



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ARAB WOMEN IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2015 – 2030





SDGs: A USEFUL TOOL FOR ARAB WOMEN AND GIRLS

AVAILABILITY OF GENDER STATISTICS IN ARAB COUNTRIES



With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030, Arab countries are now expected to implement these goals and report on their performance within this new framework.

The post-2015 international development agenda is set to deal with the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to address the unacceptable and unsustainable levels of injustice and exploitation. Under the motto of “the road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet”, the SDGs will be especially relevant for a region that has witnessed tremendous progress, but has suffered from drawback in the past few years, as a result of increasing violence and conflict. New research has emphasized the grievances and difficulties women pass through in times of hardship, especially since the Arab women continue to be the main caretaker of the children and families. In acknowledgement of women’s status globally, their historic contribution to their societies, and the structural issues of the system that continue to affect their lives and expectation, a stand-alone goal (Goal 5) aiming to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” was agreed upon, in addition to a growing consensus of mainstreaming gender equality into the set of seventeen goals to be endorsed in a few months’ time.

SDGs: A Useful Tool for Arab Women and Girls

The process of designing the post-2015 development agenda has been exceptionally inclusive and participatory. The “World We Want” platform was unique in its approach, and it was supported by continuous efforts at the regional and national levels. In the Arab region, numerous consultation meetings have been conducted to voice the priorities of the individual countries and the region as a whole. With the adoption of the SDGs, continuous efforts are needed at the regional level to assess on the capacity of Arab countries and the challenges they face in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. From a gender equality perspective, each of the goals is inclusive in the area of coverage, yet gender as a cross-cutting issue is mainstreamed throughout the goals. We attempt to assess the extent to which the official statistical production by Arab countries allow for a level of disaggregation by sex and to look into how international organizations have complemented statistics produced at the national level.

IN NUMBERS:

17 Goals / 100 Global Monitoring Indicators /152 National Complementary Indicators /126 Targets /43 National Complementary Targets
Gender is mainstreamed in 47 indicators and 33 complementary indicators in 12 goals of the 17 SDGs

1 NO POVERTY



GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

7 Global Monitoring Indicators, 4 Complementary National Indicators, 5 Targets, 2 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 5 Global Monitoring Indicators, 2 Complementary National Indicators

Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. In the Arab region, men and women who share the same household maintain asymmetric relationships and authority structures, which cause in return unequal access to economic and social resources and limit women's participation in the political, economic and public spheres. Poverty and gender are highly interlinked, and one way to examine their relationship is to look at how the gender distribution of people in poverty compares to that of the total population. Yet, the methodologies used to measure poverty, with the majority based on household surveys, do not take sex disaggregation into consideration and the generated findings hide gender dimensions.

Out of the seven Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs) proposed under Goal 1, five indicators have been identified as gender indicators, but data availability for gender indicators under this goal is only limited to indicator 7 "Total Fertility Rate". On the national level, 18 Arab countries produce data on "total fertility rates". In the Arab region, the most recent demographic data published by the World Population Prospects of the United Nations shows a 21% decline of the fertility rate in the Arab region between 2000 and 2014.

2 NO HUNGER



GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT KEY TO ADDRESSING NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

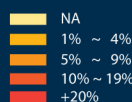
Wasting is low weight for age; the indicator measures children age 5 years and under whose weight for age is two or more standard deviations below the median weight for age of a reference population. Wasting is caused by acute food shortages and/or disease, and is strongly correlated with under-5 mortality.

3

Countries have their latest available data dating back to pre-2006

3

Countries have no available data



Most Arab countries suffer from double burden of malnutrition: the persistence of under-nutrition with a rise in overweight and obesity. Malnutrition among children under the age of five, as measured by stunting, stands at 22.4%, according to WHO, with wide regional variations: the Mashreq countries register a rate of 20.4%, the Maghreb countries, 15.0%, the GCC 8% and LDCs (e.g. Yemen, Somalia, Djibouti and Mauritania) the very high rate of 43.4%. Many studies have found mother's empowerment to have a positive impact on the nutrition status of their children. Moreover, for women, who usually are the main caretakers, the nutritional status of children is affected by the social status of women.

Out of nine Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs), five indicators are identified as gender indicators. National and international data for the Arab countries showed the availability of sex-disaggregated data for indicator 10 titled "Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age" and a proxy indicator titled "the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women (age 15-49)" for indicator 9 "Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia. On the national level, five Arab countries (Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and Syria) disseminate gender data on both wasting and stunting for girls. At the international level, WHO publishes data on this indicator for 19 Arab countries.

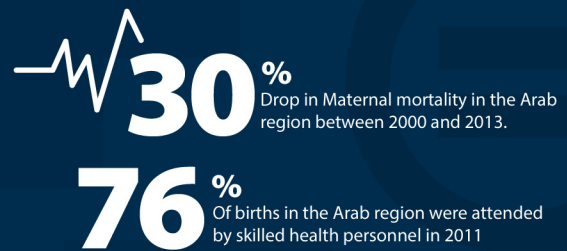
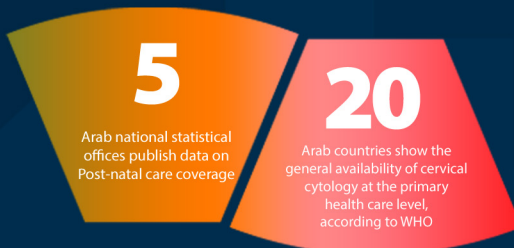
The most recent available data over the period 2000-2012 shows that the stunting rate for girls in eight Arab countries increased, whereas it dropped in six countries. The rest of the countries either don't have data on stunting rate for girls or it is only available for one year. Yemen has the highest prevalence of stunting among girls (decreasing from 56.9% in 2003 to 46.2% in 2011) and Djibouti has the highest prevalence of wasting among girls (increasing from 18.5% in 2002 to 20.3% in 2012). The wasting rate for girls in 14 Arab countries for the period 2000-2012 dropped. However, malnutrition among children is still present in some Arab countries. Eight out of 12 countries exhibit a rate of stunting among girls that exceeds or is equal to 10%, and five out of these countries show a prevalence of wasting for girls that surpasses 10%.

While only two Arab countries disseminate data on the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women on the national level, data on 21 Arab countries is produced by FAOSTAT and WHO. Except for Egypt, all the 20 countries experienced a decline in the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women ranging from 1.3% to 9% during the period 2000-2011.

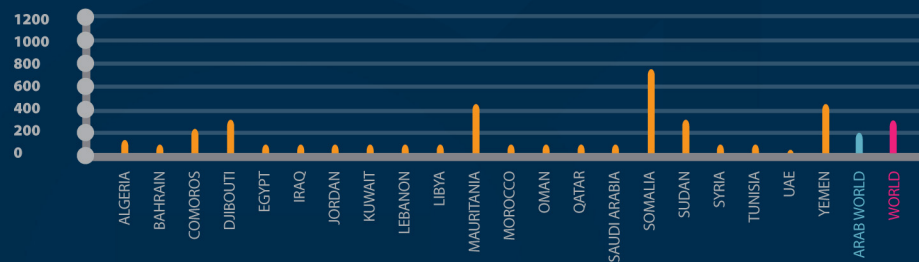
3 GOOD HEALTH



GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS) IN 2013



14 Global Monitoring Indicators, 35 Complementary National Indicators, 9 Targets, 4 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 12 Global Monitoring Indicators, 9 Complementary National Indicators

Chronic and catastrophic impact of diseases remains one of the main factors that push households from poverty into deprivation. Gender-based discrimination can render women more vulnerable to sickness and less likely to obtain care, for various reasons ranging from affordability to social barriers that restrict their mobility.

Ten of fourteen indicators proposed under Goal 3 can be disaggregated by sex and two are gender indicators, namely Indicator 17 “Maternal mortality ratio” and Indicator 29 “Contraceptive prevalence rate”. At the international level, namely from the database of the World Bank and United Nations Population Division, data on these two indicators are available for almost all Arab countries, whereas only 13 countries produce these two indicators at the national level.

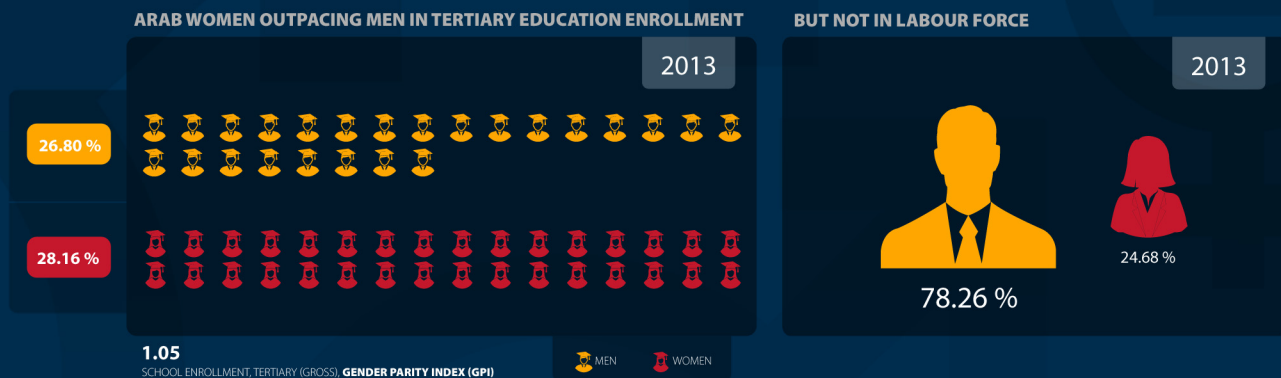
Statistics on HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases and obesity are available on international sources but are not disaggregated by sex. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of only six Arab countries, namely Algeria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman and Qatar— publish data on these indicators, but they are not disaggregated by sex.

According to the World Bank Development Indicators, “maternal mortality ratio”, which was among the MDGs, declined by 30% in the Arab region between 2000 and 2013. By 2011, almost half of married women use contraceptive methods in the Arab region compared to 44% in 2000.



GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

ARAB WOMEN GAINING ACCESS TO EDUCATION BUT NOT TO LABOUR MARKETS



7 Global Monitoring Indicators, 11 Complementary National Indicators, 7 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 7 Global Monitoring Indicators, 11 Complementary National Indicators

Gender equality in education was given a preeminent focus in the post-2015 agenda. According to UNESCO, 12 Arab countries achieved gender parity in primary schooling in 2011, Djibouti and Yemen did not reach a Gender Parity index of 0.9, while data for the remaining countries do not exist.

Under Goal 4, all of the six indicators are marked as gender indicators, and the 7th is to be developed. Based on UNESCO’s database, sex-disaggregated data in the Arab region is limited to 2 indicators and a proxy indicator, namely Indicator 33 “Primary completion rates for girls and boys, Indicator 37 “Tertiary enrollment rates for women and men” and “Gross school enrollment in pre-primary education of students” acting as a proxy for Indicator 31 “Percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving at least one year of a quality preprimary education program.

While only two Arab countries publish national sex-disaggregated data on Indicator 33, 11 countries disseminate sex-disaggregated data on Indicator 37, with four additional countries produce non-disaggregated data. At the same time, 13 out of 22 Arab countries disseminate data by sex on students’ enrollment in pre-primary education. At the international level, UNESCO produces data for 19 countries on Indicators 37 and 33, and for 20 countries on the proxy of Indicator 31.

Female tertiary enrollment average rate is higher than that of male in Arab countries. This rate has increased from 16.7% in year 2000 up to 28.1% in year 2013, compared to an average rate of 26.8% for males in 2013. Over the period 2007-2014, 12 out of the 19 Arab countries encountered an increase in the primary completion rates for girls compared to the early 2000s. In Morocco, for example, the “gross intake ratio into the last grade of primary education” for girls increased from 51.3% in 2000 up to a high 99.72% in 2014. War-ravaged Syria and politically unstable Lebanon exhibited the largest decline in this rate (from 88% in 2000 to 63.7% in 2013 for Syria and from 117.2% in 2000 to 87.4% in 2013 for Lebanon). This rate has also declined for Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Qatar and Sudan.



GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

ENSURING RESPONSIVE AND INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT WOMEN



THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENTS IN THE ARAB REGION INCREASED 5 TIMES FROM 2000 TO 2015. BUT THIS ONLY TRANSLATES INTO 18.73% OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENTS IN THE ARAB REGION.



7 Global Monitoring Indicators, 5 Complementary National Indicators, 6 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 7 Global Monitoring Indicators, 5 Complementary National Indicators

Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it also has a multiplier effect across all other development areas. In many nations, gender discrimination is still woven through legal and social norms that shape the economic and public spheres. Wide gaps between men and women in the labor market, discriminatory laws and practices, limited access to public decision-making and sexual violence and exploitation all remain huge barriers.

Goal 5 proposes seven Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs). Data on Indicator 38, titled “Prevalence of girls and women who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months” exist for five countries in UN Women database; while the National Statistical Offices of only two Arab countries, Palestine and Morocco, produce statistics on this indicator.

No data exist on Indicator 39 “Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced” at the international level, while at the national level, only Morocco reports that the aggressor was arrested in 1.3% of the referred cases of gender-based domestic violence in 2011.

Data on Indicator 43 “Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament...” is available for all Arab countries from international sources. According to statistics published by the World Bank Development Indicators, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments increased from 5 to 18% in the Arab world during the last fifteen years.

Data on the “Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FMG/C” (Indicator 41) are produced in only two Arab countries, namely Mauritania (18.5%) and Yemen (72.2%). At the international level, UNESCO publishes data for 7 Arab countries.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



GOAL 6: ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

5 Global Monitoring Indicators, 9 Complementary National Indicators, 6 Targets, 2 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: NA

Water scarcity affects more than 40% of people around the world, an alarming figure that is projected to increase with the rise of global temperatures as a consequence of climate change. In most Arab countries, water has become a critical natural resource. Twelve Arab countries have average per capita water availability rates below the World Health Organization threshold for severe scarcity. Water scarcity threatens the livelihoods of countless people in the Arab region, particularly in rural and poor communities. Remote areas with inadequate water and sanitation are especially vulnerable and also affects urban dwellers, particularly in less developed countries. Urbanization, population growth and climate change exacerbate the region's natural water scarcity and widen the gap between supply and demand. Lack of clean water burdens the lives of women and children at a greater degree as fetching water is part of the gender inequality and is considered the woman's role in most Arab societies. Additionally, inadequate access to safe, hygienic and private sanitation facilities can be a source of shame, physical discomfort and insecurity for millions of women across the world.

7 RENEWABLE ENERGY



GOAL 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

4 Global Monitoring Indicators, 3 Complementary National Indicators, 3 Targets, 2 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 2 Global Monitoring Indicators

Energy is a major enabler of economic growth and is central to nearly every challenge and opportunity the world faces today. In households, women are often the primary energy managers. Some indications suggest that women are more likely than men to conserve energy—using up to 22 per cent less, including through a greater willingness to alter everyday behaviors. However, women are largely absent in the industries that produce modern sources of renewable energy, comprising only 20 per cent of the workforce.

Four indicators are proposed under Goal 7, of which two indicators can be disaggregated by sex. Indicator 50 titled "share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural" is not found both at the international and national levels. The WHO on the other hand produces data on households using solid fuels for cooking by urban and rural" for Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, which can be considered a proxy. At the national level, Djibouti, Palestine and Sudan publish data on "the percentage of households by the main fuel or main source of energy used for cooking" and Syria on "the percentage of people who are deprived from appropriate cooking fuel". But there is no denying that in absence of modern energy access, women are the ones who are burdened with fetching wood fuel and water for the household.

Indicator 51 titled "Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban and rural" shows that 14% of the Arab world's population lacks access to electricity, and a larger share suffers from persistent power failure. This indicator is not disaggregated by sex both at the national and international levels. The WDI publishes data on "Access to electricity by urban and rural" for all Arab countries, while similar indicators are published by national statistical offices. Palestine publishes data on "percent of households connected to the electricity public network", Sudan on "the Percent distribution of household and population by type of lighting and mode of living" and Syria on "people who are deprived from electricity as a source of lighting by urban/rural".



GOAL 8: PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

4 Global Monitoring Indicators, 9 Complementary National Indicators, 10 Targets, 2 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 1 Global Monitoring Indicator, 4 Complementary National Indicators

Despite the progress in female's labor force participation in the region and gains in education attainments, the participation of women continues to be extremely low compared to men and to their female counterparts in other regions. According to the WDI, female labor force participation rate in 2013 levelled at 23.3% compared to 75.4 % for men. In the Arab region, labor markets are highly segmented and women face visible and hidden barriers in accessing jobs, especially in the private sector.

Out of the four Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs), only one indicator can be disaggregated by sex, namely indicator 56 titled "Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector". Data on this indicator do not exist both at the national and international levels, however a proxy indicator titled "Youth unemployment (% of labor force ages 15-24)" is published by the WDI for all Arab countries except for Djibouti. Challenges remain with regard to youth unemployment especially among women where female youth unemployment in the Arab region registered 48.2% compared to 23.3% for men in 2013. At the national level, six countries—Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania and Morocco— publish data on "Youth unemployment by sex" or on "Unemployment for ages 15-24 by sex".



GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

6 Global Monitoring Indicators, 2 Complementary National Indicators, 5 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 2 Global Monitoring Indicators

More than 4 billion people still do not have access to the Internet, 90% are from the developing world. In the Arab region, internet access reached 34.5% of total population. Bridging the digital divide whether between male and female, urban and rural and across all groups is crucial to ensure equal access to information and knowledge, and as a consequence foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

Six indicators are proposed under Goal 9, of which two indicators can be disaggregated by sex, namely "Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants by urban/rural" and "Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)". At the international level, the World Bank publishes data for all Arab countries on "Mobile cellular subscription (per 100 people)", "Internet users (per 100 people)" and "Fixed (wired) broadband subscription (per 100 people)", but it is not disaggregated by sex.

For Indicator63, "Personnel in R&D (per million inhabitants)" data exist only in Palestine at the national level, but without specifying the sex of the person engaged in research and development; whereas, the UNESCO publishes statistics on "the percentage of R&D personnel-female" for ten Arab countries. Tunisia recorded the highest level of women participating in the R&D sector with a rate of 49.5% in 2008.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

2 Global Monitoring Indicators, 6 Complementary National Indicators, 7 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 1 Global Monitoring Indicator

Global income inequality is on the rise, with the richest 10% earning up to 40% of total global income. The poorest 10% earn only between 2 and 7% of total global income. Disparities, caused by practices within countries and the structure of the global economy, are unjust and weaken the social fabric within countries. Gender discrimination makes women prone to deeper disparities, and can intersect with other types, such as regarding age, ethnicity, and other factors thus worsening the burden of inequalities. Two indicators are proposed under Goal 10, of which Indicator 65 titled “percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income (“relative poverty”)” can be disaggregated by sex of the head of the household. Sex-disaggregated data for this indicator do not exist both at the international and national levels and even a proxy indicator is not available for the Arab region.

Studies have shown that certain types of households headed by women are more vulnerable to poverty than those headed by men, and that the higher risk of poverty for these types of households headed by women is linked to the gender gap in access to economic resources. Here, it is important to harmonize the criteria in defining the household headship. The current practice of disaggregation of household-level poverty data by sex of the household members gives only an indication of the gender gap in poverty, but the inequality within the household in satisfying individual basic needs should also be taken into account, mainly because it is difficult to measure how household income is spent or consumed on an individual basis and how expenditures are distributed to each household member.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

6 Global Monitoring Indicators, 6 Complementary National Indicators, 7 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 1 Global Monitoring Indicator

More than half of the world’s population now live in urban areas, where extreme poverty is often concentrated. Cities are also places of deep inequality and despair. Life becomes dangerous and unhealthy, with many obstacles to gaining a secure foothold in the urban economy. For women, gender discrimination magnifies and adds to the risks. New migrants and internally displaced, many of them women, can end up in overbuilt slums.

Six indicators and two cross indicators (Indicator 6 from Goal 1 and Indicator 95 from Goal 17) are proposed under Goal 11, of which Indicator 66 “Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements” can be disaggregated by sex. In the Arab region, the proportion of sub-standard housing varies from country to country. In some Arab countries, 67-94% of urban residents live under one or more housing deprivations. Many of those living in slums are deprived of adequate shelter and lack access to most basic services. Hard living conditions in slums, including the lack of water, sanitation, and electricity along with harmful pollution affect women more than men for it is women who bear the double-burden of raising children in poor conditions. The ability of countries to report on this goal is limited. At the national level, data doesn’t exist for this indicator; whereas at the international level, the UN-habitat produces data for “the percentage of slum population in urban area”, but it is not disaggregated by sex.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION



GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

5 Global Monitoring Indicators, 6 Complementary National Indicators, 8 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets

A large share of the world population is still consuming far too little to meet even their basic needs. Halving per capita global food waste at the retailer and consumer levels is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. Women in consumption and production must have equal access to means such as land and technology that can boost their standard of living.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

4 Global Monitoring Indicators, 2 Complementary National Indicators, 3 Targets, 2 National Complementary Targets

Global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not take action now. Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and are now more than 50% higher than their 1990 level. The most vulnerable people are most at risk from climate change, including many poor women.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES

2 Global Monitoring Indicators, 12 Complementary National Indicators, 7 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets

The world's oceans—spreading over 70 per cent of the planet—are in crisis. Destructive fishing has decimated fish stocks and thrown marine ecosystems out of balance, as have pollution and ocean acidification. Women make up 47 per cent of the world's 120 million people working in fisheries and yet, they are largely concentrated in low-skilled, low-paid jobs with irregular, seasonal employment in processing, packaging and marketing.

15 LIFE ON LAND



GOAL 15: SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION, HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

5 Global Monitoring Indicators, 9 Complementary National Indicators, 9 Targets, 3 National Complementary Targets

Today we are seeing unprecedented land degradation, and the loss of arable land at 30 to 35 times the historical rate. Drought and desertification is also on the rise each year. Women can be among the first and most affected, often taking up the task of making up shortfalls in food and fuel. Their limited ownership of land reduces their capacity to adapt to losses or make decisions about how land is used.

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE



GOAL 16: PROMOTE JUST, PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

7 Global Monitoring Indicators, 9 Complementary National Indicators, 10 Targets, 2 National Complementary Targets
Gender Indicators: 3 Global Monitoring Indicators, 2 Complementary National Indicators

A well-functioning law and justice institutions and a government bound by the rule of law are key in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. In the Arab region, high levels of armed violence and insecurity have had a regressive impact on a country's development, often resulting in long standing grievances among communities that can last for generations. During wars or conflict, women often have fewer resources to protect themselves and, together with children, frequently make up the majority of displaced and refugee populations. In countries where corruption is rampant, studies have shown that women are usually more discriminated against, especially when it comes to access to finance and political representation.

Out of the seven Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs), three indicators can be disaggregated by sex. Indicator 88 titled "Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population" shows that 5.8 million people die each year as a result of injuries, which accounts for 10% of the world's deaths. This indicator does not exist both at the international and national level. However, the WHO produces data on "estimates of rates of homicides per 10000 population" which can be considered as a proxy. Data are published for all Arab countries except for Palestine which publishes data at the national level on "percentage of married women who are exposed to violence from husband". Also, Syria publishes data on "number of murder & attempted murder, beating to death, -beating causes permanent disability" but it is not disaggregated by sex.

UNHCR publishes data on indicator 89 titled "number of refugees" for all Arab countries, desegregated by sex for some Arab countries, such as Syria, while only Sudan disseminates data on "percentage of refugees" at the national level.

At the international level, UNICEF produces data on indicator 92 "percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority" for all countries except for the GCC countries and Libya. The rates are very close between male and female children and this percentage is higher than 90% in 10 Arab countries, namely, Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia; but it marks very low levels in Somalia where only the birth of 3.3% of the male children under 5 are registered compared to 2.7% for

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17: REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

6 Global Monitoring Indicators, 10 Complementary National Indicators, 19 Targets Gender Indicators: 1 Global Monitoring Indicator

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can only be realized with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation. They will mean little without the means to implement and report on these targets. Gender equality is central to all of the SDGs, but often, women end up on the short end of the means of implementation, in whatever form.

Six Global Monitoring Indicators (GMIs) are proposed under Goal 17, out of which only indicator 100 titled "evaluative wellbeing and positive mood affect" can be disaggregated by sex. Gallup publishes a global well-being survey with an interactive map that shows the level of wellbeing: who's thriving worldwide but for the whole population, it is not disaggregated by sex. Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council have the highest levels, with United Arab Emirates having a rate of 55% and Saudi Arabia 43%, while Sudan has one of the lowest rates at 9%.