



**المؤتمر الإقليمي للسكان والتنمية: خمس سنوات
بعد إعلان القاهرة لعام 2013**

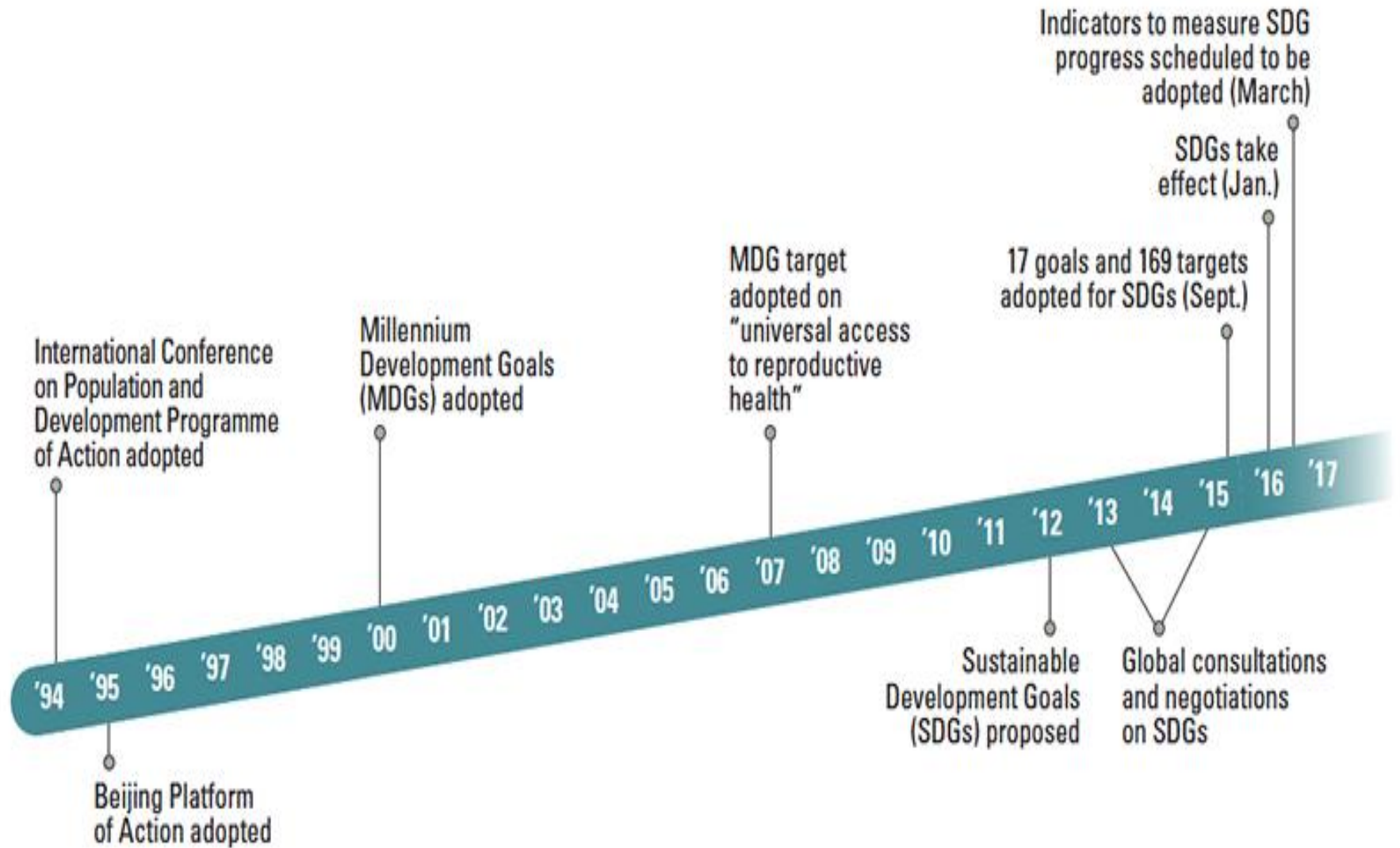
**تمكين المرأة في العالم العربي: مدخل إلى الشراكة
الحقيقية وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة**

Dr. Sahar Qawasmi

30 Oct -1 Nov 2018

Beirut - Lebanon

DEVELOPMENT GOALS TIMELINE



1 NO POVERTY



2 NO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 RENEWABLE ENERGY



8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

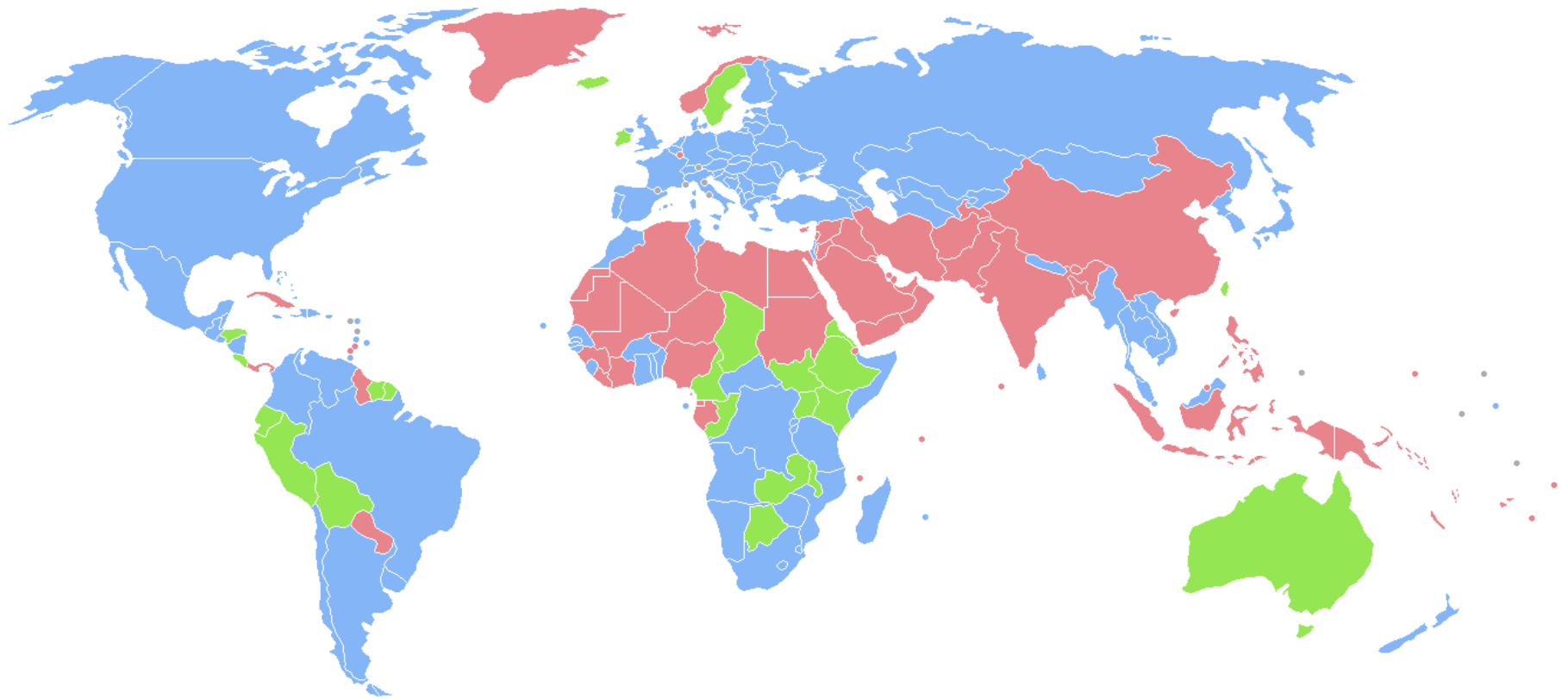


17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS







THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

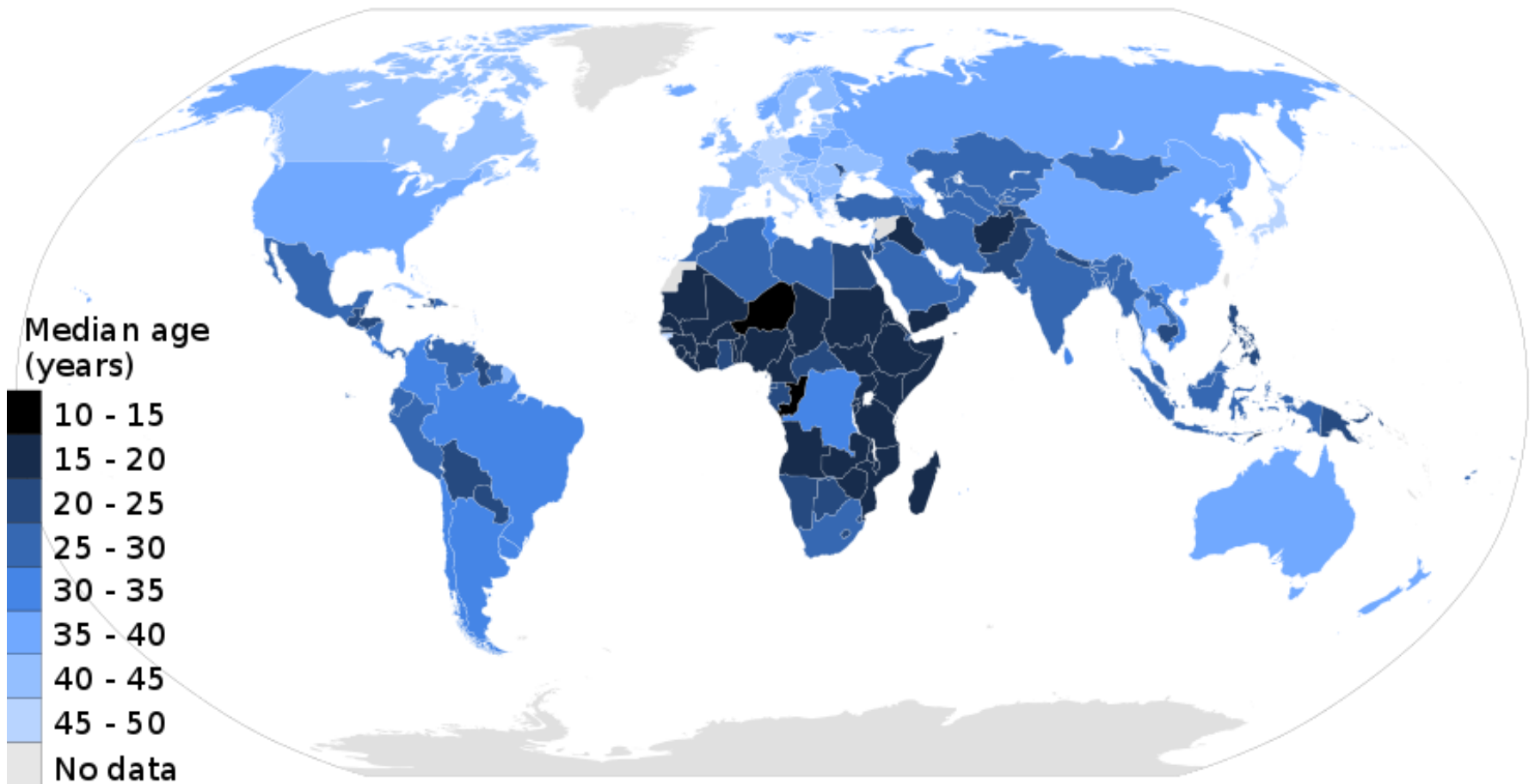
Map indicating the human sex ratio by country



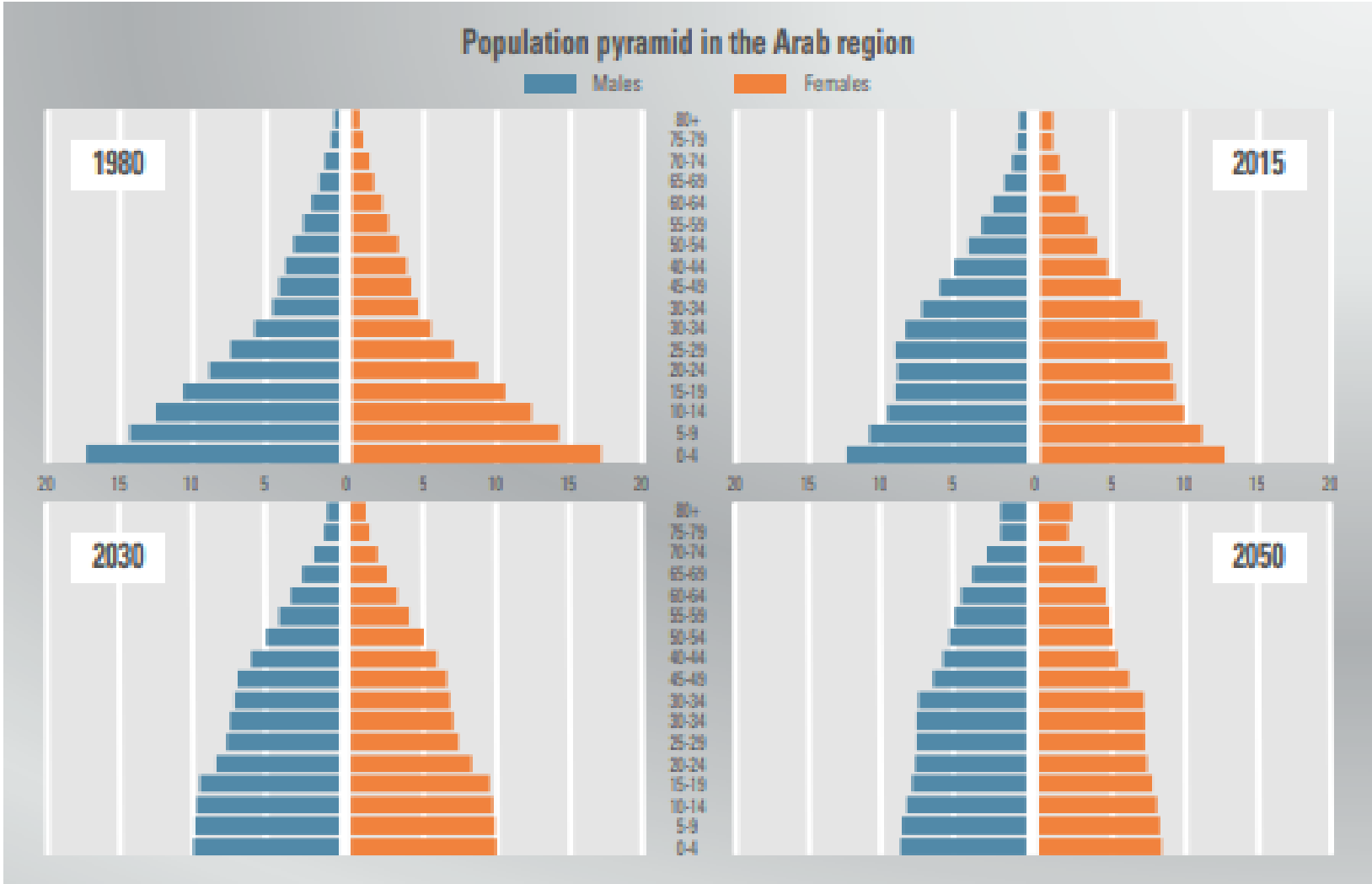
Map indicating the human sex ratio by country.^[1]

-  Countries with more **females** than males.
-  Countries with the **same number** of males and females (accounting that the ratio has 3 **significant figures**, i.e., 1.00 males to 1.00 females).
-  Countries with more **males** than females.
-  No data

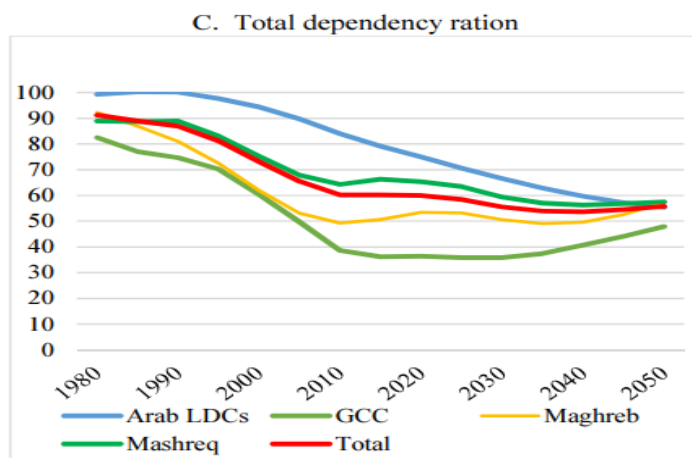
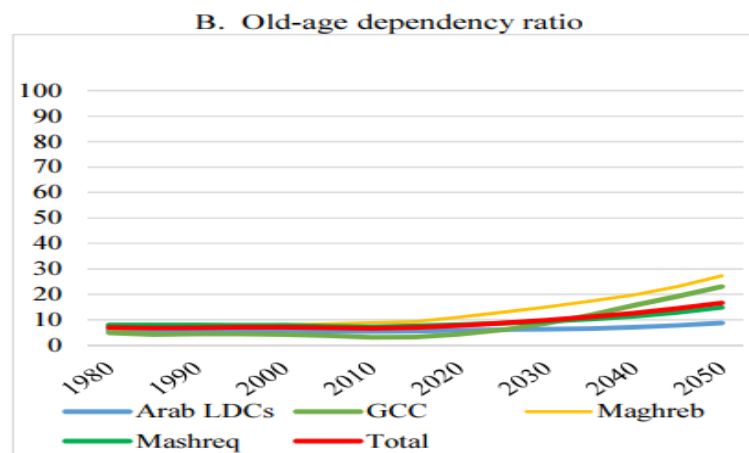
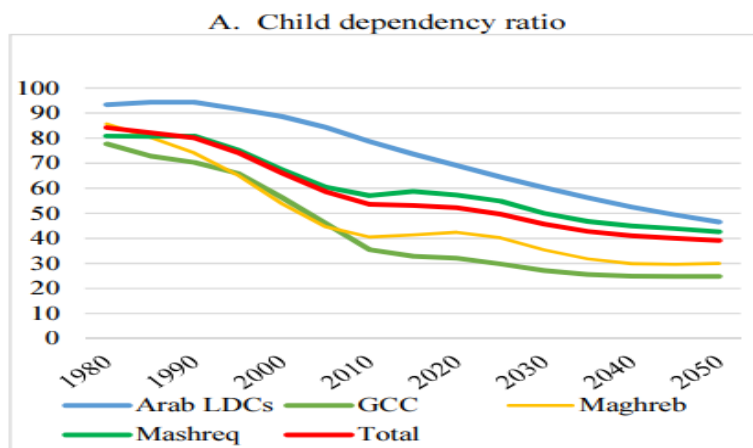
Median age by country. A youth bulge is evident for Africa, and to a lesser extent for West Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Central America.



The demographic transition and the demographic dividend



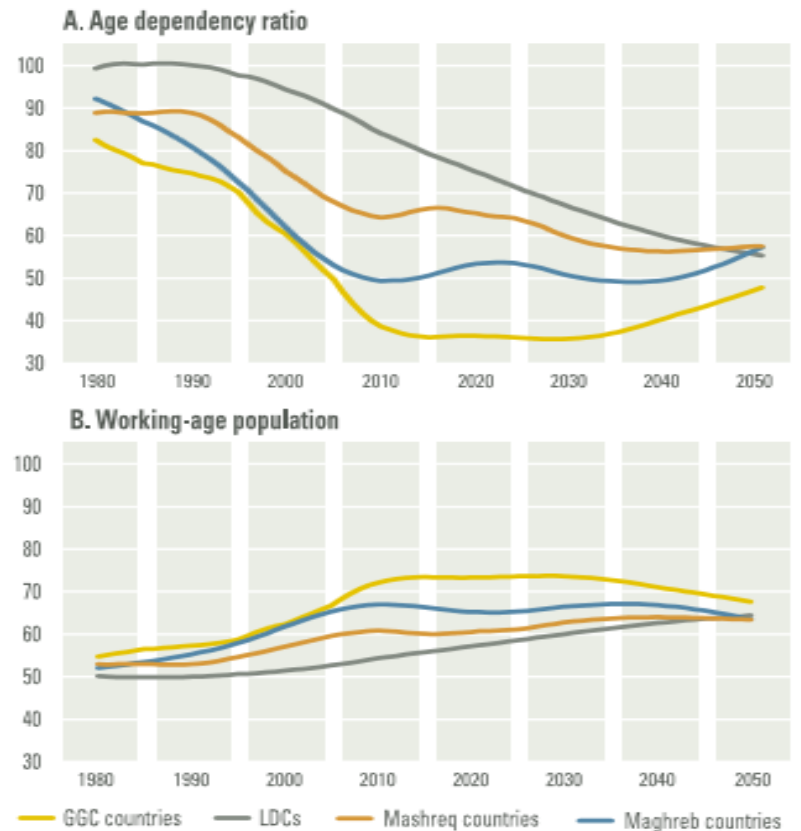
Dependency ratio in the Arab region and subregions, 1980-2050 (medium variant)



The demographic window of opportunity in Arab countries

Arab countries are at different phases of the demographic transition and consequently have different time spans for the demographic window of opportunity. Most of them started to witness declines in the dependency ratio between the mid-1970s and the early 1980s, with the share of the working-age population (persons aged 15-64 years) increasing around the same period. The four Arab subregions⁵ generally all show decreasing dependency ratios and increasing working-age population proportions between 1980 and 2040

Age dependency ratio (A) and share of the working-age population (B) in Arab subregions, 1980-2050 (percentage)



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (New York, 2015, DVD Edition).

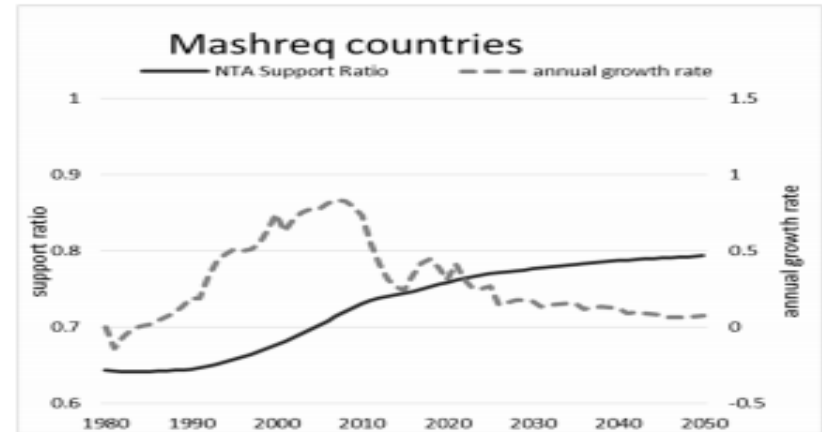
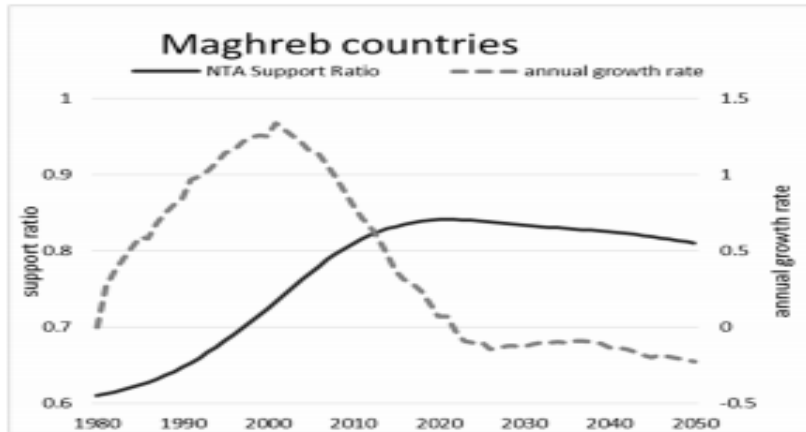


Time span of the demographic window of opportunity in selected Arab countries

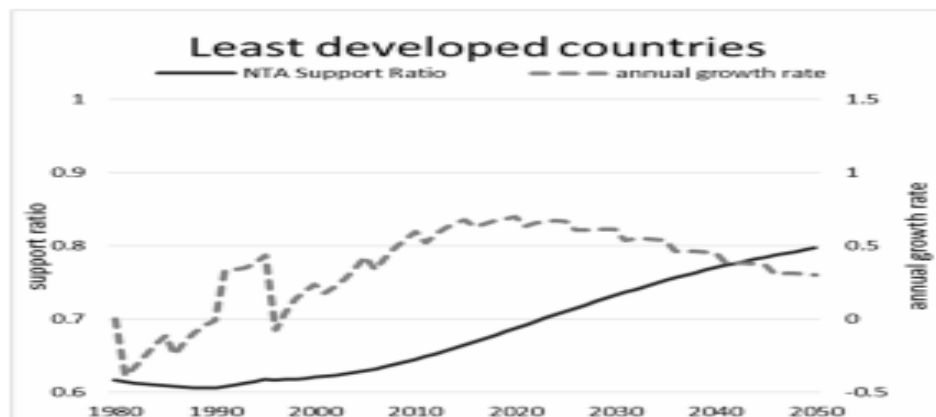
Country	Demographic window opening year	Demographic window closing year
Tunisia	1981	2019
Algeria	1981	2021
Morocco	1981	2025
Lebanon	1981	2028
Djibouti	1981	2046
Jordan	1981	Beyond 2050
Libya	1982	2025
State of Palestine	1982	Beyond 2050
Egypt	1983	Beyond 2050
Mauritania	1983	Beyond 2050
Syrian Arab Republic	1983	Beyond 2050
Sudan	1984	Beyond 2050
Comoros	1989	Beyond 2050
Iraq	1991	Beyond 2050
Yemen	1991	Beyond 2050
Somalia	2013	Beyond 2050

Maghreb: support ratio and its annual growth rate, 1980-2050

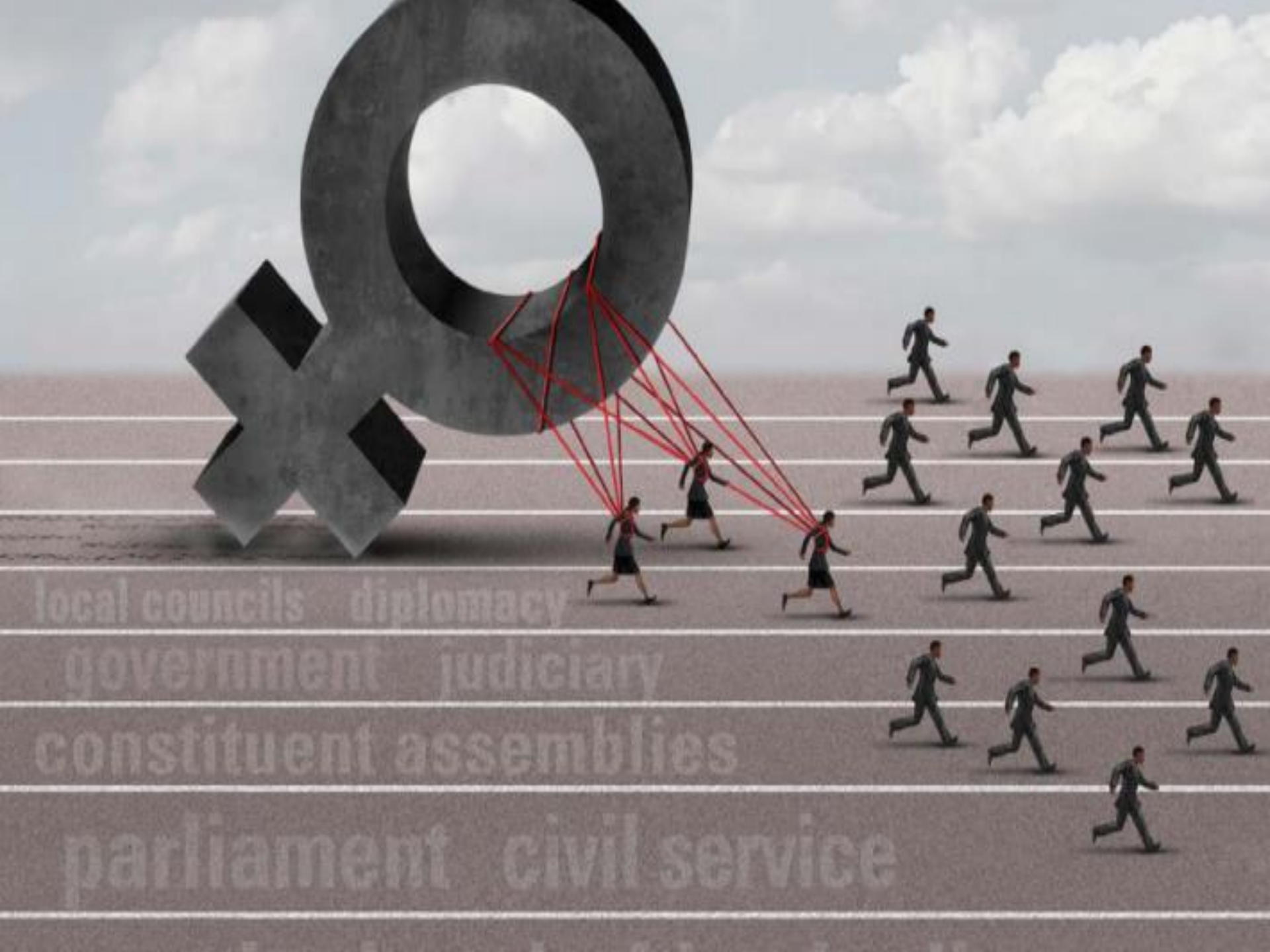
Mashreq: support ratio and its annual growth rate, 1980-2050



Arab LDCs: support ratio and its annual growth rate, 1980-2050



Source: Authors' calculations.



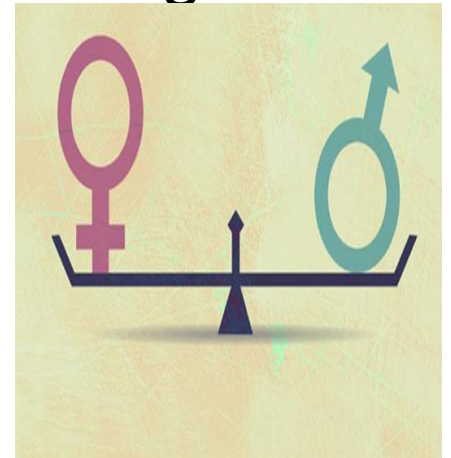
local councils diplomacy
government judiciary
constituent assemblies
parliament civil service

The Arab region has the lowest participation of women in political life globally, and is ranked the lowest in political participation on the gender gap index. At only 15.2%, the region is far behind the global average of 22.1% of women represented in parliament.

According to World Bank data, the representation of Arab women in the labor market did not exceed 27 per cent.

Source: European Journal of Business and Management

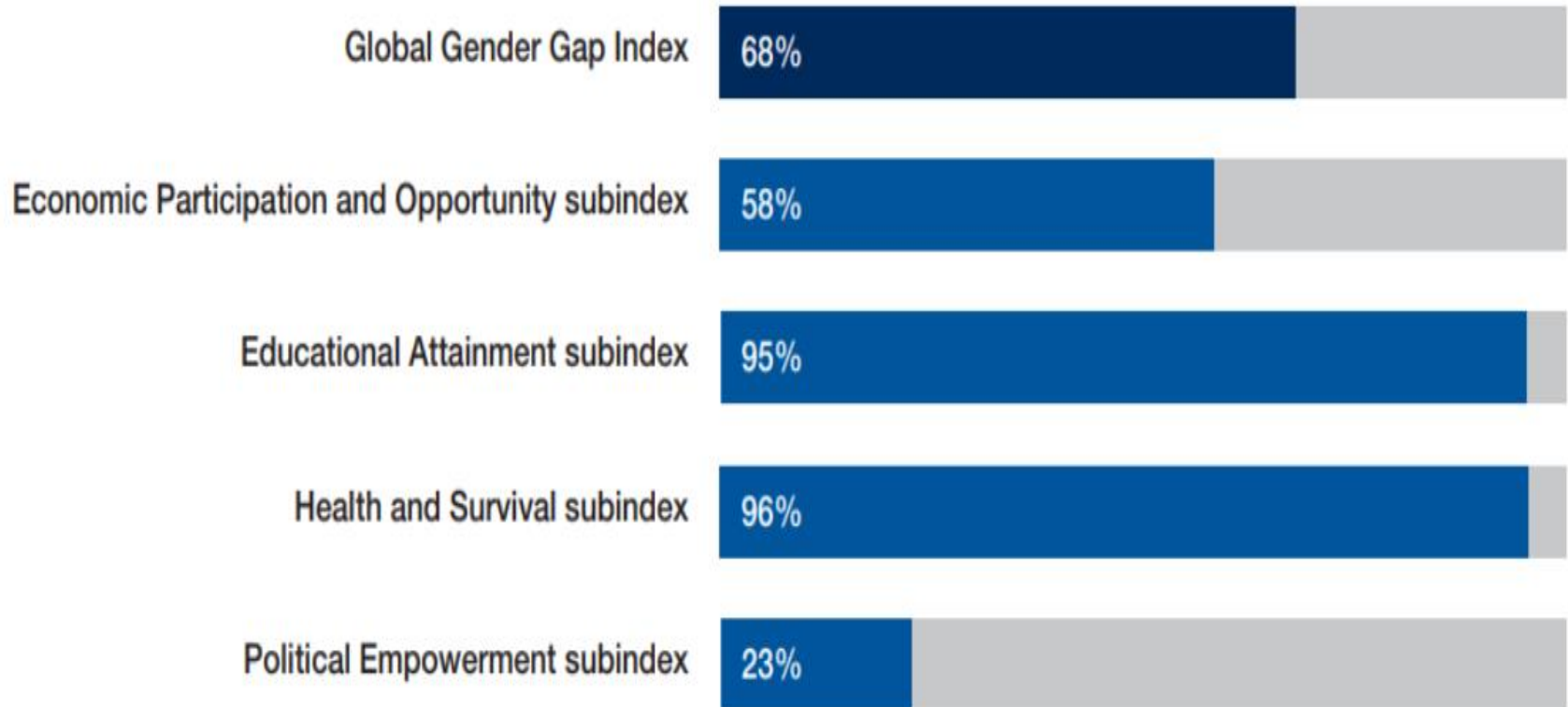
To build future economies that are both dynamic and inclusive, we must ensure that everyone has equal opportunity. When women and girls are not integrated—as both beneficiary and shaper—the global community loses out on skills, ideas and perspectives that are critical for addressing global challenges and harnessing new opportunities.



Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum



Global performance, 2017



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

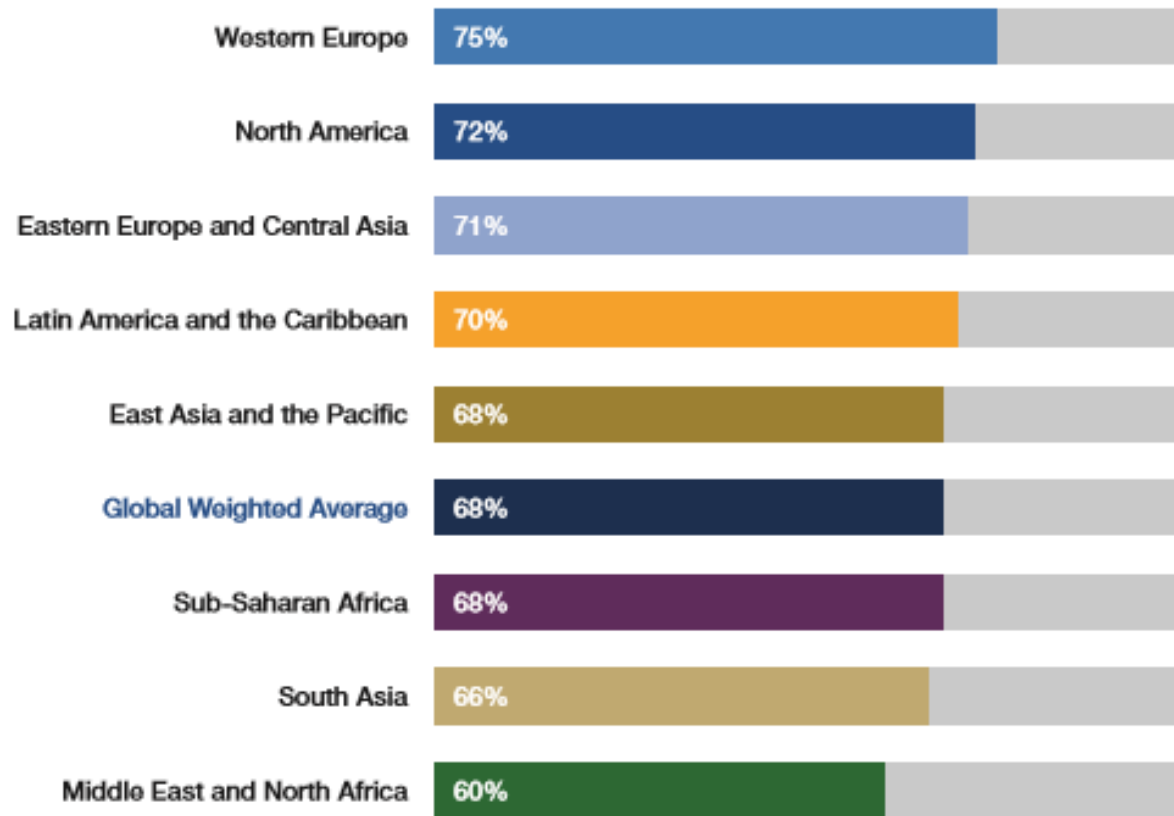
Note: Covers all 144 countries featured in the 2017 index.

Performance by Region and Country

The Global Gender Gap Index reveals that all countries can do more to close their gender gap. Across the Index, there are only seven countries that have closed 80% of the gap or more. In addition, there are 61 countries that have closed between 70% and 80% of their gender gap. A further 67 countries have closed between 60% and 70%, while nine countries have closed between 50% and 60%. In 2017, no country had closed less than 50% of their overall gender gap. However, there is wide variety in progress on closing the gender gap in every world region, with both success stories and underperforming countries in each. displays this year's rankings by regional classification, organized by rank within each regional group.

At a global level, in 2017, four regions have a remaining gender gap of less than 30%—and two regions are crossing this threshold for the first time this year. Western Europe records a remaining gender gap of 25%, placing it ahead of North America, with a gap of 28%, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with a gap of 29%, and Latin America and the Caribbean, with a gap of 29.8%. The East Asia and the Pacific region ranks ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa, with a remaining gender gap of 31.7% and 32.4%, respectively, and South Asia, with a gap of 34%. For the first time, the Middle East and North Africa region crosses the threshold of having a remaining gender gap of slightly less than 40%.

Distance from gender parity 2017, by region



Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2017.

Note: Covers all 144 countries featured in the 2017 Index.

It remains imperative for Arab countries in general to adapt and enforce fiscal and social policies and to provide adequate labor and social protection laws that support working Arab women and mothers in particular, including child support or maternity leave entitlements, especially in the private sector. In addition, given that women across the region play a key role in nationalization the workforce.

Source: European Journal of Business and Management



Thank you