

# Country-Level Data for Arab States RO country

## Outcome XM-DAC-41146-RAS\_D\_7.1

OUTCOME RAS\_D\_7.1 [XM-DAC-41146-RAS\\_D\\_7.1](#)

**Arab States accelerate the implementation of global and regional gender norms and standards with quality comparable data particularly on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Cairo Declaration for Arab Women**

### OUTCOME DETAILS


#### SDG alignment

#### Impact areas

 Governance and participation in public life

#### Organizational outputs

 Norms, laws, policies and institutions

 Gender statistics

#### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

#### Humanitarian Scope

No

#### Outcome Description

RO focus on SDG 5.1.1 and as related to EVAW and WEE

#### UN Partners

UNAIDS

 UNDP

UNICEF

**UN System Function**

Capacity development and technical assistance

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Support functions

UN system coordination (discontinued)

## RESOURCES

\$741.48 K

Planned Budget

\$579.96 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



### Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women  
\$379,681

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Finland  
\$200,275

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**

\$200,275

OUTCOME RAS\_D\_7.1

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Arab States accelerate the implementation of global and regional gender norms and standards with quality comparable data particularly on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Cairo Declaration for Arab Women	Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	3
		2023 (Milestone)	1	3
		2024 (Milestone)	-	
		2025 (Target)	2	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	4
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	1
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

## OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

### OUTPUT RAS\_D\_7.1.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Governments in the Arab States are able to drive action for the implementation of normative gender commitments, particularly the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Cairo Declaration and the SDGs.	Number of inter-agency coordination mechanisms governing the production of multi-level disaggregated gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data, established or strengthened (SP)	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2024 (Milestone)	1	
		2025 (Target)	1	-

Planned Budget:

**\$2.04 M**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**\$483.93 K**

Shortfall: \$1.56 M



Expenses:

**\$428.18 K**



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions using the Women Count gender statistics training programme	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	2	
	2025 (Target)	2	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of interagency partnerships to improve the production and use of gender statistics established or strengthened.	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	4	
	2025 (Target)	4	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data collection initiatives, including in emerging areas, conducted or analyzed (SP)	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	2	
	2025 (Target)	3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of platforms/web-based databases for dissemination of multi-level disaggregated gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data, and knowledge developed) since you are planning to update the GenTrack portal	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	1	
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of knowledge products developed and published with UN women's support.	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	4	
	2025 (Target)	4	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that have increased capacities to promote/influence gender responsive legislation (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	4
	2023 (Milestone)	3	3
	2024 (Milestone)	3	
	2025 (Target)	3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes to promote engagement of governments with civil society and other partners to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	4	4
	2023 (Milestone)	3	4
	2024 (Milestone)	3	
	2025 (Target)	3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of platforms/web-based databases for dissemination of multi-level disaggregated gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge developed (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	1
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	2	-

### OUTPUT RAS\_D\_7.1.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
UN Women ROAS drives the UN towards the achievement of greater impact in the lives of women and girls in the region, aligned through common results and international standards (BDPfA, the SDGs, in particular),integrating the 'Leaving No One Behind' principle	Percentage change in joint workplan investment in the Arab States region coded GEM 3	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	0
		2023 (Milestone)	15	1
		2024 (Milestone)	-	
		2025 (Target)	30	-

Planned Budget:

**\$1.22 M**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**\$675.98 K**

Shortfall: \$544.86 K





Expenses:  
**\$758.30 K**



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
# of UNCTs that increase their performance on the UNDIS Accountability Framework from a gender disability inclusive perspective	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	8	0
	2024 (Milestone)	8	
	2025 (Target) 4 countries (Bahrain, Palestine and 2 new countries)		-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Fraction of UNCTs that conducted the comprehensive UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard in the past four years, and met or exceeded requirements for at least 60% of UNCT-SWAP standards (derived from QCPR indicator 1.4.15) (SP 0.7.2).	2021 (Baseline)	5	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	3
	2023 (Milestone)	9	9
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	13	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Fraction of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have: a) a dedicated gender equality outcome; and/or b) that mainstream gender equality perspectives across Cooperation Framework outcomes (derived from QCPR indicator 1.4.16) (SP 0.7.3)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	TBD	1
	2023 (Milestone)	-	5
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of thematic interagency mechanisms/teams that effectively address gender mainstreaming in priority areas (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	7	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	7	4
	2023 (Milestone)	7	8
	2024 (Milestone)	7	
	2025 (Target)	7	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
GLOBAL/UNIT: Number of UN System coordination mechanisms in which UN-Women is actively engaged that drive progress on gender mainstreaming mandates and commitments at global, regional and country levels	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	1	2
	2023 (Milestone)	1	1
	2024 (Milestone)	1	
	2025 (Target)	1	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2022

### **Arab States accelerate the implementation of global and regional gender norms and standards with quality comparable data particularly on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Cairo Declaration for Arab Women**

The Outcome was not achieved; however, some notable progress was made towards the Outcome. The 15 member states of the League of Arab States (LAS) have increased their knowledge and capacities to implement gender responsive policies and programmes that work towards the achievement of SDG5 with a focus on women's leadership across the six indicators. This is based on surveys completed by member states on their progress towards the implementation of the Cairo Declaration (CD) on Arab Women. The response rate to the survey was 100%. The scope of the CD is broad so in this first review (which was due in 2020 but delayed due to COVID-19 response and recovery), the focus was on 6 indicators: women's political, economic and social status, ending all forms of violence against women and girls, women's peace and security gender and the environment. Specifically on women's political leadership and decision-making the update revealed variations in policy makers' capacities and progress across the region and noted that in general [1], the rate of participation of Arab women in the executive authority in the Arab countries surveyed is medium, especially at the level of both middle and grassroots administrations, while the participation rates of women in the same countries are low at the level of both the judicial and legislative branches. Some examples of varied policies made across the region are highlighted below: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan issued a new Election Law for the House of Representatives No. 4 (2022), which increased the number of seats allocated to women from 15 to a minimum of 18 seats (in addition to the seats). Furthermore, Jordan ratified Political Parties Law No. (7) of 2022, which states that the percentage of women should not be less than 20% of the number of founders. The percentage of women's participation in political parties in the Arab countries surveyed ranged from 5% to 63.3%. The Republic of Lebanon led the Arab region by recording the highest Arab percentage (53.67%) for women's participation in the judiciary. In 2022, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued the new Personal Status Law which grants women the legal freedom to decide

about who they will marry. Furthermore, the law regulates that children's custody is for the mother. The mixed results continue to reflect the different political models in place across the region which determine the pace, scope and depth of introducing measure to increase women's political leadership and decision-making. There is an increasing demand to share knowledge on political policies, regulations and programmes from within and beyond the region. For example, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan requested examples on gender units and media policies on profiling women in politics. Through a regional convening on women in politics and violence against women in politics, the country was able to use the platform to share knowledge and best practices which resulted in the establishment of the first gender unit in the election management body in Jordan. The results are evidenced by the electoral laws, decrees, regional dialogues, Cairo Declaration attached here. ROAS contributed to these changes by providing data to country offices and beyond on VAWP, retro analysis of WPP programming in the region, country scans on the level of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Gender Justice before the Law update. ROAS also provided technical expertise and financial resources to develop WPP pro docs in Jordan and Lebanon, VAWP initiative in Libya, the Cairo Declaration review, COP27 proceedings, and CSO two regional meetings (women with disability and COP27). ROAS worked on these changes in partnership with UN Women country offices, UN regional agencies UNDP, UNFPA and ESCWA; UNCT Bahrain DI Task Force; the LAS; regional civil society groups including the Arab States Civil Society Organizations and Feminists Network (WCLAC), Arab EMB and AWEN, AFOWD and AOPD to deliver on the regional dialogues, training, advocacy and data analysis. [1] The Cairo Declaration on Arab Women Review 2022