



Handbook on the Arab Gender Indicator Framework 2023

AGIF23



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Handbook on the Arab Gender Indicator Framework 2023

AGIF23



UNITED NATIONS
Beirut

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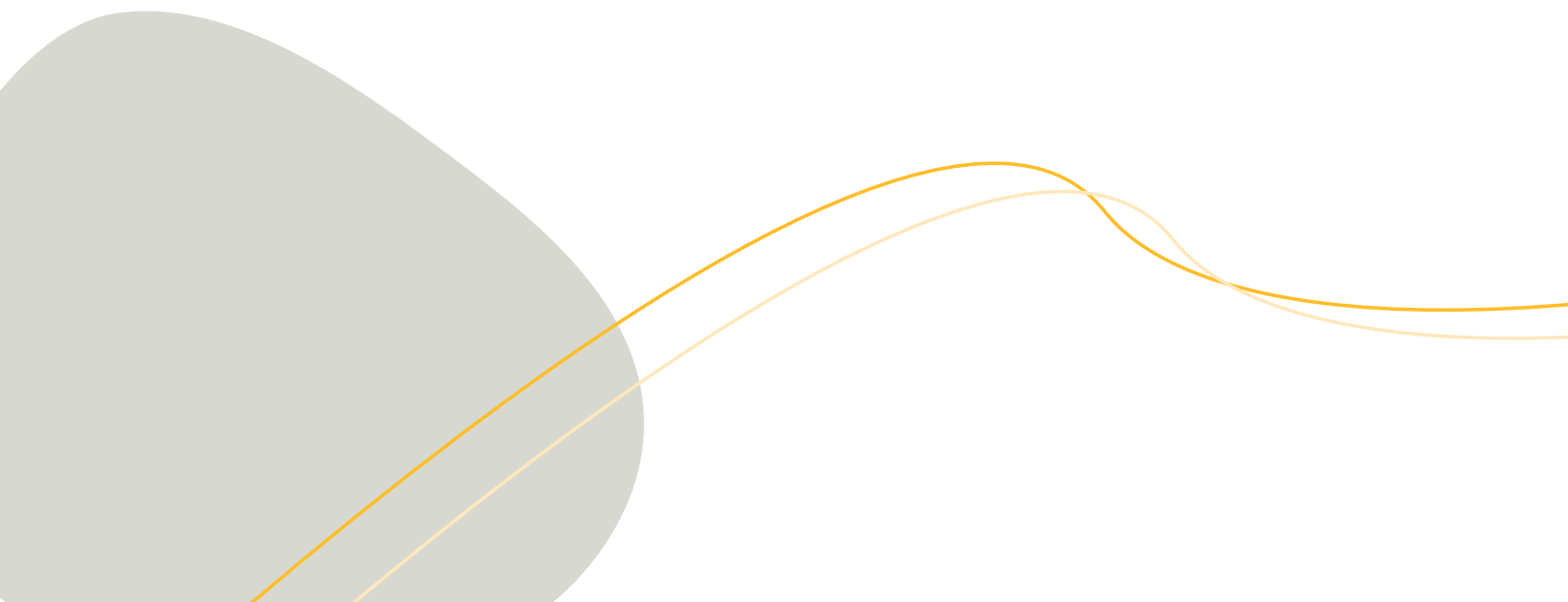
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Kanobana, Statistics Specialist at the UN-Women Regional Office for Arab States.

The handbook provides an updated regional gender-related indicator framework with the objective of providing a tool for statisticians and users, from researchers and policymakers, so as to increase production, reporting and communication on gender indicators.

Foreward

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the world's globally agreed plan for peace and prosperity for all. A better future can only be achieved through the full participation of girls and women by ensuring their full inclusion, and upholding their rights to equal participation in development and equal access to opportunities, as stipulated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform of Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. The 2030 Agenda commits States to leave no one behind, and to reach the furthest behind first. The global acknowledgment that the achievement of women's rights and equality is central to combatting poverty, hunger and disease, and stimulating truly sustainable development, underlines the importance of developing a single and internationally agreed upon information-gathering monitoring system for gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data.

Gender inequality remains a major obstacle to meeting the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in most Arab countries. Achieving the Goals is impossible without closing the gaps between women and men in terms of capacities, access to resources and opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and conflict. The production of gender statistics

has not kept up with the global commitments to achieve gender equality and empower women. It is therefore our shared responsibility to continue working together to advance the production of gender statistics for effective evidence-based policies.

It is my pleasure to present the Arab Gender Indicator Framework 2023 (AGIF23) Handbook as a resource for countries on gender mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting, for both producers and users of gender statistics. It highlights the importance of integrating gender perspectives into the monitoring process, which is crucial for effectively analysing and gathering gender-related indicators. The handbook establishes a connection between regional and international mandates, shedding light on the necessity of gender statistics production. Furthermore, it underscores the interconnections between gender-related indicators and other frameworks, goals and targets aimed at fostering gender equality advancements. I recommend it to a wide international audience as a useful guide for statisticians, gender experts, and other stakeholders to mainstream gender statistics in SDGs, and as a tool for decision makers in their ongoing work to design evidence-based policies that leave no one behind.

Rola Dashti

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
Executive Secretary of ESCWA



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Acronyms and abbreviations

AGGR20	The Arab Gender Gap Report 2020	ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
AGIF23	Arab Gender Indicator Framework 2023	ILO	International Labour Organization
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	IPUMS	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series
CPS	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey	ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
CVS	Crime Victimization Survey	KILM	Key Indicators of the Labour Market
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	LFS	Labour Force Survey
ESCSWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Survey
EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions	MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MTF	Multi-tier Framework
FFS	Fertility and Family Survey	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	NNS	National Nutrition Survey
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	NRP	National Reporting Platform
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NSO	National Statistical Office
GGs	Generations and Gender Survey	PAPFAM	Pan-Arab Population Family Health Survey
HBS	Household Budget Survey	PFHS	Population and Family Health Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	PMA	Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	RHS	Reproductive Health Surveys
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour



Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in 2015 embody a roadmap for progress that is sustainable and leaves no one behind. The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals, which were set in a measurable global framework from 2000 to 2015, with a focus on poverty. The SDGs provide countries with a global framework for advancing sustainable development by embracing three dimensions of sustainability - economic, social and environmental - to leave no one behind by 2030.

At the midpoint to fulfil the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, gender equality is fundamental to delivering on the promises of sustainability, peace and human progress. In order to leave no one behind, the most marginalized and excluded must be identified, many of whom are disadvantaged women and girls who face the compounded effects of gender-based and other forms of discrimination. It is not only important to know who is left behind, but also the ways in which marginalization and exclusion are experienced and the intersecting factors that contribute to the challenges that women and girls face. Factors such as poverty, location and ethnicity contribute to deprivation, and women and girls are further hindered by barriers such as access to basic rights like education, health care, clean water and decent work, as elaborated in the 17 SDGs.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) presents the Arab Gender Indicator Framework 2023 (AGIF23) handbook as a resource for countries on gender mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting for both producers

and users of gender statistics. It highlights the importance of integrating gender perspectives into the monitoring process, which is crucial for effectively analysing and gathering gender-related indicators. This handbook establishes a connection between regional and international mandates, shedding light on the necessity of gender statistics production and dissemination. Furthermore, it underscores the interconnections between gender-related indicators and other frameworks, goals and targets aimed at fostering gender equality advancements. The handbook provides an updated regional framework along with guidelines to those published in the Gender in the Millennium Development Goals.²

Guidelines for the generation and dissemination of gender statistics are included in the handbook, providing a clear roadmap for action. The handbook also evaluates data availability, focusing on the dissemination of gender-specific data within the region. It delineates the regional 115 indicator framework, addressing priority gender concerns and incorporating international frameworks such as the SDGs and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA).³

Each of the 115 indicators featured in the AGIF23 is linked to strategic objectives outlined in the BPfA, so as to address gender priorities within policy areas. This linkage enhances the precision and effectiveness of the indicators' application. Accompanying each indicator is a succinct description of its metadata. The AGIF23 handbook offers a robust and insightful guide for advancing gender analysis, data collection and reporting across multiple sectors and areas of regional priorities.



1. Mainstreaming gender

Gender equality and human rights are fundamental principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They form the foundation of our endeavours to prevent conflict, bridge divisions and tackle the underlying factors that contribute to inequality, instability and injustice. The realization of gender equality is crucial for fulfilling the commitments of the 2030 Agenda. It is therefore crucial to integrate a gender perspective into the implementation and monitoring of all the SDGs. The SDG targets and indicators provide benchmarks for tracking the women, men, girls and boys who are being left behind.⁴

To achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women, mainstreaming gender in monitoring and reporting at all levels is necessary for the effective formulation, budgeting and implementation of policy and strategic interventions. Mainstreaming a gender perspective requires assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and

societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.⁵

The objective of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality by guaranteeing that women can engage in activities and decisions alongside men, with equitable rights and an equivalent capacity to express their opinions and influence matters that impact them. Gender parity goes beyond the numerical balance or identical treatment of both sexes.

To understand the qualitative differences experienced by women and men in any context, gender analysis requires the

“ Gender equality
is a shared vision of social
justice and human rights. ”

*Dr. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka,
Under-Secretary-General, Executive
Director, UN-Women.*

availability of sex-disaggregated data and an understanding of the different roles and responsibilities of women and men, the assets available to them and their control over those resources. Examining relations, roles and power together will enable policymakers to pinpoint the factors that render certain groups vulnerable. This knowledge also facilitates the comprehension of a given context's impact on both women and men, which in turn ensures that programmes cater to their unique requirements appropriately.

It is equally important to link programmes to the existing international instruments and momentum to enhance the monitoring and reporting of gender statistics. Recognition of the need for achieving equality between women and men, and of its strategic importance in socioeconomic

development, has led to a substantial increase in demand for gender-related statistics and monitoring and planning indicators.⁶

The integrated analysis of social, economic and environmental dimensions and their interrelations in the SDGs provides further in-depth analysis of gender dimensions. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot be fully achieved without addressing gender equality. The integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of goals of the 2030 Agenda emphasizes the fact that respecting women's rights and ensuring their full participation in economic, political and social spheres is crucial to the achievement of each of the 17 SDGs.





2. International and regional mandates

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁷ It calls for an enhancement of capacity-building support to developing countries to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, by 2030 (Para. 55 A/Res/70/1). Target 17.18 calls for increased availability of disaggregated data and monitors implementation through SDG 17.18.1 on “Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the

national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.”

The BPfA, established at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, calls on Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and all other stakeholders to endeavour to translate national commitments to achieving gender equality into concrete programmes in 12 critical areas of concern.⁸

It also calls upon Governments to focus efforts and resources and promotes international instruments such as the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).⁹ It underscores the importance of collecting sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators. Strategic Objective H.3 emphasizes the need for “generating and disseminating gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation”, and recommends the actions to be taken by national, regional and international statistical services in their respective areas of responsibility.

Also of relevance is the objective 3.5 (Strengthen and expand data on all groups of population to ensure that no one is left behind) of the Strategic area 3 (Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes, with a particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda), of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data¹⁰ in 2017, that specified four key actions:



Improve the production of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data by all characteristics relevant in national contexts to ensure that no one is left behind.



Promote the systematic mainstreaming of gender equality in all phases of planning, production and usage of data and statistics.



Support the strengthening and further development of methodology and standards for disability statistics.



Promote the expansion of data collection programmes to ensure coverage of all age groups.

At the regional level, in its twenty-fifth session on 29 May 2008, ESCWA adopted resolution 286 (XXV) on gender statistics for equality and empowerment of women¹¹ and recognized the need to address the lack of timely, reliable sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators. ESCWA calls upon member States to develop a mechanism for the collection, dissemination and analysis of gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data at the sub-national level for the formulation of gender-related and gender-sensitive policies. The resolution also requests that member States adopt the set of indicators in the Arab Gender Issues and Indicators Framework as a common set of indicators and produce statistics related to those indicators for use in the monitoring and evaluation of strategic policies and work plans related to gender programmes.



3. Interlinkages of frameworks, goals and targets

The 2030 Agenda includes a specific goal on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, with targets that resonate strongly with the BPfA (figure 1).¹²

SDG 5 promotes socio-political transformation at local, national and global levels. Specifically, it aims to increase social justice and gender equality and provide an environment where all women and girls will be able to realize their rights, free from discrimination.¹³

SDG 5 on gender equality is central to the 2030 Agenda, and if it is not achieved, the implementation of all the goals will be compromised.

The 2030 Agenda cannot be fully achieved unless gender inequality is addressed. Gender equality has critical interlinkages with all 17 SDGs (figure 2).

Recognizing the interlinkages between the SDGs and gender equality and how indicators affect one another emphasizes the importance of using a cohesive framework to improve policy coherence and coordination and achieve a dignified life for all.

Figure 1. Interlinkages between SDG 5 targets and the BPfA critical areas


	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDG 5 gender equality targets	Beijing Platform for Action 12 critical areas of concern
<p>SDG 5</p> <p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p>TARGETS</p> <p>9</p> <p>GENDER SPECIFIC INDICATORS</p> <p>14</p>	<p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. (A, B, C, F, G, H, I)</p> <p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls. (A, D, F, I, L)</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices. (C, D, H, I, L)</p> <p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work. (D, F, I)</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels. (B, G, H)</p> <p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. (B, C, L)</p> <p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources. (B, F, H)</p> <p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology. (B, C, F)</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation. (A, B, F, H, I, J, L)</p>	<p>A- Women and poverty</p> <p>B- Education and training of women</p> <p>C- Women and health</p> <p>D- Violence against women</p> <p>E- Women and armed conflict</p> <p>F- Women and the economy</p> <p>G- Women in power and decision-making</p> <p>H- Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women</p> <p>I- Human rights of women</p> <p>J- Women and the media</p> <p>K- Women and the environment</p> <p>L- The girl-child</p>

Figure 2. Interlinkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs



SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy:

Women's use of traditional biomass methods for cooking puts their health at risk (5.4).

[7.1].

As primary energy managers in households, women can play a powerful role in the successful transition to sustainable energy for all.



SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth:

Economic inclusiveness also addresses gender issues (5.4, 5.a, 5.b).

[8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.10].

Women's access to decent work is an essential measure of inclusive and sustainable growth.



SDG 10 Reduced inequalities:

Gender equality and empowerment of women is one manifestation of reduced inequalities, and is also greatly facilitated by healthier identities and interactions of people in an economically thriving community (5.1, 5.a, 5.c).

[10.3].

Gender equality is crucially linked with overall equality in society.



SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions:

Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c).

[16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.7, 16.9, 16.b].

Women play a vital role in preventing conflict and forging and maintaining peace. By fully protecting women's rights and peaceful and inclusive societies will be within reach.



SDG 15 Life on land:

Women, their knowledge, and practices, have ensured the preservation of key ecological processes and biodiversity, such as agrobiodiversity or seed preservation. Enabling factor: consider the role of women in environmental decision-making (5.5).

Women's specific knowledge of and dependence on forests makes them key contributors to forest conservation and regeneration.



SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure:

Increasing women's participation in technology, science, and innovation is critical for meeting the global challenges ahead

[9.1, 9.2, 9.5, 9.c].



SDG 13 Climate action:

Gender equality is critical to mitigating climate impacts: women's inclusion in climate discussions leads to improved outcomes of climate-related projects and policies.

[13.1, 13.3].



SDG 14 Life below water:

Empowering women in local fisheries decision-making leads to better resource governance and conservation.



SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities:

Women have equal rights to enjoy sustainable and safe cities and communities especially in public spaces crucial for sustainable urbanization.

[11.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.7].



SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production :

Unsustainable production and consumption patterns are gendered, with women suffering disproportionately from resource scarcity and natural disasters resulting from climate change.

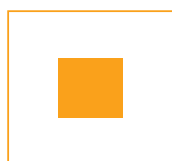
[12.8].



SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals

Mobilizing sufficient resources will be critical for meeting the gender equality commitments of the 2030 Agenda.

[17.8, 17.18, 17.19].



4. Production of gender statistics

The effectiveness of gender mainstreaming is contingent upon a firm commitment from the top management of national statistical offices (NSO) and other members of the national statistical systems, along with the requisite understanding of the role of gender statistics in improving statistics in general since it intersects with all social, economic, and environment statistics. Delivering results at the national level depends on political mobilization, resource allocation and the implementation of gender-responsive policies and programmes. High-level management has the power to redirect all sectors to integrating a gender perspective in all statistical processes, introduce new data collection methods, secure resources for a gender statistics programme and bring about administrative change.

To improve the production of gender statistics and strategize action toward enhancing a national gender statistics programme, national statistical offices need to regularize the following activities as part of their annual statistical programme:



Develop and maintain a national framework for a set of gender indicators.



Produce gender-related indicators and disseminate them regularly in the gender statistics database.



Take concrete action to mainstream a gender perspective into statistical processes to bridge data gaps.



Implement specialized gender-related surveys such as on time use and violence against women.



Organize regular training for users and producers of gender statistics.



Produce quantitative and qualitative studies on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Training statisticians in gender statistics, including field workers in different domains, is essential to ensure data accuracy and neutrality. To produce standardized and comparable data, statistical capacities can be enhanced through training on:



Guiding principles of gender and their intersection with other domains.



Concepts and definitions used in defining variables and calculation methods (metadata).



Data collection and design of data collection tools.



Interviewing techniques.



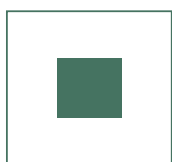
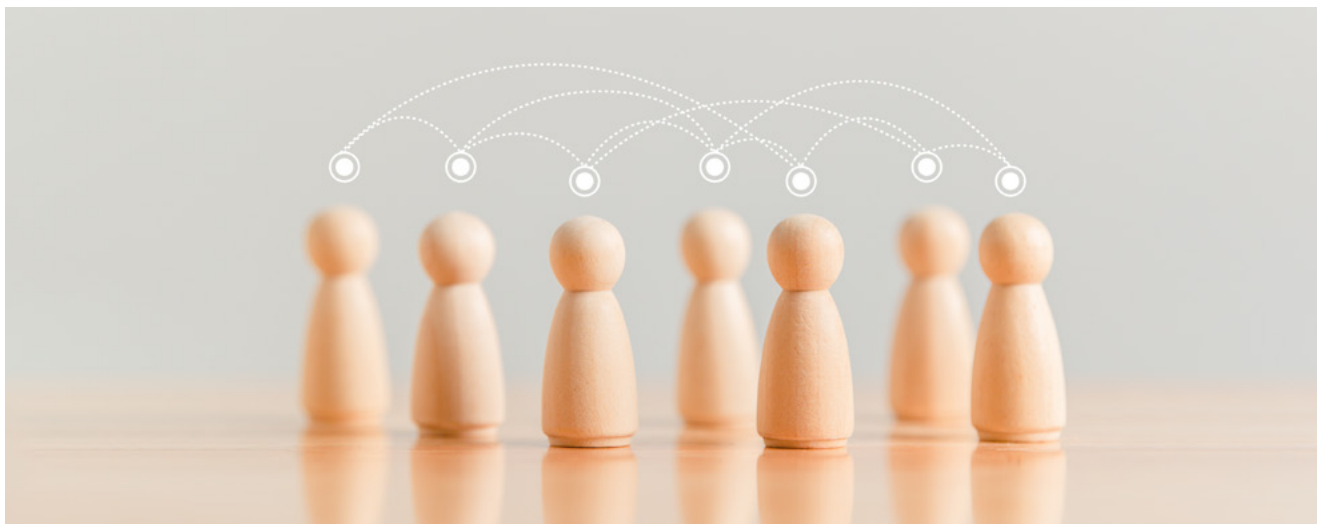
Presentation of results from a gender perspective.



Writing reports, analysis and policy briefs.

To promote good practices and provide useful information for planning capacity-building activities, it is essential to identify what is being done at present. The involvement of the various relevant groups in collaborations, alliances, exchange of experiences and finance is also crucial.

Adopting and maintaining a national framework for a set of gender indicators that meet national, regional and international commitments is a priority in gender statistics and an important tool for monitoring and reporting on evidence-based policies.



5. Dissemination of gender indicators

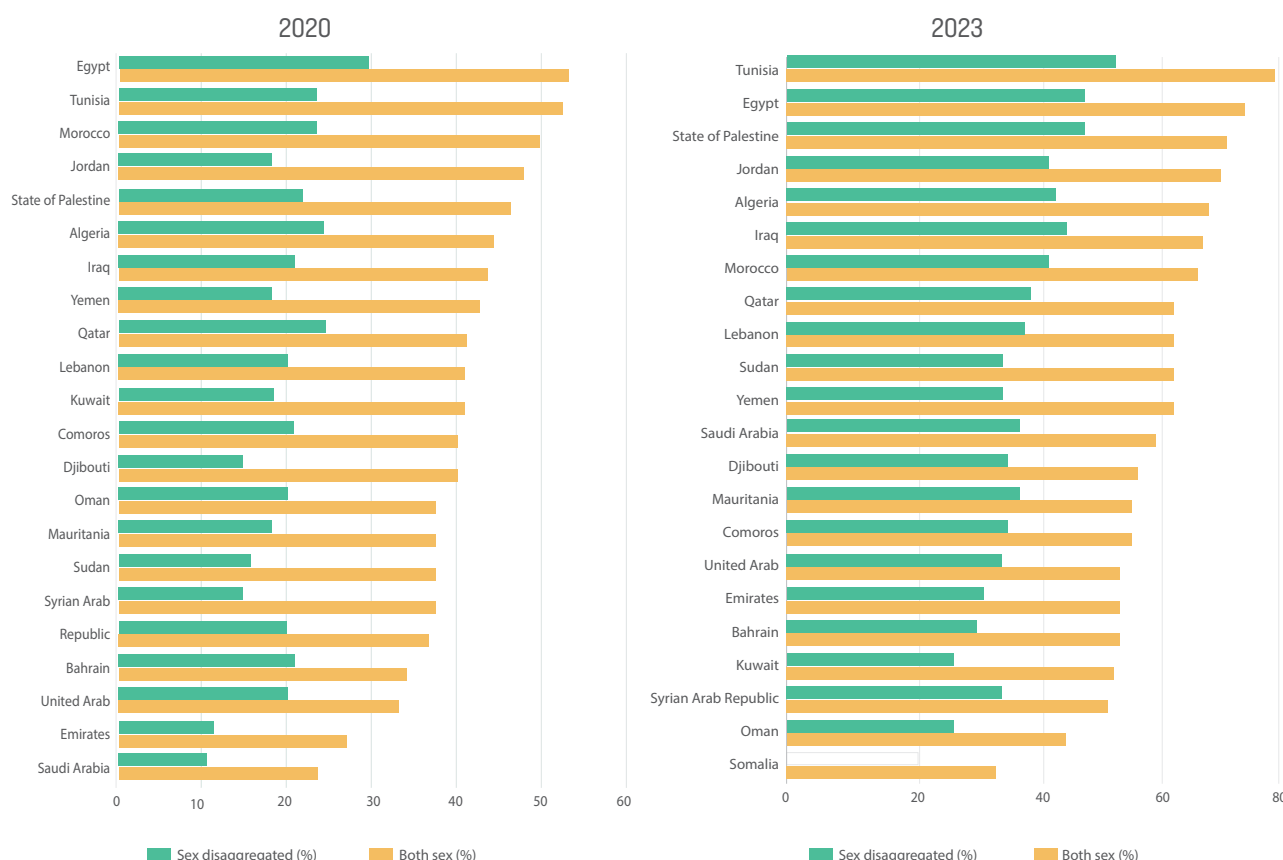
Gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data allow for evidence-driven policy development and implementation to foster greater gender equality.¹⁴ Disaggregated data are vital for the effective monitoring of evidence-based policies and the inclusiveness of vulnerable groups. Countries should know the location and socioeconomic characteristics of such groups to improve their well-being. SDG target 17.18 aims to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity and migratory status.

The lack of sex-disaggregated data and the absence of gender-specific indicators make it difficult to establish gender equality baselines and track progress or assess the impact of measures taken to address gender inequality. It is, therefore,

not only important to collect data on gender indicators but also to disseminate the data and make them available to the public and policymakers.

The dissemination of gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data has been improving in the Arab region, however there is still a large data gap. ESCWA has been monitoring 73 gender indicators on the Arab SDG Monitor¹⁵ over the past years. The latest ESCWA assessment shows that all Arab countries publish less than 80 per cent of the selected gender-related indicators, while less than 50 per cent are being published disaggregated by sex. Figure 3 below shows the ranking of countries by capacity to disseminate disaggregated data by sex, and progress achieved between February 2020 and July 2023.

Figure 3. Dissemination of gender indicators disaggregated by sex, 2020 and 2023 (Percentage)



Source: Arab SDG Monitor.

The assessment results provide important information on capacity building needed at the country and regional levels to make gender indicators available with the aim of closing data gaps. It is worth noting that more Arab countries are now producing standard comparable indicators and capturing more comprehensive data on the population by implementing specialized surveys related to gender issues.

Looking forward, ESCWA will continue its technical support and capacity-building activities, in collaboration with national statistical offices (NSOs) and other United Nations agencies. Through its Gender Statistics Toolkit, e-learning portal on gender statistics,¹⁶ and capacity development workshops and handbooks, ESCWA will expand knowledge of gender statistics among all users and producers.

It is important to distinguish the availability of indicators in countries to understand the level of capacity-building

intervention or actions needed. Indicators can be classified into the following categories:

- Not collected: will need to implement tools for data collection and training to collect, compile and analyse.
- Collected but not computed: many countries do collect gender-related indicators but do not compute and produce them.
- Computed but not disseminated: many countries collect and compute but do not disseminate data.
- Available: data for indicators are collected, computed and disseminated.

It is recommended that countries assess the availability and dissemination of gender indicators along those four classifications and take appropriate action as an integral part of national statistical programmes.



6. Development of AGIF23

The AGIF23 is a tool for conveying urgent issues affecting women and girls while also mobilizing the participation of key stakeholders in the Arab region. In view of the 2030 Agenda core objective of “leaving no one behind,” the AGIF23 underlines the necessity of acting on various policy issues and supports the development of more inclusive, responsive and effective societies.

The framework is a revision of the Arab Gender Indicator Framework (AGIF08) published in 2008,¹⁷ reflecting the latest developments and emerging needs and taking into consideration gender-related indicators in the SDG framework. The selection of the 115 robust indicators of the AGIF23 was based on an assessment of gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated indicators across various areas, adopted as per the regional context, that directly or indirectly affect the well-being of women and girls in Arab societies.

The AGIF23 is aligned with the United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators and the UN-Women selected gender-related SDG indicator framework.¹⁸ However, both frameworks focus on social issues, economic empowerment and political engagement and leave other policy areas, such as the environment, industry, consumption and production out of the picture. To add value to the indicator and usefulness of gender statistics, the indicators in the AGIF23 have also been mapped against BPfA strategic objectives to enrich the reporting of national commitments.

“ A robust monitoring and accountability framework is vital to track progress and hold States and other actors to their commitments under the 2030 Agenda, including both the ends (gender equality outcomes) and the means (gender-responsive processes, policies and programmes) ”

*UN-Women, 2018.
Turning Promises into Action.*

The three-dimensional framework links each indicator to policies and selected strategic objectives of the BPfA by presenting corresponding priority areas for the common issues of the SDGs, particularly gender-related concerns, with corresponding gender-sensitive indicators and references to custodian agencies or SDG indicators. Under the BPfA column, the corresponding strategic objective is stated for ease of reference. Each indicator has been classified into a tier level, as per the availability of data in international databases, the Global SDG Database and data disseminated at the national level.

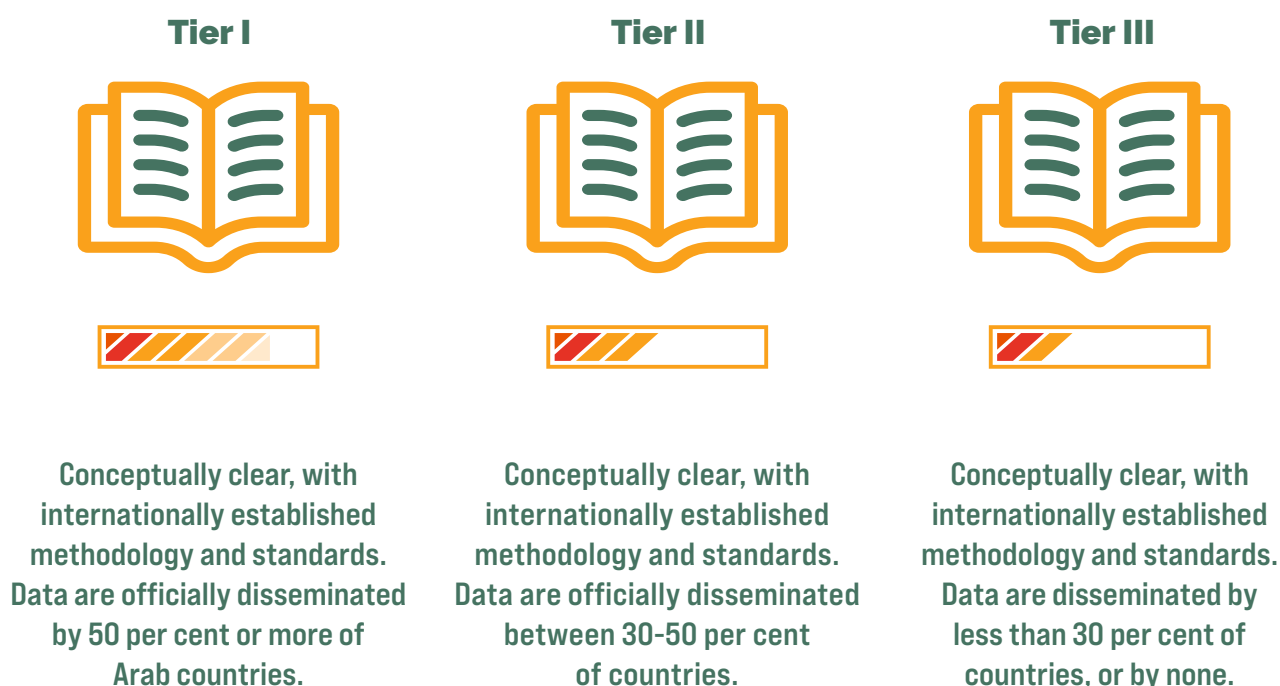
The Arab Gender Statistics Framework sheds light on a set of interlinked issues that can either undermine or accelerate progress toward sustainable development. Gender statistics advance the global understanding of gender gaps and help to tell a story of transformation, connecting the dots on how realizing women's rights and advancing gender equality unlock opportunities for more effective and equitable outcomes by informing policymakers and supporting them in implementing better strategies through the operationalization of an intersectional approach. The AGIF23 includes 115 selected indicators in nine policy areas and follows international standards to promote adherence to common definitions and

a set of quality standards to produce comparable data, in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

The AGIF23 is presented from a statistical perspective as a guide for improving the production of comparable gender statistics as per international standard metadata for each indicator. The AGIF23 also includes a brief description of indicator metadata, which provides information on definition, disaggregation, source of data and periodicity. Resources such as links to complete official metadata and others have also been provided. Further information on related data collection tools from surveys or administrative records can be found on the SDG Data Collection Tool.¹⁹

The 115 indicators in the AGIF23 have been classified into three Tiers based on the availability of data in the region for the 22 Arab countries (figure 4). Indicators with Tier I level are those that are available for 50 per cent or more of Arab countries; those in Tier II are available for 30 per cent to 50 per cent of Arab countries; Tier III are those indicators where data are only available for less than 30 per cent of the countries in the region. The analysis assists countries to develop strategies for compiling missing indicators and filling data gaps. It is a strategic tool for developing national statistical capacities.

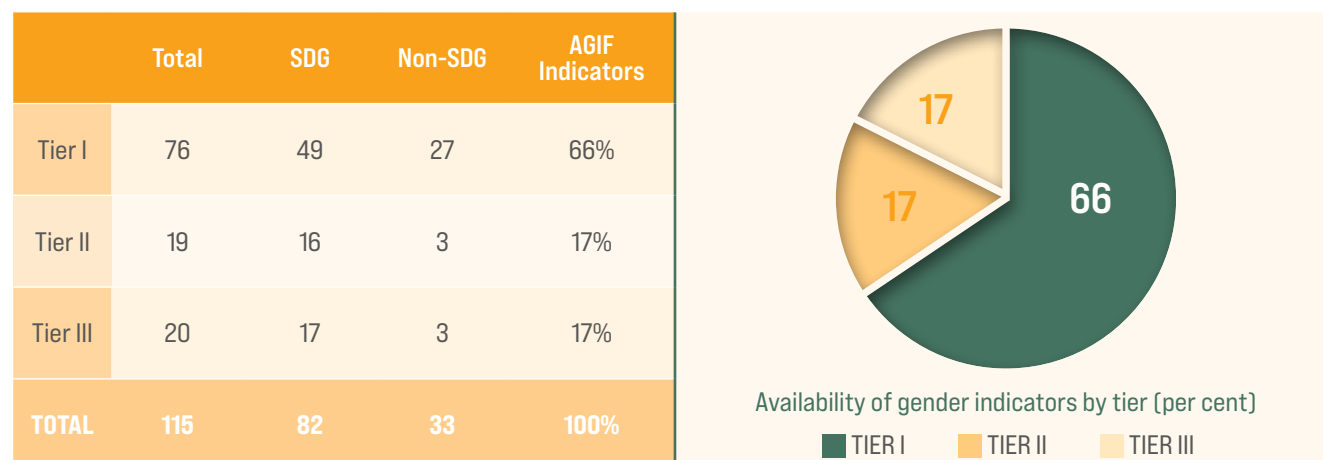
Figure 4. AGIF23 Tier classification

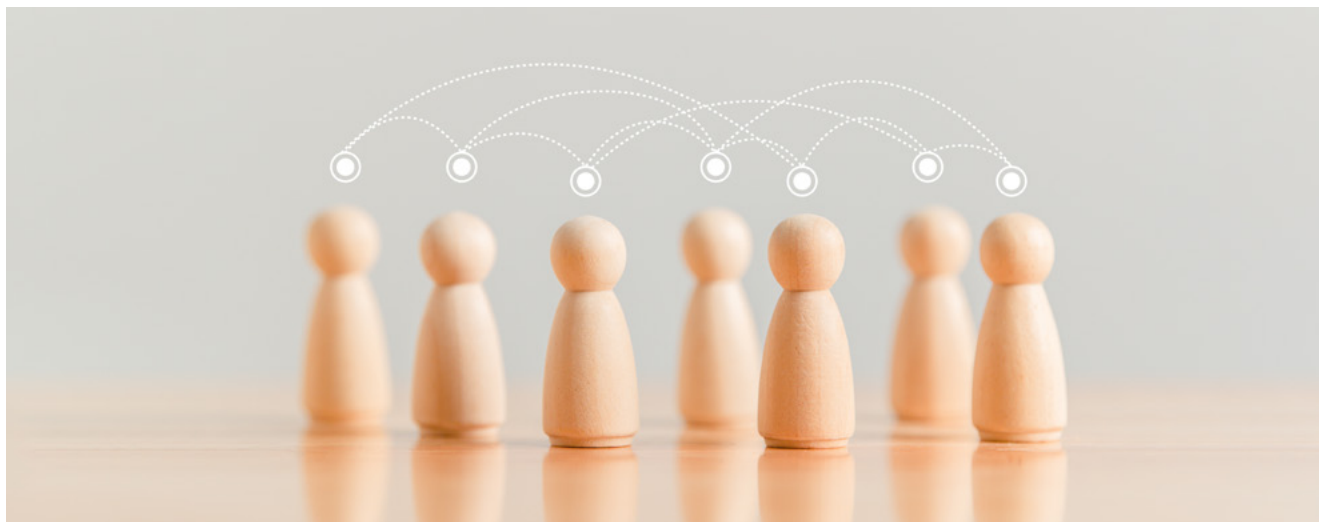


The results of the assessment of data availability in the region show that around two thirds (66 per cent) of the selected indicators are available for over half of the countries in the region (Tier I); while less than 17 per cent of the indicators

are reported by around 30–50 per cent of the countries in the region (Tier II); and another 17 per cent of the indicators are reported by less than one third of the countries (Tier III) (figure 5).

Figure 5. Assessment of data availability by tier classification





The framework: AGIF23

AGIF23 includes 115 indicators classified under nine goals: Goal 1. Eradicate poverty and malnutrition and provide social protection; Goal 2. Enhance health and equal access to health-care services; Goal 3. Ensure equal access to education and training; Goal 4. Promote equal participation in public life and decision-making; Goal 5. Eradicate violence against women and girls and promote human rights; Goal 6. Economic empowerment; Goal 7. Environmental resources; Goal 8. Information and technology; and Goal 9. Strengthen

statistical capacity to generate gender statistics for improved monitoring and accountability.

Out of the 115 AGIF23 indicators, there are 82 SDG indicators and 33 additional gender-related indicators. AGIF23 includes quantitative and qualitative indicators. The 13 qualitative indicators are shaded in orange in AGIF23 below and are mentioned at the beginning of each policy area, where available.

Goal 1. Eradicate poverty and malnutrition and provide social protection

Beijing Declaration, Article 16: Eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social development, equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men as agents and beneficiaries of people-centred sustainable development.

Poverty and inequality (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
1. SDG 1.1.1 (a) Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.16 World Bank UN-Women	Proportion of population living below the international poverty line	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA national reporting platform (NRP) for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective A.1 Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty. Para. 58 (h) “Generate economic policies that have a positive impact on the employment and income of women workers in both the formal and informal sectors and adopt specific measures to address women’s unemployment, in particular, their long-term unemployment”. Para. 58 (i) “Formulate and implement, when necessary, specific economic, social agricultural and related policies in support of female-headed households”. Para. 58 (l) “Introduce measures to integrate or reintegrate women living in poverty and socially marginalized women into productive employment and the economic mainstream”. Para. 58 (m) “Enable women to obtain affordable housing and access to land by, among other things, removing all obstacles to access, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of women, especially those living in poverty and female heads of household”.	<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of the population living on less than \$2.15 a day at 2017 international prices. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and employment status.	<u>Source of data:</u> Household income expenditure survey (HIES), Household budget survey (HBS), Living standard measurement survey (LSMS). <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01a.pdf .

Poverty and inequality (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
2. SDG 1.1.1 (b) Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.16 World Bank UN-Women	Proportion of the employed population living below the international poverty line	Tier I Available except for Djibouti. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the share of employed persons living in households with per capita consumption or income below the international poverty line of \$1.90. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and employment status.	<u>Source of data:</u> HIES, HBS, LSMS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01-01b.pdf .
	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Tier I Available except for Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the national poverty rate is the proportion of the total population living below the national poverty line. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and age.	<u>Source of data:</u> HIES, HBS, LSMS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf .
	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier III Available for Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the population in poverty according to national definitions in all its dimensions. The measurement of poverty involves two crucial steps: (1) identification – identifying who is poor. (2) aggregation – compiling the individual's information into a summary measure. All calculations are done based on national definitions. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and age.	<u>Source of data:</u> Demographic and health survey (DHS), Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS), Pan-Arab population family health survey (PAPFAM). <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf .

Poverty and inequality (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
5. SDG 8.3.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.9 UN-Women	Proportion of informal employment in total employment	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture to total employment and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location and sector.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-03-01.pdf .
	Unemployment rate	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> computed by dividing the total unemployed population by the total population in the labour force (employed and unemployed) and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-02.pdf .
7. SDG 8.6.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.7	Proportion of young people, aged 15–24 years, not in education, employment or training	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective B.3 Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education. Para. 82 (b) "Provide recognition to non-formal educational opportunities for girls and women in the educational system". Para. 82 (d) "Design educational and training programmes for women who are unemployed in order to provide them with new knowledge and skills that will enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment, and development of their entrepreneurial skills".	<u>Definition:</u> known as the rate of young people not in education, employment or training. It is computed by subtracting young people in employment and young people not in employment but in education or training from the total young population and dividing the result by the total young population and multiplying it by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf .

Poverty and inequality (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
			<p>Strategic objective B.4 Develop non-discriminatory education and training.</p> <p>Para. 83 [r] “Provide non-formal education, especially for rural women, in order to realize their potential with regard to health, micro-enterprise, agriculture and legal rights”.</p>		

Social security systems (4)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
<p>8.</p> <p>SDG 1.3.1 (a)</p> <p>UN-Women</p> <p>Article (1)</p>	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>	<p>Strategic objective A.1 Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty.</p> <p>Para. 58 [o] “Create social security systems wherever they do not exist or review them with a view to placing women and men on an equal footing, at every stage of their lives”.</p> <p>Strategic objective C.1 Increase women’s access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services.</p> <p>Para. 106 [d] “Allow women access to social security systems in equality with men throughout the whole life cycle”.</p>	<p>Definition: it reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex, age, location, wealth, employment status, pregnancy and disability.</p>	<p>Source of data: administrative records (insurance records, social security records, records of the labour ministries, records of health ministries, ministries of finance, among others).</p> <p>Periodicity: annual.</p> <p>Metadata: UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01a.pdf.</p>

Social security systems (4)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
9. SDG 1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (health)	Tier I Available except for Libya. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective A.1 Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty.</u> Para. 58 (d) “Restructure and target the allocation of public expenditures to promote women’s economic opportunities and equal access to productive resources and to address the basic social, educational and health needs of women, particularly those living in poverty”. Strategic objective C.5 Increase resources and monitor follow-up for women’s health.	<u>Definition:</u> government expenditure on education, health and social protection (current, capital and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors in the same year. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of finance, ministries of education, NSO). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-0a-02.pdf .
					<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys. Administrative records (ministries of health). <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-08-01.pdf .
10. SDG 3.8.1 UN-Women	Universal health coverage service coverage index	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Para. 110 (a) “Increase budgetary allocations for primary health care and social services, with adequate support for secondary and tertiary levels, and give special attention to the reproductive and sexual health of girls and women and give priority to health programmes in rural and poor urban areas”.	<u>Definition:</u> coverage of essential health services defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population. The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location, wealth and population type.	

Social security systems (4)

Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
11. SDG 3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (greater than 10 per cent and greater than 25 per cent) as a share of total household expenditure or income	<p>Tier II</p> <p>Available for Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine and the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>		<p><u>Definition:</u> the proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income: greater than 10 per cent and greater than 25 per cent of total household expenditure or income.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and wealth.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> HBS, HIES.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-08-02.pdf.</p>

Food security and malnutrition (2)

Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
12. SDG 2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	<p>Tier II</p> <p>Available for Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, the Sudan and Yemen.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>	<p><u>Strategic objective A.1 Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty.</u></p> <p>Para. 58 (e) “Develop agricultural and fishing sectors, where and as necessary, in order to ensure, as appropriate, household and national food security and food self-sufficiency, by allocating the necessary financial, technical and human resources”.</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> it is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and wealth.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> HIES.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf.</p>

Food security and malnutrition (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
13. SDG 2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	<p>Tier II</p> <p>Available for Bahrain, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>	<p>Strategic objective C.1 Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services.</p> <p>Para. 106 (w) "Promote and ensure household and national food security, as appropriate, and implement programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of all girls and women..."</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and wealth.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> Food Insecurity Experience Scale Survey Model developed by FAO.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.pdf.</p>

Goal 2. Enhance health and equal access to health-care services

Beijing Declaration, Article 30: Ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care and enhance women's sexual and reproductive health as well as education.

General health (4)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
14. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.10	Life expectancy at birth and at age 60	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available for 22 Arab countries.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.</p>	<p>Strategic objective C.1 Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services.</p> <p>Para. 106 (e) "Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary healthcare services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care..."</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if they were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of their birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographic area.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and location.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> civil registration.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> at age 60 WHO₁, at birth WHO₂.</p> <p>https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/2977.</p> <p>https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/65.</p>

General health [4]					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
15. SDG 3.3.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.8 UN-Women	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.2 Strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health. Para. 107 (o) "Create awareness among women, health professionals, policymakers and the general public about the serious but preventable health hazards stemming from tobacco consumption and the need for regulatory and education measures to reduce smoking, as important health promotion and disease prevention activities".	<u>Definition:</u> the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons among the uninfected population. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age and key populations.	
				<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (spectrum modelling). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-01.pdf .	
16. SDG 3.4.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.11	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.3 Undertake gender-sensitive initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health issues.	<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of 30-year-old people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that they would experience current mortality rates at every age, and would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.	
				<u>Disaggregation:</u> sex.	
				<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of health). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-04-01.pdf .	
17. SDG 3.a.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.6	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.	
				<u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age and disability.	
				<u>Source of data:</u> MICS, DHS, LSMS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0a-01.pdf .	

Beijing Declaration, Article 17: The explicit recognition and reaffirmation of the right of all women to control all aspects of their health, in particular their own fertility, is basic to their empowerment.

Reproductive health care (11)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
18. SDG 5.6.2 UN-Women	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for Algeria, Djibouti and Kuwait.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>	<p>Strategic objective C.1 Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services.</p> <p>Para. 72 (b) "Ensure that the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality are a health sector priority and that women have ready access to essential obstetric care, well-equipped and adequately staffed maternal health-care services, skilled attendance at delivery, emergency obstetric care, effective referral..."</p> <p>Para. 106 (e) "Provide more accessible, available and affordable primary healthcare services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care..."</p> <p>Para. 106 (i) "Strengthen and reorient health services, particularly primary health care, to ensure universal access to quality health services for women and girls; reduce ill health and maternal morbidity and achieve worldwide the agreed-upon goal of reducing maternal mortality..."</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> measure of the extent to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. It is a percentage scale of 0 to 100 (national laws and regulations exist to guarantee full and equal access), indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such national laws and regulations.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> section and component.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> Administrative records (Ministries of Health, Gender Equality Ministries, Ministries of Women's Affairs)</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-06-02.pdf.</p>

Reproductive health care (11)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
19.	Total fertility rate and mean age for childbearing	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available for 22 Arab countries.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.</p>	Para. 106 (w) “Promote and ensure household and national food security, as appropriate, and implement programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of all girls and women by implementing the commitments... and a reduction in iron deficiency anaemia in girls and women...”.	<p><u>Definition:</u> total fertility rate represents the average number of live births a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as live births per woman.</p> <p>Mean age for childbearing represents the average age of mothers at the birth of their children if women were subject throughout their lives to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. It is expressed as years.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, educational level and wealth.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> population censuses, DHS.</p> <p>Administrative records (civil registration and vital statistics systems with high coverage).</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> DESA and WHO.</p> <p>https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/fertility/wfr2012/Metadata/Metadata_ASFR-TF-MAC.pdf.</p> <p>https://rho.emro.who.int/Metadata/total-fertility-rate.</p>
20.	Proportion of women, aged 15–49 years, with unmet needs for family planning	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for Bahrain, Djibouti, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> World Bank Data Portal.</p>		<p><u>Definition:</u> the proportion of women who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location and wealth.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, CPS, FFS, RHS, PMA, WFS.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> WHO.</p> <p>https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/3414.</p>

Reproductive health care (11)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
21. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.4	Antenatal visits for pregnancy: at least one, or four or more visits	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> WHO Global Health Observatory.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care one, four or more times. Due to data limitations, it is not possible to determine the type of provider for each visit. It is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care one, four or more times by the total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location, educational level and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, FFS, RHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> WHO. https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/80#:~:text=Receiving%20antenatal%20care%20at%20I%20east,interentions%20during%20the%20antenatal%20period.
	Proportion of live births delivered at a health facility	Tier II Available for Comoros, Iraq, ²⁰ Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, Mauritania, Qatar ²¹ and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<u>Definition:</u> computed by dividing the number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, by the total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location, educational level and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, RHS. <u>Metadata:</u> WHO. https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/proportion-of-births-delivered-in-a-health-facility .

Reproductive health care (11)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
23. SDG 2.2.3 UN-Women	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15–49 years	Tier III Available for Jordan only. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, RHS, Malaria Indicator Survey. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-03.pdf .
				<u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, wealth and pregnancy status.	
24. SDG 3.1.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.3 UN-Women	Maternal mortality ratio	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> The number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.	<u>Source of data:</u> population-based survey, surveillance system, population censuses, and other specialized surveys. Administrative records (ministries of health). <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf .
				<u>Disaggregation:</u> age.	
25. SDG 3.1.2 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.5 UN-Women	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the proportion of childbirths attended by professional health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care).	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, RHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-02.pdf .
				<u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, educational level, wealth and disability.	

Reproductive health care (11)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
26. SDG 3.7.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.1 UN-Women	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their family planning needs satisfied with modern methods	Tier I Available except for Djibouti and Kuwait. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy and who are currently using a modern method of contraception. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, marital status, socioeconomic status and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, CPS, FFS, RHS, PMA, WFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-01.pdf .
27. SDG 3.7.2 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators V.5 UN-Women	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years old. It is the annual number of births to women aged 15–19 years per 1,000 women in the respective age group. The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15–19 years, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women aged 15–19 years, computed for the same age group. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, educational level, number of living children, marital status and socioeconomic status.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (civil registration). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf .

Reproductive health care (11)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
28. SDG 5.6.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators IV.6 UN-Women	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Tier II Available for Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Somalia and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the proportion of women aged 15–49 years (married or in union) who make their own decisions regarding their own health care, decide on use of contraception and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want, divided by the total number of women aged 15–49 years old who are married or in union. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, educational level, wealth and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, GGS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-06-01.pdf .

Beijing Declaration, Article 27: Promote people-centred sustainable development, including sustained economic growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care for girls and women.

Children's health (6)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
29. SDG 2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting	Tier I Available except for Qatar. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.1 Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services. Para. 106 (I) "...take specific measures for closing the gender gaps in morbidity and mortality where girls are disadvantaged, while achieving internationally approved goals for the reduction of infant and child mortality specifically, by the year 2000, the reduction of mortality rates of infants and children under five years of age..."	<u>Definition:</u> a child is stunted when their height-for-age is 2 or more standard deviations below the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards among children under 5 years of age. This indicator specifies the proportion of children moderately or severely stunted (per cent). <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, NNS, LSMS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-01.pdf .

Children's health (6)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
30. SDG 2.2.2 (a) Minimum Set of Gender Indicators III.7	Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight	Tier I Available except for the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Para. 106 (w) "Promote and ensure household and national food security, as appropriate, and implement programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of all girls and women by implementing the commitments... and a reduction in iron deficiency anaemia in girls and women...".	<u>Definition:</u> prevalence of overweight children (weight for height >+2 standard deviations from the median of WHO child growth standards) among children under 5 years of age. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, NNS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-02a.pdf .
	Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted	Tier I Available except for the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective</u> L.5 Eliminate discrimination against girls in health and nutrition.	<u>Definition:</u> prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviations from the median of WHO child growth standards) among children under 5 years of age. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, NNS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-02b.pdf .
	Infant mortality rate	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age (neonatal, infant, child) and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of health, civil registration). DHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-01.pdf .
	Under-5-years mortality rate	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.			

Children's health (6)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
34. SDG 4.2.1 UN-Women	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	Tier II Available for Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, the State of Palestine and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and age.	<u>Source of data:</u> MICS, DHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-01.pdf .

Goal 3. Ensure equal access to education and training

Beijing Declaration, Article 27: Promote people-centred sustainable development, including sustained economic growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care for girls and women; **Article 30.** Ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care and enhance women's sexual and reproductive health as well as education.

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
35. UNESCO	National constitutions that enshrine the right of education for all women and girls	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> UNESCO Her Atlas.	Strategic objective B.1 Ensure equal access to education. Para. 80 (b) “By the year 2000, provide universal access to basic education and ensure completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children; close the gender gap in primary and secondary school education by the year 2005; provide universal primary education in all countries before the year 2015”.	<u>Definition:</u> a legal framework that recognizes education as a fundamental human right and guarantees equal access to education for all, including girls and women. According to UNESCO, a constitution that enshrines the right of education for all girls and women should contain provisions that eliminate discrimination based on gender and promote gender equality in education.	<u>Source of data:</u> national law and constitutions. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNESCO. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000227859 .

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
			<p>Para. 80 (c) “Eliminate gender disparities in access to all areas of tertiary education by ensuring that women have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships, and by adopting positive action when appropriate”.</p> <p>Para. 80 (f) “Increase enrolment and retention rates of girls by allocating appropriate budgetary resources; by enlisting the support of parents and the community, as well as through campaigns, flexible school schedules, incentives, scholarships, and other means to minimize the costs of girls’ education to their families and to facilitate parents’ ability to choose education for the girl child; and by ensuring that the rights of women and girls to freedom of conscience and religion are respected in educational institutions through repealing any discriminatory laws or legislation based on religion, race or culture”.</p>	<p><u>Disaggregation</u>: not applicable.</p>	
36. UNESCO	Net attendance rate in primary and lower and upper secondary education	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for Somalia.</p> <p><u>Data source</u>: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics.</p>	<p>Para. 80 (c) “Eliminate gender disparities in access to all areas of tertiary education by ensuring that women have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships, and by adopting positive action when appropriate”.</p> <p>Para. 80 (f) “Increase enrolment and retention rates of girls by allocating appropriate budgetary resources; by enlisting the support of parents and the community, as well as through campaigns, flexible school schedules, incentives, scholarships, and other means to minimize the costs of girls’ education to their families and to facilitate parents’ ability to choose education for the girl child; and by ensuring that the rights of women and girls to freedom of conscience and religion are respected in educational institutions through repealing any discriminatory laws or legislation based on religion, race or culture”.</p> <p>Strategic objective B.2 Eradicate illiteracy among women.</p> <p>Para. 81 (c) “Eliminate the gender gap in basic and functional literacy...”</p>	<p><u>Definition</u>: the number of students in the official school age range for the given level of education who are attending school at any level of education expressed as percentage of the population of the same age group for the given level of education.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation</u>: sex, location, wealth and educational years (compulsory/free).</p>	<p><u>Source of data</u>: household surveys.</p> <p><u>Periodicity</u>: 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata</u>: UIS-UNESCO.</p> <p>http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/total-net-attendance-rate.</p>

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
37. UNESCO	Gross attendance ratio for tertiary education	Tier I Available except for Libya. <u>Data source:</u> UNESCO, Institute for Statistics.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of students attending a given level of education at any time during the reference academic year, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. It is calculated by dividing the number of students attending a given level of education regardless of age by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the given level of education. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/gross-attendance-ratio .
	Net enrolment rate in primary and lower and upper secondary education	Tier I Available except for Somalia. <u>Data source:</u> UNESCO, Institute for Statistics.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of students in the official school age range for the given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education expressed as percentage of the population of the same age group for the given level of education. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and educational level.	<u>Source of data:</u> school register, school census. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. https://uis.unesco.org/node/3080058 .
	Gross enrolment ratio in primary, lower and upper secondary, and tertiary education	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of students enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age expressed as percentage of the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the given level of education. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and educational level.	<u>Source of data:</u> school register, school census. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. https://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/gross-enrolment-ratio .

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
40. UNESCO	Survival rate of primary education	Tier I Available except for Iraq, Libya and Somalia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to reach successive grades. It is expressed as percentage of the number of students in the school-cohort i.e., those originally enrolled in the first grade of primary education. It is calculated on the basis of the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex.	<u>Source of data:</u> school register, school census. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. http://uis.unesco.org/node/4977958 .
	41. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators II.11	Educational attainment rate of population aged 20–29 years and 25 years and older who completed lower/upper secondary education or higher Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<u>Definition:</u> the distribution of the population aged 20–29 years and 25 years and older according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Education levels are defined according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). It is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20–29 years and 25 years and older with respect to the highest level of education attained by the total population of the same age group and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> population census, household surveys, LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. https://uis.unesco.org/node/3079507 .

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
42. UNESCO	Students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Gender Lens 2019.		<u>Definition:</u> it is a simple number count of students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Science includes physics, chemistry, biology and Earth science. Technology includes computing and design. Engineering, manufacturing and construction include engineering and engineering trades; manufacturing and processing; architecture and construction; and inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction. Mathematics and statistics. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and educational level.	<u>Source of data:</u> school register, school census. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNESCO. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000253479 .
				<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics during primary education (grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education and at the end of lower secondary education. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location, socioeconomic status, immigrant status, ethnicity and completion status (grade and subject).	<u>Source of data:</u> school-based assessments. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-01.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .
43. SDGs 4.1.1 and 4.5.1 UN-Women	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary education; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	Tier I Available except for Djibouti, Iraq, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.			

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpFA strategic objectives	Metadata	
44. SDGs 4.1.2 and 4.5.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators II.5, II.6 UN-Women	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. It is computed by dividing the number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of a given level of education by the total population (in the survey sample) of the same age group. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location and wealth.	Source of data: DHS, MICS, EU-SILC, IPUMS, censuses. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-02.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .
45. SDGs 4.2.2 and 4.5.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators II.1 UN-Women	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary education entry age)	Tier I Available except for Lebanon, Libya and Mauritania. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of children in a given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and wealth.	Source of data: household surveys, population censuses, MICS, DHS, LSMS. Administrative records (ministries of education). <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-02.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpFA strategic objectives	Metadata	
46. SDGs 4.3.1 and 4.5.1 UN-Women	Participation rate of young people and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	Tier II Available for Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of young people and adults in a given age range (15-24 years, 25-54 years, 55-64 years, 15-64 years) participating in formal or non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months. It is calculated by dividing the number of people enrolled in a certain age group in formal and non-formal education and training by the population in the same age group. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and educational level.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys, LFS, population censuses and surveys. Administrative records (ministries of education). <u>Periodicity:</u> 1-3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-03-01.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .
	Proportion of young people and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills	Tier II Available for Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of young people and adults that have undertaken certain ICT-related activities in the last three months. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age and type of skill.	<u>Source of data:</u> MICS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3-5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-04-01.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpFA strategic objectives	Metadata	
48. SDG 4.5.1	Parity indices for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tier I Available except for Libya. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.5 Increase resources and monitor follow-up for women's health. Para. 110 (a) "Increase budgetary allocations for primary health care and social services, with adequate support for secondary and tertiary levels, and give special attention to the reproductive and sexual health of girls and women and give priority to health programmes in rural and poor urban areas".	<u>Definition:</u> parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location, educational level, wealth and disability.	Source of data: DHS, MICS, EU-SILC, IPUMS, censuses. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .
	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills	Tier III Available for Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Somalia and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the proportion of young people (aged 15–24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth and type of skill.	<u>Source of data:</u> skills assessment surveys of the adult population (PIAAC, STEP, LAMP, RAMAA) and National Adult Literacy surveys. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-06-01.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf .
	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education)	Tier I Available except for Libya. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> government expenditure on education, health and social protection (current, capital and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors in the same year. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of finance, ministries of education, NSO). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-0a-02.pdf .

Education and training of women (17)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
51. UNESCO	Share of government expenditure on education as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> UNESCO, Institute for Statistics.		<u>Definition:</u> general government expenditure on education (current, capital and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to Government. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditure for all levels of education by the GDP and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of finance, ministries of education, national accounts books). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. https://uis.unesco.org/node/3079574 .

Illiteracy, out of school and vocational training (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
52. UNESCO	Share of female students in secondary vocational education	Tier I Available except for Somalia. <u>Data source:</u> UNESCO, Institute for Statistics.	Strategic objective B.3 Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education. Para. 82 (e) "Diversify vocational and technical training and improve access for and retention of girls and women in education and vocational training in such fields as science, mathematics, engineering, environmental sciences and technology, information technology and high technology, as well as management training".	<u>Definition:</u> this indicator is computed by dividing the number of female students in secondary vocational by the total number of students in secondary vocational of the same year and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex.	<u>Source of data:</u> school register, school census. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO. https://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/vocational-education .

Illiteracy, out of school and vocational training (5)				
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata
53. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators II.9	Youth and adult literacy rate	Tier I Available except for Djibouti and Somalia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.	<p>Strategic objective B.2 Eradicate illiteracy among women.</p> <p>Para 80 (i) “Make available non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive professional school counselling and career education programmes to encourage girls to pursue academic and technical curricula in order to widen their future career opportunities”.</p> <p>Strategic objective B.3 Improve women’s access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education.</p> <p>Para. 82 (k) “Ensure access to quality education and training at all appropriate levels for adult women with little or no education, for women with disabilities and for documented migrant, refugee and displaced women to improve their work opportunities”.</p> <p>Strategic objective L.4 Eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training.</p> <p>Para. 279 (b) “Take steps to integrate functional literacy and numeracy programmes, particularly for out-of-school girls in development programmes”.</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. The adult literacy rate corresponds to ages 15 and above, and the youth literacy rate to ages 15-24. It is typically measured according to the ability to comprehend a short, simple statement on everyday life. It is computed by dividing the number of literates of a given age range by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location and disability.</p> <p><u>Source of data:</u> population census, household surveys, LFS.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO.</p> <p>http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/literacy-rate.</p>

Illiteracy, out of school and vocational training (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
54. UNESCO	Proportion of adult population, aged 25 years and older, with no education or some primary education	Tier II Available for Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, ²² Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> AGGR20.		<u>Definition:</u> for classifying educational attainment, level 0 (less than primary education) is used for individuals who: never attended an education programme; attended some early childhood education (ISCED 0); or attended some primary education but have not successfully completed ISCED level 1 (with or without having attended ISCED 0). <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> population census, household surveys, LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> ISCED 2011.
	Distribution of out-of-school children, by school exposure	Tier III Available for Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, the Sudan and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> UNICEF Out of school Report.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of children out-of-school reported by the country and expressed as a percentage of total number of children reported in the same school exposure (expected never to enrol, enrolled but dropped out, expected to enrol late). <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> population census, household surveys. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNICEF Out of school Report.
	Out-of-school rate for children, adolescents, and young people of primary and lower and upper secondary education	Tier I Available except for Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> UNICEF Global databases.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of students of the official age for the given level of education enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary or higher levels of education is subtracted from the total population of the same age. The result is expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for the respective level of education. For primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education, the official age groups for the respective level of education are used in the indicator calculation.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys, population censuses. Administrative records (ministries of education on the structure (entrance age and duration) of the education system). <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UIS-UNESCO.

Illiteracy, out of school and vocational training (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
				For pre-primary education, the indicator is calculated for children aged one year before the official age of entry into primary education. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth, socioeconomic status and disability.	http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/out-school-rate-1-year-primary-primary-education-lower-secondary-education-upper .

Researchers (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
57. SDG 9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the Sudan. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.4 Promote research and disseminate information on women's health. Para. 109 (a) "Train researchers and introduce systems that allow for the use of data collected, analysed and disaggregated by, among other factors, sex and age, other established demographic criteria and socioeconomic variables, in policy-making, as appropriate, planning, monitoring and evaluation". Para. 109 (c) "Increase the number of women in leadership positions in the health professions , including researchers and scientists, to achieve equality at the earliest possible date".	<u>Definition:</u> a direct measure of the number of research and experimental development workers per 1 million people. It is calculated by dividing the total researchers by total population and multiplying the result by 1 million. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, sector of employment, and field of science.	<u>Source of data:</u> R&D surveys, NSO, administrative records (ministries for science and technology). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-05-02.pdf .

Goal 4. Promote equal participation in public life and decision-making

Beijing Declaration, Article 13: Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace; **Article 19.** It is essential to design, implement and monitor, with the full participation of women, effective, efficient and mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive policies and programmes, including development policies and programmes, at all levels that will foster the empowerment and advancement of women.

Public life and decision-making (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
58.	Electoral quota for women	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for Bahrain, Comoros, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> IDEA, Gender Quotas Database.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 6.1 Take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making.</p> <p>Para. 192 (a) "Take positive action to build a critical mass of women leaders, executives and managers in strategic decision-making positions".</p> <p>Strategic Objective 6.2 Increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership.</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> this indicator is country-specific; it is a positive measurement instrument aimed at accelerating the achievement of gender-balanced participation and representation by establishing a defined proportion (per cent) or number of places or seats to be filled by, or allocated to, women and/or men, generally under certain rules or criteria.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> official data on election results.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> country-specific.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> ESCWA SD-Glossary.</p> <p>https://www.unescwa.org/sd-glossary/gender-quotas.</p>
59. Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	Time lag (in years) between women being granted the right to stand for election and a woman being appointed to parliament	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for the State of Palestine.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> IPU, "Women in politics".</p>		<p><u>Definition:</u> it is the duration of time that passes between the legal recognition of women's right to stand for election and the actual election of a woman to a parliamentary position. This time lag is a measure of the pace of progress towards gender equality in politics and governance, and it reflects the societal, cultural and political barriers that women face in their pursuit of leadership roles. This indicator reflects the level of inclusiveness and gender sensitivity of the political system in a country.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> official laws/constitutions.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> IPU.</p> <p>https://www.ipu.org/impact/gender-equality/women-in-parliament.</p>

Public life and decision-making (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
60. SDG 5.c.1 UN-Women	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier III Available for Jordan and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective I.1</u> Para. 231 (d) "Ensure the integration and full participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the development process and reiterate the objectives established for global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development set forth in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development".	<u>Definition:</u> this indicator seeks to measure government efforts in three criteria: (1) the intent of a Government to address Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) by identifying if it has programmes/policies and resource allocations to foster GEWE; (2) if a Government has planning and budget tools to track resources for GEWE throughout the public financial management cycle; (3) transparency by identifying if a Government has provisions to make allocations for GEWE publicly available. It is computed by dividing the number of countries that fully meet three criteria by total number of countries and multiplying by 100.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of finance, ministries of women, and other relevant ministries). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0c-01.pdf .
			<u>Strategic objective I.2</u> Ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice. Para. 232 (b) "Provide constitutional guarantees and/or enact appropriate legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex for all women and girls of all ages and assure women of all ages equal rights and their full enjoyment".	<u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	
61. SDG 16.7.2 UN-Women	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	Tier III No data.		<u>Definition:</u> it measures self-reported levels of 'external political efficacy', that is, the extent to which people think that politicians and/or political institutions will listen to, and act on, the opinions of ordinary citizens. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, occupation and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> National Perception Survey, household surveys including modules on governance, peace and security. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-02.pdf .

Public life and decision-making (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
62. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators IV.1	Share of women in government ministerial positions	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> IPU, "Women in Politics: 2021".	<u>Strategic objective G.1</u> Take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making.	<u>Definition:</u> women as a share of total ministers, including deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers/ heads of Government were also included when they held ministerial portfolios. Vice-presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies have not been included in the total. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> official data on election results. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> IPU. https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications .

Public life and decision-making (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
63. SDG 5.5.1 (a) Minimum Set of Gender Indicators IV.2 UN-Women	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Para. 192 (a) "Take positive action to build a critical mass of women leaders, executives and managers in strategic decision-making positions". <u>Strategic objective 6.2 Increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership.</u>	<u>Definition:</u> the total number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in parliament and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location, legislature type (single or lower, parliamentary, or presidential), the method of filling seats (directly elected, indirectly elected, appointed), and the use of special measures.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (national parliaments). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf .
	Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the total number of elected positions held by women in legislative/deliberative bodies of local government, expressed as a percentage of all seats and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (national parliaments). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01b.pdf .

Judges, lawyers and police officers (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
65. SDG 16.7.1 (c) Minimum Set of Gender Indicators IV.5 UN-Women	Share of women judges and lawyers	Tier I Available except for the Sudan. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective 1.2 Ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice.</u> Para. 232 (m) "Ensure that women have the same right as men to be judges, advocates, or other officers of the court, as well as police officers and prison and detention officers, among other things".	<u>Definition:</u> this indicator reflects descriptive representation in public institutions and specifically in judiciary institutions. It is calculated by dividing the number of women judges or lawyers by the number of female and male judges or lawyers and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, population group status and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (NSO, ministries of justice, national parliaments). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01c.pdf .

66. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators IV.4	Share of women police officers	Tier III Available for Lebanon and Jordan. <u>Data source:</u> Internal Security Forces.		<u>Definition:</u> calculated by dividing the number of women police officers by the total number of police officers in the same year and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNODC. https://dataunodc.un.org/sites/dataunodc.un.org/files/metadata_access_and_functioning_justice.pdf .
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Managerial positions (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
67. SDG 5.5.2 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators IV.3 UN-Women	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Tier I Available except for Libya, Mauritania and the Sudan. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<p>Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources.</p> <p>Para. 165 (q) "Promote gender-sensitive policies and measures to empower women as equal partners with men in technical, managerial and entrepreneurial fields".</p> <p>Strategic objective F.5 Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination.</p> <p>Para. 178 (g) "Eliminate occupational segregation, especially by promoting the equal participation of women in highly skilled jobs and senior management positions..."</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the proportion of women in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of women in [total] management and the share of women in senior and middle management [thus excluding junior management]. The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> occupation and size of industry (media, etc).</p>	

Goal 5. Eradicate violence against women and girls and promote human rights

Beijing Declaration, Article 9: Ensure the full implementation of the human rights of women and of the girl child as an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms; **Article 31.** Promote and protect all human rights of women and girls; **Article 33.** Ensure respect for international law, including humanitarian law, in order to protect women and girls in particular.

Early marriage (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
68. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators QV.4	Minimum age of marriage with parental consent	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> AGGR20.	<p>Strategic objective L.1 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child.</p> <p>Para. 274 (e) “Enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is only entered into with the free and full consent of the intending spouses; in addition, enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary”.</p> <p>Para. 275 (b) “Generate social support for the enforcement of laws on the minimum legal age for marriage, in particular by providing educational opportunities for girls”.</p> <p>Strategic objective L.2 Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls.</p> <p>Para. 277 (d) “Develop policies and programmes, giving priority to formal and informal education programmes that support girls and enable them to acquire knowledge, develop self-esteem and take responsibility for their own lives; and place special focus on programmes to educate women and men, especially parents, on the importance of girls’ physical and mental health and well-being, including the elimination of discrimination against girls in food allocation, early marriage, violence against girls, female genital mutilation, child prostitution, sexual abuse, rape, and incest”.</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the methodology to calculate the minimum age of marriage with parental consent varies among regions, as it is determined by the legal and regulatory frameworks in place. Determining the minimum age of marriage with parental consent in a particular country includes checking the legal framework, identifying any exceptions (in some countries, there may be exceptions to the minimum age of marriage with parental consent, such as religions), and determining the age for each sex.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and mean age at first marriage.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> administrative data and legal experts.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p>

Early marriage (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
69. SDG 5.3.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators V.4 UN-Women	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and 18	Tier I Available except for Libya and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 years (or before age 18 years) divided by the total number of women aged 20–24 in the population and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> MICS, DHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-01.pdf .

Human rights of the Girl Child (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
70. SDG 16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective L.1 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child. Para. 274 (b) “Consistent with article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, take measures to ensure that a child is registered immediately after birth and has the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents”.	<u>Definition:</u> number of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and age.	<u>Source of data:</u> MICS, DHS, LSMS. Administrative records (vital registration). <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-09-01.pdf .

Violence and female genital mutilation (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
71. SDG 5.3.2 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators V.3 UN-Women	Proportion of girls aged 15–19 years and women aged 45–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM)	Tier II Available for Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, Qatar, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective I.2</u> Ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice. Para. 232 (h) “Prohibit female genital mutilation wherever it exists and give vigorous support to efforts among non-governmental and community organizations and religious institutions to eliminate such practices”. <u>Strategic objective L.7</u> Eradicate violence against the girl child. Para. 283 (d) “Enact and enforce legislation protecting girls from all forms of violence, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, genital mutilation, incest...”.	<u>Definition:</u> the number of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone FGM divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15–49 in the population and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age.	<u>Source of data:</u> MICS, DHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-02.pdf .
72. SDG 16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Comoros, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective L.7</u> Eradicate violence against the girl child. Para. 283 (d) “Enact and enforce legislation protecting girls from all forms of violence, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, genital mutilation, incest...”.	<u>Definition:</u> the number of children aged 1–17 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1–17 years in the population and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex.	<u>Source of data:</u> MICS, DHS, PFHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-01.pdf .

Child labour (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
73. SDG 8.7.1 UN-Women	Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activity	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Djibouti, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.	<u>Strategic objective F.2 Facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade.</u> Para. 166 (I) “Safeguard and promote respect for basic workers' rights, including the prohibition of forced labour and child labour...”.	<u>Definition:</u> the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). It is calculated by dividing the number of children (aged 5–17 years) in child labour by the total number of children (aged 5–17 years) in the population and multiplying the result by 100.	<u>Source of data:</u> National child labour surveys, LFS, national multipurpose household surveys, UNICEF-MICS, DHS, ILO-supported SIMPOC, and World Bank LSMS.

		<p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>	<p>Strategic objective F.5 Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination.</p> <p>Para. 178 (m) “Set specific target dates for eliminating all forms of child labour that are contrary to accepted international standards and ensure the full enforcement of relevant existing laws and, where appropriate, enact the legislation necessary to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO standards, ensuring the protection of working children, in particular, street children, through the provision of appropriate health, education and other social services”.</p> <p>Para. 178 (n) “Ensure that strategies to eliminate child labour also address the excessive demands made on some girls for unpaid work in their household and other households, where applicable”.</p> <p><u>Strategic objective I.1 Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</u></p> <p>Para. 230 (m) “Address the acute problems of children, inter alia, by supporting efforts in the context of the United Nations system aimed at adopting efficient international measures for the prevention and eradication of female infanticide, harmful child labour”.</p> <p><u>Strategic objective L.6 Eliminate the economic exploitation of child labour and protect young girls at work.</u></p>	<p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex.</p>	<p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf.</p>
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Beijing Declaration, Article 23: Ensure the full enjoyment by women and the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and take effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms; **Article 29.** Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

Violence against women and girls (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
74. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators QV.2	National laws on violence against women	Tier II Available for Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, ²³ Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> AGGR20.	<u>Strategic objective D.1</u> Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women. Para. 124 (c) "Enact and/or reinforce penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs done to women and girls who are subjected to any form of violence, whether in the home, the workplace, the community or the society". Para. 126 (a) "Develop programmes and procedures to eliminate sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women in all educational institutions, workplaces and elsewhere". <u>Strategic objective D.2</u> Study the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures.	<u>Definition:</u> this indicator studies the national laws found in a country that holds accountable (punishes) people who commit violence against women, in the aim of protecting women and girls. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (National Women's Machinery and legal practitioners/ researchers on gender equality). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> World Bank. https://genderdata.worldbank.org/indicators/sg-leg-dvaw/ .

Violence against women and girls (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
75. SDG 5.2.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators V.1 UN-Women	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months and in their lifetime.	Tier II Available for Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Somalia and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who have been subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, wealth, educational level, ethnicity, marital status, form of violence and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, violence-against-women surveys, CVS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-01.pdf .
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	Tier III Available for Egypt, Iraq, ²⁴ Morocco, and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, wealth, educational level, ethnicity, form of violence, place of occurrence and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women, MICS, DHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-02.pdf .
	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier III Available for Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the total number of persons who have been subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, educational level, wealth, ethnicity and form of violence.	<u>Source of data:</u> crime victimization surveys, household surveys with a module on crime victimization. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-03.pdf .

Violence against women and girls (7)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
78. SDG 16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in	Tier III Available for Iraq, Libya, Qatar and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the proportion of population that feel safe walking alone where they live after dark. It is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel “very safe” and “safe” and dividing the total by the total number of respondents and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, time of day (perception of safety “during the day” and “after dark”), ethnicity, migration background, citizenship and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> crime victimization surveys. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf
79. SDG 16.2.3 UN-Women	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Tier III Available for Comoros, Morocco and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of young women and men aged 18–29 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 years divided by the total number of young women and men aged 18–29 years and multiplying by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-03.pdf
80. SDG 16.1.1 UN-Women	Number of women victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 female population	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia and the Sudan. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the intentional homicides of 100,000 female victims by known or unknown perpetrators with a certain modus operandi or in specific contexts indicative of gender-motivations. <u>Disaggregation:</u> age, location, type of perpetrator (intimate partners, other family members, known or unknown).	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records, criminal justice system (police, ministries of interior, general prosecutor office, ministries of health). <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD and UNODC. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-01.pdf . https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Statistical_framework_femicide_2022.pdf .

Sexual harassment (3)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
81.	Legislation exists on sexual harassment in employment (1=yes; 0=no)	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for the State of Palestine.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> World Bank.</p>	<p><u>Strategic objective D.1</u> Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women.</p> <p>Para. 126 (a) “Develop programmes and procedures to eliminate sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women in all educational institutions, workplaces and elsewhere”.</p> <p><u>Strategic objective F.6</u> Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men.</p> <p>Para. 180 (c) “Enact and enforce laws against sexual and other forms of harassment in all workplaces”.</p> <p><u>Strategic objective L.7</u> Eradicate violence against the girl child.</p> <p>Para. 283 (a) “Take effective actions and measures to enact and enforce legislation to protect the safety and security of girls from all forms of violence at work, including training programmes and support programmes, and take measures to eliminate incidents of sexual harassment of girls in educational and other institutions”.</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the indicator measures whether there is a legal provision or legislation that specifically protects women against sexual harassment in employment, including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> Women, Business and the Law.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> World Bank.</p> <p>https://databank.worldbank.org/id/2ddc971b?Code=SG.LEG.SXHR.EM&report_name=Gender_Indicators_Report&populartype=series.</p>

82. SDGs 10.3.1 and 16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier III Available for Iraq, Libya, the State of Palestine and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of survey respondents who felt that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment on one or more prohibited grounds of discrimination during the last 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth, race, ethnicity, migratory status and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys, WHS, victimization surveys, social surveys. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD 10.3.1 and UNSD 16.b.1. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-03-01.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-0b-01.pdf .
83. SDG 11.7.2 UN-Women	Proportion of persons experiencing physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months	Tier III Available for Qatar only. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> the number of persons who experienced a form of physical harassment and/or sexual harassment, divided by the total population and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth, place of occurrence and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys, surveys on crime victimization, surveys on quality of life, surveys on public attitude. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-07-02.pdf .

Armed conflict (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
84. SDG 16.1.2 UN-Women	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	Tier III Available for Iraq, Qatar and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective E.1</u> Increase the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protect women living in situations of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation.	<u>Definition:</u> the number of deaths due to war, conflict and terrorism. It is calculated by dividing the total count of conflict-related deaths by the total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict for the year, expressed per 100,000 population, occurring within the preceding 12 months.	<u>Source of data:</u> Administrative records <u>Periodicity:</u> Annual <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/file/Metadata-16-01-02.pdf .

			<p>Para. 142 (c) “Ensure that these bodies are able to address gender issues properly by providing appropriate training to prosecutors, judges and other officials in handling cases involving rape, forced pregnancy in situations of armed conflict, indecent assault, and other forms of violence against women in armed conflicts, including terrorism, and integrate a gender perspective into their work”.</p> <p>Strategic objective E.3 Promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and reduce the incidence of human rights abuse in conflict situations.</p> <p>Para. 144 (b) “Respect fully the norms of international humanitarian law in armed conflicts and take all measures required for the protection of women and children, in particular against rape, forced prostitution and any other form of indecent assault”.</p>	<p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, cause of death and status of the person killed (civilian, other protected person, member of armed forces, person directly participating in hostilities, unknown).</p>	
<p>85. SDG 16.3.1</p>	<p>Proportion of persons experiencing violence in the previous 12 months who reported the violence to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p>	<p>Tier III</p> <p>Available for Saudi Arabia and the State of Palestine.</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>		<p><u>Definition:</u> the number of people experiencing physical or sexual assault or robbery in the previous 12 months who reported the case to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, type of crime, ethnicity, migration background and citizenship.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> victimization surveys, MICS based on standard UNODC victimization survey questions.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-01.pdf.</p>

Beijing Declaration, Article 18: Local, national, regional and global peace is attainable and is inextricably linked with the advancement of women, who are a fundamental force for leadership, conflict resolution and the promotion of lasting peace at all levels.

Trafficking (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BpfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
86. SDG 16.2.2 UN-Women	Shares of detected victims of trafficking	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.2 Strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health. Para. 107 (q) "Adopt specific preventive measures to protect women, youth and children from any abuse – sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence...". Strategic objective D.3 Eliminate trafficking in women and assist victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking.	Definition: the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 people. Disaggregation: sex, age and form of exploitation.	Source of data: administrative records (national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims, law enforcement institutions, or services assisting the victims, ministries of interior, ministries of justice, ministries of foreign affairs). Periodicity: annual. Metadata: UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-02.pdf .

Goal 6. Economic empowerment

Beijing Declaration, Article 35: Ensure women's equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, science and technology, vocational training, information, communication, and markets, as a means to further the advancement and empowerment of women and girls; **Article 26.** Promote women's economic independence, including employment, and eradicate the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women by addressing the structural causes of poverty through changes in economic structures, ensuring equal access for all women, including those in rural areas, as vital development agents, to productive resources, opportunities and public services.

Decent work (9)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
87. SDG 5.1.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators QV.1 UN-Women	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in employment and economic benefits	Tier II Available for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, the State of Palestine and the United Arab Emirates.	Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources.	Definition: the indicator is based on an assessment of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality using a questionnaire comprising 42 Yes/ No questions under the area of overarching legal frameworks and public life drawn from the international	Source of data: administrative records (National Women's Machinery and legal practitioners).

Decent work (9)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
		<p><u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>	<p>Para. 165 (b) “Adopt and implement laws against discrimination based on sex in the labour market, especially considering older women workers, hiring and promotion, the extension of employment benefits and social security, and working conditions”.</p> <p>Strategic objective F.5 Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination.</p> <p>Para. 178 (c) “Enact and enforce laws and develop workplace policies against gender discrimination in the labour market, especially considering older women workers, in hiring and promotion, and in the extension of employment benefits and social security, as well as regarding discriminatory working conditions and sexual harassment; mechanisms should be developed for the regular review and monitoring of such laws”.</p>	<p>legal and policy framework on gender equality with respect to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u></p> <p>Four areas of law:</p> <p>(I) overarching legal frameworks and public life;</p> <p>(II) violence against women;</p> <p>(III) employment and economic benefits; and</p> <p>(IV) marriage and family.</p>	<p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-01-01.pdf.</p>

Decent work (9)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
88. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators QI.1 World Bank	Law mandates equal remuneration for women and men for work of equal value	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> World Bank Gender Data Portal.	Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources. Para. 165 (a) "Enact and enforce legislation to guarantee the rights of women and men to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value". Strategic objective F.5 Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination. Para. 178 (k) "Increase efforts to close the gap between women's and men's pay, take steps to implement the principle of equal remuneration for equal work of equal value by strengthening legislation, including compliance with international labour laws and standards, and encourage job evaluation schemes with gender-neutral criteria".	<u>Definition:</u> it measures whether there is a law that obligates employers to pay equal remuneration to male and female employees who do work of equal value. "Remuneration" refers to the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker's employment. "Work of equal value" refers not only to the same or similar jobs but also to different jobs of the same value. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> administrative records on law and constitution. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> World Bank and ILO. https://genderdata.worldbank.org/indicators/sg-law-eqrm-wk/ . https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/wages/minimum-wages/rates/WCMS_433906/lang--en/index.htm .
			Strategic objective F.6 Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men. Para. 179 (c) "Ensure, through legislation, incentives and/or encouragement, opportunities for women and men to take job-protected parental leave and to have parental benefits...".	<u>Definition:</u> this is a qualitative indicator that intends to trace the duration of paid maternity and paternity leave in each country and whether it is compulsory or an entitlement. Data are collected with standardized questionnaires to ensure comparability across economies. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1-3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> World Bank and ILO. https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/gender-statistics/series/SH.MMR.LEVE .

Decent work (9)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
90. SDG 1.3.1 (b) UN-Women	Coverage of social protection and labour programmes	Tier I Available except for Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources. Para. 165 (b) "Adopt and implement laws against discrimination based on sex in the labour market, especially considering older women workers, hiring and promotion, the extension of employment benefits and social security, and working conditions".	<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of the population participating in social insurance, social assistance and labour market programmes. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, wealth, employment status, pregnancy, work-injury victims and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01a.pdf .
91. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators 1.15 International Labour Organization (ILO) Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 2	Employment to population ratio	Tier I Available except for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.	Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources. Para. 165 (c) "Eliminate discriminatory practices by employers and take appropriate measures in consideration of women's reproductive role and functions, such as the denial of employment and dismissal due to pregnancy or breast-feeding, or requiring proof of contraceptive use, and take effective measures to ensure that pregnant women, women on maternity leave or women re-entering the labour market after childbearing are not discriminated against". (Employer)	<u>Definition:</u> the employment-to-population ratio or employment rate is computed by dividing the total employed population by the total population and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> ILO. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--stat/documents/publication/wcms_422399.pdf .

Decent work (9)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
			<p>Strategic objective F.2 Facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade.</p> <p>Para. 166 (a) "Promote and support women's self-employment and the development of small enterprises, and strengthen women's access to credit and capital on appropriate terms equal to those of men through the scaling-up of institutions dedicated to promoting women's entrepreneurship, including, as appropriate, non-traditional and mutual credit schemes, as well as innovative linkages with financial institutions". [Own account]</p>		
92. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.3 ILO KILM 1	Labour force participation rate and inactivity rate	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<p><u>Definition:</u> the labour force participation rate is computed by dividing the total population in the labour force (employed and unemployed) by the total population and multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Labour force participation rate + inactivity rate (persons outside the labour force) = 100.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and disability.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> LFS.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 1-3 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> ILO.</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/-stat/documents/publication/wcms_422090.pdf.</p>
93. Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.4, I.5, I.6 ILO KILM 3	Proportion of employed population aged 15 years and older as per employment status	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<p><u>Definition:</u> computed by dividing the total employed population in a status by the total employed population and multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location, employment status (employers, employees, own-account workers and contributing family workers) and disability.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> LFS.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 1-3 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> ILO.</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/-stat/documents/publication/wcms_422401.pdf.</p>

Decent work (9)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
94. SDG 9.2.2 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.8 ILO KILM 4	Proportion of employed population aged 15 years and older as per sector (manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment)	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.	Strategic objective F.5 Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination. Para. 178 (f) “Implement and monitor positive public- and private-sector employment, equity, and positive action programmes to address systemic discrimination against women in the labour force, in particular women with disabilities and women belonging to other disadvantaged groups, with respect to hiring, retention and promotion, and vocational training of women in all sectors”. Para. 178 (g) “Eliminate occupational segregation, especially by promoting the equal participation of women in highly skilled jobs and senior management positions...” .	<u>Definition:</u> computed by dividing the total employed population in a sector by the total employed population in all sectors and multiplying the result by 100.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1-3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> ILO and UNSD.
				<u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location, sector (agriculture, industry, construction, and services) and disability.	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/-stat/documents/publication/wcms_422402.pdf . https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-02.pdf .
95.	Proportion of employed population aged 15 years and older as per major occupation group	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA Data Portal.		<u>Definition:</u> computed by dividing the total employed population in an occupation by the total employed population in all occupations and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, location, occupation (managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, service and sales workers, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, craft and related trade workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, elementary occupations, armed forces occupations) and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1-3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> ILO. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/-stat/documents/publication/wcms_422410.pdf .

Equal pay (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
96. SDG 8.5.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.13 UN-Women	Average hourly earnings of employees (gender pay gap)	Tier II Available for Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the State of Palestine and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources. Para. 165 (a) "Enact and enforce legislation to guarantee the rights of women and men to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value". Strategic objective F.5 Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination. Para. 178 (a) "Implement and enforce laws and regulations and encourage voluntary codes of conduct that ensure that international labour standards, such as ILO Convention No. 100 on equal pay and workers' rights, apply equally to female and male workers".	<u>Definition:</u> it provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees. The average is a weighted average calculated by summing up the product of each worker's hourly earnings, times the hours worked and dividing it by the total number of hours worked by all workers. The gender pay gap is calculated as follows: (average hourly earnings of men) minus the (average hourly earnings of women) and then dividing it by the average hourly earnings of men and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, occupation and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> establishment surveys and LFS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf .

Unpaid work (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
97. SDG 5.4.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.1 (a), I.2 (b) UN-Women	(a) Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work of youth and adult population (b) Average number of hours spent on total work (paid and unpaid)	Tier II Available for Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, the State of Palestine and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> countries that have conducted time-use statistics – ESCWA Arab Register.	Strategic objective C.2 Strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health. Para. 107 (c) "Encourage men to share equally in childcare and household work and to provide their share of financial support for their families, even if they do not live with them". Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources.	<u>Definition:</u> (a) The proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work is calculated by dividing the daily number of hours spent on domestic work and care work by 24 hours and multiplying the result by 100.	<u>Source of data:</u> Time use surveys or time use modules LFS, LSMS, other multi-purpose household surveys <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> (a) UNSD, (b) UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf . https://gender-data-hub-2-undesahub.arcgis.com/pages/55aed10c12b04f2c99f5787a653b69c3 .

Unpaid work (1)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
			<p>Para. 165 (m) “Adjust employment policies to facilitate the restructuring of work patterns in order to promote the sharing of family responsibilities”.</p> <p>Strategic objective F.6 Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men.</p> <p>Strategic objective H.3 Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation.</p> <p>Para. 206 (g) “Develop an international classification of activities for time use statistics that is sensitive to the differences between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work, and collect data disaggregated by sex”.</p>	<p>(b) Work burden is calculated by summing up the hours worked in paid work (employment and related activities listed in the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) 2016 under divisions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17) including employment-related travel and unpaid work for activities classified under ICATUS major divisions 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age and location.</p>	

Land and credit (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
98. SDG 5.a.2 UN-Women	Countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier III Available for Jordan, Qatar, the State of Palestine and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<p>Strategic objective F.1 Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources.</p> <p>Para. 165 (e) “Undertake legislation and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology”.</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> it measures the level to which a country's legal framework supports women's land rights, by testing that framework against six proxies drawn from international law and internationally accepted good practices.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.</p>	<p><u>Source of data:</u> administrative records (ministries of land, national institution governing land matters, gender ministries, gender equality commissions, women's affairs, gender ministries, ministries of justice).</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> annual.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-02.pdf.</p>

Land and credit (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
99.	Countries with legal frameworks that guarantee gender equality in inheritance	Tier III No data	<p>Strategic objective A.2 Revise laws and administrative practices to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources.</p> <p>Para. 61 (b) "Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and to ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies".</p>	<p>Definition: it reflects to what extent a country has incorporated the statement "A right to compensation of other siblings giving up their claims on the family property exists" into its national legal framework. It is measured by a level of achievement as follows: absence of the indicator in the legal framework (0); a policy is being developed (1); a policy is in place (1.5); a draft legislation is to be submitted for deliberations (2); the indicator appears in primary law (3); the indicator appears in multiple legal instruments (4); and not applicable (N/A).</p> <p>Disaggregation: not applicable.</p>	<p>Source of data: administrative records (ministries of land, national institution governing land matters, gender ministries, gender equality commissions, women's affairs or gender ministries, ministries of justice).</p> <p>Periodicity: annual.</p> <p>Metadata: FAO.</p> <p>https://landportal.org/book/indicator/fao-lat622.</p>
100. SDG 1.4.2 UN-Women	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	Tier III Available for Egypt, Oman and Qatar. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<p>Strategic objective A.1 Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty.</p> <p>Para. 60 (f) "Mobilize to protect women's right to full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and to ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies".</p>	<p>Definition: it measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population and focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure tenure rights to land among the adult population.</p> <p>Disaggregation: sex and type of tenure.</p>	<p>Source of data: DHS, population censuses, HIES, MICS, household surveys, UIS.</p> <p>Administrative records (land registries, national cadastres, ministries responsible for land, courts, tax, GIS, Planning).</p> <p>Periodicity: 1-3 years.</p> <p>Metadata: UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf.</p>

Land and credit (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
101. SDG 5.a.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.12 UN-Women	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land; and (b) share of women owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	Tier III Available for Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the Sudan and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	<u>Strategic objective A.2</u> Revise laws and administrative practices to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources. Para. 61 (b) "Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and to ownership of land and other property, credit, natural resources and appropriate technologies". <u>Strategic objective A.3</u> Provide women with access to savings and credit mechanisms and institutions. <u>Strategic objective F.2</u> Facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade.	<u>Definition:</u> (a) Number of people in agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, divided by total agricultural population and multiplying the result by 100. (b) Number of women in the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, divided by total in the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land and multiplying the result by 100. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth and type of tenure.	<u>Source of data:</u> agricultural surveys/ censuses, national household-based surveys having a suitable coverage of agricultural households. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf .
	Proportion of adults aged 15 years and older with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider	Tier III Available for Iraq, ²⁵ Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the State of Palestine. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Para. 166 (a) Promote and support women's self-employment and the development of small enterprises, and strengthen women's access to credit and capital on appropriate terms equal to those of men through the scaling-up of institutions dedicated to promoting women's entrepreneurship, including, as appropriate, non- traditional and mutual credit schemes, as well as innovative linkages with financial institutions".	<u>Definition:</u> the percentage of adults (aged 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, educational level and wealth.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, LSMS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-02.pdf .

Land and credit (5)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
			Para. 169 (c) “Develop strategies to consolidate and strengthen their assistance to the micro, small and medium-scale enterprise sector, in order to enhance the opportunities for women to participate fully and equally and work together to coordinate and enhance the effectiveness of this sector, drawing upon expertise and financial resources from within their own organizations as well as from bilateral agencies, Governments and non-governmental organizations”.		

Goal 7. Environmental resources

Beijing Declaration, Article 15: Equal rights, opportunities and access to resources, equal sharing of responsibilities for the family by men and women, and a harmonious partnership between them are critical to their well-being and that of their families as well as to the consolidation of democracy.

Environmental resources (8)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
103. SDG 1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water and sanitation services	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Morocco, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective C.1 Increase women’s access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services. Para. 106 (x) “Ensure the availability of and universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation and put in place effective public distribution systems as soon as possible”.	<u>Definition:</u> basic services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies. The basic services indicator is based on 9 components: 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.2, 9.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.6.1, 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 9.c.1. This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services which on their own are already existing as standalone indicators of the SDGs.	<u>Source of data:</u> household surveys, DHS, MICS, LSMS, population censuses. Administrative records. <u>Periodicity:</u> 1–3 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-01.pdf .

Environmental resources [8]					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
			<p>Strategic objective K.2 Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development.</p> <p>Para. 256 (k) “Support the development of women’s equal access to housing infrastructure, safe water, and sustainable and affordable energy technologies, such as wind, solar, biomass and other renewable sources, through participatory needs assessments, energy planning and policy formulation at the local and national levels”.</p> <p>Para. 256 (l) “Ensure that clean water is available and accessible to all by the year 2000 and that environmental protection and conservation plans are designed and implemented to restore polluted water systems and rebuild damaged watersheds”.</p>	<p>Their metadata provide the specific methodologies for computing these indicators.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation</u>: sex of household head, age of household head, location, employment status of household head, and household incomes.</p>	
104. SDG 6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	<p>Tier I</p> <p>Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritania, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.</p> <p><u>Data source</u>: ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.</p>		<p><u>Definition</u>: the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. “Improved” sources of drinking water include piped into dwelling; piped into compound, yard or plot; piped to neighbour; public tap or standpipe; borehole or tube well; protected well; protected spring; rainwater collection; tanker-truck; cart with small tank/drum; water kiosk; bottled water; and sachet water.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation</u>: sex, age, location, wealth and disability.</p>	<p><u>Source of data</u>: DHS, MICS, LSMS.</p> <p>Administrative records (ministries of water, sanitation, health, environment, routine surveillance of public water supplies, or regulatory oversight e.g. of bottled water).</p> <p><u>Periodicity</u>: 1–3 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata</u>: UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf.</p>

Environmental resources [8]				
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata
105. SDG 6.2.1 (a)	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<p><u>Definition:</u> the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. "Improved" sanitation facilities include flush/pour-flush toilet; flush to piped sewer system; flush to septic tank; flush to pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; composting toilet; twin pit latrine with slab; container based sanitation; and flush/pour flush to don't know where.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth and disability.</p> <p><u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, LSMS, household surveys, population censuses.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01a.pdf.</p>
106. SDG 6.2.1 (b)	Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<p><u>Definition:</u> handwashing facility refers to a fixed or mobile device designed to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing. Soap includes: bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth and disability.</p> <p><u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, LSMS, household surveys, censuses.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01b.pdf.</p>
107. SDG 7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Tier I Available for 22 Arab countries. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<p><u>Definition:</u> the percentage of population with access to electricity.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> sex of the head of household and location.</p> <p><u>Source of data:</u> MTF, DHS, LSMS, MICS, WHS, HIES.</p> <p><u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years.</p> <p><u>Metadata:</u> UNSD.</p> <p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf.</p>

Environmental resources (8)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
108. SDG 7.1.2 (a)	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for heating	Tier II Available for Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for heating divided by total population reporting using any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and location.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, WHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-02.pdf .
109. SDG 7.1.2 (b)	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for lighting	Tier II Available for Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for lighting divided by total population reporting using any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and location.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, WHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-02.pdf .
110. SDG 7.1.2 (c)	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking	Tier II Available for Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking divided by total population reporting using any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines. <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex and location.	<u>Source of data:</u> DHS, MICS, WHS. <u>Periodicity:</u> 3–5 years. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-02.pdf .

Goal 8. Information and technology

Information and technology (2)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
111. SDG 5.b.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.18 UN-Women	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Data source: ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective F.3 Provide business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly to low-income women.	Definition: calculated by dividing the total number of individuals who own a mobile phone by the total number of individuals and multiplying the result by 100. Disaggregation: sex, age, location, educational level, labour force status, occupation and disability.	Source of data: MICS, DHS, LSMS. Periodicity: 3–5 years. Metadata: UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0B-01.pdf .
112. SDG 17.8.1 Minimum Set of Gender Indicators I.17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Tier I Available except for Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. Data source: ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		Definition: the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. It is calculated by dividing the total number of individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last three months by the total number of individuals and multiplying the result by 100. Disaggregation: sex, age, location, educational level, labour force status, occupation and disability.	Source of data: ICT Surveys, DHS, MICS, LSMS. Periodicity: 3–5 years. Metadata: UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-08-01.pdf .

Goal 9. Strengthen statistical capacity to generate gender statistics for improved monitoring and accountability

Statistical capacity for improved monitoring and accountability (3)					
Indicator number and reference	Indicator name	Tier	BPfA strategic objectives	Metadata	
113. SDG 17.18.2	Countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics and includes production of gender-disaggregated data and gender-related indicators	Tier I Available except for Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Lebanon, Morocco, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.	Strategic objective H.3 Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation. Para. 206 (i) “Strengthen vital statistical systems and incorporate gender analysis into publications and research; give priority to gender differences in research design and in data collection and analysis in order to improve data on morbidity”. Para. 207 (b) “Ensure that producers and users of statistics in each country regularly review the adequacy of the official statistical system and its coverage of gender issues, and prepare a plan for needed improvements, where necessary”.	<u>Definition:</u> the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics. It is computed by the sum of countries in which the law has provisions relating to all ten principles. <u>Disaggregation:</u> not applicable.	<u>Source of data:</u> NSO. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-02.pdf .
	Countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation by source of funding and includes a gender statistics programme	Tier II Available for Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> this indicator reflects national statistical plans. It measures the number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded, under implementation and is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. The indicator is a count of countries that are either: (i) implementing a strategy; (ii) designing one; or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year. <u>Disaggregation:</u> location.	<u>Source of data:</u> NSO. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-03.pdf .

115. SDG 17.19.2 (b)	Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Tier I Available except for Libya, Somalia and the Sudan. <u>Data source:</u> ESCWA NRP for SDGs on the Arab SDG Monitor.		<u>Definition:</u> according to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, a complete civil registration is defined as: "The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage." <u>Disaggregation:</u> sex, age, location, wealth and disability.	<u>Source of data:</u> NSO. <u>Periodicity:</u> annual. <u>Metadata:</u> UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-19-02b.pdf .
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