Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Beijing +30: Expert Group Meeting to Review the Joint Arab Draft Report

3-4 September 2024 Fairmont Hotel- Amman, Jordan









Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Session Six: Section Four: Data and Statistics

Dr. Maged Othman
Senior Adviser for the Arab Report Development











References

References

- * The Beijing Platform for Action recommends establishing "National Machineries for the Advancement of Women" to serve as a central unit for policies coordination within the government. Those National Machineries are mainly responsible for supporting the integration of the gender perspective into all policy mainstreams across the government.
- * In order for these machineries to perform their role more effectively, they must undertake the following tasks:
 - Providing the necessary data disaggregated by sex to ascertain women's status and participation in various political, economic, and social walks of life, with the aim of highlighting the gender gap and developing policies to resolve it.
 - ♠ Implementing qualitative studies on various women roles in political, social, and economic fields to identify the causes impeding women's participation and to propose the appropriate programmes to address these causes.
 - Providing training and advisory assistance to the government agencies to aid in integrating the gender perspective into their policies and programmes.

National reports stipulates that:

- * All Arab States that submitted their reports have developed strategies and plans.
- * Said strategies are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- * The States remain committed to the strategies and plans adopted prior to the current review. Some states have updated their strategies and plans on achieving gender equality, for example:
- A) The National Strategy for Women 2020-2025 in Jordan [includes four main objectives: 1) Women and girls achieve their humanitarian, economic, and political rights to participation and leadership in a society free of sexual discrimination, 2) women and girls lead a life free of all gender-based violence forms, 3) positive social norms, trends, and roles support gender equality and women empowerment, and 4) institutions implement and ensure the sustainability of policies, structurers, and services supporting justice, gender equality, and women empowerment].
- B) The Government Plan for Equality 2023-2026 in Morocco [is the strategic framework for achieving gender equality, which includes three pillars: 1) Empowerment and Leadership, 2) Protection and Wellbeing, and 3) Rights and Values].

- *Most states highlighted that the cost of the gender equality strategy or action plan has been calculated, and sufficient resources have been allocated in the current budget for its implementation, with the exception of three states: Lebanon, Palestine, and Bahrain.
- * Most Arab States stated that they have systems in place to track the percentage of the national budget allocated for investing in gender equality and women empowerment. Four States reported that they do not have such systems, as they follow the head budget instead of programme budget.



Formal Mechanisms Implementing and Monitoring the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

National Mechanisms for Gender Equality in the Arab States

The national mechanisms for gender equality in the Arab region take different forms. Some States have assigned the file on women empowerment and gender equality to:

- A ministry with autonomous mandate dedicated specifically to gender equality and women empowerment. This model is applied in Algeria, Somalia, Tunisia, the Comoros, Djibouti, and Palestine.
- A government agency or a parastatal institution, which is applied in Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar, Lebanon, and Egypt.
- A ministry with broad portfolios covering women's affairs among their responsibilities. This model is applied in Sudan, Morocco, Mauritania, Iraq, Oman, and Libya.

All States that submitted national reports stated that participatory mechanisms are in place to implement and monitor both the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Participants in Implementation and Monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

														1		
Partners	Kuwait	Oman	UAE	Lebanon	Egypt	Bahrain	Iraq	Algeria	Jordan	Morocco	Syria	Saudi Arabia	Palestine	Tunisia	Sudan	Number of States
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)																10
United Nations (UN)																10
Private Sector																10
Academia and Research Institutions							•				•					9
Women's Rights Organizations																8
Parliaments/ Parliamentary Committees		•														7
Youth-led Organizations																5
Faith-Based Organizations																3
Number of Partners	6	4	1	5	6	2	2	1	8	0	8	5	7	7	0	

Participants in Implementation and Monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and platform of Action

Partners	Kuwait	Oman	United Arab Emirates	Lebanon	Egypt	Bahrain	Iraq	Algeria	Jordan	Morocco	Syria	Saudi Arabia	Palestine	Tunisia	Sudan	Number of States
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)																12
Private Sector																12
Academia and Research					•		•					•	•	•	•	12
Institutions																12
United Nations																11_
Parliaments/ Parliamentary																11
Committees																11
Women's Rights Organizations																10
Youth-led Organizations																5
Faith-Based Organizations																4
Number of Organizations	6_	4	2	7	5	2	3	4	8	6	7	5	5_	7_	6	



Action Plans on Implementing Recommendations of the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women

States' reports stipulate that:

- * Most States adopt action plans in place to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), or other UN human rights mechanisms addressing gender inequality/discrimination against women.
- ** Some Arab States submit reports in international forums on progress in the human rights spheres generally, and in combatting discrimination against women particularly. Various States have submitted the UPR reports, which are among the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. Each state reviews its human rights record by peers once every 4 years. The UPR provides an opportunity for the State to announce the actions taken to improve and overcome the challenges facing the human rights status.
- * The UPR includes the best human rights practices around the world. Over the past five years, 18 Arab States have submitted their reports: the United Arab Emirates (2018), Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Yemen and the Comoros (2019), Iraq, Egypt, and Kuwait (2020), Libya, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Oman (2021), Syria and Sudan (2022), and Bahrain, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria (2023).

- 12 Arab States have submitted national reports on the adopted measures on the rights stipulated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), as well as on their progress in promoting women's rights. For example:
- Bahrain, Iraq, and Qatar submitted their reports in 2018.
- Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, and Djibouti submitted their reports in 2020.
- Construction Kuwait submitted its report in 2021.
- Oman submitted its report in 2022.
- ☼ Iraq and Saudi Arabia submitted their reports in 2023.
- Syria submitted its report in 2024

Several states have also periodically submitted national reports on children's rights to the International Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Morocco has submitted reports on the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW).







Thank You