



Comments on Gender Inequalities in the Arab Region chapter

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The chapter's findings

- Reviewing gender inequality in education, employment and health in the Arab states.
 - Overview of inequalities in selected educational, health, and labour market outcomes
 - > Evolution of these inequalities over time





Comments

- How does the chapter fit in with the previous chapters on inequality in health and education outcomes and opportunities?
 - > The effect of gender considerations on health/education inequalities, **and** vice versa.
 - Perhaps best to combine this chapter with earlier ones?
- More careful use of the notions of gender empowerment and gender equality (Naila Kabeer's work)
- The evolution of inequalities over time has not been highlighted or discussed sufficiently (e.g. no analysis of Figures 6-8)
 - This could be an important part of the story that the chapter tells
- Data permitting, an analysis of inequalities between men and women could benefit from an additional analysis of **inequalities across women** in society (spatial, ethnic, age, etc.)
- The double (direct/indirect) impact of gender inequalities on health outcomes could be emphasised more (e.g. intergenerationality)





Comments

- Determinants of trends: the paper highlights mainly biological and cultural factors
 - policies (e.g. Bargawi et al 2017; Oritz and Cummins 2011, 2013; Ghosh 2013). The inclusion of these variables depends on the objective of the chapter, but nevertheless significant for policy implications.
- One way to do the above:

Fiscal policy	Intervening dimensions	Direct impact	Gendered impact
Revenue, expenditure (SR LR)	Intergenerational dimension, class, location, ethnicity, norms, etc	Employment, wages, segregation, etc.	Formal/informal paid/unpaid work

- Is the chapter filling a void in the literature?
 - Important to define its objectives well in order to complement the Report's narrative





Labour Market considerations

- An important area for inequality → merits wider coverage in the Report?
- Important in relation to the inequalities in education
 - Does enhanced inequality in education lead to better employment/livelihood for women?
- **Beyond** usual indicators (FLPR, employment and unemployment), it's important to add considerations of wage differentials, labour market informality, paid vs. unpaid work, etc.
 - Hence, further attention to the quality of female employment
- Would be useful to look at gender inequalities in labour market along skills & sectors
 - Important for both: policy implications as well as future of work
- Discussion of demand-side variables could draw on work done by UN-WOMEN.
- What is the chapter's conclusion in terms of labour market inequalities?
 - > Time-series analysis could add important element to the story: are we observing increased or stagnation of gender inequalities over time? How to interpret the data?