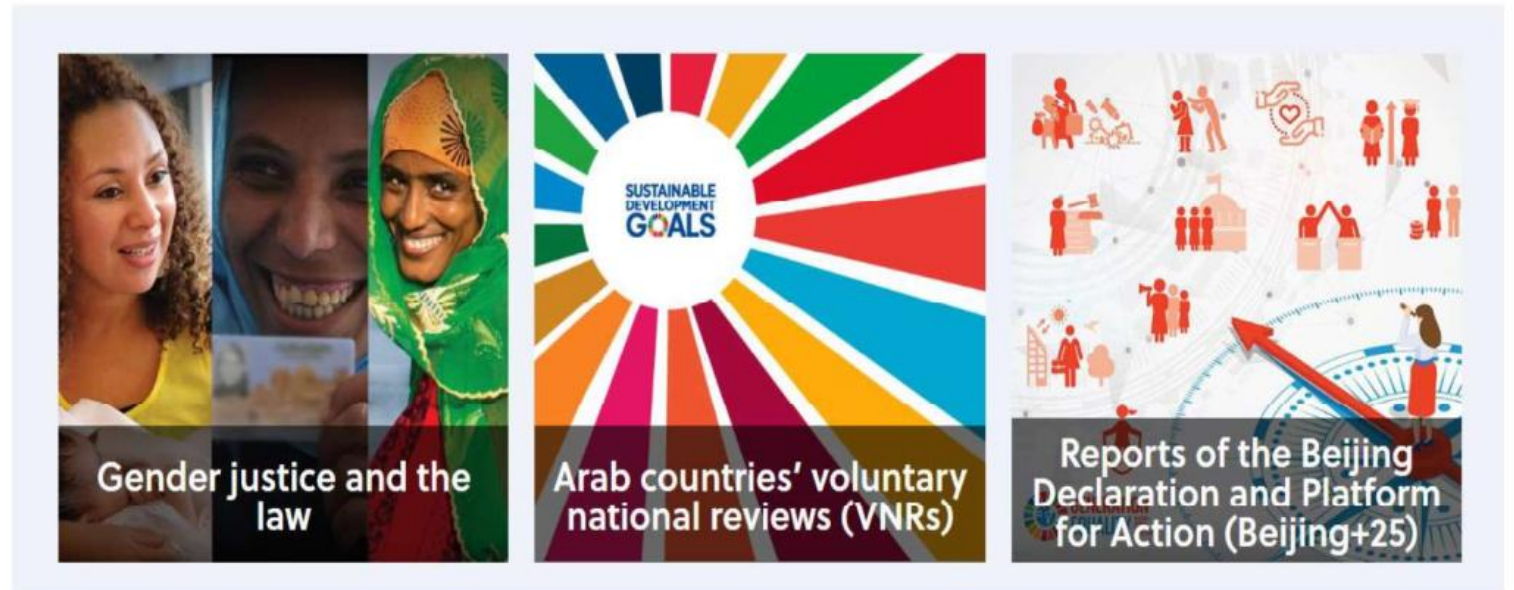


**NWM**

National Women Machineryes  
in the Arab region

## National Women Machineryes in the Arab region

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) has developed this website for national women machineryes (NWM) in the Arab region.



We implore you to visit the website using the following link:

<https://nwm.unescwa.org/ar>

For more information about the features of this e-platform, kindly view the following presentation:

[https://www.canva.com/design/DAFsJ9IG-GA/fOXsyjv-E\\_qzx57lrE9zvA/view?utm\\_content=DAFsJ9IG-GA&utm\\_campaign=designshare&utm\\_medium=link&utm\\_source=publishsharelink](https://www.canva.com/design/DAFsJ9IG-GA/fOXsyjv-E_qzx57lrE9zvA/view?utm_content=DAFsJ9IG-GA&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link&utm_source=publishsharelink)

We also encourage you to share any new national resources about the thematic areas (i.e. policies, strategies and action plans) to be uploaded on the platform, by sending an email to Ms. Sara Kaikati at

[sara.kaikati@un.org](mailto:sara.kaikati@un.org)