

# Developing Indices Simulators for policymaking – Gender Gap Index for Syrian Arab Republic

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Economic Affairs Officer, ESCWA



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# **Session I: Indices Simulation Tool for Policy Makers in the Arab Region (ISPAR)**

**Coverage and features of the indices simulation tool for evidence-based policymaking**

# Why indices for policymaking?

Syrian Arab Republic | Global Gender Gap Index

**Country description**  
Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a GDP per capita of around USD (2021) and HDI value of 0.58 (2021)

**Index description**  
Gender parity has a fundamental bearing on whether or not economies and societies thrive. Developing and deploying one-half of the world's available talent has a huge bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide.

[Learn more about the Global Gender Gap Index](#)

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**Results for Syrian Arab Republic**

Save to profile | Shareable Link | Export to Excel | Export to PDF

	2019	2021	Simulator projection
Rank	150	152	
Score	0.57	0.57	

Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: Top 3 in Income Group | Top 3 in Region | Compare to: Income Group | Region

---

2021

KPI	Aspirational value	Syrian Arab Republic		
		Female	Male	Ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity				
Educational Attainment				
Health and Survival				
Political Empowerment				

Global Details

Global Average	0.7
Developed Economies Average	0.76
Developing Economies Average	0.69
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Iceland
	Score: 0.89
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: Afghanistan
	Score: 0.44
	Global Rank: 156
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Iceland
	Score: 0.89
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Japan
	Score: 0.66
	Global Rank: 120
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country: Namibia
	Score: 0.81
	Global Rank: 6

- Effective to synthesize information
- Everybody understands a ranking
- The story makes sense



More and more often indices are used by lobbyists and journalists, donors

# Why indices for policymaking?

## IMF Working Paper

### Syria's Conflict Economy

5. **Syria also did not fare well on most business environment and rule of law indicators.** In the 2009 [Doing Business Indicators](#), Syria ranked 137 out of 181 countries, performing poorly on access to finance, contract enforcement, and registering property, while making progress on the time needed to start a business. According to the last Enterprise Surveys (2009), the top three obstacles to firms investing in Syria included corruption, an

inadequately educated workforce, and electricity. More than 80 percent of firms indicated at the time that they were expected to give gifts to public officials to “get things done,” compared to a regional average of 37 percent. In the [Heritage Index of Economic Freedom](#), Syria was ranked as “repressed” or “mostly unfree” between 2006–09; it also had the fourth-lowest ranking in the region in terms of the rule of law.

According to the Heritage Index, Syria's government institutions lacked public accountability and were plagued by corruption, while the judiciary was viewed as neither transparent nor independent.

**Syria 2010 Doing Business Indicators**  
(100=Most Favorable, 0=Least Favorable)



# Why indices for policymaking?



JOURNAL OF  
ECONOMICS AND  
RESEARCH

Research Article

Journal of Economics and Research  
Year: 2021 Vol(Issue): 2(2) pp: 1-16  
<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/jer>

ISSN: 2717-9907(Online)

DOI: 10.53280/jer.917198

Geliş Tarihi / Received: 15.04.2021

Kabul Tarihi / Accepted: 06.09.2021

## SYRIAN CONFLICT AND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: DID THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS PREDICT THE CONFLICT?

Ahmet Yılmaz ATA<sup>1</sup>  
Mohamed ABDULKARIM<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

*This paper aims at exploring whether the economic development indicators could have predicted the conflict in Syria in 2011. To evaluate the role of economic development in stabilizing the society, this paper analyses the available historical economic development indicators for the Syrian economy before the conflict in 2011. Reviewing the available official statistics about aforementioned indicators and benchmarking them against middle-income countries reveal that the annual growth in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, the government expenditure, inflation rate, unemployment rate, and human development index (HDI) were at alarming levels before 2011. This paves the way to the 2011 conflict in Syria.*

# Why indices for policymaking?



UNHCR Laws Case Law Country Information Browse by Resources

Email this document Printable version

## Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa 2010 - Syria

Publisher	Freedom House
Publication Date	3 March 2010
Cite as	Freedom House, <i>Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa 2010 - Syria</i> , 3 March 2010, available at: <a href="https://www.refworld.org/docid/4b99011dc.html">https://www.refworld.org/docid/4b99011dc.html</a> [accessed 5 May 2023]
Disclaimer	This is not a UNHCR publication. UNHCR is not responsible for, nor does it necessarily endorse, its content. Any views expressed are solely those of the author or publisher and do not necessarily reflect those of UNHCR, the United Nations or its Member States.

POPULATION: 21,906,000  
GNI PER CAPITA: US \$1,730

Country Ratings	2004	2009
NONDISCRIMINATION AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE:	2.7	2.7
AUTONOMY, SECURITY, AND FREEDOM OF THE PERSON:	2.2	2.3
ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:	2.8	2.9
POLITICAL RIGHTS AND CIVIC VOICE:	2.2	2.2
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS:	2.3	2.5

(Country ratings are based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 representing the lowest and 5 the highest level of freedom women have to exercise their rights)

More and more often indices are used by lobbyists and journalists, donors



Used for policymaking

- Monitor progresses
- Negotiate with donors
- Get loans from international agencies

# But are Indices tools for policymaking?



- **Data** used for performance assessment are **not accurate or not updated, or missing**
- **Transparency** (methodology)
  - how data are collected, how surveys are administered
  - the weight of experts' judgment
  - other discretionary decisions

**First issue : The DATA**

# But are Indices tools for policymaking?



- What is the **impact of changes in policies** on ranking?
  - and in turn on **economic and social performances or SDGs**

**Second issue :**  
**no SIMULATION of change in policy is possible**



# But are Indices tools for policymaking?

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- How to benefit from the **experience** of other countries?
- How can countries learn from past experiences?

**Third issue :**  
**Policy Recommendations**

# But are Indices tools for policymaking?

Syrian Arab Republic | Global Gender Gap Index

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[Learn more about the Global Gender Gap Index](#)

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Rank	2019: 150	2021: 152
Score	0.57	

Comparison benchmarks: Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: Top 3 in Income Group | Top 3 in Region | Income Group | Region

2021

KPI	Aspirational value	Syrian Arab Republic				
	Female	Male	Ratio	Female	Male	Ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Educational Attainment						
Health and Survival						
Political Empowerment						

Global Gender Gap Index 2021

Category	Country	Score	Global Rank
Global Average		0.7	
Developed Economies Average		0.76	
Developing Economies Average		0.69	
Highest Ranked Country	Iceland	0.89	1
Lowest Ranked Country	Afghanistan	0.44	156
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Iceland	0.89	1
Lowest Ranked Developed country	Japan	0.66	120
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Namibia	0.81	6

- **Monitoring and accuracy of performance assessment** : the governance of data production and diffusion
  - **How to build a narrative and design a comprehensive strategy**: Which aspects of the problem at hands are missing
- **Simulation of policy changes on achievements and the country's rank**
  - **Policy recommendation**
  - **Goals prioritization**
- **How it can be used to achieve other goals** such as the SDGs and the set developmental goals?

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**Thank you for your time!**

# Developing Indices Simulators for policymaking – Gender Gap Index for Syrian Arab Republic

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## **Session II: An Introduction to Global Indices**

**This session introduces participants to global economic and social indices and their inclusion on the ISPAR tool.**

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## **The thematic simulators**

**For a comprehensive gender strategy  
eventually based on Ministries scope  
of responsibilities**

# ESCWA Simulators Platform

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## For now

- ✓ Gender Gap Index
- AI readiness Index
- ✓ Doing Business index
- ✓ Competitiveness index
- ITU ICT Development Index
- e-Government Index
- Global Cybersecurity Index
- Global Innovation Index
- Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation Index
- ✓ Women peace and Security index
- Network Readiness Index
- ✓ Women Business and the Law Index
- Development Challenge Index
- Global knowledge Index
- B2C E-commerce Index
- E-participation Index
- Globalisation Index
- Open Data Inventory Index

## Recently added

- FDI restrictiveness index
- ✓ Financial Inclusiveness index
- Food security index
- Human capital index

Are engendered

**Wider than  
Gender Issues**

**22 indices  
included**

**Send your technical request if you want us to  
include other indices**

# Indices for policymaking

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## Indices complement each other

Indices' coverage is generally limited and an aspect mentioned in one index can be covered in **greater detail** in a different index

Hence need to **use a set of indices**

## Gender issues are covered by indices that are not gender focused

A same KPIs appear in **more than one** index

Need to understand interlinkages to get a **full picture of the impact of gender policies on rankings**



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**Go to**

**ISPAR / Simulators / Thematic  
Simulators / Gender**

**Chose a country (Syria)**

**Chose a theme**

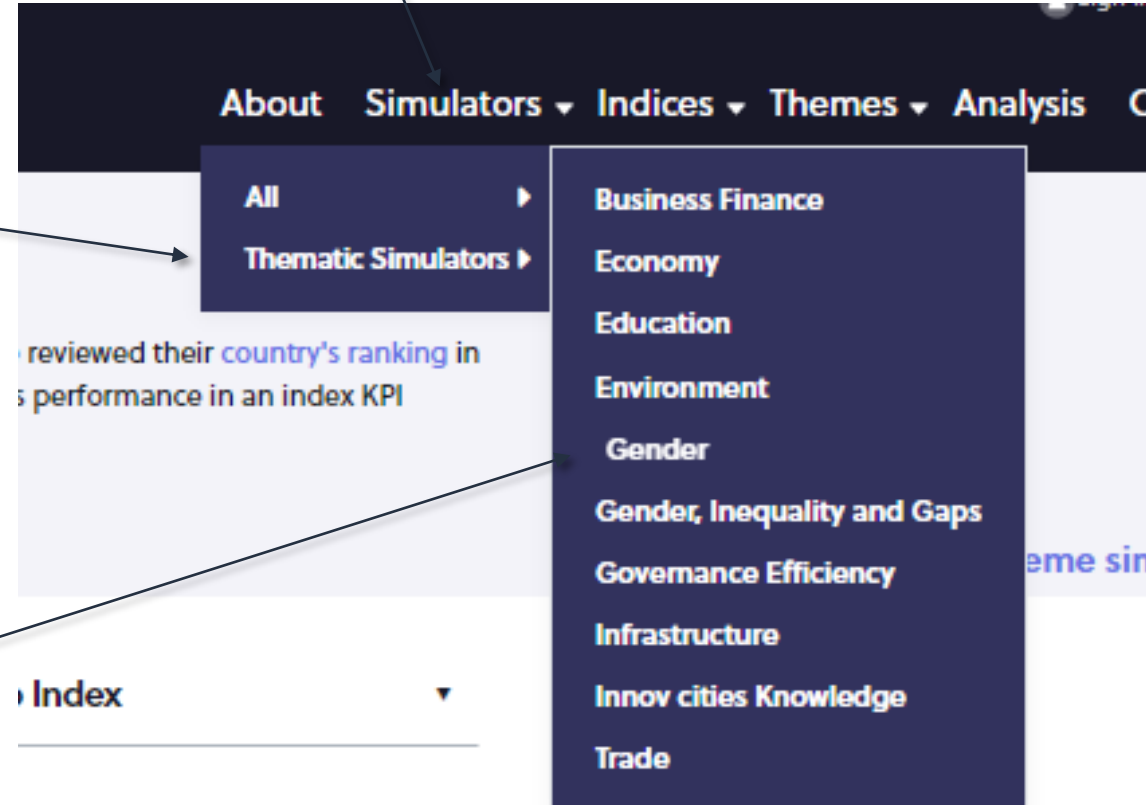
**And eventually a sub-theme**

# Thematic Simulators

Go to 'Simulators'

then to 'Thematic Simulators'

Select 'Gender'  
which is the theme



# Thematic Simulators

ISPAR Index Simulator for Policymakers

About Simulators Indices Analysis Countries

Syrian Arab Republic Gender Education

Results for Syrian Arab Republic

Save to profile Shareable Link Export to Excel Export to PDF

	Rank	Score	Simulated Rank	Simulated Score
Global Gender Gap Index (2021)	152	0.57		
ICT Development Index (2017)	126	3.34		
E-Government Development Index (2022)	156	0.39		
Women Peace and Security Index (2021)	169	0.38		

on benchmarks

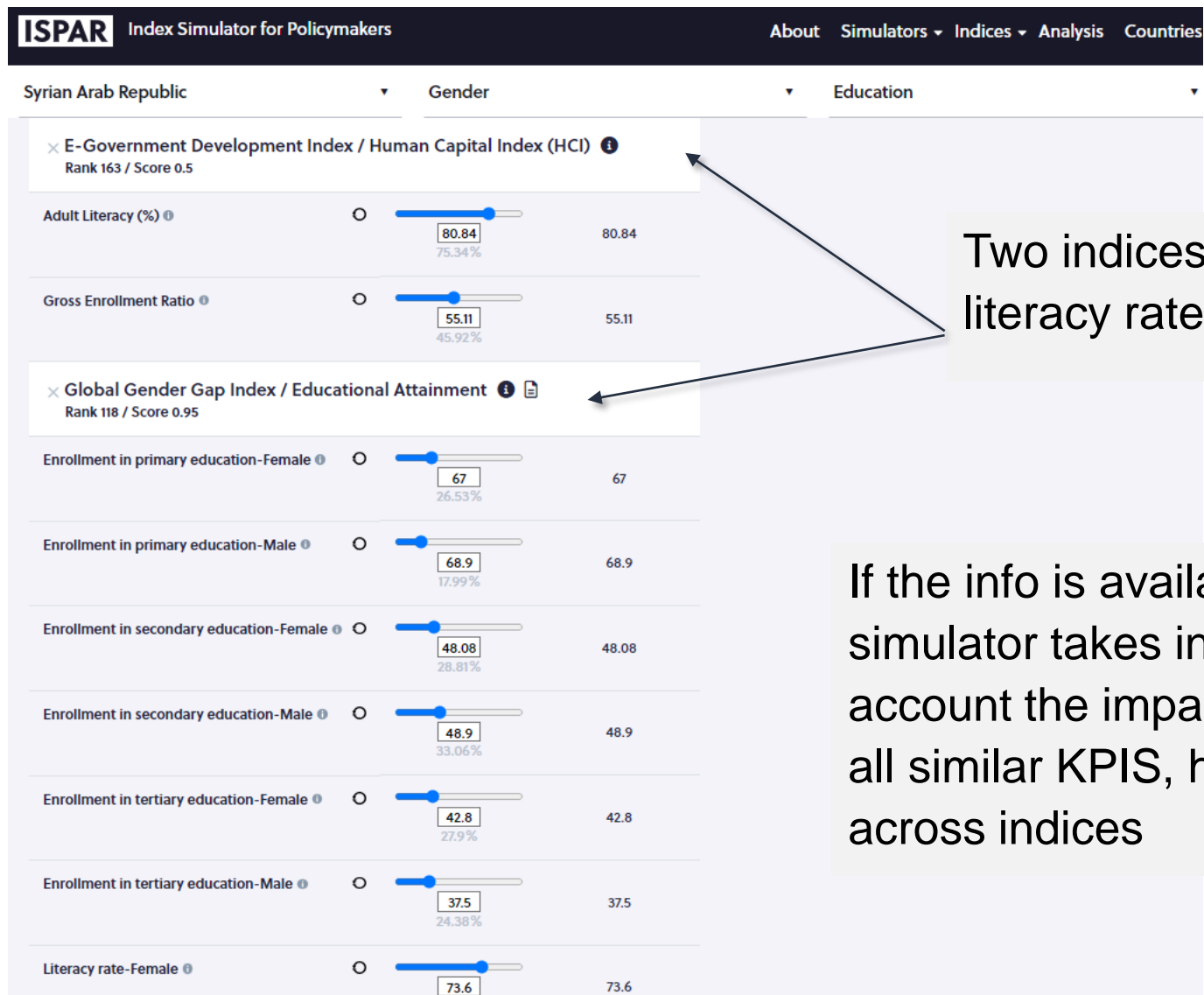
/ benchmarks

Select a theme (gender)

View indices that use education engendered or not KPIs

Chose a sub-theme (education)

# Thematic Simulators



One engendered, the other not

Two indices use literacy rate.

If the info is available the simulator takes into account the impact across all similar KPIS, hence across indices

# Thematic Simulators

Syrian Arab Republic    Gender    Education

KPI    Aspirational value    Syrian Arab Republic

× E-Government Development Index / Human Capital Index (HCI)    Rank 163 / Score 0.5 - Simulated Rank 160 / Simulated Score 0.513

Adult Literacy (%)    80.84    75.34%

Gross Enrollment Ratio    55.11    51.81%

× Global Gender Gap Index / Educational Attainment    Rank 118 / Score 0.95 - Simulated Rank 118 / Simulated Score 0.953

Enrollment in primary education-Female    67    26.53%

Enrollment in primary education-Male    68.9    17.99%

Enrollment in secondary education-Female    48.08    28.81%

Enrollment in secondary education-Male    46.9    33.06%

Enrollment in tertiary education-Female    42.8    14.26%

Enrollment in tertiary education-Male    37.5    24.38%

× ICT Development Index / ICT Skills    Rank 126 / Score 0.43 - Simulated Rank 121 / Simulated Score 0.482

Secondary gross enrollment ratio    50.49    30.46%

Tertiary gross enrollment ratio    44.05    52.63%

Input 60 as the aspirational value for 'Gross enrolment ratio' for the E-government index

Changes will be made here and here

The impact of the policy across indices is

Results for Syrian Arab Republic

Save to profile    Shareable Link    Export to Excel    Export to PDF

	Rank	Score	Simulated Rank	Simulated Score
Global Gender Gap Index (2021)	152	0.57	152	0.57
ICT Development Index (2017)	126	3.34	124	3.45
E-Government Development Index (2022)	156	0.39	156	0.39
Women Peace and Security Index (2021)	169	0.38		

# Thematic Simulators

Syrian Arab Republic

Country description  
Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a GDP per capita of around USD (2021) and HDI value of 0.58 (2021)

Gender

Economic opportunities

Economic opportunities: Getting a Job

Results for Syrian Arab Republic

	Rank	Score
Global Gender Gap Index (2021)	152	0.57
Women Peace and Security Index (2021)	169	0.38
Women Business and the Law index (2023)	182	40

Comparison Benchmarks

Select a theme (gender)

Chose a sub-theme (education)

All indices using KPIs related to getting a job

In order to develop a comprehensive gender strategy related to giving women economic opportunities several elements must be covered

# Developing Indices Simulators for policymaking – Gender Gap Index for Syrian Arab Republic

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# **Session II: Introduction to Global Gender Equality Indicators**

**UNDP Human Development  
Index/Gender Development Index**



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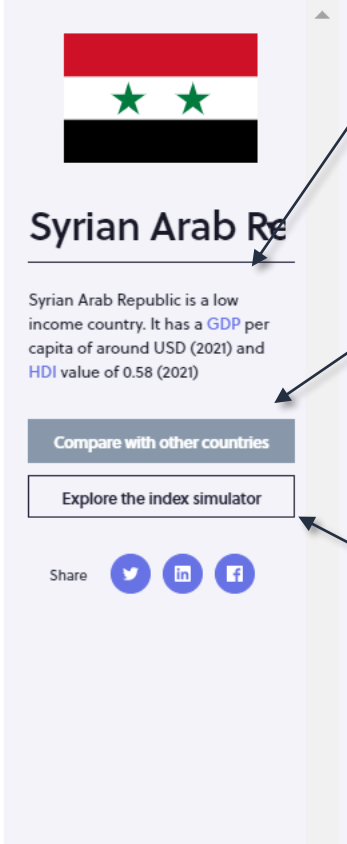
## **Generating a profile**

**Go to ISPAR / Countries / select your country (flag) /  
select “View the international index rankings”**

# Generate a profile

## Technology readiness and innovation

E-Government Development Index	Ranking	Score	Year: 2022
	<b>156</b>	<b>0.39</b>	
Global Cybersecurity Index	Ranking	Score	Year: 2020
	<b>126</b>	<b>22.14</b>	
E-Participation index	Ranking	Score	Year: 2020
	<b>106</b>	<b>0.51</b>	
B2C E-Commerce Index	Ranking	Score	Year: 2020
	<b>133</b>	<b>21.1</b>	
ICT Development Index			






**Syrian Arab Republic**

Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a GDP per capita of around USD (2021) and HDI value of 0.58 (2021)

Compare with other countries

Explore the index simulator

Share   

Brief description of the country. The same information is provided for all countries to facilitate comparisons

Compare with other countries

Start policy simulations

And the year of publication of the index. This is very important

View performances on multiples indices in one page

Score and rank are provided

---

## **Generating a profile**

**Go to ISPAR / Countries / select your country (flag) /  
select “View the international index rankings”**


**It shows the country’s performances and which  
Indices are available for which year. For these  
indices, a policy impact simulator is available.  
Comparison with other countries is possible**

# Generate a profile

**ISPAR** Index Simulator for Policymakers About Simulators Indices Analysis Countries

Technology readiness and innovation

E-Government Development Index				+
Ranking	Score	Year: 2022		
<b>156</b>	<b>0.39</b>			
Global Cybersecurity Index				+
Ranking	Score	Year: 2020		
<b>126</b>	<b>22.14</b>			
E-Participation index				+
Ranking	Score	Year: 2020		
<b>106</b>	<b>0.51</b>			
B2C E-Commerce Index				+
Ranking	Score	Year: 2020		
<b>133</b>	<b>21.1</b>			
ICT Development Index				+






### Syrian Arab Re

Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a GDP per capita of around USD (2021) and HDI value of 0.58 (2021)

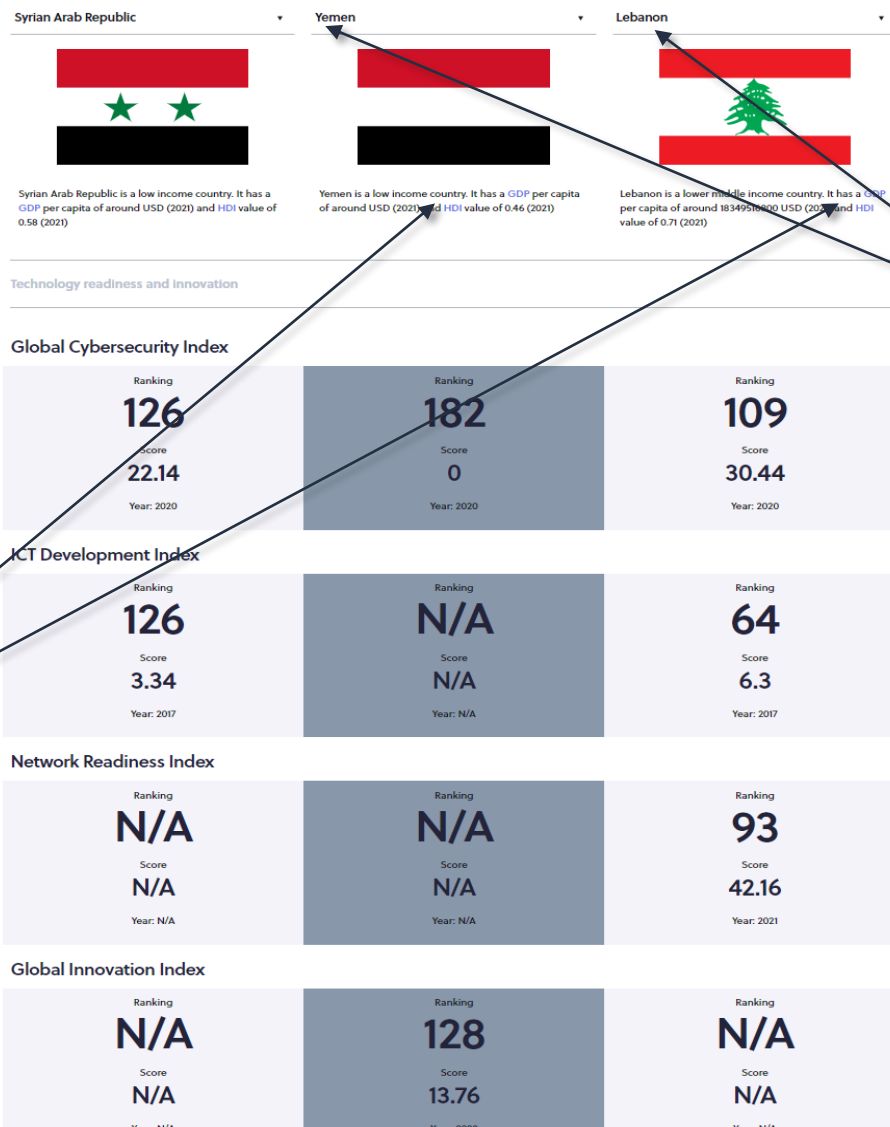
[Compare with other countries](#)

[Explore the index simulator](#)

Share   

Compare with other countries

# Generate a profile



View performances on multiples indices in one page

Compare with other countries.

By default, two countries with similar HDI and/or GDP per capita are randomly selected

Select benchmark using relevant info

---

**A first general benchmarking can be done here**

Conflict countries :

Rwanda, Bosnia, Croatia, Indonesia,  
Cambodia, ...

Which best benchmark for ST, MT, LT

**A more informative benchmarking should be  
done at the KPIs level and reflect the  
envisioned policies**

---

# **First simulation: UNDP Human Development Index/Gender Development Index**

---

**Go to**

**ISPAR / AI / Human Development Index**

**Here we will use a simulator that is not yet  
engendered, which reduces the number of  
KPIs and is easy to use**



# Human Development Index

Go to

Simulators

All

Select Human  
Development  
Index

The screenshot shows a website navigation menu with the following structure:

- About
- Simulators
- Indices
- Analysis
- Countries

The 'Indices' dropdown menu is open, listing the following items:

- AI Readiness Index
- B2C E-Commerce Index
- Development Challenges Index
- Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation
- Doing Business Index
- E-Government Development Index
- E-Participation Index
- FDI Restrictiveness Index
- Financial Inclusiveness Index
- Food Security Index
- Global Competitiveness Index
- Global Cybersecurity Index
- Global Gender Gap Index
- Global Innovation Index
- Global Knowledge Index
- Globalization Index
- Human Capital Index
- Human Development Index
- ICT Development Index
- Network Readiness Index
- Open Data Inventory Index
- Open Data Policies
- Women Business and the Law Index
- Women Peace and Security Index

The 'Human Development Index' is highlighted with a mouse cursor. The background of the website shows a grid of cards with the text 'Year: 2022', 'Year: 2020', and 'Year: 2020'.

# Human Development Index

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

Syrian Arab Republic



### Country description

Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a GDP per capita of around USD (2021) and HDI value of 0.58 (2021)

Human Development Index

### Index description

The Human Development Index is a summary composite measure of a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: long and healthy life, knowledge and standard of living.

[Learn more about the Human Development Index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available  
Rank and score

## Results for Syrian Arab Republic

[Save to profile](#) [Shareable Link](#) [Export to Excel](#)  
[Export to PDF](#)

2021 Simulator projection

Rank 150

Score 0.58

### Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks

Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) [Top 3 in Region](#)

Compare to: [Income Group](#) [Region](#)

2021

KPI

Aspirational value Syrian Arab Republic

+ Health Rank 91 / Score 0.8

### Index Global Highlights

Global

Group your Countries

Simple Average

### Global Details

Global Average	0.72
Developed Economies Average	0.91
Developing Economies Average	0.68
Highest Ranked Country	Country Switzerland
	Score 0.96
	Global Rank 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country South Sudan
	Score 0.39
	Global Rank 191
Highest Ranked	Country Switzerland

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

Scroll down...

# Human Development Index

Country's name

Syrian Arab Republic

Human Development Index

Global

Index's name

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

2021  
Aspirational value Syrian Arab Republic

Health  
Rank 91 / Score 0.8

Life expectancy at birth  
72.06 / 59.3%

Education  
Rank 170 / Score 0.42

Expected years of schooling  
9.16 / 23.35%

Mean years of schooling  
5.1 / 24.93%

Standard of living  
Rank 148 / Score 0.56

Gross national income (GNI) per capita  
4191.93 / 2.37%

Actual values of the KPIs

Group your Countries

Simple Average

Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: South Sudan
Score	0.39
Global Rank	191
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Switzerland
Score	0.96
Global Rank	1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Bulgaria
Score	0.79
Global Rank	68
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country: Singapore
Score	0.74
Global Rank	12
Lowest Ranked Developing Country	Country: Niger
Score	0.4
Global Rank	189

Box in which the impact of the rank and score will be shown. For now, the year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

Simulator Projection

2021 Simulated  
Rank: 150  
Score: 0.58

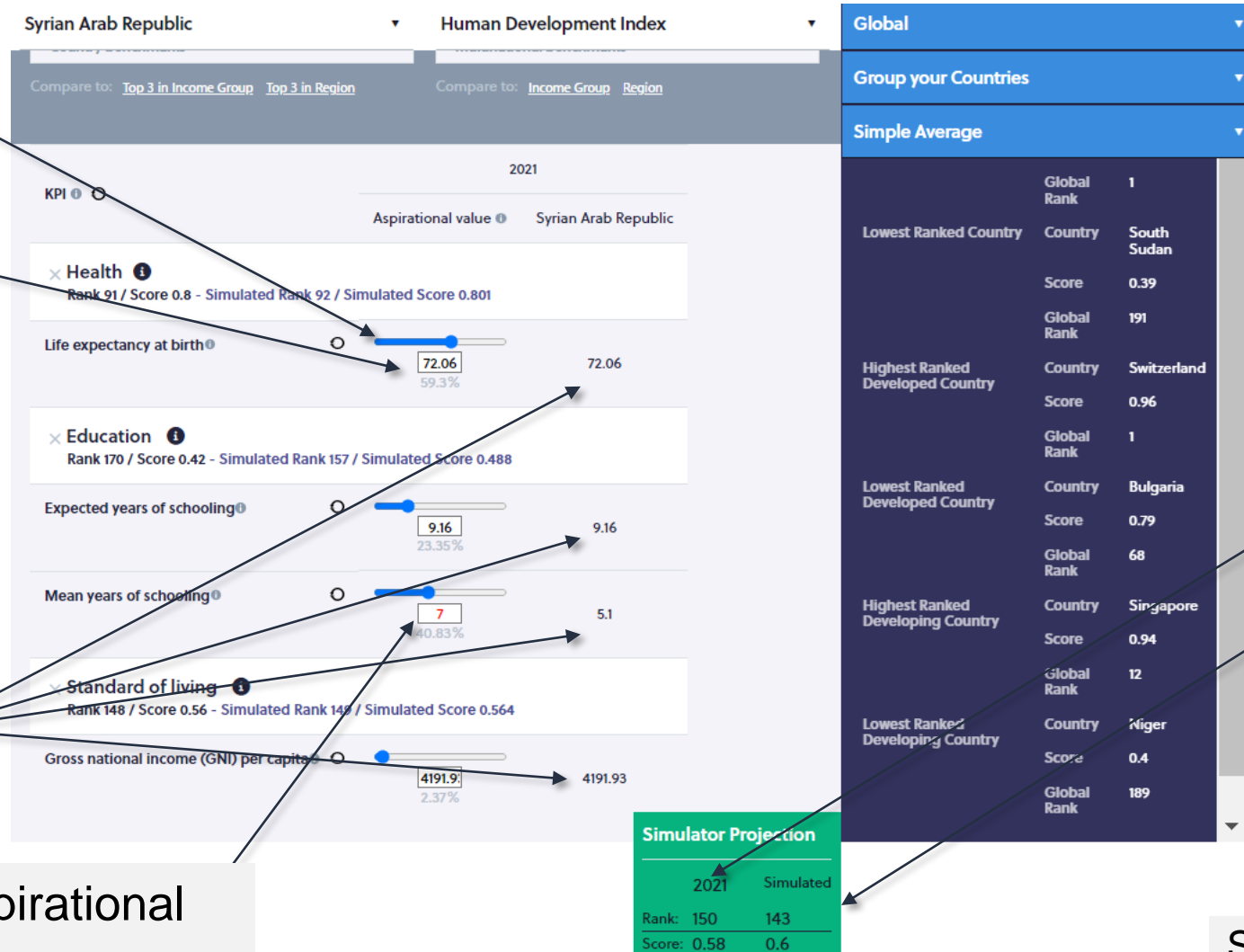
Input your aspirational values...

# Human Development Index

Slide the cursor  
Or input your data

Actual values of the KPIs are duplicated for reference

Aspirational values appear in RED

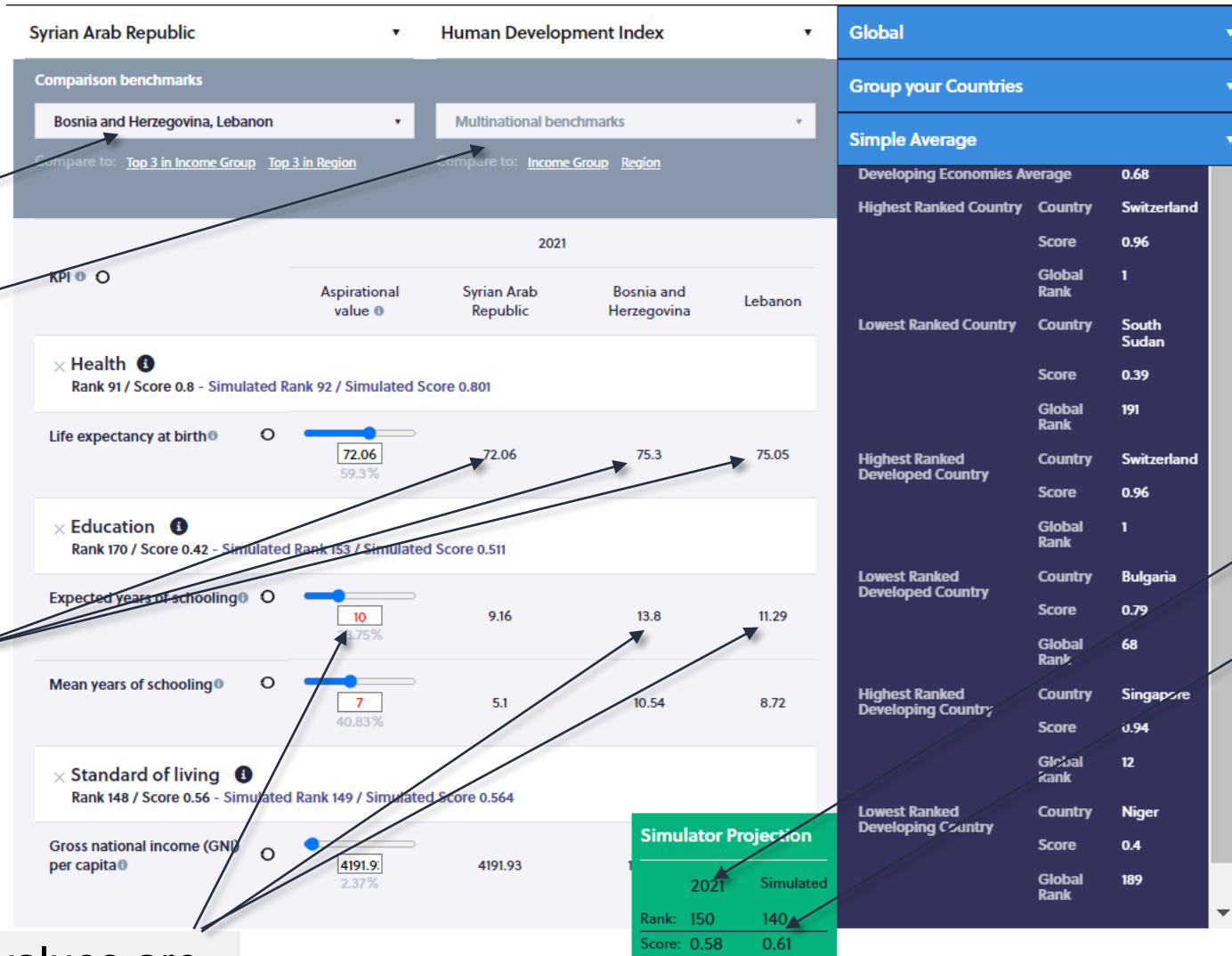


The year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

The simulated rank and score are displayed

Select aspirational values using benchmarks...

# Human Development Index



Select benchmark countries  
Or group

Actual KPIs values for the selected country and benchmarks are displayed

Aspirational values are selected in RED

The year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

The simulated rank and score are displayed

A strategy for a short, medium and long term can be designed

---

**This index will be engendered so stay tuned....**

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# **Session IV: Introduction to Global Gender Equality Indicators**

**Global Gender Gap Index**



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## **The difficulties of an engendered index using ratios**

**Go to ISPAR / Countries / select your country (flag) /  
select “View the international index rankings” / go to  
the Global Gender Gap Index and select “Explore the  
index simulator”**

**Or,**

**go to ISPAR / Simulators / All / Global Gender Gap  
Index / select the country of interest**

---

# **How to perform performance simulation?**

**Setting aspirational values**

# The Global Gender Gap Index

Select a country

Select the index

See the country's score and rank over time

The KPIs for 'female', 'male' and the ratio are displayed

Short description of the index

Link to the website of the index publisher

Change the values of the KPIs for female...

**Syrian Arab Republic** | **Global Gender Gap Index**

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**Results for Syrian Arab Republic**

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Rank	150	152	
Score	0.57	0.57	

**Comparison benchmarks**

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: Top 3 in Income Group | Top 3 in Region | Income Group | Region

**2021 KPIs:**

- Economic Participation and Opportunity:** Rank 157 / Score 0.29
- Educational Attainment:** Rank 118 / Score 0.95
- Health and Survival:** Rank 115 / Score 0.97
- Political Empowerment:** Rank 142 / Score 0.07

**Index Global Highlights:**

- Global Average: 0.7
- Developed Economies Average: 0.76
- Developing Economies Average: 0.69
- Highest Ranked Country: Iceland (Score: 0.89, Global Rank: 1)
- Lowest Ranked Country: Afghanistan (Score: 0.44, Global Rank: 156)
- Highest Ranked Developed Country: Iceland (Score: 0.89, Global Rank: 1)
- Lowest Ranked Developed Country: Japan (Score: 0.66, Global Rank: 120)
- Highest Ranked Developing Country: Namibia (Score: 0.81, Global Rank: 6)

# The Global Gender Gap Index

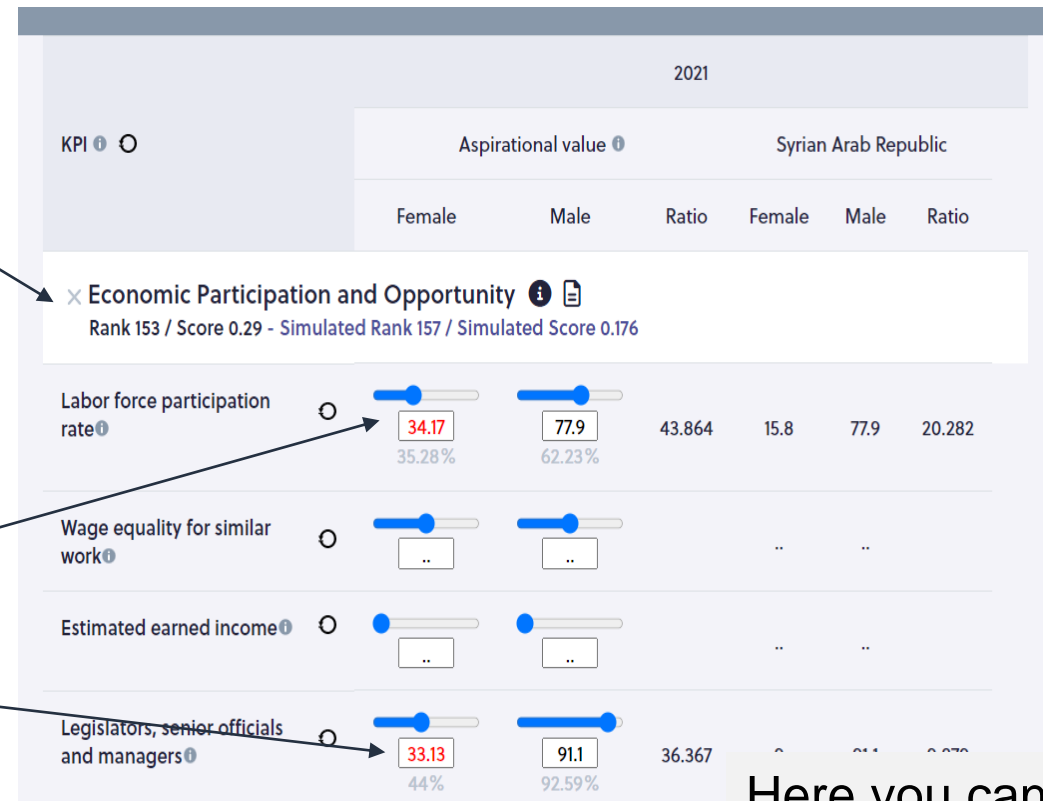
Open the tab:

you can see now all the KPIs

Enter your aspirational values per KPIS

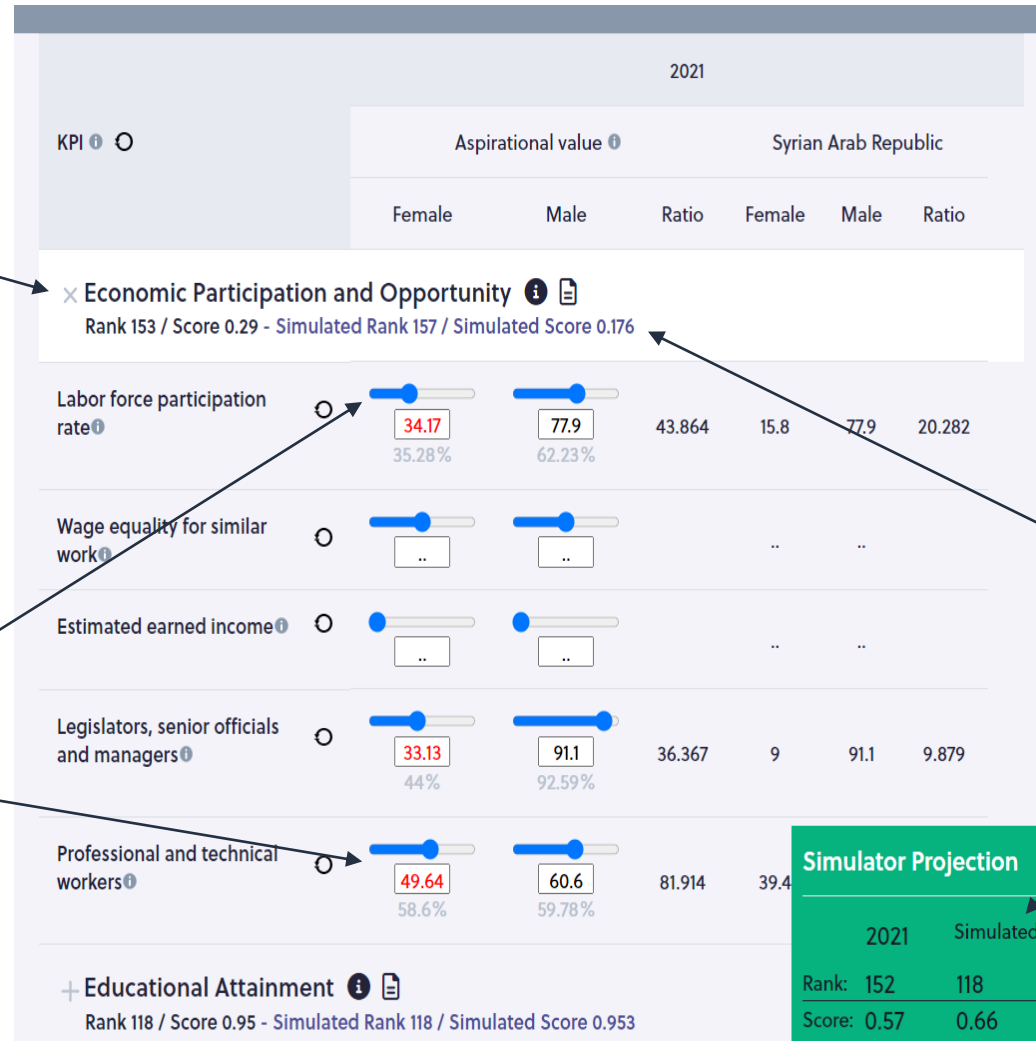
or by sliding the cursor  
or entering numbers

The modified KPIS  
appear in **RED**



Here you can change only the value of the KPIS for the 'female' population

# The Global Gender Gap Index



**Open the tab:**  
you can see now all the KPIs

Enter your aspirational values per KPIS

or by sliding the cursor  
or entering numbers

The modified KPIS appear in **RED**

Impact on score and rank will show here

pillar score and rank  
overall rank and score

# The Global Gender Gap Index

## Oper Be careful:

you c  
KPIs

If, for some KPIs, values are not available for your country then entering aspirational

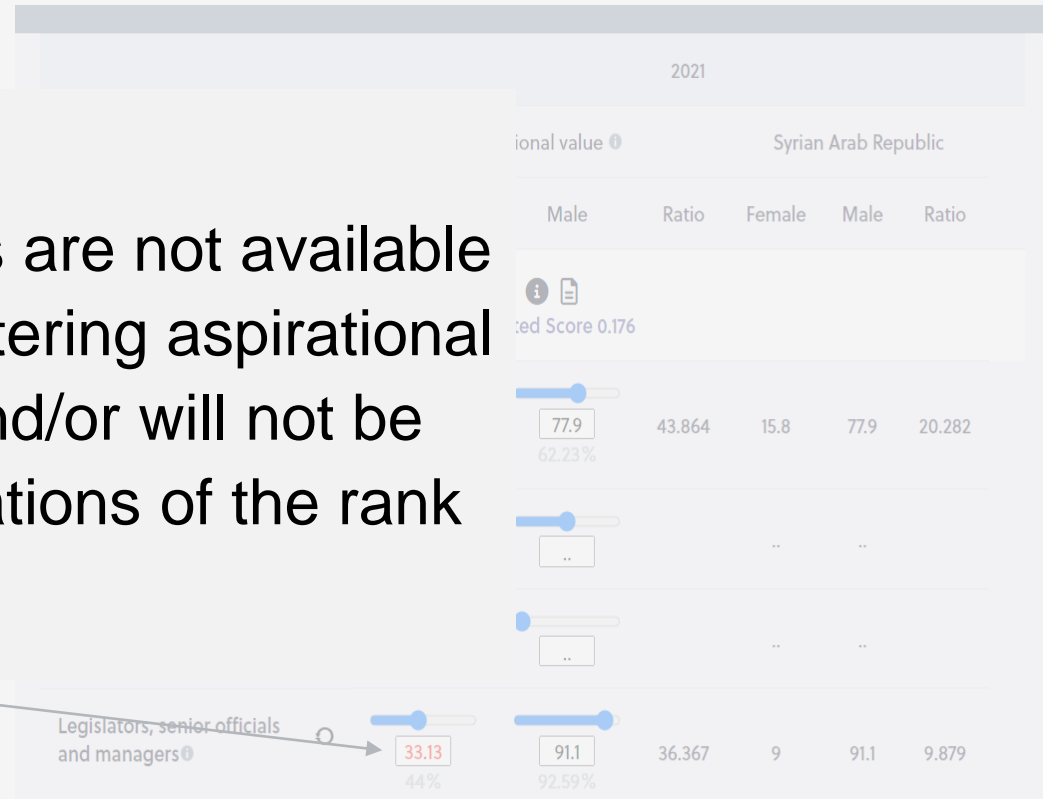
Ente  
value

values is not possible and/or will not be reflected in the recalculations of the rank

or and score

or entering numbers

The modified KPIS appear in **RED**



# The Global Gender Gap Index

Oper **Be careful:**

you c  
KPIs

If values are not disaggregated into male and female and only the ratio is available,

Ente  
value

you can still change the values for the male and female and **enter aspirational**

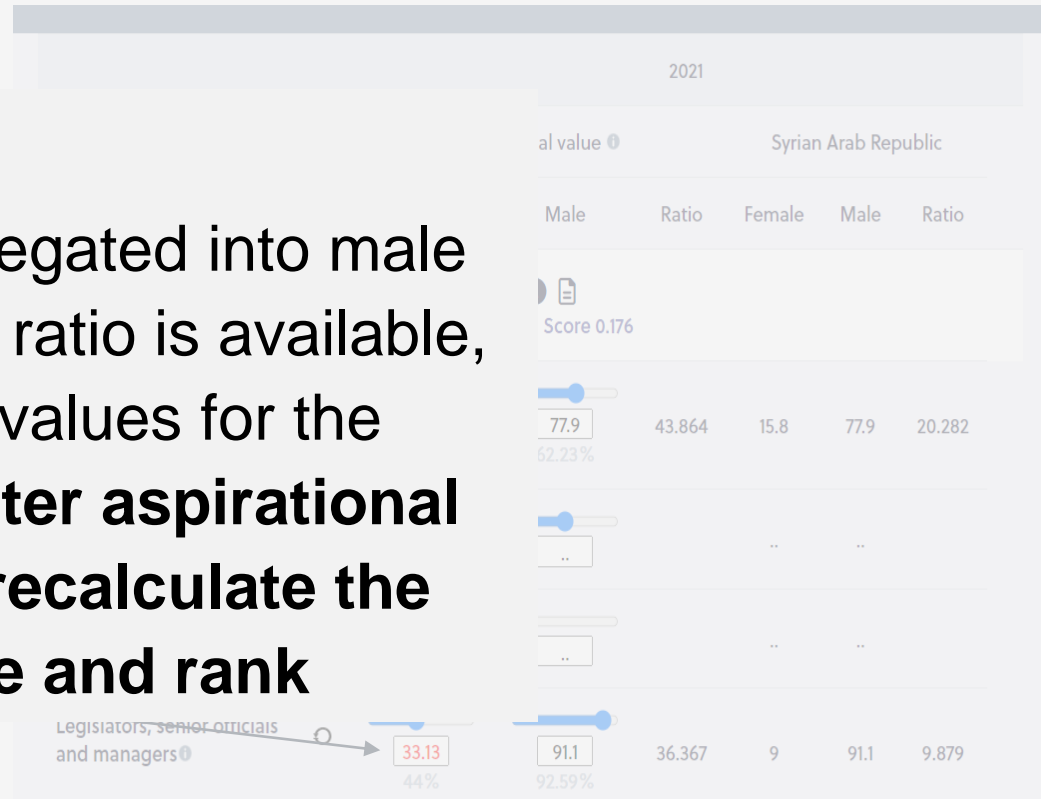
or

**values. The simulator recalculate the**

or

**ratio and the new score and rank**

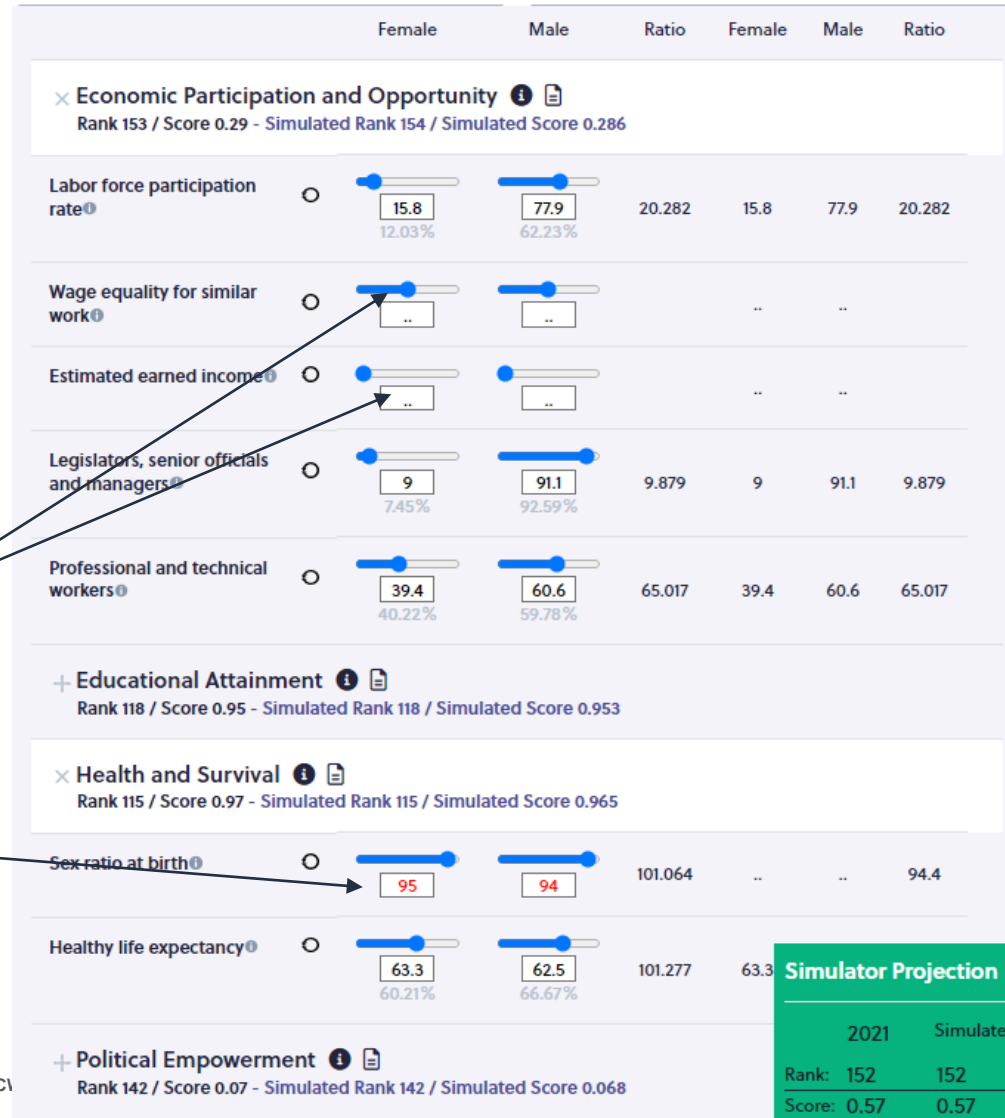
The modified KPIS  
appear in **RED**



# The Global Gender Gap Index

Syrian Arab Republic

Global Gender Gap Index



**Open the tab:**

you can see now all the KPIs

For those KPIs, no data is available, so it is impossible to enter aspirational values

For the sex ratio at birth, data for female and male are not available but the ratio is, hence data for male and female can be entered on the simulator

Impact on score and rank will show here



# The Global Gender Gap Index

Oper **Be careful:**

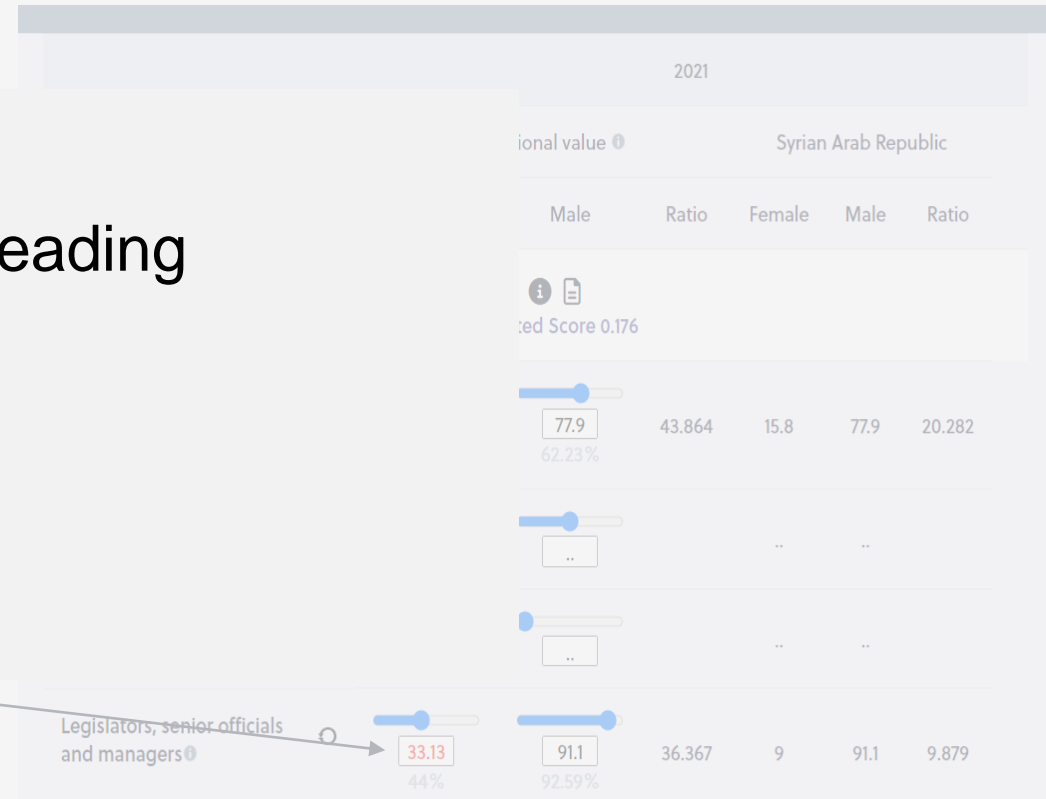
you c  
KPIs Using ratios can be misleading

Ente  
value

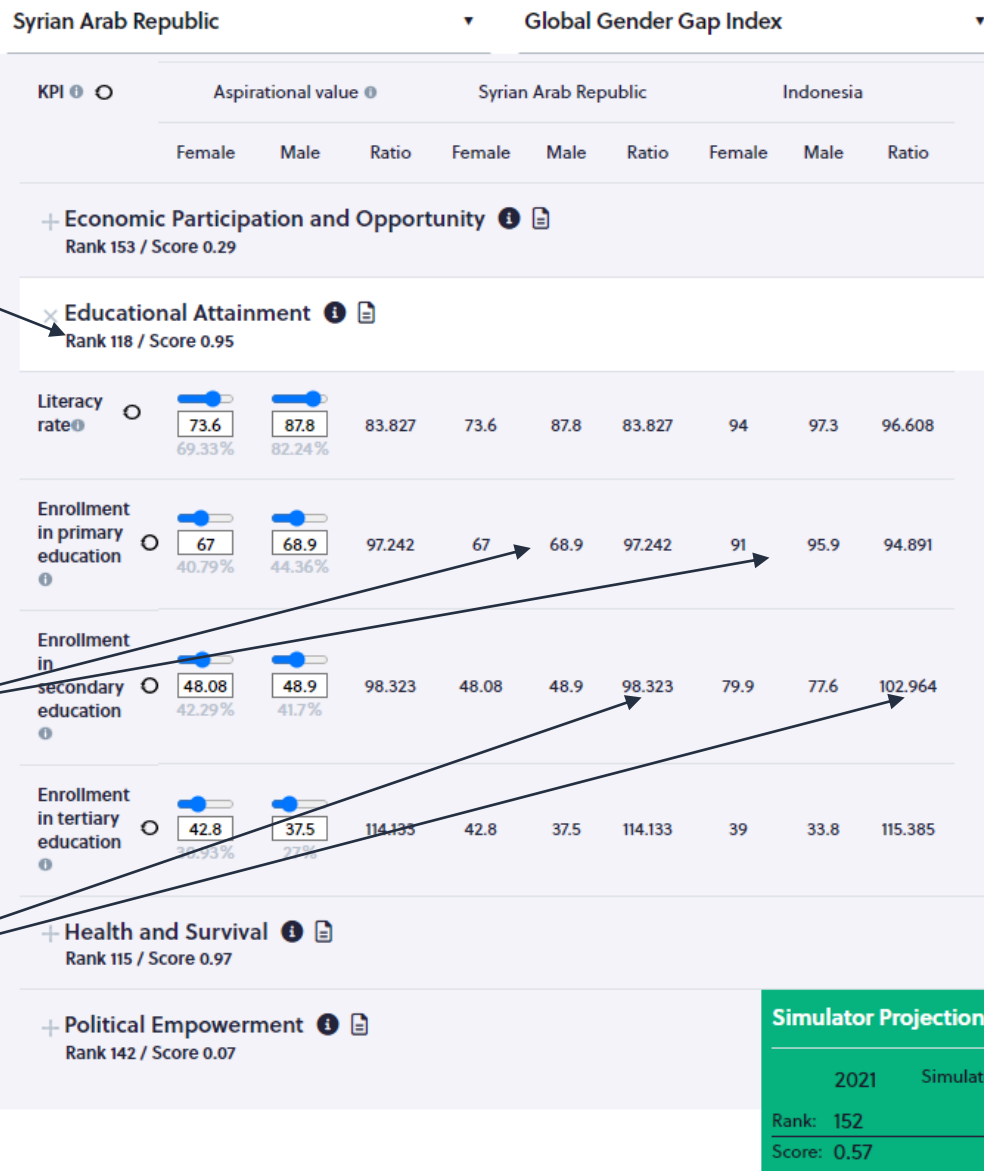
or

or entering numbers

The modified KPIS  
appear in **RED**



# The Global Gender Gap Index



Open the tab:

you can see the KPIs for 'Educational attainment'

Compare to Indonesia (benchmark for LT achievements) Syria's KPIs are low for male and female

But the ratios are similar

As a result, Syria and Indonesia will be considered as equally performant on those KPIs which is misleading

KPIs in level must then be used instead of ratios

New indices will be added to ISPAR to address this issue

More accurate assessments and recommendations can then be made using the Thematic simulator

# Developing Indices Simulators for policymaking – Gender Gap Index for Syrian Arab Republic

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Economic Affairs Officer, ESCWA



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# **Session V: Introduction to Global Gender Equality Indicators**

**Women, Peace, and Security Index**

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## **Simulations**

**Go to ISPAR / Simulators / All / select 'Women, Peace,  
and Security Index'**

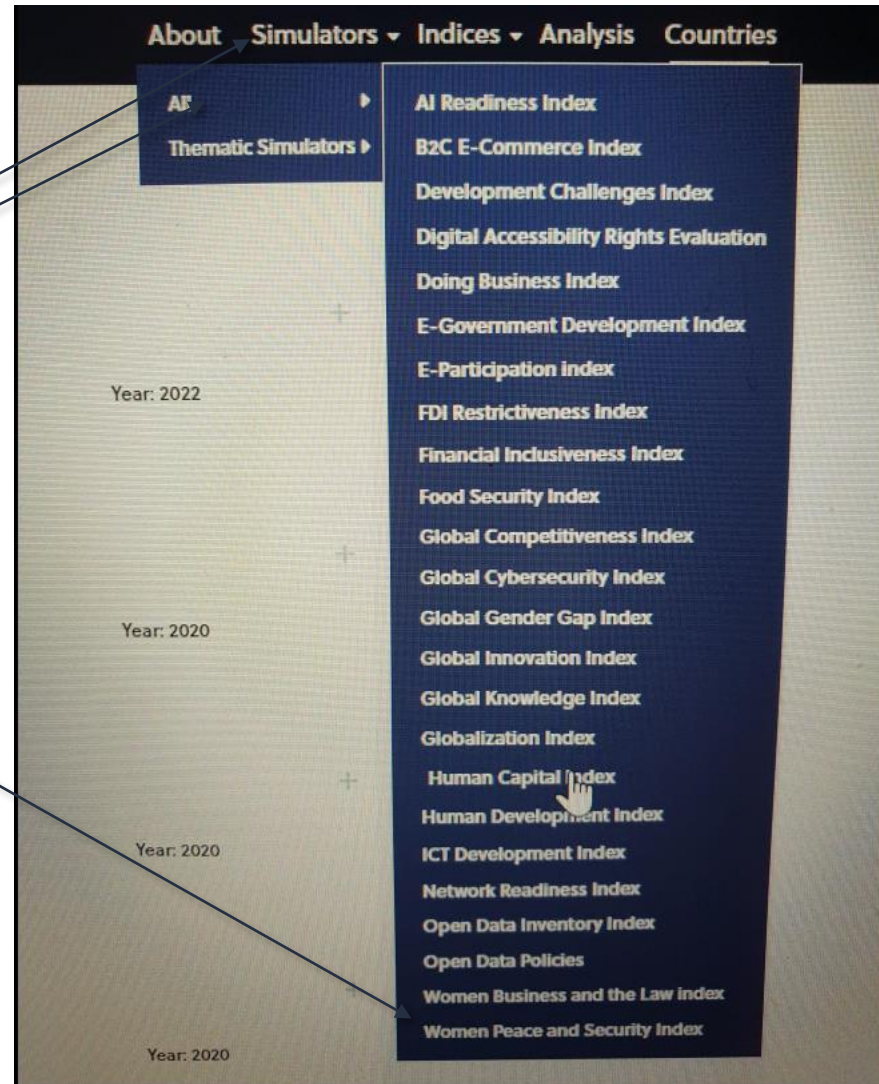
# Women, Peace, and Security Index

Go to

Simulators

All


Select Women,  
Peace, and  
Security Index



# Women, Peace, and Security Index

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

Syrian Arab Republic



**Country description**  
 Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a **GDP** per capita of around USD (2021) and **HDI** value of 0.58 (2021)

**Women Peace and Security Index**

**Index description**  
 Women, Peace, and Security Index provides important insights into patterns and progress on women's status and empowerment around the world in the three dimensions inclusion, justice, and security using 11 indicators.

[Learn more about the Women Peace and Security Index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available  
 Rank and score

**Results for Syrian Arab Republic**

Save to profile | Shareable Link | Export to Excel | Export to PDF

Year	2021	Simulator projection
Rank	169	
Score	0.38	

**Comparison benchmarks**

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) | [Top 3 in Region](#) | [Income Group](#) | [Region](#)

2021

KPI  Aspirational value  Syrian Arab Republic

**+ Inclusion** Rank 166 / Score 0.32

**Index Global Highlights**

Global

Group your Countries

Simple Average

**Global Details**

Global Average	0.72
Developed Economies Average	0.86
Developing Economies Average	0.7
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Norway
	Score: 0.92
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: Afghanistan
	Score: 0.28
	Global Rank: 170
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Norway

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

Scroll down...

# Women, Peace, and Security Index

Country's name

Index's name

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

ISPAR Index Simulator for Policymakers

Syrian Arab Republic | Women Peace and Security Index | Global

Compare to: Top 3 in Income Group | Top 3 in Region | Compare to: Income Group | Region

2021

KPI  Aspirational value  Syrian Arab Republic | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Cambodia

**Inclusion**  
Rank 166 / Score 0.32 - Simulated Rank 167 / Simulated Score 0.318

**Justice**  
Rank 149 / Score 0.7 - Simulated Rank 149 / Simulated Score 0.702

**Security**  
Rank 169 / Score 0.07 - Simulated Rank 57 / Simulated Score 0.82

KPI	Syrian Arab Republic	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cambodia
Perception of community safety (%)	16.9	60.2	59.8
Intimate partner violence (%)	23	3	9
Organized violence (battle deaths per 100,000 people)	75.1	0	0

**Simulator Projection**

	2021	Simulated
Rank:	169	161
Score:	0.38	0.57

Lowest Ranked Country: Afghanistan (Score: 0.28, Global Rank: 170)

Highest Ranked Developed Country: Norway (Score: 0.92, Global Rank: 1)

Lowest Ranked Developed Country: Romania (Score: 0.76, Global Rank: 55)

Highest Ranked Developing Country: Singapore (Score: 0.87, Global Rank: 15)

Lowest Ranked Developing Country: Yemen (Score: 0.39, Global Rank: 168)

Select benchmarks

Actual values of the KPIs

Aspirational values of the KPIs in Red

Box in which the impact of the rank and score will be shown. For now, the year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

Exploring the interlinkages among KPIs...

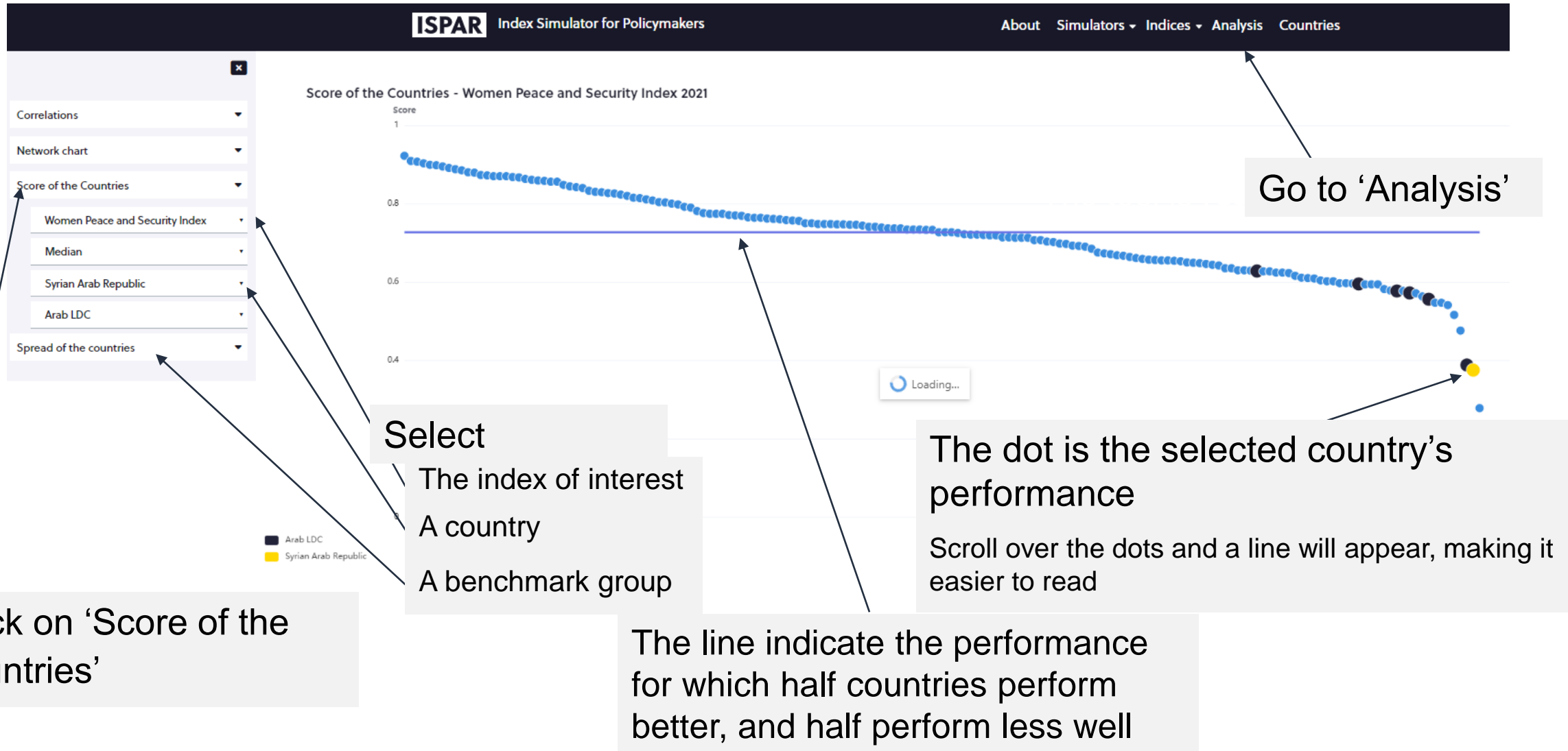


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## **Quick visualization of performances**

**Go to ISPAR / Simulators / All / select 'Women, Peace,  
and Security Index'**

# Quick visualization of performances



# Quick visualization of performances



Go to 'Analysis'

Select

- The index of interest
- A country
- A benchmark group

The dot is the selected country's performance

Scroll over the dots and a line will appear, making it easier to read

Click on 'Spread of the countries'

# Developing Indices Simulators for policymaking – Gender Gap Index for Syrian Arab Republic

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Economic Affairs Officer, ESCWA



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# **Session VI: Introduction to Global Gender Equality Indicators**

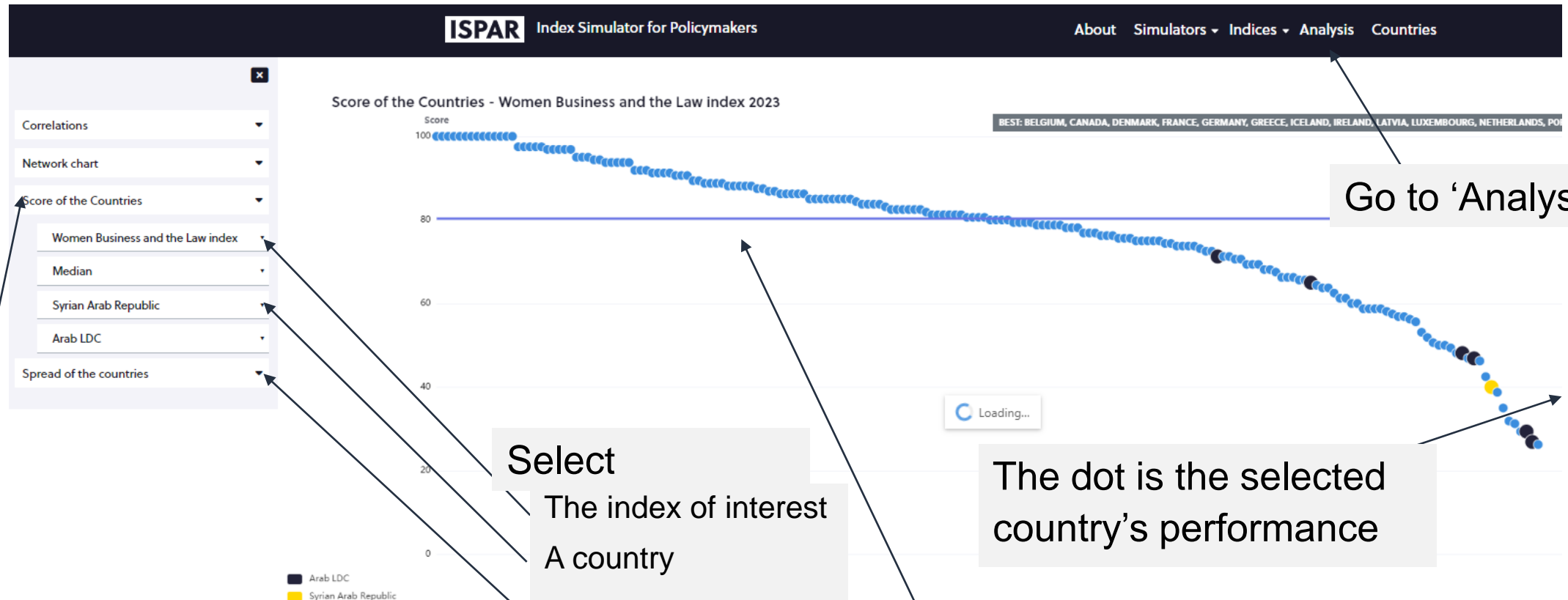
**Women Business and the Law Index**

---

## **The specificities of a 'discrete' index**

**Go to ISPAR / Simulators / All / select 'Women,  
Business and the Law'**

# Quick visualization of performances



Go to 'Analysis'

Select

The index of interest

A country

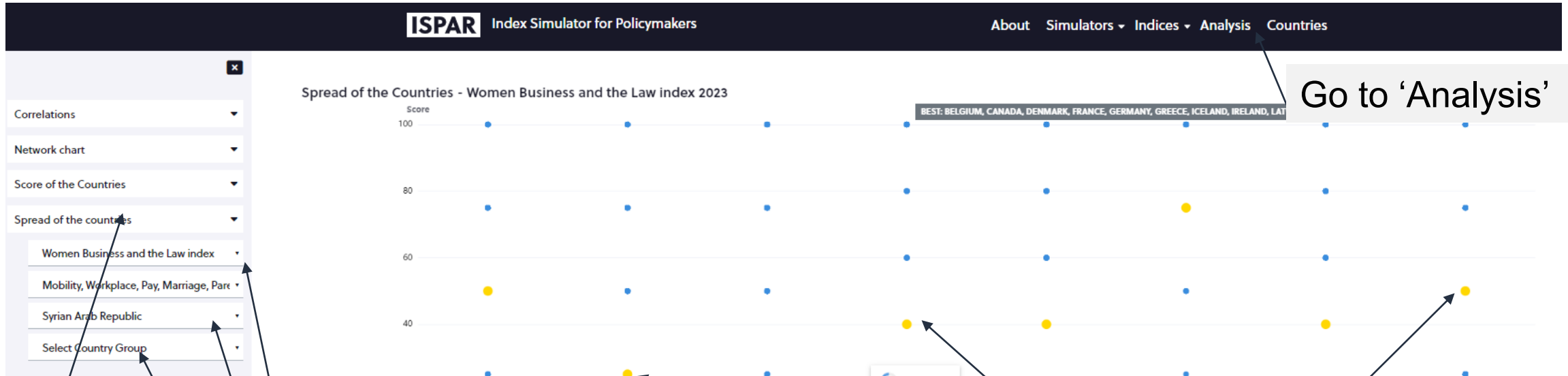
A benchmark group

The dot is the selected country's performance

The line indicate the performance for which half countries perform better, and half perform less well

Click on 'Score of the countries'

# Quick visualization of performances



Go to 'Analysis'

Click on 'Spread of the countries'

Select

- The index of interest
- A country
- A benchmark group

Horizontal axis : dimensions of the index.  
Vertical axes: countries performances

The dot is the selected country's performance

Scroll over the dots and a line will appear, making it easier to read



# Women, Business and the Law

Go to

Simulators

All

Select Women,  
Peace, and  
Security Index



# Women, Business and the Law

Brief description of the country for benchmarking

**Syrian Arab Republic**

**Country description**

Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a **GDP** per capita of around USD (2021) and **HDI** value of 0.58 (2021)

**Women Business and the Law index**

**Index description**

Women, Business and the Law identifies how laws and regulations impact women's life, and economic opportunities. The index is structured around the main elements shaping women's life : Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets and Pension.

[Learn more about the Women Business and the Law index](#)

Brief description of the selected index

Year of the last ranking available

Rank and score

**Results for Syrian Arab Republic**

Save to profile | Shareable Link | Export to Excel | Export to PDF

	2022	2023	Simulator projection
Rank	182	182	
Score	40	40	

**Comparison benchmarks**

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: [Top 3 in Income Group](#) | [Top 3 in Region](#) | [Income Group](#) | [Region](#)

2023

KPI Aspirational value Syrian Arab Republic

**+ Mobility** Rank 171 / Score 50

**Index Global Highlights**

- Global
- Group your Countries
- Simple Average

**Global Details**

Global Average	77.09
Developed Economies Average	96.02
Developing Economies Average	73.87
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Belgium
	Score: 100
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: State of Palestine
	Score: 26.25
	Global Rank: 190
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Belgium

Link to the webpage of the selected index

Regularly updated

Scroll down...

Dimensions with rank and score per dimension

# Women, Business and the Law

Country's name

Index's name

Click on the dimension's name to see the KPIs

Actual values of the KPIs

Box in which the impact of the rank and score will be shown. For now, the year of the last ranking, the rank and score are provided for reference

Syrian Arab Republic | Women Business and the Law Index | Global

× Workplace ⓘ  
Rank 168 / Score 25 - Simulated Rank 1 / Simulated Score 100

Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man ⓘ  100%

Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment based on gender ⓘ  100%

Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment ⓘ  100%

Are there criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment ⓘ  100%

× Pay ⓘ  
Rank 182 / Score 0 - Simulated Rank 182 / Simulated Score 0

Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value ⓘ  0%

Can a woman work at night in the same way as a man ⓘ  0%

Can a woman work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man ⓘ  0%

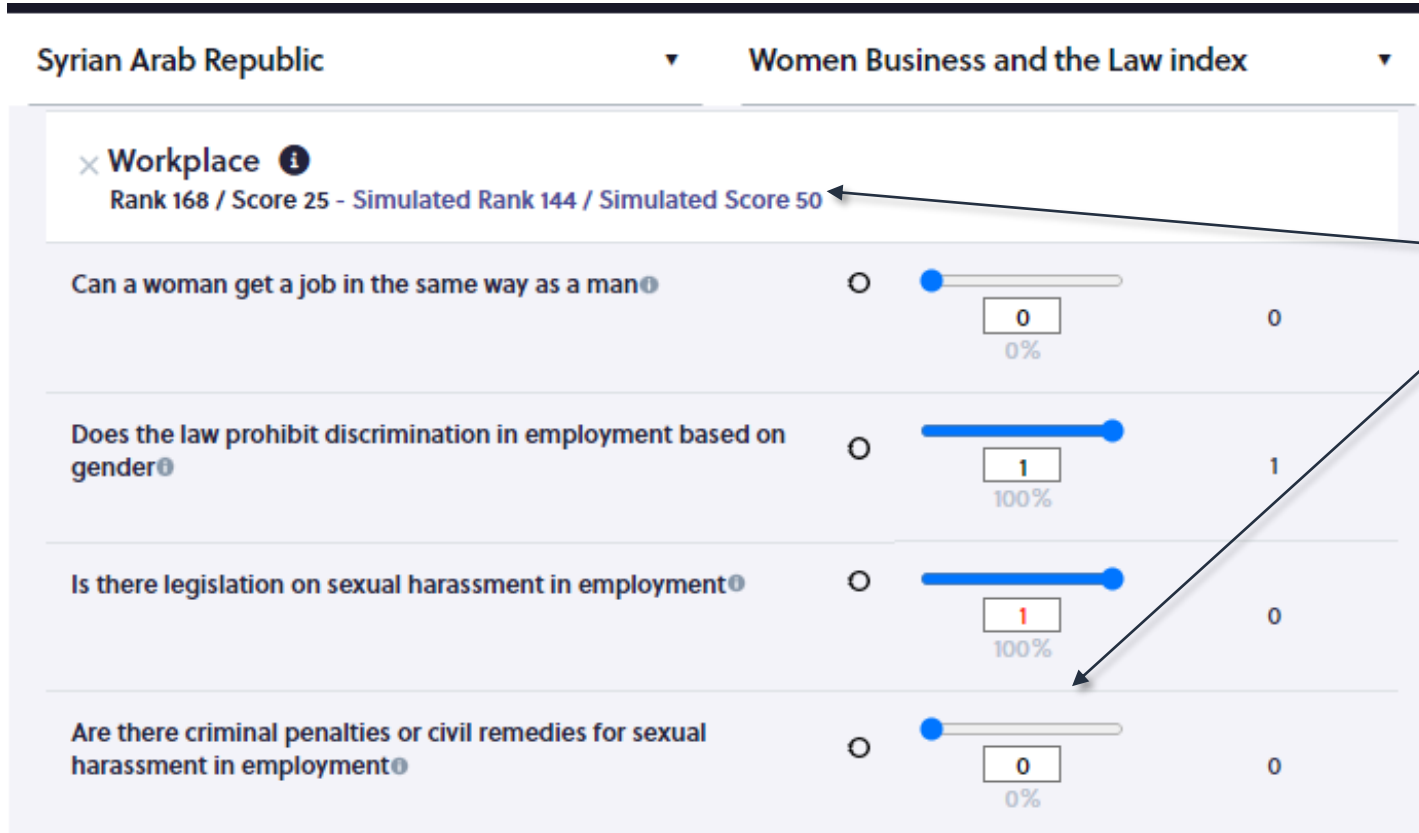
Can a woman work in an industrial job in the same way as a man ⓘ  0%

+ Marriage ⓘ  
Rank 162 / Score 40 - Simulated Rank 162 / Simulated Score 40

Simulator Projection	
2023	Simulated
Rank: 182	175
Score: 40	49,38

Global	
Group your Countries	
Simple Average	
Developed Economies Average	96.02
Developing Economies Average	73.87
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Belgium
	Score: 100
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: State of Palestine
	Score: 26.25
	Global Rank: 190
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Belgium
	Score: 100
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Japan
	Score: 78.75
	Global Rank: 104
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country: Peru
	Score: 95
	Global Rank: 25
Lowest Ranked Developing Country	Country: Yemen
	Score: 26.88
	Global Rank: 189

# Women, Business and the Law



Improving on one KPIs improve the dimension score and rank by 20 to 25% depending on the number of KPIS per dimension

But here, the obstacles are laws which requires efforts and time to amend

---

**The advantage of ISPAR is that the tool allows to identify the NATURE of the obstacles and set a timeline for rankings improvement**

# Developing Indices Simulators for policymaking – Gender Gap Index for Syrian Arab Republic

Nathalie PICASSO-GRAND, Economic Affairs Officer, ESCWA



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## **Session VIII: Interlinkages between global indices and more...**

---

**Let's summarize what we have seen**



# Indices for policymaking

Syrian Arab Republic | Global Gender Gap Index

**Country description**  
Syrian Arab Republic is a low income country. It has a GDP per capita of around USD (2021) and HDI value of 0.58 (2021)

**Index description**  
Gender parity has a fundamental bearing on whether or not economies and societies thrive. Developing and deploying one-half of the world's available talent has a huge bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide.

[Learn more about the Global Gender Gap Index](#)

Results for Syrian Arab Republic

Save to profile | Shareable Link | Export to Excel | Export to PDF

**YES**

	2019	2021
Rank	150	152
Score	0.57	0.58

Comparison benchmarks

Country benchmarks | Multinational benchmarks

Compare to: Top 3 in Income Group | Top 3 in Region | Compare to: Income Group | Region

2021

KPI	Aspirational value	Syrian Arab Republic				
	Female	Male	Ratio	Female	Male	Ratio
Economic Participation and Opportunity						
Educational Attainment						
Health and Survival						
Political Empowerment						

Global Details

Global Average	0.7
Developed Economies Average	0.76
Developing Economies Average	0.69
Highest Ranked Country	Country: Iceland
	Score: 0.89
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Country	Country: Afghanistan
	Score: 0.44
	Global Rank: 156
Highest Ranked Developed Country	Country: Iceland
	Score: 0.89
	Global Rank: 1
Lowest Ranked Developed country	Country: Japan
	Score: 0.66
	Global Rank: 120
Highest Ranked Developing Country	Country: Namibia
	Score: 0.81
	Global Rank: 6

- **Monitoring and accuracy of performance assessment** : the governance of data production and diffusion
  - **Simulation of policy changes** on achievements using the Index simulators
- Identify **the nature of obstacles** and set a timeline (ST, MT and LT strategies)
  - **Benchmarking is possible** (country and groupings) **as well as learning from other countries experiences**
- **How to build a narrative and design a comprehensive strategy**: Using the Thematic simulators

---

## **Now, let's complete the story by**

- 1. Assessing the direct but also the indirect impact of policies across indices**
- 2. Learning from the policy experience of other countries**
- 3. Assessing the impact of policy changes on a set of end goals**

---

# **Indirect impact and spillover effects across indices**

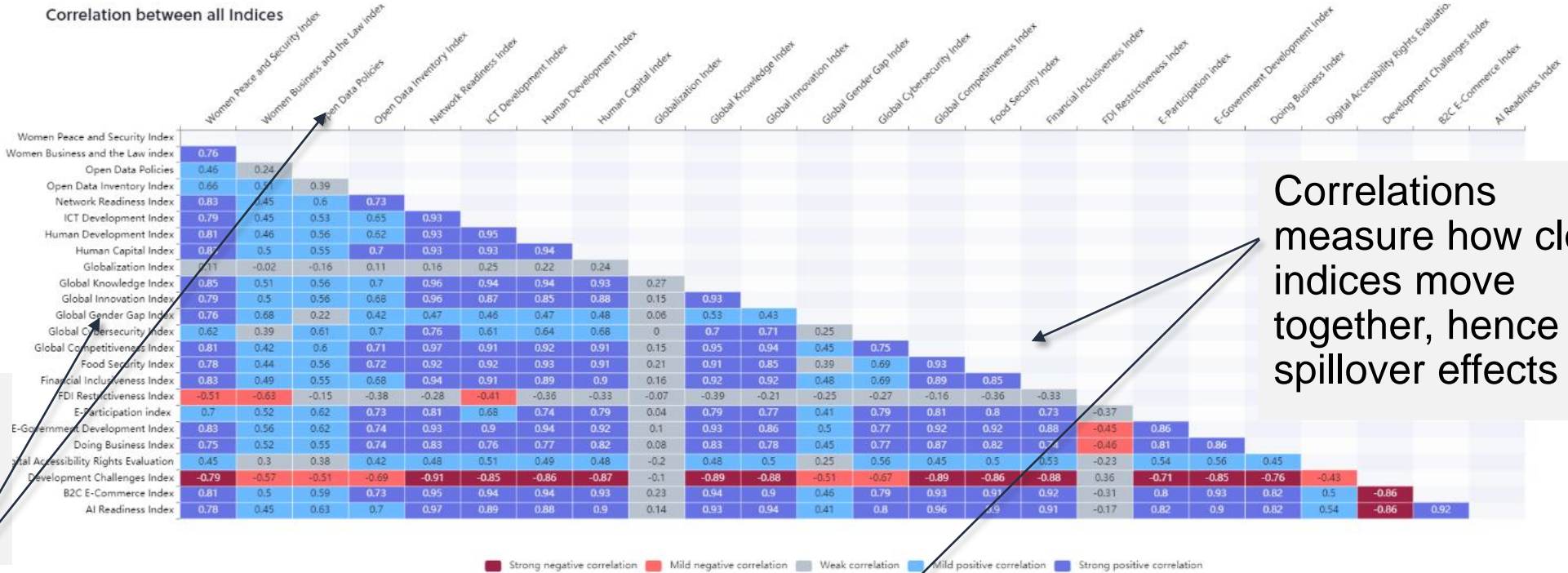
**[Go to ISPAR / Analysis /](#)**

# Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Under the tab 'Analyses'

Correlations

- Correlation between all Indices
- WEO Correlation
- Correlation by Theme
- Network chart
- Score of the Countries
- Spread of the countries



Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects

Under 'Correlations' select 'Correlations between all indices'

Correlations of all indices against each other

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the relationship between two indices. A positive correlation means that both indices are increasing or decreasing in parallel. A negative correlation indicates that when a country's performance improves on one index it worsens on the other. The relation is strong if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.7 (smaller than -0.7), it is mild if the coefficient is between 0.4 and 0.7 (or -0.7 and -0.4). Correlation coefficients, that appear on the table, can be used to assess how performances across indices tend to be linked to each other.

However, correlation must not be confused with causality. If two indices/indicators are correlated, it does not imply that one index/indicator causes the changes in another one. Correlation only assesses relationships between indices/indicators, and different factors may lead to the relationships. Causation may be a reason for the correlation, but it is not the only possible explanation.

# Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Under the tab 'Analyses'

Correlations

- Correlation between all Indices
- WEO Correlation
- Correlation by Theme

Network chart

Score of the Countries

Spread of the countries

Correlation Matrix - WEO

	Volume of imports of goods and services	Volume of exports of goods and services	Current account balance	Employment	Unemployment rate	General government revenue	General government total expenditure	General government gross debt	Gross domestic product per capita, current	Gross domestic product per capita, constant	Output gap in percent of potential GDP	Gross national savings	Total investment	Inflation, end of period consumer prices
Women Peace and Security Index	0.25	-0.01	0.05	-0.07	-0.33	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.4	0.24	-0.04	0.01	
Women Business and the Law index	0.29	0.04	0.01	-0.18	-0.2	-0.13	-0.14	-0.11	-0.11	0.09	0.06	-0.11	0.02	
Open Data Policies	0.16	-0.03	0.03	0.21	-0.29	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.06	0.02	
Open Data Inventory Index	0.23	-0.05	0.05	0.06	-0.19	0	0	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.18	0.2	0.02	
Network Readiness Index	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.32	-0.35	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.32	0.2	0.02	
ICT Development Index	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.17	-0.34	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.2	0.02	
Human Development Index	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.07	-0.4	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.4	0.2	0.02	
Human Capital Index	0.25	0.09	0.09	-0.09	-0.51	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.28	0.2	0.02	
Globalization Index	0.15	0.15	0.06	-0.4	-0.24	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	0.26	0.2	0.02	
Global Knowledge Index	0.24	0.1	0.06	0.2	-0.46	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.54	0.2	0.02	
Global Innovation Index	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.36	-0.34	0	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	0.27	0.2	0.02	
Global Gender Gap Index	0.15	0.05	0	-0.15	-0.06	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.09	-0.1	0.26	0.2	0.02	
Global Cybersecurity Index	0.2	-0.06	0.06	0.25	-0.22	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.28	-0.34	0.2	0.02	
Global Competitiveness Index	0.21	0.07	0.09	0.39	-0.34	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.19	0.2	0.02	
Food Security Index	0.33	0.08	0.07	0.14	-0.46	0.01	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.37	0.2	0.02	
Financial Inclusiveness Index	0.15	-0.01	0.06	0.33	-0.32	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.3	0.2	0.02	
DI Restrictiveness Index	0.05	0.43	0.03	0.07	-0.14	0.16	0.23	0.08	0.1	0.16	0.1	0.2	0.02	
E-Participation Index	0.37	-0.01	0.04	0.31	-0.37	0.02	0.01	0	-0.01	0.02	0.28	0.2	0.02	
Government Development Index	0.3	0.01	0.06	0.22	-0.42	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.38	0.2	0.02	
Doing Business Index	0.26	-0.02	0.06	0.22	-0.34	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.41	0.2	0.02	
Accessibility Rights Evaluation	0.24	-0.16	0	0.14	-0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	0.23	-0.16	0.1	
Development Challenges Index	-0.23	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.23	0.07	0.01	
B2C E-Commerce Index	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.22	-0.39	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.28	0.36	0.02	
AI Readiness Index	0.23	-0.01	0.07	0.54	-0.4	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.02	0.27	0.38	0.01	0.04

Legend: Strong negative correlation (dark red), Mild negative correlation (red), Weak correlation (grey), Mild positive correlation (light blue), Strong positive correlation (dark blue)

Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects

Under 'Correlations' select 'WEO Correlations'

Correlations of indices and macroeconomic outcomes

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the relationship between two indices. A positive correlation means that both indices are increasing or decreasing in parallel. A negative correlation indicates that when a country's performance improves on one index it worsens on the other. The relation is strong if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.7 (smaller than -0.7). It is mild if the coefficient is between 0.4 and 0.7 (or -0.7 and -0.4). Correlation coefficients, that appear on the table, can be used to assess how performances across indices tend to be linked to each other.

However, correlation must not be confused with causality. If two indices/indicators are correlated, it does not imply that one index/indicator causes the changes in another one. Correlation only assesses relationships between indices/indicators, and different factors may lead to the relationships. Causation may be a reason for the correlation, but it is not the only possible explanation.

# Understand and evaluate spillover effects

Under the tab 'Analyses'

Correlations

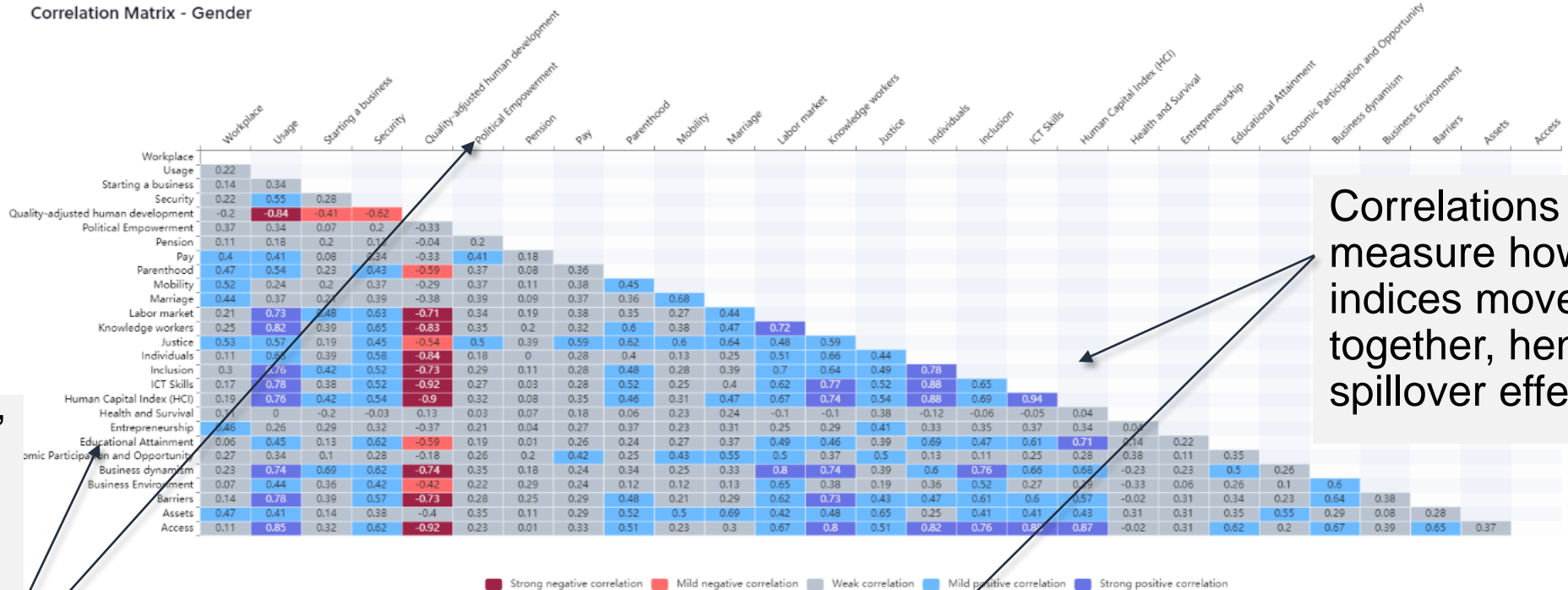
- Correlation between all Indices
- WEO Correlation
- Correlation by Theme
- Gender

Network chart

Score of the Countries

Spread of the countries

Correlation Matrix - Gender



Correlations measure how closely indices move together, hence the spillover effects

Under 'Correlations' select 'Correlations by Theme' and 'Gender'

Correlations of all sub-dimensions of all gender indices

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the relationship between two indices. A positive correlation means that both indices are increasing or decreasing in parallel. A negative correlation indicates that when a country's performance improves on one index it worsens on the other. The relation is strong if the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.7 (smaller than -0.7), it is mild if the coefficient is between 0.4 and 0.7 (or -0.7 and -0.4). Correlation coefficients, that appear on the table, can be used to assess how performances across indices tend to relate to each other.

Correlation must not be confused with causality. If two indices/indicators are correlated, it does not imply that one index/indicator causes the changes in another one. Correlation only assesses relationships between indices/indicators, and different factors may lead to the same relationships. Causation may be a reason for the correlation, but it is not the only possible explanation.

---

## **Help governments set priorities**

- 1. Identify nature of obstacles (administrative, regulatory, laws need to be change, implementation has to be improved, etc...) and set short-, medium- and long-term goals/targets**
- 2. Where resources should be allocated based on where a country wants to improve the ranking**

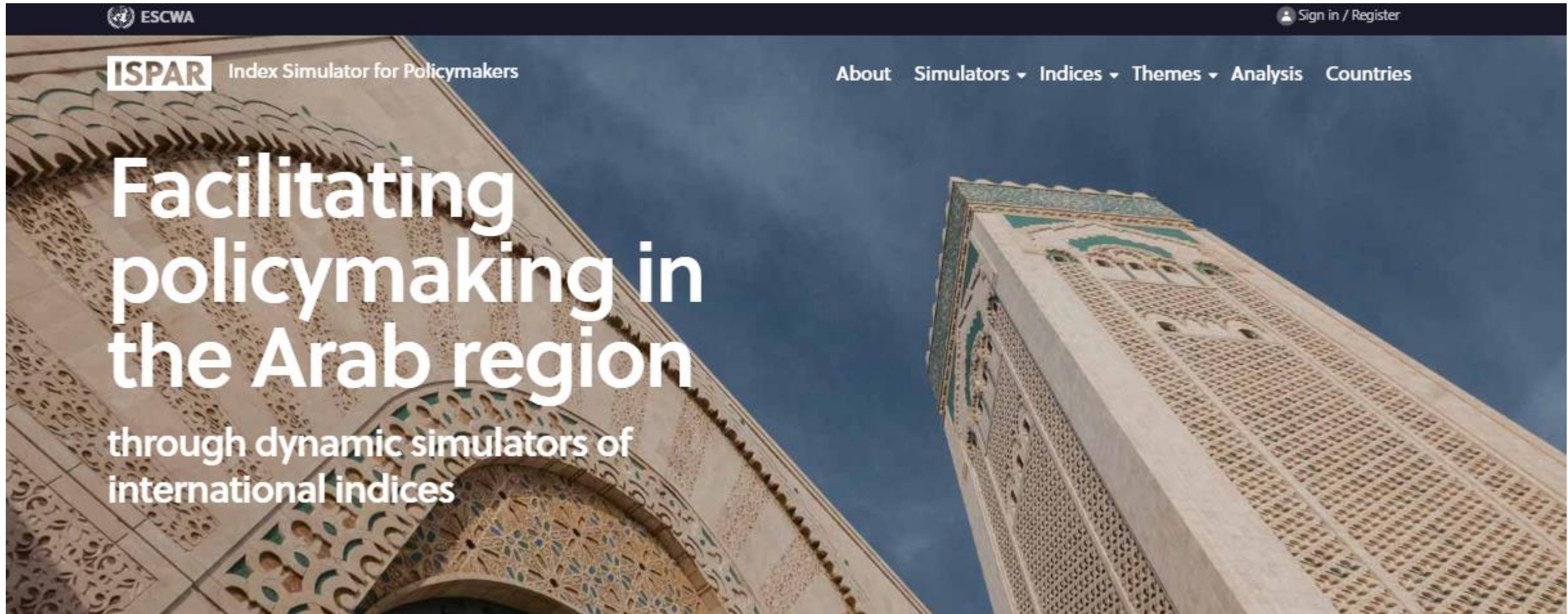
**Example: if political participation is a priority, the simulator shows how it can enhance the overall ranking**

---

**Build your own scenario**



Thank you for your time!



The image shows a screenshot of the ISPAR website. The background is a low-angle photograph of a tall, ornate minaret with intricate geometric patterns, set against a clear blue sky. The website's header is dark, featuring the ESCWA logo on the left and a 'Sign in / Register' link on the right. Below the header, the ISPAR logo and the text 'Index Simulator for Policymakers' are on the left, while a navigation menu with links for 'About', 'Simulators', 'Indices', 'Themes', 'Analysis', and 'Countries' is on the right. The main content area contains the following text:

**Facilitating  
policymaking in  
the Arab region**  
through dynamic simulators of  
international indices