

## Chapter 1

### The Arab States under a Gender Lens

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a central driver for achieving sustainable development. Women and girls play an essential role in contributing to safeguarding the environment and to social and economic development. Despite progress in some areas, Arab countries face major challenges in achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls.

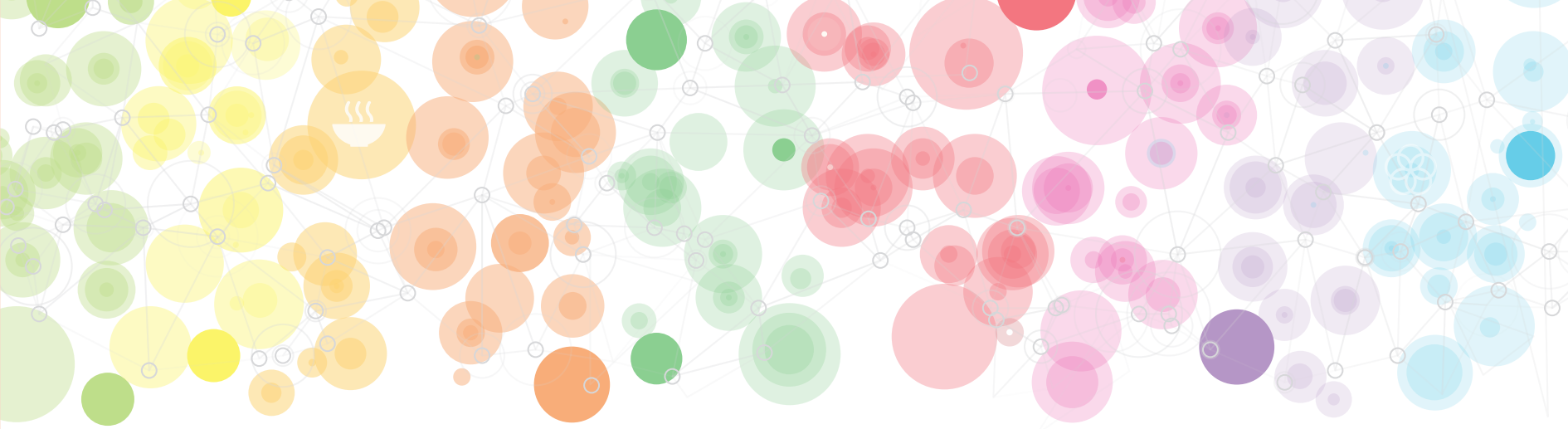
Violence against women and girls has been identified as the highest priority in the fight for gender equality across the region. Harmful practices, such as early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM), remain a significant problem in some countries, driving up the fertility rate and maternal mortality, respectively, and impacting the health and education of young women.

Moreover, early marriage and high levels of teenage pregnancy, lower life expectancy, poor health outcomes, and higher poverty are challenges facing several Arab countries.

Another major concern is a lack of women's representation in political and economic spheres. Women's share of seats in national parliaments is among the lowest in the world, and there are major gaps in labour force participation and economic empowerment.

Gender norms - the roles that women and men, girls and boys are expected to play in a society – differ across and between countries, and are typically shaped by long-held customs and beliefs. As new technologies change the way people live, and as people become more educated and information more accessible, gender norms change. Consequently, using official statistics to monitor gender concerns is extremely important.





# The Arab States under a Gender Lens

The culturally and geographically diverse Arab region includes 22 Arab countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, the State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Arab States have a total population of around 428 million people of which 48 per cent are females and 52 per cent are males.

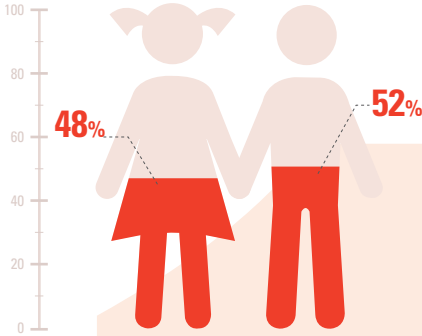
## A. Why gender equality and women’s empowerment?

Tackling the root causes of gender inequality, by addressing women’s condition relative that of men, is essential for achieving equality between women and men, girls and boys in all aspects of life, and in both public and private spheres. The public sphere includes education, health, nutrition, access to economic assets and resources, political opportunity and freedom from coercion and violence. The private sphere encompasses the home and intimate relationships. Women’s empowerment, though

closely related to gender equality, goes beyond it to include women’s power to make choices and decisions and to have the ability to use their rights, access to and control over resources, their own bodies and their destiny.<sup>1</sup>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a central driver for achieving sustainable development. Women and girls play an essential role in contributing to safeguarding the environment and to social and economic development. Despite some progress in a few areas, such as education and health, the Arab States face major

**428 million people**  
**across the region**



challenges in achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls.

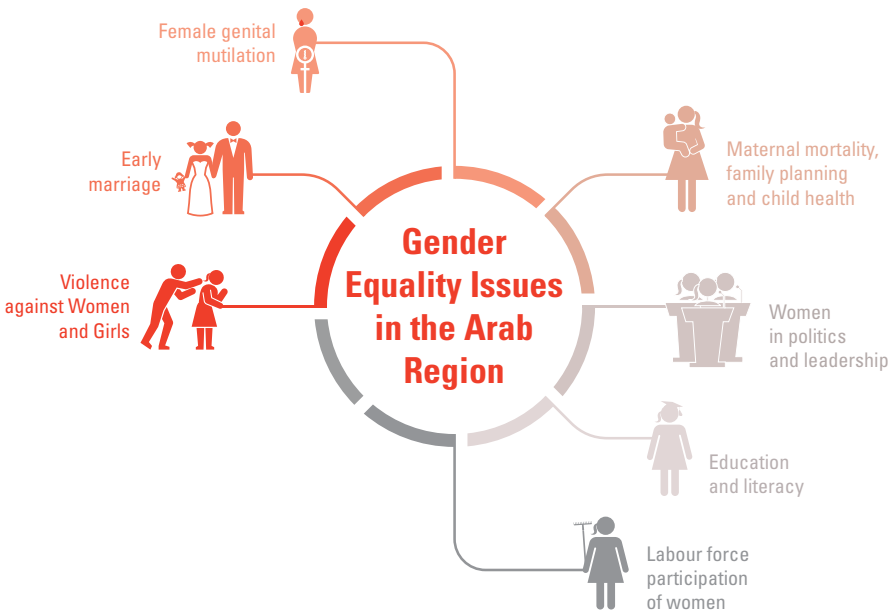
Violence against women and girls has been identified as the highest priority in the fight for gender equality across the region. Harmful practices, such as early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM), remain a significant problem in some countries, driving up the fertility rate and maternal mortality, respectively, and impacting on the health and education of young women.<sup>2</sup>

High fertility rates remain an issue in several countries, coupled with early marriage and high levels of teenage pregnancy, lower life expectancy, poor health outcomes, and higher poverty.

Another major concern is the lack of women’s representation in political and economic spheres. Women’s share of seats in national parliaments is among the lowest in the world and there are major gaps in labour force participation and economic empowerment.

Gender norms - the roles that women and men, girls and boys are expected to play in a society – differ across and between countries and are typically shaped by long-held customs and beliefs. As new technologies change the way people live and as people become more educated and information more accessible, social norms change. All the reasons cited above are why using official statistics to monitor gender concerns is so important.

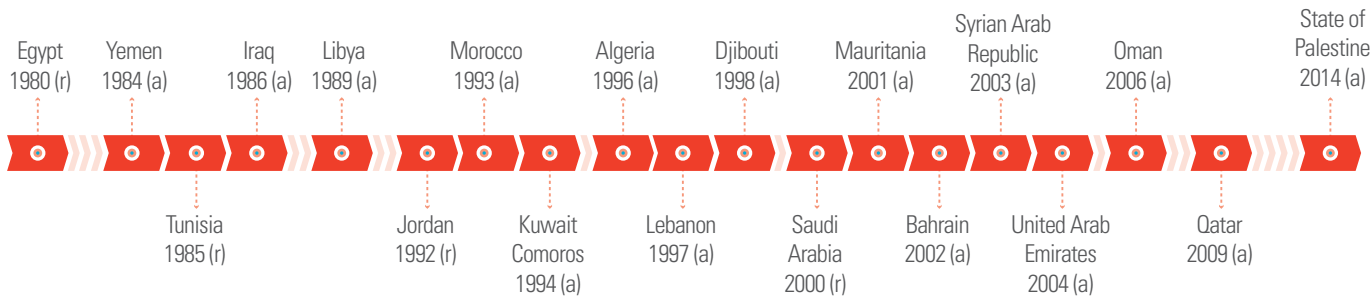
In recognition of the need to empower women and end



discrimination, 20 Arab countries, except the Sudan and Somalia, have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).<sup>3</sup> The Convention affirms the principle of equality in 30 articles covering the political, civil, legal, social, cultural and sexual and reproductive realms. Countries must report on a regular basis (every five years) using statistics and other evidence of progress in areas where gaps still exist. The first country to ratify the Convention was Egypt in 1980 and the most recent was the State of Palestine in 2014 **Figure 1**.

At the regional level, the Arab Charter on Human Rights (2004) is an important legal document to protect Arab women from all forms of violence. Under the Charter, States parties must respect the principle of de facto equality of women and men in rights and freedoms. Women and men are equal in human dignity, rights and duties within the framework of affirmative action, which is

**Figure 1.** Timeline of Arab States ratification or accession of CEDAW (as at November 2018)



**Source:** United Nations Treaty Collection.  
**Note:** Ratification (r), Accession (a)

sanctioned by Islamic law, divine religions, legislation and conventions in force for women and each State undertakes to take all necessary measures to do so.<sup>4</sup>

The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam aims to protect people from exploitation and oppression and to emphasize the freedom and rights of the human being and a decent life in accordance with Islamic law. It was passed by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1990 and entered into force in 2008. The Declaration contains several principles that prohibit violence against human beings and obligates the State and society to protect fundamental human rights, based on the belief that basic rights and public freedoms in Islam are not to be disrupted, in whole or in part, nor ignored by anyone.<sup>5</sup>

### B. The SDGs and leaving no one behind

On 15 September 2015, 193 countries adopted a new set of global goals to end poverty, protect the planet, ensure prosperity for all



and leave no one behind: the 17 SDGs<sup>6</sup> to be implemented by 2030. The framework for achieving the goals and monitoring progress includes 169 targets and more than 232 indicators. One third, or 80 indicators, explicitly or implicitly address gender equality and specify results related to women and girls **Figure 2.**<sup>7</sup> Evidence from surveys, censuses and administrative records, including big data, allow policymakers to identify and address inequalities, and track how women and men contribute to and benefit from achieving national, regional and global development goals.

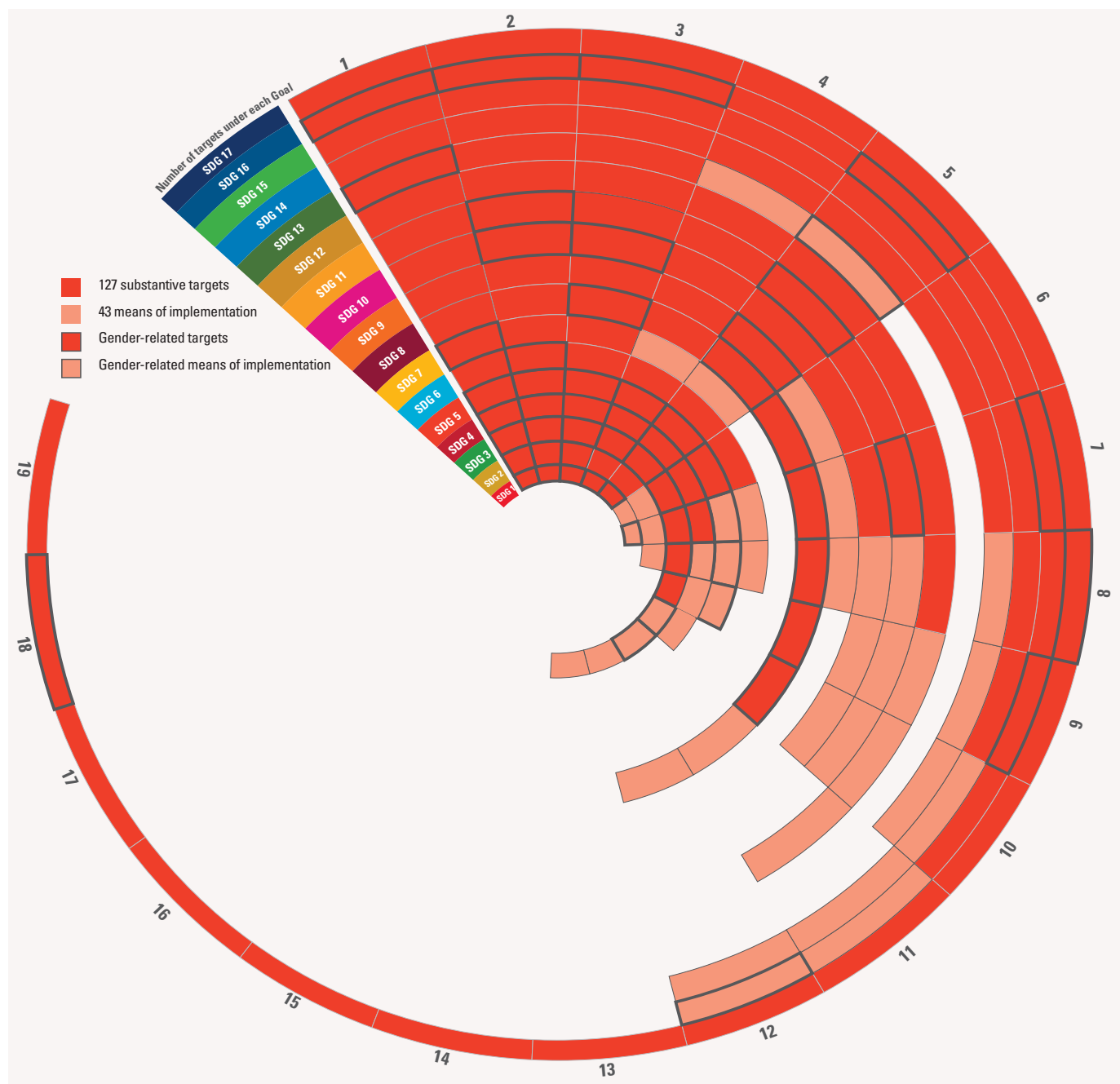
Moreover, SDG 5 which aims specifically to “achieve gender equality and empower women and

girls”, includes nine targets and 14 indicators on gender equality. SDG 5 focuses on ending discrimination and violence against women and girls, ending early marriage and female genital mutilation, valuing unpaid care and promoting shared responsibilities, ensuring full participation in leadership and decision-making, and universal access to reproductive health care. Importantly, there is also significant emphasis given to the importance of sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive measures across all 17 SDGs except goals 12, 14 and 15.<sup>8</sup> The SDG has made a big leap by focusing on gender equality and women’s empowerment since the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) **Table 1.**

**Table 1. Comparison of Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals**

MDGs		SDGs
2000-2015	Duration of compact	2015-2030
8 Goals, 18 Targets, 48 Indicators	How many goals, targets and indicators?	17 Goals, 169 Targets, 232 Indicators
International organizations	Who defined the targets and indicators?	Member countries including Arab States
Gender equality in education, employment, parliament	Key concepts to measure	Gender equality in all 17 Goals except 12, 14 and 15
Gender parity	Key equity concept	Gender and various disadvantaged groups
One target under MDG 3	How many gender targets?	Nine targets under Goal 5 on Gender Equality
Four indicators under MDG 3	How many gender indicators?	Fourteen indicators under Goal 5

**Figure 2.** Gender-related targets under each of the Sustainable Development Goals



**Source:** ESCWA calculations based on United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), Gender-relevant SDG indicators (updated on 14 March 2018).

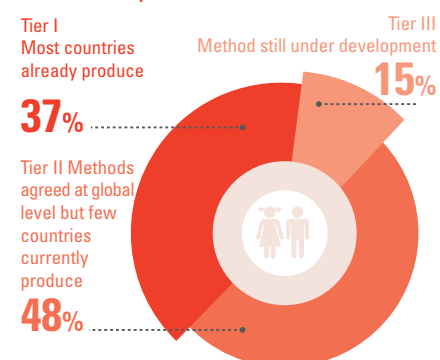
### C. SDG gender indicators

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) classifies data availability in the SDG Indicator Framework into three tiers:

- **Tier I** indicators are those for which data are already commonly produced by countries according to established methodologies and standards;
- **Tier II** indicators are those where data availability is scarce, but internationally agreed methodologies and standards are available;
- **Tier III** indicators are those with no available standardized methodologies. Once methodologies are made available for Tier III indicators, they are elevated to Tier II for countries to collect and monitor them.

Out of the 80 SDG gender-related indicators<sup>9</sup>, globally, 37 per cent of them are in Tier I, 48 per cent in

**Figure 3. Global gender-related indicators by tier status**



**Source:** Calculated by ESCWA based on the Tier Classification of SDG Indicators framework as of February 2019.

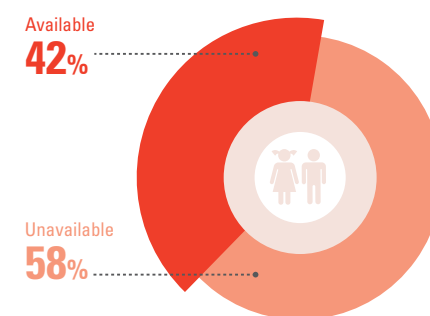
Tier II, and the remaining 15 per cent are in Tier III **Figure 3**. As global initiatives resolve the gaps in methodology for measuring Tier III indicators, they graduate to become Tier II. As countries work towards collecting data and producing the Tier II indicators, they graduate to Tier I.

Out of the 37 per cent gender-related indicators in Tier I available globally in the SDG Global Database, Arab States could monitor 42 per cent of those indicators with varying degrees as per country's capacity **Figure 4**.

Analysis of countries' performance in 2019 shows that all countries collected, to a varying degree, some SDG gender-related indicators. However, all countries fell short from disaggregating most of those indicators by sex **Figure 5**. Yemen, for example, disseminated only 11 per cent of the gender-related indicators in total and provided disaggregation by sex for less than fifth of them (2%). Egypt was the country with the highest gender-related indicators collected (17%) in the SDG Global Database but disseminated only 6 per cent of those by sex. Many countries' dissemination practices still follow conventional methods. Countries avoid producing cross-tabulations by different characteristics including sex.

There are three possible reasons for the unavailability of gender-related and sex-disaggregated country data in the SDG Global Database. Firstly, indicators may have been collected but not computed, compiled or disseminated. Secondly, the metadata for those indicators were not published in a transparent

**Figure 4. Percentage of available gender-related indicators in Tier I**



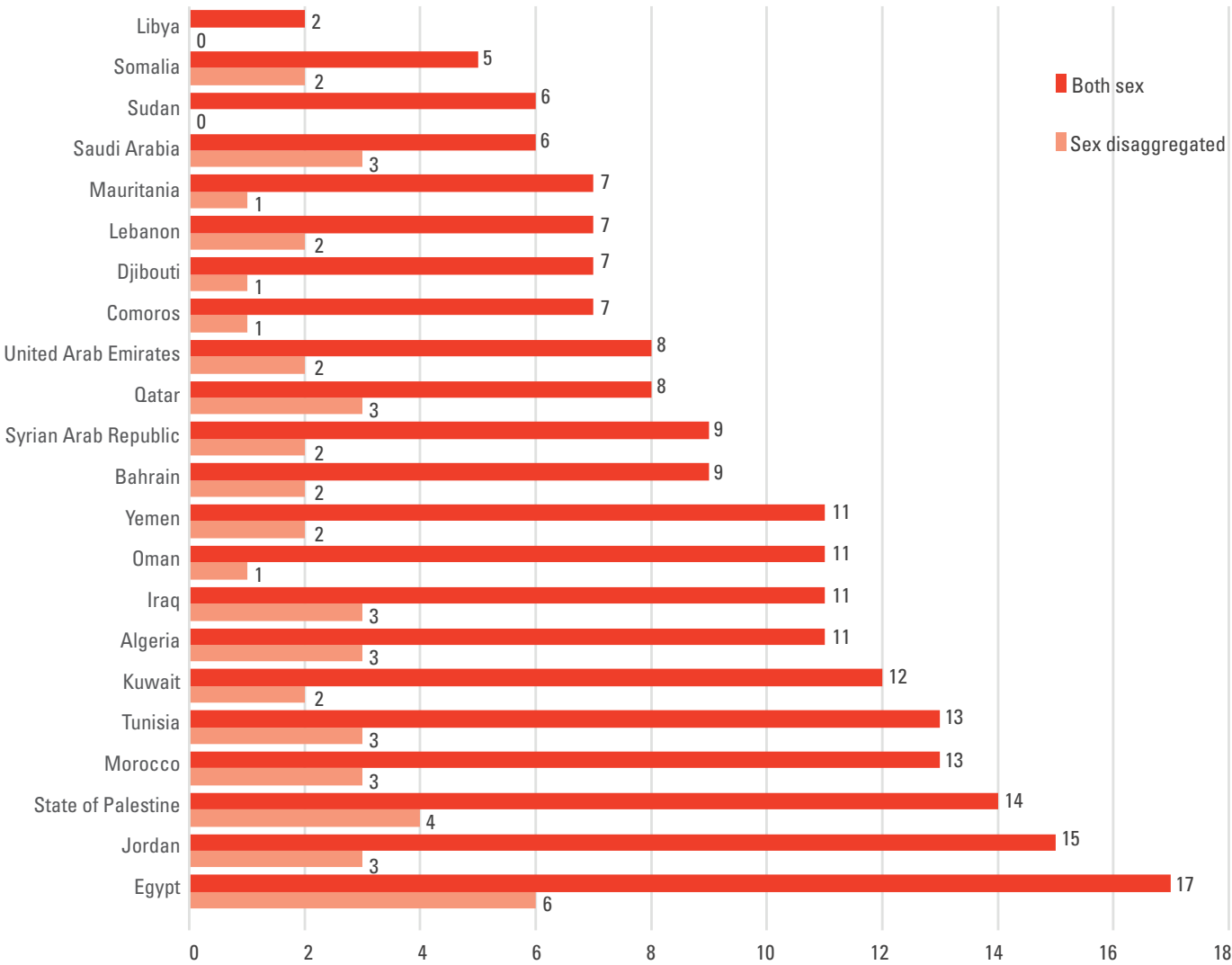
**Source:** Calculated by ESCWA based on the Tier Classification of SDG Indicators framework as of February 2019.

way or published but did not follow international standards. Finally, the indicators were not available because they are not collected or were infrequently collected.

It is important also to note that when comparing available national data officially disseminated by the national statistical office and the SDG datasets available as "country" and "country adjusted" data in the Global SDG Database, further issues were revealed in terms of data availability and discrepancy. There were many gender-related indicators that were available in the SDG Global database, however those indicators were not disseminated or made available by countries. That was also true vice versa, in that many of the available national data were not included in the SDG Global database. When country indicators were available in both sources, national and global, some indicators were found to be discrepant. Moreover, discrepancies were also found at subnational level when two different national sources quoted different values for same indicators at same years.



**Figure 5.** Comparison between available gender-related indicators disseminated in totals and sex by country (percentage)



Source: Calculated by ESCWA based on the available national data of 2018.

Priority capacity-building efforts should be geared, therefore, to increasing collection and frequency of unavailable indicators by countries in the region especially in neglected areas such as violence against women, time use statistics, etc. In addition, there is an urgent need to enhance the capacity of countries to transparently disseminate accurate indicators along with standard metadata. Countries need to modernize their

dissemination methods make them accessible by different users and flexible to produce cross-tabulations much needed for policymaking.

#### D. Sources of gender statistics

Gender statistics are mainly produced from three data

sources: censuses, surveys and administrative records. In most countries in the region there is a reasonable amount of data produced and available for gender analysis.

The **Table 2** below lists censuses and household surveys particularly relevant to the production of gender statistics recently conducted in the Arab States.



**Table 2.** Censuses and household surveys recently conducted in the Arab States

Country	Population and Housing Censuses	Income, Expenditure, and Budget related Surveys	Health related surveys	Violence Against Women Surveys	Labour Force Surveys	Time Use Surveys
Algeria	2008	2011 (HLSS)	2018 (MICS6)		2019	2012
Bahrain	2010	2014 (HIES)	2018 (NHS)		2018	
Comoros	2017	2013 (ENCDM)	2012 (DHS)	2012 (DHS)	2014	
Djibouti	2009	2017 (EDAM)	2012 (PAPFAM)		2015	
Egypt	2017	2019 (HIECS)	2014 (DHS)	2014 (DHS) 2015, 2019	2020	2015
Iraq	1997	2014 (IHSES)	2018 (MICS6)	2011 (IWISH)	2008	2007 2012 (IHSES)
Jordan	2015	2017 (HIES)	2017 (DHS)	2017 (DHS)	2016	
Kuwait	2011	2013 (HIES)	2009 (PAPFAM) 2010 (KWHS)		2015	
Lebanon	1932	2018 (LFHCS)	2009 (MICS3)		2018	
Libya	2006	2012 (HIES)	2014 (PAPFAM)		2013	
Mauritania	2013	2014 (EPCVM)	2015 (MICS5)	2011	2017	
Morocco	2014	2014 (ENCDM)	2018 (PAPFAM)	2018 (DHS) 2019	2019	1997, 2011
Oman	2010	2018 (HIES)	2014 (MICS5)		2016	2007
The State of Palestine	2017	2017 (HIECS)	2019 (MICS6)	2015, 2019	2019	1999, 2012
Qatar	2015	2017 (HIES)	2012 (MICS4)		2020	2012
Saudi Arabia	2010	2018 (HIES)	2018 (HHS)		2020	
The Sudan	2008	2014 (BPS)	2014 (MICS5)		2011	
The Syrian Arab Republic	2004	2009 (HIES)	2017 (HS)		2011	
Somalia	1987	2017 (HFS)	2019 (DHS)	2019 (DHS)	2019	
Tunisia	2014	2015 (HCS)	2018 (MICS6)	2011	2017	2005
The United Arab Emirates	2005	2019 (HIES)	2018 (HHS)		2019	
Yemen	2004	2013 (HBS)	2013 (DHS)		2013	

**Sources:** Based on data from national statistical offices, macro international for DHS surveys and the UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women.

BPS	Budget and Poverty Survey
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EDAM	Enquête Djiboutienne Auprès des Ménages pour les Indicateurs Sociaux
ENCDM	Enquête National sur la Consommation et les Dépenses des Ménages
EPCVM	Enquête Permanente sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HCS	Household Consumption Survey
HFS	High Frequency Survey
HHS	Household and Health Survey
HIECS	Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HLCS	Household Living Conditions Survey
HLSS	Household Living Standard Survey
HS	Health Survey
IHSES	Iraq Household Socioeconomic Survey
IPMM	Iraq Poverty and Maternal Mortality Survey
IWISH	Iraq Woman Integrated Social and Health Survey
KWHS	Kuwait World Health Survey
LFHCS	Labor Force and Household Conditions Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NHS	National Health Survey
PAPFAM	The Pan Arab Project for Family Health

## E. List of gender indicators

The list of gender indicators used in this publication draws on diverse data sources and includes gender-related indicators and information on enabling environments to complement the SDGs by filling gaps using a gender lens on the region’s priority areas. All data

in this publication refers to latest data available from national and international sources. The data are also made available on the ESCWA Statistics Division Data Portal, in time series, on the following link: <https://data.unescwa.org/>

As new data sources and data come to light, the online Gender Statistics database will be updated on a regular basis.

**Table 3.** List of Gender Indicators used in the publication

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
Population (9)			
1.	SDG 17.19.2	Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	
2.	SDG 17.19.2	Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete	
3.	SDG 17.19.2	Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete	
4.		Population estimates, by sex	
5.		Population sex ratio	
6.		Sex ratio at birth	
7.		Age-sex distribution	
8.		Age dependency ratio (ages 0-14, 15-64, and 65 years and older)	
9.		Gross Domestic Product in Purchasing Power Parity	
Marriage and families (9)			
10.		Minimum age of marriage with parental consent, by sex	
11.		Mean age at first marriage, by sex	
		Gender gap in mean age at first marriage in years	
12.		Mean age for childbearing	
13.		Average number of residents per household	
14.		Share of female-headed households	
15.		Annual number of divorces, by sex	
16.		Crude divorce rate	
17.		Proportion of age-specific divorced population aged 45-49 years, by sex	
18.		Proportion of age-specific widowed population aged 60-64 years, by sex	
Health (10)			
19.		Life expectancy at birth, by sex	
		Gender gap in life expectancy at birth	
20.	UN GI 41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	C.1, C.2
21.		Current health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product	

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
<b>Health (10)</b>			
22.		Current health expenditure per capita in Purchasing Power Parity	
23.	<b>SDG 3.8.1</b>	Universal health coverage service coverage index	
24.		Proportion of premature death due to non-communicable diseases, by sex	
25.		Proportion of civil registration coverage of causes of death	
26.		Proportion of ill-defined causes in cause of death registration	
27.	<b>SDG 3.a.1 UN GI 37</b>	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	C.2
28.	<b>SDG 3.4.2</b>	Suicide mortality rate, by sex	C.1, C.2
<b>Maternal health (8)</b>			
29.		Total fertility rate	
		Total fertility rate, by wealth	
		Total fertility rate, by education	
		Total fertility rate, by location	
		Total fertility rate, and mean age at first marriage	
30.	<b>UN GI 32</b>	Proportion of women, aged 15-49 years, with unmet need for family planning	C.1, C.2
31.		Proportion of married women currently using any method of contraception	
		Proportion of married women currently using any method of contraception, by wealth	
		Proportion of married women currently using any method of contraception, by location	
32.		Prevalence of contraceptive use and fertility rate, by women's education	
33.	<b>UN GI 35</b>	Antenatal visits for pregnancy: four or more visits	C.1
		Antenatal visits for pregnancy: four or more visits, by location	
34.		Proportion of live births delivered at a health facility	
		Proportion of live births delivered at a health facility, by wealth	
		Proportion of live births delivered at a health facility, by education of mother	
35.	<b>SDG 3.1.2 UN GI 36</b>	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	C.1
		Proportion of women who received assistance during delivery from a skilled provider, by wealth	
		Proportion of women who received assistance during delivery from a skilled provider, by location	
36.	<b>SDG 3.1.1 UN GI 34</b>	Maternal mortality ratio	C.1

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
Child health (6)			
37.	SDG 2.2.1	Proportion of children stunted, by sex	
		Proportion of children stunted, by education of mother	
		Proportion of children stunted, by wealth	
38.	SDG 2.2.2	Proportion of children wasted, by sex	
		Proportion of children wasted, by education of mother	
		Proportion of children wasted, by wealth	
39.	SDG 2.2.2	Proportion of underweight children, by sex	
		Proportion of underweight children, by education of mother	
		Proportion of underweight children, by wealth	
40.		Post-neonatal mortality, by sex	
		Post-neonatal mortality, by education of mother	
41.	SDG 3.2.1(a)	Infant mortality rate, by sex	
42.	SDG 3.2.1(b) UN GI 33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	C.1
		Under-five mortality rate, by wealth	
		Under-five mortality rate, by location	
Disability (12)			
43.		Prevalence of disability	
		Prevalence of disability, by location	
44.		Proportion of population aged 65 years and older among persons with and without disabilities, by sex	
45.		Proportion of singlehood among population aged 15 years and older, by sex and disability status	
		Proportion of singlehood among population aged 35-39 years, by sex and disability status	
46.		Proportion of adult population, aged 25 years and older, with no education or some primary education, by sex and disability status	
47.		School attendance of population aged 5-14 years, by sex and disability status	
		School attendance of population aged 15-24 years, by sex and disability status	
48.		Gap in school attendance for persons with and without disabilities	
49.	UN GI 20	Youth illiteracy rate of persons aged 15-24 years, by sex and disability status	B.2, L.4
		Gap in youth illiteracy rate, by disability status	
50.		Employment to population rate, by sex and disability status	
		Disability gap in employment rate between persons within same sex and between two sexes	
51.		Proportion of employed and not employed population aged 15 years and older, by sex and disability status	
52.		Gap in adult employment between persons with and without disabilities	
53.	UN GI 4	Proportion of own-account persons with and without disabilities, by sex	F.2
54.	UN GI 10	Unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and older, by sex and disability status	F.1
		Gender gap in unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and older	

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
Education (26)			
55.		National constitutions that enshrines the right of education for all girls and women	
56.		Share of government expenditure on education	
57.		Net attendance rate in primary education, by sex	
		Net attendance rate in primary education, by wealth	
		Net attendance rate in primary education, by location	
		Net attendance rate in primary education, by compulsory years	
		Net attendance rate in primary education, by free years	
58.	SDG 4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning – early childhood education- (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	
		Gender gap in early childhood education	
59.	UN GI 21	Net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	B.1, L.4
		Gender gap in net enrolment rate in primary education	
60.		Survival rate of primary education, by sex	
		Gender gap in survival rate of primary education	
61.	UN GI 28	Completion rate of primary education of young people aged 15-24 years, by wealth	B.1
		Completion rate of primary education of young people aged 15-24 years, by location	
		Gender gap in completion rate of primary education of young people aged 15-24 years	
		Completion rate of primary education of young people aged 15-24 years, by sex	
62.		Net enrolment rate in secondary education, by sex	
		Gender gap in net enrolment rate in secondary education	
63.	UN GI 22	Gross enrolment ratio in lower secondary education, by sex	B.1
		Gender gap in gross enrolment ratio in lower secondary education	
64.		Completion rate of lower secondary education, by sex	
		Completion rate of lower secondary education, by wealth	
		Completion rate of lower secondary education, by location	
		Gender gap in completion rate of lower secondary education	
65.		Completion rate of upper secondary education, by sex	
		Completion rate of upper secondary education, by wealth	
		Completion rate of upper secondary education, by location	
		Gender gap in completion rate in upper secondary education	
66.	UN GI 31	Educational attainment rate of population aged 25 years and older who completed upper secondary education or higher, by sex	B.1
		Gender gap in educational attainment rate of population aged 25 years and older who completed upper secondary education or higher	

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
<b>Education (26)</b>			
67.	SDG 4.1.1(c)	Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics in lower secondary education	
68.	SDG 4.1.1(c)	Gender parity index for achievement in reading in lower secondary education	
69.		Share of female students in secondary vocational education	
70.	UN GI 23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex Gender gap in gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	B.1
71.		Gross attendance ratio for tertiary education, by sex Gross attendance ratio for tertiary education, by wealth Gross attendance ratio for tertiary education, by location Gender gap of the gross attendance ratio in tertiary education	
72.	UN GI 25	Share of girls and boys graduates in science and engineering, manufacturing and construction majors Gender Parity Index of graduates, by specialization in science and engineering, manufacturing and construction majors	B.3, B.4, L.4
73.	UN GI 20	Youth literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years, by sex Gender gap in youth literacy rate	B.2, L.4
74.	UN GI 20	Adult literacy rate of persons aged 15 years and older, by sex Gender gap in adult literacy rate	B.2, L.4
75.		Proportion of out-of-school children, by school exposure	
76.		Out of school rate for children of primary education, by sex Out of school rate for children of primary education, by wealth Out of school rate for children of primary education, by location Gender gap in out of school rate for children of primary education	
77.		Out of school rate for adolescents of lower secondary education, by sex Out of school rate for adolescents of lower secondary education, by wealth Out of school rate for adolescents of lower secondary education, by location Gender gap in out of school rate for adolescents of lower secondary education	
78.		Proportion of children aged 3-6 years who have never been to school, by sex Proportion of children aged 3-6 years who have never been to school, by wealth Proportion of children aged 3-6 years who have never been to school, by location	
79.	SDG 17.8.1 UN GI 17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet Gender gap in using the Internet	F.3
80.	SDG 4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology skills, by type of skill Gender gap in type of information and communications technology skills	

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
<b>Work (20)</b>			
81.		Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value	
82.	<b>SDG 5.1.1</b>	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in employment and economic benefits	
83.		Ratification of gender-related ILO Conventions by Arab States (as at August 2018)	
84.	<b>UN GI 3</b>	Duration of paid maternity leave	F.1, F.6
85.	<b>UN GI 3</b>	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15 and older, by sex Gender gap in labour force participation rate	F.1, H.3
86.	<b>SDG 1.1.1</b>	Proportion of employed population aged 15 years and older living below international poverty line, by sex Gender gap of employed population living below international poverty line	
87.		Proportion of employed population aged 15 years and older, by sex and educational level Gender gap of employed population aged 15 years and older, by educational level	
88.	<b>UN GI 8</b>	Proportion of employed population, by sex and sector (Sectors: Agriculture, Industry and Services)	F.5, H.3
89.	<b>SDG 8.5.1</b> <b>UN GI 13</b>	Gender pay gap, by sectors	F.1, F.5
90.		Proportion of employed who are employees, by sex	
91.	<b>UN GI 6</b>	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	F.1
92.	<b>UN GI 4</b>	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	F.2
93.	<b>UN GI 5</b>	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	H.3
94.		Vulnerable employment rate, by sex	
95.	<b>SDG 5.4.1</b> <b>UN GI 1</b>	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work of youth population, by sex Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work of youth population, by location Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work of adult population, by sex Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work of adult population, by location	C.2, F.1, H.3
96.	<b>UN GI 2</b>	Average number of hours spent on total work (paid and unpaid)— total work burden, by sex	F.1, H.3
97.	<b>SDG 8.5.2(a)</b> <b>UN GI 10</b>	Unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	F.1
98.	<b>SDG 8.5.2(b)</b> <b>UN GI 10</b>	Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15-24 years, by sex	F.1
99.	<b>SDG 8.6.1</b>	Proportion of youth, aged 15-24 years, not in education, employment or training, by sex Gender gap of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)	F.1
100.	<b>SDG 5. b.1</b> <b>UN GI 18</b>	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex Gender gap of individuals who own a mobile telephone	F.3



#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
Public life and decision-making (11)			
101.		CEDAW signatory status	
102.		Electoral quota for women	
103.		Lag time (in years) between women being granted the right to stand for election and a woman being appointed to parliament	
104.	UN GI 43	Share of women in government ministerial positions	G.1
105.	SDG 5.5.1 UN GI 44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	G.1
		Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	
106.	SDG 16.7.1 UN GI 47	Share of women judges	I.2
107.		Share of women lawyers	
108.	SDG 5.5.2 UN GI 45	Share of women in managerial positions	F.1, F.5, G.1
109.		Share of women in Chief Executive Officer positions	
110.		Share of women in board membership	
111.	SDG 8.10.2 UN GI 11	Proportion of adults, aged 15 years and older, with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by sex	F.1, F.2
		Gender gap of adult population with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider	
Human rights of women and girls (10)			
112.		National laws on violence against women	
113.	SDG 5.3.1 UN GI 51	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	L.1, L.2
		Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	
114.	SDG 3.7.2 UN GI 52	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women	L.1, L.2
		Adolescent birth rate, by education	
		Adolescent birth rate, by wealth	
115.	SDG 5.3.2 UN GI 50	Proportion of girls aged 15-19 years who have undergone female genital mutilation	I.2
		Proportion of women aged 45-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation	
		Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by location	
		Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by wealth	
		Gap between poorest and richest girls undergoing female genital mutilation	
116.		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 their lifetime, by form of violence and age	
117.	SDG 5.2.1 UN GI 48	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, by form of violence and age	D.1, D.2

#	Indicator reference	Indicators	BPfA strategic objectives reference
Human rights of women and girls (10)			
118.	SDG 5.2.2 UN GI 49	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, by age and place of occurrence	D.1, D.2
119.		Shares of detected victims of trafficking in MENA, by age group and sex	
		Share of detected victims of trafficking in MENA, by forms of exploitation	
120.	SDG 16.2.2	Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex	
121.	SDG 8.7.1	Proportion of children engaged in economic activity, by sex	
		Gender gap of children engaged in economic activity	
Environment (9)			
122.		Proportion of population with access to improved water sources	
123.		Population living in households using an improved water source, by location	
		Population living in households using an improved water source, by wealth	
124.	SDG 6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by location	
125.	SDG 6.2.1(a)	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by location	
126.		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	
127.	SDG 6.2.1(b)	Proportion of population with basic hand washing facilities on premises, by location	
128.	SDG 3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	
129.	SDG 7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by location	
		Gap between rural and urban areas with access to electricity	
130.	SDG 7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	

Source: The United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators. Updated on 30 April 2019.