ESCWA Publications Catalogue

2016-2017
Dear readers,

It is my pleasure to present the Publications Catalogue of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) for 2016-2017, which provides an abstract of each publication with a hyperlink to the full text.

ESCWA publishes a Catalogue at the end of each biennium to facilitate the use of its publications by government officials, non-governmental organizations, researchers and other parties interested in its work. These publications cover a broad spectrum of issues, including sustainable development and natural resources management; social policies; economic and financial issues; information and communications technology; gender equality; statistical data; and conflict-related issues and their implications for the countries of the region.

Recognizing the challenges of achieving sustainable development and justice in a fragmented and conflict-ridden Arab region, ESCWA continued to advance multilateral dialogue, knowledge-sharing and networking, with a view to fostering regional integration and implementing internationally agreed development goals. The publications presented in this Catalogue, along with various other activities, reflect the continuous efforts exerted by ESCWA in that regard and its commitment to achieving the rights and aspirations of the peoples of the Arab region.

I hope these publications will further enhance public dialogue, information exchange and knowledge-sharing among officials and stakeholders in the region and assist member States in their preparations for participation in global forums and conferences on priority issues.

All the publications listed in the Catalogue are available on the ESCWA website (www.unescwa.org), and most are published in Arabic and English in order to meet the needs expressed by member States and readers. The ESCWA website also provides further information on its activities.

I trust that you will find these publications both useful and enjoyable.

Mohamed Ali Alhakim
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
Executive Secretary of ESCWA
القراء الأعزاء،

يسعدني أن أقدم لكم دليل منشورات اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا (الإسكوا) لفترة الستينيات 2016-2017 وفيه لمحجة موجزة عن كل من تلك المنشورات مع الرابط الإلكتروني للتفاوض إلى النص الكامل.

تُصدر الإسكوا هذا الدليل في نهاية فترة برنامج عملها التي تستغرق سنتين، لي تسهل على المسؤولين/المسؤولات في الحكومات العربية والمنظمات غير الحكومية، وعلى الجهات المهتمة بعمل الإسكوا استخدام منشوراتها التي تغطي مجموعة متنوعة من المواضيع في مجالات التنمية المستدامة وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية، والسياسات الاجتماعية، والقضايا الاقتصادية والمالية، وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، والمساواة بين الجنسين، والبيانات الإحصائية، والقضايا المتعلقة بالنزاعات وآثارها في بلدان المنطقة.

وإذ تدرك الإسكوا حجم التحديات التي تلازم مسار تحقيق التنمية والعدالة في منطقة تعاني من التمزق والنزاعات، واصط تنشيط الحوار بين الأطراف المختلفة وتبادل المعرفة وإقامة الشبكات، بغية الدفع باتجاه تحقيق التكامل الإقليمي وتنفيذ الأهداف الإنمائية المتفق عليها دولياً. إن المنشورات المعروضة في هذا الدليل إلى جانب أنشطة عديدة أخرى، تعكس جهود الإسكوا المتواصلة لتحقيق هذه الأهداف والالتزام بإحقاق حقوق الشعوب العربية وتطلعاتها.

وأمل في أن تسهم هذه المجموعة من المنشورات في إثارة الحوار وتبادل المعارف والمعلومات بين المسؤولين/المسؤولات وأصحاب/مصادر الاختصاص في المنطقة، وأن تساعد الدول الأعضاء في التحضير للمشاركة في المبادرات والمؤتمرات الدولية التي تُعقد للبحث في القضايا ذات الأولوية.

جميع المنشورات المدرجة في هذا الدليل متاحة على موقع الإسكوا عبر شبكة الإنترنت (www.unescwa.org) حيث يُعرض أيضاً معلومات حول الأنشطة التي تضطلع بها. وغالبية هذه المنشورات تصدر باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية لكي تصل إلى أكبر مجموعة ممكنة من القراء.

وأتمنى أن يلقى القراء/القارئات في هذه المجموعة كل متعة وفائدة.

محمد علي الحكيم
وكيل الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة
الأمين التنفيذي للإسكوا
ESCWA forms part of the United Nations Secretariat and, like the four other regional commissions, operates under the supervision of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

ESCWA, which was initially known as ECWA (Economic Commission for Western Asia), was established on 9 August 1973 pursuant to ECOSOC resolution 1818 (LV) for the purpose of raising the level of economic activity in the countries of Western Asia, strengthening cooperation among them, and assisting them in their development efforts.

Under ECOSOC resolution 1985/69 of 26 July 1985, ECWA was renamed Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) to reflect the social aspects of its mandate.

The Commission’s permanent headquarters are in Beirut, but it has also been based in Baghdad (1982-1991) and Amman (1991-1997).

ESCWA has 18 member States: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
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Office of the Executive Secretary
The conflicts and instability that have scarred the Arab region in recent years are far from resolved. In fulfilling its mission to lead collective efforts towards a stable and prosperous Arab region, in which people enjoy freedom, equality, social justice and sustainable livelihoods, ESCWA has continued to provide impartial intergovernmental platforms for dialogue, the advancement of regional integration, the development of regional norms and standards, the exchange of experiences, the fostering of international cooperation. It also continued its efforts to advocate for the needs and concerns of the region on the global stage.

The 2017 Annual Report provides an overview of how ESCWA has implemented its mission. It is structured according to the three pillars of the ESCWA strategic framework: regional integration, inclusive development, and good governance and resilience. Each chapter of the report is dedicated to a pillar, with the cross-cutting issues of statistics, gender and partnerships highlighted throughout.

Key subjects:
- economic integration
- gender equality
- governance
- inclusive development
- institutional development
- knowledge economy
- partnership
- resilience
- social justice
- statistics
- sustainable development
- sustainable natural resources

ESCWA Annual Report 2017

Tقرير الإسكوا السنوي 2017

لا تزال النزاعات التي أنهكت المنطقة العربية في السنوات الأخيرة بعيدة عن الحل. وقد أصحت الإسكوا القيام بهمها في قيادة الجهود الجماعية نحو تحقيق الاستقرار والازدهار في هذه المنطقة، بحيث تتمتع شعوبها بالحرية والمساواة والمقدمة الاجتماعية وسبل العيش المستدامة، وذلك عبر توفير منصة موضوعية يلتقي فيها ممثلو الحكومات للحوار، ومناقشة سبل التقدم في تحقيق التكامل الإقليمي، ووضع القواعد والمعايير الإقليمية، وتبادل الخبرات، وتعزيز التعاون الدولي. كما أصحت بالجهود لدفع احتياجات المنطقة ومشاغلها إلى المحافل الدولية.

يقدم التقرير السنوي لعام 2017 لحظة عما قامت به الإسكوا لتنفيذ مهمتها. وهو مبني حسب الركائز الثلاث للإطار الاستراتيجي لعمل الإسكوا، وهي التكامل الإقليمي والتنمية الشاملة، والحكم الرشيد والمعمقة، كل فصل من فصول التقرير يعرض ما تم إنجازه في إطار واحدة من هذه الركائز بالإضافة إلى الجوانب المتعلقة بالإحصاءات والمساواة بين الجنسين والشراكات، التي تداخل جميعها مع كل الركائز.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
- التكامل الاقتصادي
- المساواة بين الجنسين
- الحوكمة
- التنمية الشاملة
- التنمية المؤسسية
- اقتصاد المعرفة
- الشراكات
- القدرة على الصدود
- عدالة الاجتماعية
- الإحصاءات
- التنمية المستدامة
- الموارد الطبيعية المستدامة
The year 2016 was year one for the implementation period of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. ESCWA was instrumental in helping shape the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), harmonizing the regional view and advocating for Arab countries on the global scene. The SDGs have become official policy objectives with specific targets for all Governments. Having developed consensus on what must be done, ESCWA is now leading the way in ensuring that intentions become reality.

The 2016 Annual Report provides an overview of how ESCWA has supported the empowerment of women in the region (SDG 5), worked with Governments to gear their economies towards inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDG 8), helped Governments and civil society better confront inequality in their societies (SDG 10), and continued to call for justice, and for effective, accountable and inclusive institutions (SDG 16).

**Key subjects:**
civil society; economic integration; gender equality; governance; inclusive development; institutional development; knowledge economy; partnership; resilience; social justice; statistics; sustainable development; sustainable natural resources; women's advancement

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التوجه المستدام من الرؤية إلى التنفيذ
تقرير الإسكوا السنوي، 2016

كان عام 2016 بداية الفترة المحددة لتنفيذ خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. وخلاله أدت الإسكوا دوراً بالغ الأهمية في صياغة أهداف التنمية المستدامة، والتواصل إلى رؤية موحدة للمنطقة العربية، وطرح قضايا بلدانها في المناقشات العالمية. وأصبحت أهداف التنمية المستدامة لجميع الحكومات أهدافاً في السياسة العامة ذات مقصد محدد.

الإسكوا التي بنت تواصقاً على ما يجب فعله، تقوى اليوم مسيرة تحويل النوايا إلى واقع.

يقدم التقرير السنوي لعام 2016 لمحة عامة عن العمل الذي قامت به الإسكوا في دعم تمكين المرأة في المنطقة (الهدف 5)، ومع الحكومات في توجيه اقتصادات الدول نحو النمو والمستدام الشامل للجميع (الهدف 8)، ومع الحكومات والمجتمع المدني في تصحيح عدم المساواة (الهدف 10)، وفي الدعوة إلى تحقيق العدالة وبناء مؤسسات ع念头ة وخاضعة للمساءلة وشاملة للجميع (الهدف 16).

الموضوعات الرئيسية:
المجتمع المدنى: التكامل الاقتصادي; المساواة بين الجنسين; المحكمة: التنمية الشاملة للجميع.; التنمية المؤسسية.; اقتصاد المعرفة.; الشراكة.; القدرة.; الصمود.; العدالة الاجتماعية.; الإحصاء.; التنمية المستدامة.; الموارد الطبيعية المستدامة.; النهوض بالمرأة.
Sustainable Development Policies Division
Poverty, food insecurity and high dependency on food import remain among the major challenges facing the Arab region. In addition to mismanagement of resources and wasteful practices, which are expected to worsen with climate change, protracted wars and occupation have caused large and growing numbers of food insecure and undernourished people, including the internally displaced and the refugees. The demand for food has long exceeded domestic agricultural production, due to the rapid population growth in the region.

This report, which is a joint effort by ESCWA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), examines the current situation of food security in the Arab region, including food production and consumption, food waste, and food trade. It highlights the complex interplay of the technical, political, climatic and social factors related to food security. It uses a simulation model to prepare projections based on two probabilities: a continuation of the present course and the adoption of alternative policies to increase crop yields, shift to healthier consumption patterns, and establish and maintain strategic food stocks. The report provides policy options for enhancing food security in the future in line with the directions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to informing the debate on the status and future of food security in the region.

Key subjects:
- agricultural production
- crop yields
- food consumption
- food production
- food security
- food waste
- malnutrition
- population growth
- reliance of food import
- social safety nets
- sustainable development

**Arab Horizon 2030: Prospects for Enhancing Food Security in the Arab Region**

لا يزال الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي والاعتماد الكبير على استيراد الغذاء، من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه المنطقة العربية. بالإضافة إلى تدفق الموارد والاستهلاك المفرط، وهى ممارسات من المتوقع أن تزداد مع تغير المناخ، تسببت الحرب والاحتلال الذي طال أمدها في أعداد كبيرة ومتزايدة من الأشخاص الذين يفتقدون إلى الأمن الغذائي ويعانون من سوء التغذية، بمن فيهم النازحون داخلاً والأجانب. وطالما فاقت الطلب على الغذاء الإنتاج الزراعي المحلي، وذلك بسبب النمو السكاني السريع في المنطقة، وربط النمو في مورد المحاصيل.

هذا التقرير الذي أعدته الإسكوا بالشراكة مع منظمة الأغذية والزراعة (الفاو)، ينظر في الحالة السائدة للأمن الغذائي في المنطقة العربية، بما في ذلك إنتاج الغذاء واستهلاكه، ولهدف الضوء على التفاعل بين العوامل التقنية والسياسية والاجتماعية والعاطفية المرتبطة بالأمن الغذائي. ويستند نموذج محاكاة لإعداد توقعات قائمة على فرضيات: فرضية استمرار الحالة الراهنة، وفرضية اعتماد سياسات بديلة لزيادة المحاصيل الزراعية والتحول إلى أنماط استهلاك سليمة وإنشاء نظام غذائي استراتيجي ومحافظة عليه. ويتضمن التقرير سياسات تعزية الأمن الغذائي في المستقبل على نحو يتعامل مع توجهات خططة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030، بهدف إزالة النقاش حول حذر مستقبل الأمن الغذائي في المنطقة.

المواضيع الرئيسية:

- الإنتاج الزراعي؛ المحاصيل الزراعية؛ إنتاج الأغذية؛ الأمن الغذائي؛
- تجارة الأغذية؛ سوء التغذية؛ النمو السكاني؛ الاعتماد على الأغذية المستوردة؛ شبكات الأمن الاجتماعي؛ التنمية المستدامة

**Arab Horizon 2030: آفاق تعزيز الأمن الغذائي في المنطقة العربية**

لا يزال الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي والاعتماد الكبير على استيراد الغذاء من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه المنطقة العربية. بالإضافة إلى تدفق الموارد والاستهلاك المفرط، وهي ممارسات من المتوقع أن تزداد مع تغير المناخ، تسببت الحرب والاحتلال الذي طال أمدها في أعداد كبيرة ومتزايدة من الأشخاص الذين يفتقدون إلى الأمن الغذائي ويعانون من سوء التغذية، بمن فيهم النازحون داخلاً والأجانب. وطالما فاقت الطلب على الغذاء الإنتاج الزراعي المحلي، وذلك بسبب النمو السكاني السريع في المنطقة، وربط النمو في مورد المحاصيل.

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المواضيع الرئيسية:

- الإنتاج الزراعي؛ المحاصيل الزراعية؛ إنتاج الأغذية؛ الأمن الغذائي؛
- تجارة الأغذية؛ سوء التغذية؛ النمو السكاني؛ الاعتماد على الأغذية المستوردة؛ شبكات الأمن الاجتماعي؛ التنمية المستدامة
This publication summarizes the one presented in the previous page. It examines the current situation of food insecurity in the Arab region, including utilization, access and availability, in addition to food security in conflict settings. It highlights the complex interplay of the technical, political, climatic and social factors related to food security. It presents the results of simulation models based on two probabilities: a continuation of the present course and the adoption of alternative policies to increase crop yields, shift to healthier consumption patterns, and establish and maintain strategic food stocks.

The report also presents the policy options proposed in the full report to enhance food security in the future in line with the directions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to informing the debate on the status and future of food security in the region.

**Key subjects:**
- agricultural production
- crop yields
- food consumption
- food production
- food security
- food trade
- food waste
- malnutrition
- population growth
- reliance on food import
- social safety nets
- sustainable development

**آفاق المنطقة العربية 2030: موجز تنفيذي**

هذه المطبوعة تلخص محتوى الدراسة المعروضة في الصفحة السابقة من هذا الدليل. وهي تنظر في حالة الأمن الغذائي في المنطقة العربية، بما في ذلك استهلاك الغذاء وإمكانية الحصول عليه وتوفيره. بالإضافة إلى احتياجات الأمن الغذائي في حالات النزاع. وتسلط الضوء على التفاعل بين العوامل التقنية والسياسية والمناخية والاجتماعية المتتلمة بالأمن الغذائي. ويقدم هذا الموجز نتائج نماذج محاكاة لإعداد توقعات قائمة على فرضيتين: فرضية استمرار الحالة الراهنة، وفرضية اعتماد سياسات بديلة لزيادة المحاصيل الزراعية والتحول إلى أنماط استهلاك سليمة وإنشاء مخزون غذائي استراتيجي والمحافظة عليه.

ويقدم الموجز أيضاً السياسات التي اقترحتها الدراسة لتعزيز الأمن الغذائي في المستقبل على نحو يتلاجم مع توجيهات خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. يهدف إثراء النقاش حول حاضر ومستقبل الأمن الغذائي في المنطقة.

**المواضيع الرئيسية:**
- الإنتاج الزراعي
- المحاصيل الزراعية
- استهلاك الأغذية
- إنتاج الأغذية
- تجارة الأغذية
- هدر الأغذية
- سوء التغذية
- النمو السكاني
- الاعتماد على الأغذية المستوردة
- شبكات الأمن الاجتماعي
- التنمية المستدامة
The Arab region is in the midst of a transition from being a major supplier of energy to international markets towards an increasingly important demand market. Armed conflicts and political instability have been major obstacles to sustainable development and to sustainable management of resources such as energy and water, in many cases reversing past progress in those areas. In the Arab region, which is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, progress in sustainable energy can no longer be sought separately from progress in other socioeconomic development goals.

This report provides an overview of the progress made by the Arab region in recent decades in the area of sustainable energy management and energy access. It draws on data from the Global Tracking Framework Report which is co-led by the World Bank and the International Energy Agency with input from more than 20 organizations around the world including the United Nations regional commissions, and which tracks progress in sustainable energy globally through the collection and analysis of quantifiable, internationally comparable energy-related indicators. As the Arab region depletes its energy savings and water resources and pollutes its air faster than any other region in the world, this report offers a set of policy recommendations for the region that includes institution and capacity building, financial, and market restructuring aspects, and managing the resources of the region in a sustainable manner.

Key subjects:

- armed conflicts
- biomass
- climate change vulnerability
- energy access
- energy efficiency
- natural resources policy
- renewable energy
- solar power
- sustainable development
- sustainable energy
- urbanization
- wind power

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2017/2
Climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) are increasingly being linked to one another and to water resources management. Global frameworks have called for an integrated approach to CCA and DRR, since the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005, and more recently in 2015, with the adoption of three global interrelated agendas, namely the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Integrated policies on natural hazards are needed to achieve synergy in dealing with all aspects of weather-related hazards, particularly in terms of impact modelling and risk assessment.

This report highlights the technical and institutional challenges facing the integration of CCA and DRR agendas. It introduces assessment tools and means of implementation, namely technology, financing and capacity-building. It uses science-based information – generated from regional climate modelling, hydrological modelling, vulnerability assessment, impact assessment and disaster loss database analysis – to inform the formulation of CCA and DRR policies, the costing of disaster losses from extreme weather events, and negotiation processes at the global level. The report concludes with recommendations to improve policy coherence in the CCA and DRR agendas.

Key subjects:
climate change adaptation; climate change vulnerability; climate-related hazards; disaster risk reduction; extreme climate event; natural disasters; regional climate modelling; risk assessment; sustainable development

تغيّر المناخ والحد من مخاطر الكوارث في المنطقة العربية

تقرير المياه والتنمية السابع

يتزايد الربط بين التكيّف مع تغيّر المناخ والحد من مخاطر الكوارث وبين هاتين العمليةتين وإدارة الموارد المائية. وقد زاد عدد أطر العمل الدولية إلى أتباع نهج متكامل في التعامل مع مجالي التكيّف مع تغيّر المناخ والحد من مخاطر الكوارح، منذ المؤتمر العالمي المعني بالحد من الكوارث المعقود في عام 2005 ومع اعتماد ثلاث خطط عالمية متزامنة في عام 2015 وهي خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030 وإطار سنداي للحد من مخاطر الكوارث واتفاق باريس بشأن تغيّر المناخ. ومن الضروري اعتماد سياسات متكاملة لضمان التآزر في التصدي لجميع المخاطر المترتبة بأحوال الطقس، خصوصاً من حيث نمذجة التأثير وتقييم المخاطر.

هذا التقرير يسلط الضوء على التحديات التقنية والمؤسسية التي تواجه دمج الخطط المتعلقة بكل من التكيّف مع تغيّر المناخ والحد من مخاطر الكوارث، ويعرض أدوات تمكين ووسائل تنفيذ منها التكنولوجيا والتمويل وبناء القدرات. ويشمل معلومات علمية مستقاة من عمليات نمذجة إقليمية للمناخ، والنموذج الهيدرولوجي، وتقديم قابلية التعرض، وتطبيق الأثر، وتقييم قاعدة بيانات الخسائر الناتجة عن الكوارث، لدعم سياسة السياسات المتعلقة بالتكيّف مع تغيير المناخ والحد من مخاطر الكوارث، وتقييم قيمة خسائر الكوارث الناتجة عن الظواهر الجوية القصوى، والتفاوض على المستوى العالمي. ويقدم التقرير توصيات بشأن تعزيز الإتساق بين السياسات المتعلقة بالتكيّف مع تغيير المناخ والحد من مخاطر الكوارح.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
التكيّف مع تغيير المناخ: قابلية التأثير بالمناخ، المخاطر المرتبطة بالمناخ؛ الحد من مخاطر الكوارح، ظاهرة المناخ القصوى، الكوارح الطبيعية، التنبؤة الإقليمية للمناخ، تقييم المخاطر المترابطة بالمناخ، التنمية المستدامة
Climate projections show that the Arab region will experience rising temperatures over the course of this century with significant impacts on freshwater resources and varying degrees of implications for socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities. Region-specific integrated vulnerability assessments can inform regional cooperation, as well as basin level, country-level and sector-level analysis to advance understanding of, and collective action on climate change.

This Report presents a comprehensive picture of the expected impact of climate change on freshwater resources and socioeconomic vulnerabilities in the Arab region until the end of the century. It identifies vulnerability hotspots and vulnerable sectors across the region and illustrates how the relative resilience of Arab communities and strategic sectors will be affected unless collective, coherent and coordinated action is taken to address the root causes of vulnerability and adapt to climate change. It is the first regional assessment to comprehensively assess the impact of climate change in the Arab region as a single geospatial unit by generating ensembles of regional climate and hydrological modelling projections until the year 2100. It is expected to inform decision makers, researchers and stakeholders about climate change impacts in the region, with a view to enhancing policy dialogue, priority-setting, and action.

Key subjects:
- agricultural sector
- climate change
- climate modelling
- climate-related hazards
- drought
- extreme climate event
- flood
- freshwater resources
- hydrological modelling
- regional cooperation
- vulnerability hotspots
- water availability

This Report is expected to inform decision makers, researchers and stakeholders about climate change impacts in the region, with a view to enhancing policy dialogue, priority-setting, and action.
Developing the Capacity of ESCWA Member Countries to Address the Water and Energy Nexus for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Regional Policy Toolkit

Arab countries face immense challenges in the water and energy sectors with growing populations and mounting environmental pressures such as droughts, desertification, pollution and climate change. The sustainable use of these resources necessitates a comprehensive and systematic approach which strongly links energy and water. Under a project on developing the capacity of member countries to address the water and energy nexus for achieving Sustainable Development Goals, ESCWA has prepared a regional policy toolkit to help relevant authorities and public service providers in the Arab region to examine and address the water and energy nexus in an integrated manner.

The water and energy nexus policy toolkit contains seven modules addressing the following priority areas: raising awareness and disseminating knowledge; increasing policy coherence; examining the water and energy security nexus; increasing efficiency; informing technology choices; promoting renewable energy; and addressing climate change and natural disasters.

Key subjects:
capacity building; climate change; energy resources development; energy security; environment; food security; natural disasters; population growth; renewable energy; resources allocation; sustainable development; water and energy nexus; water resources development

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2016/MANUAL
Social Development Division
In 2016, the Arab region hosted over 35 million international migrants. Conflicts and occupation have created over 8 million refugees, including 5.2 million Palestinians displaced since 1948 and their descendants, and more than 2 million Syrian refugees since 2011. They have also led to internal displacement affecting over 16 million people, mainly in Iraq, Libya, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Also, around 26 million migrants from the region live or work abroad. Recognizing the importance of human mobility in today’s communities and in development outcomes, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for global action to ensure that all human beings live in dignity and equality and enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives in a healthy and sustainable environment.

Within the context of global compacts on migration and refugees, in particular the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2016, this Situation Report on International Migration highlights elements of good migration governance to advance the rights and wellbeing of migrants and facilitate sustainable development. It showcases migrants’ potential to contribute to the development of their countries of origin and destination and offers evidence and indicators that link migration to positive development outcomes.

Key subjects:
- armed conflict
- asylum seeker
- deportation
- diaspora
- facilitated migration
- human trafficking
- internally displaced
- international migration
- irregular migration
- mass exodus
- migration governance
- naturalization
- non-refoulement
- refugees
- remittances

Migration in the Arab Region and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2017 Situation Report on International Migration

E/ESCWA/SDD/2017/1

الهجرة في المنطقة العربية وخطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030
تقرير حالة الهجرة الدولية لعام 2017

في عام 2016، كانت المنطقة العربية تستضيف أكثر من 35 مليون مهاجر دولي. وقد خلف النزاعات وحالات الاعتقال في المنطقة أكثر من 8 ملايين لاجئ، بينهم 5.2 مليون لاجئ فلسطيني وذريتهم منذ عام 1948، وأكثر من مليوني لاجئ سوري منذ عام 2011. كما أدت النزاعات إلى تدفق داخل لأكثر من 16 مليون شخص، لا سيما في الجمهورية العربية السورية والسودان والعراق ولبنان واليمن. ويعيش حوالي 26 مليون مهاجر من المنطقة العربية في بلدان العالم أو يعملون فيها. وقد أقرت خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030 أهمية التنقل البشري في تشكيل النسيج الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للمجتمعات المحلية، فدعت إلى العمل على الصعيد العالمي لضمان تمتع كل إنسان بالكرامة والمساواة والازدهار والرخاء في بيئة صحية ومستدامة.

وفي إطار الاتفاقيات العالمية حول الهجرة واللاجئين، ولا سيما إعلان نيويورك من أجل اللاجئين والمهاجرين، الذي اعتمدته الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في عام 2016، يسلط هذا التقرير الضوء على الإدارة الجيدة للهجرة من أجل ضمان حقوق ورفاه المهاجرين وتسهيل تحقيق التنمية المستدامة. وينظر في مساهمة المهاجرين في تنمية بلدان المنشأ والمقصد، ويبرز أداة مؤشرات تربط بين الهجرة والنتائج الإنجابية الإيجابية.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
- النزاع المسلح: جاب اللجوء; الترحيل: المغتربون: الهجرة الميسرة: الإتجار بالبشر;
- النازحين داخليًا: الهجرة الدولية: الهجرة غير النظامية: النزوح الجماعي: حوكمة الهجرة;
- التجنيس: عدم الإعاقة القسرية: اللاجئون: التحويلات
Inclusive development that leaves no one behind is the basis of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This aspiration resounds profoundly with persons with disabilities across the world, as they are one of the most marginalized and excluded population groups. Social protection is one of the main vehicles that can serve to break the exclusion of persons with disabilities. Guided by the 2030 Agenda, ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities will require that social protection policies take into account social and environmental factors in addition to medical ones.

This report provides an overview of the social protection systems in several Arab countries. In light of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2030 Agenda, it assesses the extent to which social protection systems meet the specific situation and needs of persons with disabilities. It offers recommendations to move from the charity model to a rights-based one that will provide accessible and adequate social protection and will empower and further the autonomy of persons with disabilities. It aims to enrich and expand the current discussion about ongoing reforms of social protection systems in several Arab countries.

Key subjects:
contributory protection scheme; disability prevalence; economically active; informal employment; non-contributory protection scheme; persons with disabilities; social assistance; social protection floor; social security; sustainable development

تعزيز الحماية الاجتماعية للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في البلدان العربية

التنمية الشاملة التي لا تترك أحداً يتخلف عن الركب هي في خليفة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. وتتردد صدى هذه الدعوة عالياً بين الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في أنحاء العالم الذين هم من الفئات السكانية الأكثر تهميشاً وإقصاءً والحماية الاجتماعية من الوسائل الرئيسية التي يمكن أن تكسر حلقة إقصاء الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وإزالة المساواة الخطير للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة بخطوة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. يتطلب إدراج الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في سياسات الحماية الاجتماعية أخذ العوامل الاجتماعية والبيئية في الاعتبار وليس فقط العوامل الطبية.

يقدم هذا التقرير لمحة عامة عن نظام الحماية الاجتماعية في البلدان العربية. وعلى ضوء اتفاقية حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وحصة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030، يقيم التقرير مدى ملاءمة نظام الحماية الاجتماعية لأوضاع الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة واحتياجاتهم. ويقدم توصيات بشأن التحول من نموذج العمل الخيري السائد في المنطقة إلى نهج قائم على حقوق الإنسان يوفر الحماية الاجتماعية والمسرة ويعزز استقلالهم الذاتي. ويهدف التقرير إلى إثراء وتوسيع نطاق النقاش الدائر حول إصلاحات نظام الحماية الاجتماعية الجارية في عدد من البلدان العربية.

المواضيع الرئيسية:

E/ESCWA/SDD/2017/2
Over the period from 1970 to 2017, the population of older persons (aged 60 years and above) in the Arab region has more than quadrupled, increasing from approximately 7 million to 29 million. In this region, the family is still a fundamental unit of care for older persons, especially given the limitations of public social protection. However, changing living arrangements and rising female participation in the formal labour market, declining fertility and rising youth unemployment are some of the factors that have put a significant strain on a family’s ability to provide care for older persons. States need, therefore, to recognize this demographic shift and this changing social structure dynamic to develop social protection systems that provide for older persons with limited or no familial support.

This report explores the prospects of ageing with dignity in the Arab region. Anchored in a human-rights, gender-sensitive approach, it affirms the principle of “leaving no one behind” as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It outlines basic principles that should guide policy making to protect the human rights, wellbeing, and development of older persons as set out in global frameworks and regional mandates. It also offers a sequenced approach to policies that meet short, medium, and long-term goals, and presents policy makers with concrete and feasible policy interventions.

Key subjects

- age distribution transition
- ageing policies
- dependency ratio
- gender equality
- housing arrangements
- human rights
- income security
- intergenerational support
- long-term care
- old-age benefits
- population age structure
- social protection

This report is titled "Prospects of Ageing with Dignity in the Arab Region."
The region has made progress towards some progressive values in recent years since the 2011 uprisings. It remains, however, conservative in many aspects compared to countries of similar levels of development, in particular, on personal autonomy, gender equality, commitment to democratic values, and social and religious tolerance. Moreover, youth emancipative values will not necessarily be the main driver of change in the near future, especially where violence has become the main political instrument.

This report examines how inequality and lack of personal autonomy are likely to impact any future broad political settlement in the Arab region. It defines and measures autonomy in the region in comparison with values held in the rest of the world and among different countries and socioeconomic groups and analyzes the reasons behind the autonomy gap. It concludes by proposing a reform agenda that emphasizes the reduction of inequality of access to quality services and decent jobs, and the development of emancipative social values, mainly through a modernized education system.

Key subjects
democratization; gender equality; income distribution; labour market; per capita consumption; political conditions; poverty; self-expression; social change; social development; social justice; social values; unbalanced capitalism; welfare economics
This publication provides demographic data, trends and projections for each Arab country for the period 1980-2050. It could serve as a reference for researchers conducting demographic research as well as social research with a population dimension. Sources of data are: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Bank, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Health Organization, International Labour Organization and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Key demographic indicators compiled in the profiles include population trends (size, growth rate); mortality (life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio); fertility (rate, contraceptive prevalence); age structure (population age composition, proportion of young age groups, population pyramid, dependency ratios); urbanization (urban/rural population by age and sex); international migration (refugees, internally displaced persons, migrant stock by origin, destination, age and sex, migrant remittances); education (primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates); youth unemployment; and others. It also presents the definitions of all indicators as adopted by major United Nations organs and international organizations.

Key subjects
demographic dividend; demographic window; dependency ratio; education; fertility rate; human resources; international migration; mortality rate; population age structure; population dynamics; population trends; unemployment; urbanization

الملامح الديمغرافية للدول العربية، 2017

توفر هذه الملامح البيانات والاتجاهات الديمغرافية لكل من الدول العربية للفترة 1980-2050، ويمكن أن تُستخدم كمرجع لإعداد البحوث الديمغرافية وكذلك البحوث الاجتماعية ذات الأبعاد السكانية. وتم تجميع البيانات من المصادر التالية: إدارة الشؤون الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في الأمم المتحدة، وبنك العالم، ومفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين، ومنظمة الصحة العالمية، ومنظمة العمل الدولية، ومعاهدة الأمم المتحدة لحقوق الإنسان، ومعاهدة الأمم المتحدة للتعليم، ومعاهدة الأمم المتحدة للثقافة، ومعاهدة الأمم المتحدة للصحة.

ويتضمن هذا المنشور مجموعة من المؤشرات الديمغرافية، منها: معدلات النمو، ووفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة، ونسبة الأسر غير الواردة في القيادة، وتعدادات السكان، وال.Complete demographic indicators compiled in the profiles include population trends (size, growth rate); mortality (life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio); fertility (rate, contraceptive prevalence); age structure (population age composition, proportion of young age groups, population pyramid, dependency ratios); urbanization (urban/rural population by age and sex); international migration (refugees, internally displaced persons, migrant stock by origin, destination, age and sex, migrant remittances); education (primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates); youth unemployment; and others. It also presents the definitions of all indicators as adopted by major United Nations organs and international organizations.

Key subjects
demographic dividend; demographic window; dependency ratio; education; fertility rate; human resources; international migration; mortality rate; population age structure; population dynamics; population trends; unemployment; urbanization

المواضيع الرئيسية
العائد الديمغرافي؛ النافذة الديمغرافية؛ نسبة الإعالة؛ التعليم؛ معدل الخصوبة؛ الموارد البشرية؛ الهجرة الدولية؛ معدل الوفيات؛ الهيكل العمري للسكان؛ الديانات السكانية؛ الاتجاهات السكانية؛ البطالة؛ التنوع الحضري
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was endorsed by most of the countries of the world in September 2015, embodies a deep transformation in the development concept, consolidating all social, economic, environmental, political and cultural dimensions in a comprehensive and inclusive context that does not exclude anyone. At the heart of this change is the highly important partnership between all international, regional, national and local development stakeholders. A specifically important role in this change and in overall development is given to civil society.

This report explains the concept of partnership in the 2030 Agenda and the substantive transformation in addressing development. The fundamental principle that had guided the relationship between stakeholders was shifted from competition and fight over gains, to cooperation, complementarity and continued search for agreements on ways to push the development process forward for the benefit of all. It overviews successful initiatives undertaken by Arab civil society to support development efforts under serious challenges, such as legal, political and procedural constraints on its work in many Arab countries, and the type of relationship between its various components and between it and governments, donors and supporters. The report suggests recommendations to activate the role of Arab civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in a climate of trust, transparency and accountability.

Key subjects
accountability; civil society; legal environment; inclusiveness; institutional mechanisms; national ownership; partnership; regional integration; Sustainable Development Goals; sustainable human development; transparency
Demographic Profile of the Arab Region
Realizing the Demographic Dividend

The demographic transition is a change in patterns of population growth, from high to low rates of fertility and mortality. At an early stage, this transition leads to a shift in the population's age composition whereby the number of working-age persons exceeds that of economically dependent persons. More resources are then available for investment in human capital (health and education), physical capital, and economic and social development. This phase is referred to as the demographic window of opportunity. Its duration varies between countries, and it is affected by various factors. Today, Arab countries are registering declining fertility rates and increases in life expectancy, although at different paces and starting from different levels.

This report gives an overview of population dynamics and trends in the Arab region and assesses the window of opportunity during which each country could reap the benefits of its changing population structure. Reaping the benefits of the demographic dividend is not automatic and requires an enabling policy environment. The report thus presents four case studies of countries that benefitted from their demographic dividend by implementing sound policies, making recommendations the Arab region.

Key subjects
demographic dividend; demographic window; dependency ratio; education; fertility rate; human resources; international migration; mortality rate; population age structure; population dynamics; population trends; unemployment; urbanization
Economic Development and Integration Division
Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2016-2017

The 2016-2017 edition of the Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region provides a rigorous assessment of the socioeconomic situation and prospects for Arab countries, and serves as a basis for policy discussion, peer learning and advocacy to cope with global, regional and national development challenges. The Survey first analyses routinely monitored economic and social variables in the Arab region in a global context. It then examines the impact on the region of ongoing fiscal reforms.

The analysis of the impact of global economic prospects and oil market dynamics on the region can be a vital tool for regional and national policy planning. The forecasts presented in the Survey have different policy implications for oil-producing versus non-oil-producing countries and should be used to tailor national development plans to the needs of each Arab country. Most importantly, the Survey can provide the impetus for strong and coordinated fiscal policy reform, with a view to promoting inclusive and sustainable economic transformation.

Key subjects:
Arab-global trade linkages; fiscal contractions; fiscal reform; Human Development Index; oil production; oil export revenues; GDP growth; women in parliaments; Corruption Perception Index; geographical trade structure; Gender Inequality Index

مسح التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المنطقة العربية 2016-2017

يقدم إصدار 2016-2017 من مسح التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المنطقة العربية تقييمًا دقيقًا للحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية وأفاقها في الدول العربية، وهو يشكل أساسًا للنقاش السياسي والتعليم من الأقران والدعوة للتحديات على الصعد العالمية والإقليمية والوطنية. ويتيح تحليلات المسح لlays înălțarea السياق العالمي للمتغيرات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية المرصودة بطريقة منتظمة في المنطقة. كما يبحث في أثر الإصلاحات المالية الجاري تنفيذها في المنطقة.

ويمكن أن يشكل تحليل أثر الآفاق الاقتصادية العالمية وديانيات سوق النفط على المنطقة أداة حيوية للتخطيط السياسي على المستوى الإقليمي والوطني. وللتوقعات المعرضة في المسح تداعيات سياسية مختلفة بالنسبة للبلدان المنتجة لنفط، ويجب أن تستخدم تصميم خطط تنمية وطنية تستجيب للاحتياجات كل بلد عربية. ولعل أهم ما يوفره هذا المسح هو الحافز لإجراء إصلاح قوي ومتناغم للسياسة المالية، يهدف الدفع باتجاه إحداث تحوّل اقتصادي شامل ومستدام.

الموضوعات الرئيسية:

Tight economic growth in the Arab region in 2016, with the average growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) at 1.8 per cent. International commodity prices, including for crude oil, remained low, agriculture in the Maghreb was hit by severe drought and geopolitical tensions continued to discourage tourism. The balance-of-payments situation remained tight for non-oil exporting Arab countries, particularly Egypt, the Sudan and Tunisia. War and political violence continued to plague Iraq, Libya, Palestine, the Arab Syria Republic and Yemen.

This publication presents a summary of those developments. It comprises an overview of the global context and summarizes the developments in the natural resources sector, the regional socioeconomic trends and policy developments in the Arab region. It concludes that global economic recovery in 2017 should improve the region’s prospects, in spite of the political and social tensions. Recovering oil prices and an expansion of domestic demand should accelerate the real growth rate to 2.5 per cent. The degree of recovery is, however, unlikely to be enough to fund policies aimed at implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Arab countries need therefore to redouble fiscal consolidation efforts and deepen regional cooperation to make optimum use of financial, human and natural resources.

Key subjects:
consumer price inflation; exchange rates; social dynamics; employment; policy developments; regional trends; natural resources

Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2016-2017
Summary

Economic expansion in the Arab region slowed in 2016, with the average growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) at 1.8 per cent. International commodity prices, including for crude oil, remained low, agriculture in the Maghreb was hit by severe drought and geopolitical tensions continued to discourage tourism. The balance-of-payments situation remained tight for non-oil exporting Arab countries, particularly Egypt, the Sudan and Tunisia. War and political violence continued to plague Iraq, Libya, Palestine, the Arab Syria Republic and Yemen.

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Key subjects:
consumer price inflation; exchange rates; social dynamics; employment; policy developments; regional trends; natural resources
The Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report, the first of its kind following the launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is the result of three years of collaboration between ESCWA and the League of Arab States' Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

The primary objective of the report is to provide practical proposals to support Arab efforts to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions and implement the 2030 Agenda. It examines household and child poverty using normative methodologies that were adapted to the needs of the Arab region after a consultative process with regional and global experts, and representatives of governments in the region. After establishing the root causes of multidimensional poverty in the Arab region, the report offers recommendations for addressing gaps in education, improving social protection systems, investing in children, developing rural areas and, strengthening data collection systems and promoting regional cooperation in multi-dimensional poverty analysis, in particular to develop an Arab multidimensional poverty index.

Key subjects:
- child poverty
- education gaps
- household poverty
- multidimensional poverty index
- poverty mitigation
- regional cooperation
- social protection systems
- social security
- sustainable development

Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report

التقرير العربي حول الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد هو الأول من نوعه منذ إطلاق خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. ونتج التقرير عن تعاون استمر لثلاثة أعوام بين الإسكوا والمجلس الوزاري للشؤون الاجتماعية في جامعة الدول العربية، ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسف)، ومبادرة أكسفورد للفقر والتنمية البشرية.

ويهدف هذا التقرير في الأساس إلى تقديم مقترحات عملية لدعم الجهود العربية الرامية إلى القضاء على الفقر بكل أبعاده وتنفيذ خطة 2030. يستعرض التقرير فقر الأسر وفقر الأطفال، بإتباع مبادرات معيارية عدلت تتلائم احتياجات المنطقة العربية، وذلك بعد عملية تشاورية مع خبراء إقليميين ودوليين وممثلين لحكومات المنطقة.

وبعد تحديد الأسباب الأساسية للفقر المتعدد الأبعاد في المنطقة العربية، يقدم التقرير توصيات بشأن معالجة الفجوات في التعليم، وتحسين نظام الحماية الاجتماعية، والاستثمار في الأطفال، وتنمية المناطق الريفية، وتحسين نظم جمع المعلومات، وتعزيز التعاون الإقليمي في مجال تحليل وضع الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد، ولا سيما في تطوير مؤشر عربي للفقر المتعدد الأبعاد.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
- فقر الأطفال: النجاة في التعليم: فقر الأسر المعيشية: مؤشر الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد;
- التخفيف من آثار الفقر: التعاون الإقليمي: أنظمة الحماية الاجتماعية: الضمان الاجتماعي: التنمية المستدامة

المراجع:
E/ESCWA/EDID/2017/2
More than 50 per cent of global trade in manufacturing goods consists of intermediate goods, and an increasing 70 per cent of trade in services involves intermediate services. Global value chains (GVCs) allow disadvantaged countries to become involved in production chains by specializing in certain components, parts or tasks, benefiting therefore from economies of scale and other advantages of partnering with global conglomerates interconnectedness among economies in a geographical region. Leading to substantial benefits for all stakeholders, participation in GVCs thus plays an important role in fostering development.

This report explores the impact of transport infrastructure and service availability and efficiency on GVC connectivity. It assesses whether the Arab region meets the necessary requirements of infrastructure, logistics and trade facilitation to be able to participate meaningfully in GVCs. It concludes with recommendations on how to improve the role of transport services for greater GVC participation.

Key subjects:
global value chains; logistics; supply chains; trade facilitation; trade in services; transport infrastructure; value added content of exports
Rethinking fiscal policy for the Arab Region

Amid low oil prices and rising debts, the Arab region faces a challenging economic outlook. At the same time, development priorities related to decent work, poverty reduction and social justice are more pressing than at any other time in the region's recent history. Fiscal policy, as not just a question of cost-cutting and efficiency, but of smart investment in people and the pursuit of inclusive human development, offers tools to resolve these complex challenges. Fiscal policy reform is therefore essential to move forward towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

This report demonstrates that fiscal policy can transform the economy by shaping the right spending and revenue choices and advancing inclusive development and that real progress in development depends on economic structural and governance reform. It concludes with recommendations to reshape fiscal policy in order to promote economic transformation by making budget choices to reduce poverty and inequality and to close health, housing and education deficits; raising revenues; improving governance; and investing in strategic modern sectors, infrastructure, knowledge and innovation.

Key subjects

debt service; economic reform; energy subsidies; fiscal policy; fiscal space; governance gaps; inclusive development; productivity; public expenditures; public investment; resource mobilization; structural change; taxation; value added sectors

إعادة النظر في السياسة المالية للمنطقة العربية

في ظل انخفاض أسعار النفط وارتفاع الديون، تنشب تحديات كبرى في الاقتصاد في المنطقة العربية. كما أن الأولويات الإقليمية المتعلقة بتوفير العمل اللائق والحد من الفقر وتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية، أصبحت أكثر إلحاحاً من أي وقت مضى في تاريخ المنطقة الحديث. وفي هذا الصدد، تقدم السياسة المالية أدوات ناجحة لحل مثل هذه المشاكل المعقدة، على أنها تشدد على إصلاحات الضرائب وتحقيق إقتصاد. بل على الاستثمارات الذكية في الناس سويًا إلى تحقيق التنمية بشرية شاملة للجميع. وبالتالي فإن إصلاح السياسات المالية ضروري للسير قدما نحو تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

هذا التقرير بيّن أن السياسات المالية قادرة على إحداث تحوّل في الاقتصاد من خلال تحديد خيارات إنفاق والإيراد المناسبة، وتعزيز التنمية الشاملة للجميع؛ وأن تحقيق تقدم حقيقي في التنمية رهن إصلاح الهياكل والحكوكما الاقتصادي. وبخلاف ذلك توسيع نطاق إصلاحات السياسات المالية من أجل إحداث التحول الاقتصادي من خلال اعتماد ميزانيات ترتي إلى خفض معدلات الفقر والاعتماد. وتجهيز أوجه العجز في مجالات الصحة والسكن والتعليم، وزيادة الإدارات، وتحسين النهج الإداري، والاستثمار في قطاعات استراتيجية وحديثة وفي البنية التحتية والمعرفة والابتكار.

المواضيع الرئيسية:

خدمة الديون; الإصلاح الاقتصادي: إعانات استهلاك الطاقة; السياسة المالية: الحيّز المالي؛ جوائز الحوكمة: التنمية الشاملة للجميع; الإنتاجية: إنفاق العام؛ الاستثمار العام؛ حشد الموارد؛ التحول الهيكلي؛ فرض الضرائب: القطاعات ذات القيمة المضافة
Rethinking fiscal policy for the Arab Region

Summary

In the new era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there is heightened emphasis on the State playing a more active role in achieving inclusive and sustainable economies and societies. Across the Arab region and around the world, this calls in part for rethinking fiscal policy. Fiscal policy must deliberately aim towards smart investments in people that can unlock rapid progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind.

One starting point, as suggested in this report, is a discussion around not just how much money is spent, but how it is raised and how wisely it is spent to reach short and long-term objectives. The report urges a departure from conventional fiscal policy choices as solving today’s development challenges requires a reassessment of accepted notions. A new direction is needed, one where economic policy closely aligns with measures to reverse the root causes of socioeconomic crisis and deepening disparities, and to equip people of all backgrounds in realizing their full potential as members of productive societies.

Key subjects

social spending; informal jobs; public debt; tax revenues; poor; middle-class; governance deficits; resilience to economic shocks; decent work
Economic integration is an important means to generate income and employment, to boost investment and to spur structural transformation towards more diversified and broad-based economic models. Liberalization of trade in services is a major avenue in the achievement of regional economic integration; if pursued well, it promises to yield great gains to Arab development. For all Arab countries, recent estimates show that trade costs caused by regulations may be two to three times higher for trade in services compared to trade in goods. This is a key factor behind the unexploited potential for expanded services production and trade in the Arab region.

This report is the second on Assessing Arab Economic Integration (the first was issued in 2015). It aims to identify challenges, opportunities and strategies to foster intraregional and global economic linkages. In addition to assessing the performance of Arab countries in economic integration as a regular component, the distinct theme addressed in this issue is the status of the services sector in the Arab region and the liberalization of trade in services, in the pursuit of closer regional economic integration. It presents the necessary tools for assessing protection of trade in services and quantifying the gains and costs from liberalizing the sector at the country and regional levels.

Key subjects:
- adjustment costs;
- Arab trade dependency ratios;
- deindustrialization;
- financial services;
- foreign direct investment;
- global value chains;
- services trade liberalization;
- services trade restrictiveness;
- services value added;
- telecommunications;
- transport

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA)**

**ASSESSING ARAB ECONOMIC INTEGRATION**

**TRADE IN SERVICES AS A DRIVER OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**United Nations**
The economic and political uncertainty that has characterized the Arab region since the uprisings of 2011 continues to dampen its prospects for growth, job creation and stability. Economic expansion remains stalled, with persistently low global oil prices further burdening the regional economy and constraining the growth and fiscal balances of those countries that had been top performers due to energy exports. There has been some progress on social indicators, such as gender equality. However, countries in and affected by political transition and conflict have regressed on a plethora of socioeconomic indicators over the past five years.

The Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2015-2016 uses recent data to assess the destructive impact of instability and conflict, including on growth and economic output. It also draws on research by ESCWA on migration, social developments, the impact of conflict, women’s empowerment and specific country-level analysis. It concludes with specific recommendations on key areas in socioeconomic development.

Key Subjects:
- Arab-global trade linkages; conflict spillover; Human Development Index;
- gender labour force participation rates; oil production; oil export revenues;
- GDP growth; women in parliaments; Corruption Perception Index;
- geographical trade structure; Gender Inequality Index

Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2015-2016

E/ESCWA/EDID/2016/1
Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2015-2016

Summary

Oil prices, falling since mid-2014, have strained the economies of Arab countries, which were further pressured by armed conflicts and political instability. Affected by loss of oil export revenues among other factors, the economies of Gulf Cooperation Council countries, which had previously led growth in the Arab region, slowed down in 2015. The fall in oil prices did not benefit energy-importing Arab countries as much as expected, because of declines in nominal export revenues due to weak foreign demand. Security incidents in the region dwindled the tourism sector and services exports. Armed conflicts in several countries continued, and employment opportunities were further limited by the stagnating economic situation. As a result, there was a massive increase in refugee and migrant flows to Europe in 2015.

This publication presents a summary of those developments. It comprises an overview of the global context and summarizes the developments in the natural resources sector, the regional socioeconomic trends and policy developments in the Arab region.

Key Subjects:
consumer price inflation; exchange rates; social dynamics; employment; policy developments; regional trends; natural resources
Five years of conflict have changed the face of the Syrian Arab Republic. An estimated 2.3 million people, 11.5 per cent of the country’s population, have been killed or wounded, 1.5 thousand more are under arrest or unaccounted for, 6.5 million are internally displaced and 6.1 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Gross domestic product (GDP), which in 2010 stood at $60.2 billion, is at $27.2 billion (2010 prices) in 2015, representing a contraction of 55 per cent. Total losses incurred in five years of conflict are estimated at $259.6 billion.

This report provides thorough documentation of the impact of five years of violence and war on Syria’s economy, and pays special attention to the plight of refugees and the extent to which Western sanctions have succeeded, or failed, in achieving their proclaimed objectives. Concepts include not only reconstruction and development, but an emphasis on human rights, social justice and an inclusive society in which all can resolve their grievances peacefully, thereby paving the way for rapid human development. It provides a diagnosis and a prescription on the period immediately following an agreement on a political resolution to the crisis, to all those concerned about Syria’s future, irrespective of their political background or affiliation. It also offers valuable prescriptions by which the international community could, in the immediate term, mitigate the human damage caused by the crisis.

Key subjects:
- budget deficit
- capital stock losses
- food insecurity
- GDP losses
- health indicators
- human development
- human rights
- inclusive society
- internally displaced
- poverty
- price inflation
- public debt
- refugees
- social justice

Syria at War: Five Years on
شعبة التكنولوجيا من أجل التنمية

Technology for Development Division
Innovation Policy for Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

The effects of innovation, particularly in technology, on economic growth, industrial optimization, improved social welfare and environmental protection have proved to be significant. According to its modern understanding, innovativeness lies in original ways of using technology, not necessarily owning or inventing it. This is specifically important for the Arab region, as innovation does not necessarily result from cutting-edge or original development of scientific knowledge. Rather, its transformative potential can be realized in addressing local issues or improving the livelihoods of communities.

This study looks at how to address innovation challenges in the region and shape related policy to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, it explores how innovation policy can be applied to tackle such key issues as youth employment and climate change. Drawing on internationally recognized frameworks, and strategies that helped emerging economies achieve technological and social development comparable to those of advanced countries, it provides a framework for the formulation of policies for economic growth and achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region.

Key subjects:

- business incubators
- foreign technology licensing
- Global Innovation Index
- lifelong learning
- national innovation system
- open science policy
- research and development expenditure
- science parks
- technology transfer
- venture capital

Policy for Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

E/ESCWA/TDD/2017/1

E/ESCWA/TDD/2017/1
The digital economy contributes to enhancing productivity and growth, job creation, well-being and social inclusion, thereby accelerating progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Along with its many socioeconomic benefits, the digital economy, if not properly managed, can also bring such challenges as the potential for rising inequalities and unemployment, dominance by a small number of economic actors, and privacy and security risks affecting individuals and public data and infrastructure. Arab countries, with their large human potential, educated youth, financial resources and central geographic position, should utilize the assets offered by the digital economy to transform their economies and societies.

This report demonstrates how digital agendas can boost digital economy growth and inclusiveness. It emphasizes the need for the Arab region to devise digital agendas at national and regional levels to promote the digital economy, and to develop detailed digital economy statistics upon which policy priorities and targets will be based, while improving the collection of sex-disaggregated data. It offers recommendations pertaining to policy and to measurement, to help policymakers and other stakeholders in the region identify priority areas and develop digital agendas to enhance their transformation into smart societies.

Key subjects:
- artificial intelligence
- data-driven innovation
- data protection
- digital divide
- E-Government Development Index
- Global Innovation Index
- Internet of things
- Networked Readiness Index
- smart society
- technology transfer
- women in technology

Perspectives on the Digital Economy in the Arab Region

E/ESCWA/TDD/2017/2

آفاق الاقتصاد الرقمي في المنطقة العربية

يساهم الاقتصاد الرقمي في رفع الإنتاجية وتحفيز النمو وخلق فرص العمل والرفاهية والازدهار الاجتماعي، وبالتالي في تسريع التقدم لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة. ولكن إلى جانب مزايا الاقتصاد الرقمي الاجتماعي والتكنولوجي المتعددة، يمكن أن يؤدي تطويره إذا لم يتم إدارته بشكل متناسب، ومنها احتكار أوجه عدم المساواة والبطالة وتزايد عدد الفاعلين الاقتصاديين والعديد من القضايا المتعلقة بالخصوصية والأمن الفوضوي، التي تهدد البيانات الشخصية والبيانات العامة والبيانات الخاصة، ويعرض البلاد العربية، بالزمن، بشكل مكنتها كبلدان بشريته وسلبية تلك البيانات، وموضوعاً للاستفادة المحورية أن تسخر المنافع التي يوفرها الاقتصاد الرقمي لتعزيز اقتصاداتها ومجتمعاتها.

ويؤكد بحث هذه الدراسة كيف يمكن أن يحفز الاقتصاد الرقمي نمو الاقتصاد وإعداد جميع البلاد العربية إلى صياغة خطط رقمية على المستوى الأول، وتعزيز الابتكار الرقمي، وإعداد إحصائيات اقتصادية رقمية مفصلة تستند إليها أولويات السياسة العامة وأهدافها، مع تحقيق تجمع البيانات المصنفة حسب نوع الجنس في الآن ذاته. وتقدم مجموعة من التوصيات بشأن البيانات العامة والقياس في مجال الاقتصاد الرقمي، لمساعدة صناع السياسات وغيرهم من الجهات المعنية في المنطقة على تحديد المجالات ذات الأولوية ووضع خطط رقمية لتعزيز تحلولها إلى مجتمعات ذكية.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
- الذكاء الاصطناعي
- الإبتكار العالمي
- حماية البيانات: الفجوة الرقمية
- مؤشر تطور الحكومات الإلكترونية
- مؤشر الابتكار العالمي
- مؤشر الاستدامة
- الأنظمة الشبكية
- المجتمع الذكي
- نقل التكنولوجيا

E/ESCWA/TDD/2017/2
The Innovation Landscape in Arab Countries
A Critical Analysis

Recently, innovation has become a principal aspect of development like infrastructure and industrialization. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stipulates building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. Research centres and international organizations have undertaken intensive activities to analyse the impact of innovation on countries’ production systems and its contribution to development. Similarly, ESCWA is focusing on innovation to support member States in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

This study analyses the innovation landscape, vision, strategies, outcomes and challenges in six Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) from the perspective of the Global Innovation Index. Comparison between countries is made on the basis of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita purchasing power parity (PPP). It also covers public and private investment in research and development, and the social and economic impact of innovation. It concludes with recommendations to policy makers based on the results of the analysis.

Key subjects:
Global Innovation Index; inclusive sustainable development; innovation and socioeconomic development; innovation cooperation; innovation policy; knowledge economy; knowledge workers; market sophistication; national innovation system

ملامح الابتكار في البلدان العربية
تحليل نقدي

أصبح الابتكار في الآونة الأخيرة عنصراً أساسياً في التنمية، تماماً مثل البنية التحتية والتصنيع. فقد دعّت خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030 إلى إقامة بنى تحتية قادرة على الصمود، وتحفيز التصنيع الشامل للجميع والمستدام، وتشجيع الابتكار. وقد أضلت مراكز البحوث والمنظمات الدولية بانشطة مكثفة لتحليل آثر الابتكار على نظم الإنتاج في البلدان، وبدور مساهمته في التنمية. وبالمثل، تركز الإسكوا عملها على الابتكار بغية دعم الدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ خطة 2030.

هذه الدراسة تقدم تحليلاً لملامح الابتكار والرؤية والاستراتيجيات والنوافذ والتحديات ذات الصلة في ست دول عربية (الأردن، الإمارات العربية المتحدة، ولبنان، ومصر، والمغرب، المملكة العربية السعودية) من منظور مؤشر الابتكار العالمي، وتستند في المقارنة بين الدول إلى نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي وفقاً لتعادل القوة الشرائية، وتناول أيضاً الاستثمارات العامة في مجال البحث والتطوير وتأثير الابتكار الاجتماعي والاقتصادي على الابتكار، وتخصى إلى عدد من التوصيات الموافقة إلى صناع السياسات بناءً على نتائج التحليل.

الموضوعات الرئيسية:
Statistics Division
Public and private sector entities, experts and researchers in the field of industrial and economic development in Arab countries, and regional and international organizations rely on the Bulletin of Industrial Statistics as one of the most important sources of accurate industrial statistics and indicators in the region. Statistics in this publication were collected from national sources and were complemented from other sources when needed. They were compiled according to internationally agreed upon methodologies and classifications as set out in the System of National Accounts 2008. They also follow the most recent revisions of the economic classification ISIC.

This Bulletin provides detailed industrial statistics for Arab countries for the period 2008-2014. It presents overall industrial trends, including output levels, labour productivity, contribution to gross domestic product and average wages of industrial employees in the region. It also presents industrial statistics for each Arab country, namely on the number of establishments and employees, wages and salaries, output, value added and industrial production index values. It is issued biennially and jointly prepared by ESCWA and the Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining.

**Key subjects:**

- Industrial production
- Labour productivity
- Manufacturing industries
- Metadata
- Mining and quarrying industries
- Value added

**Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Bulletin of Industrial Statistics for Arab Countries
Ninth issue**

**اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا
نشرة الإحصاءات الصناعية للبلدان العربية
العدد التاسع**

**E/ESCWA/SD/2017/1**

**نشرة الإحصاءات الصناعية للبلدان العربية**

**المواضيع الرئيسية:**

- الإنتاج الصناعي
- إنتاجية اليد العاملة
- الصناعات التحويلية
- البيانات الوصفية
- الصناعات الاستخراجية
- القيمة المضافة
This Bulletin presents statistical data and indicators on external and intraregional trade in goods in ESCWA member States. Data are presented in time series until 2015 and are primarily drawn from national sources and, when needed, secondary sources. The Bulletin aims to assist policymakers, analysts, researchers and other users at the national, regional and international levels.

The Bulletin comprises three parts. Part I is on external trade and contains tables on annual trade growth rates in the region, the total values of imports and exports and the percentage of those values by section of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Part II is on intraregional trade and contains tables on intraregional imports and exports as a share of total imports and exports by country and HS section. Part III is on the directions of external trade and contains tables on the imports and exports of each member State with major countries and economic groupings in the world.

Key subjects:
balance of trade; direction of trade; exports; external trade; imports; intraregional trade; time-series analysis

نشرة التجارة الخارجية للمنطقة العربية
العدد الخامس والعشرون

تقدم هذه النشرة بيانات ومؤشرات إحصائية عن التجارة الخارجية والبينية في السلع في الدول الأعضاء في الإسكوا. وترد البيانات في سلاسل زمنية ممتدة حتى عام 2015، وهي مستمدة أساساً من مصادر وطنية وأخرى ثانوية عند الاقتضاء. وتتم هذه النشرة إلى مساعدة صانعي السياسات والمحليين والباحثين وسواهم من المستخدمين على المستوى المحلي والإقليمي والدولي.

وتتألف النشرة من ثلاثة أجزاء، يُخص الجزء الأول منها لإحصاءات التجارة الخارجية، ويُخص الجزء الثاني للتجارة البينية، ويُخص الجزء الثالث للتجارة الخارجية. وتتضمن جداول عن معدل النمو السنوي للتجارة في المنطقة، وإجمالي قيمة الورادات والصادرات، والتنوع المالي لهذه الورادات والصادرات بحسب أقسام النظام المنسق لتوصيف السلع الأساسية وترقيمها، وخصائص الجومن الثاني للتجارة البينية، يُخص جداول عن نسبة الورادات والصادرات البينية من إجمالي الورادات والصادرات بحسب البلدان وأقسام النظام المنسق. أما الجزء الثالث، فهو يُخص جداول عن الورادات والصادرات لكل من الدول الأعضاء مع أهم البلدان والكتل الاقتصادية في العالم.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
الميزان التجاري; اتجاه التجارة; الصادرات; التجارة الخارجية; الواردات; التجارة البينية;
تحليل السلاسل الزمنية
Climate change and its impacts represent a major challenge to sustainable development in Arab countries. They could undermine development achievements and prospects, although the region contributes less than 5 per cent to global greenhouse gas emissions. Reliable statistics are crucial for measuring and monitoring the economic and social impacts of climate change at the national and regional levels. Currently, however, climate-related statistics in the Arab region are scarce, of poor quality, and not easily accessible.

This special issue of the recurrent biennial Compendium of Environment Statistics in the Arab Region highlights the potential role of national statistical offices in leading the improvement of climate change statistics. It proposes a set of climate change-related indicators for Arab countries. Those indicators are relevant to the region, uncoumbered to compile, feasible given existing data and methods, and consistent with international recommendations in this area.

Key subjects:
carbon dioxide emissions; climate change adaptation; climate change drivers; climate change mitigation; disaster risk management; energy efficiency; energy intensity of the economy; extreme weather events; fossil fuel combustion; greenhouse gas emissions; precipitation patterns; renewable energy; sustainable management; water stress

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Climate Change-Related Statistics in the Arab Region
A Proposed Set of Indicators
Special Issue of the Compendium of Environment Statistics in the Arab Region 2017

E/ESCWA/SD/2017/3
This publication presents available data on, and ESCWA estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) at both current and constant prices; the consolidated national accounts for each ESCWA member State during the period 2011-2015; and estimated real GDP growth for 2016. Chapter I presents selected indicators, such as annual growth rates of real GDP, GDP at constant and current prices, GDP per capita, national disposable income per capita, gross capital formation and percentage of net exports to GDP. It highlights variations between Gulf Cooperation Council countries and more diversified economies that are members of ESCWA on the one hand, and between the Arab region and other regions of the world on the other hand. Chapter II presents consolidated national accounts for each member State in national currencies at current prices. Chapter III reviews economic growth in real terms after eliminating the effect of price inflation and contains tables of GDP by expenditure and economic activity.

Data for this publication were primarily collected from national statistical offices and other official sources, as well as from country responses to questionnaires prepared by ESCWA. This publication is intended to serve as a reference for economists, social researchers and policymakers.

Key subjects:
capital formation; consumption; economic growth; foreign exchange rates; gross domestic product; income distribution; national accounts; national income

The publication includes data on GDP, national accounts, and economic growth for each ESCWA member State during the period 2011-2015. It also presents estimated real GDP growth for 2016. The publication highlights variations between Gulf Cooperation Council countries and other regions of the world.

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Key subjects:
capital formation; consumption; economic growth; foreign exchange rates; gross domestic product; income distribution; national accounts; national income
Issued biannually, the Compendium of Demographic and Social Statistics provides a general view of Arab societies and the changes they encounter over time. This issue features data on population, households, housing conditions, employment, education, poverty, health and culture for the period 2016-2017, provided mainly from national statistical offices and supplemented by publicly accessible data from international agencies, such as the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, the Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Bank.

The Compendium is intended as a reference for policymakers and other officials, and also as a snapshot of trends for readers with an interest in the social climate of the Arab region, including academics, students, journalists and the public. In addition to the indicators presented in the publication, a more exhaustive set of tables can be found on the ESCWA website.

Key subjects:
cultural statistics; demographic statistics; educational statistics; health statistics; housing conditions; labour statistics; vital statistics
ESCWA Centre for Women
The State of Gender Justice in the Arab Region

Women in the Arab region are, on average, disadvantaged socially, economically, politically and legally, relative to women globally and certainly relative to those in nations of similar economic standing. With the 2011 uprisings and other developments in the region, certain reforms were introduced concerning women’s role in society. However, without meaningful implementation, and given the social realities of the region, these reforms have not been sufficient to approach actual equality and reduce gender gaps. The weakness – and, in many cases, the complete lack – of accountability mechanisms is central to the absence of gender justice in the Arab region.

This study reviews the state of gender justice in the Arab region, highlighting legislative, political and social changes that have taken place between 2004 and 2017 and documenting barriers and opportunities. It also identifies key perspectives that should inform policy discussions of gender justice, namely the context in which gender justice is being pursued and whether the manner it is being administered is responsive to that context. It proposes recommendations to States to create an enabling legislative environment, enhance the capabilities of accountability institutions, and foster an enabling sociocultural environment.

Key subjects:
accountability mechanisms; social barriers to gender justice; international standards of gender justice; enabling legislative environment; enabling sociocultural environment; gender-based violence; gender equality

 حالة العدالة بين الجنسين في المنطقة العربية

تواجه المرأة بشكل عام في المنطقة العربية حرصاً على المستويات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية والقانونية، مقارنةً مع النساء في سائر أنحاء العالم وكذلك مع النساء في البلدان ذات الأوضاع الاقتصادية المماثلة. ومع انتفاضات عام 2011 والتطورات الأخرى التي شهدتها المنطقة، أجريت بعض الإصلاحات المتعلقة بدور المرأة في المجتمع، ولكن في غياب التنفيذ الفعال، وبالنظر إلى الواقع الاجتماعي في المنطقة، لم تكن هذه الإصلاحات كافية لتحقيق المساواة الفعلية وتقليص الفجوة بين الجنسين.

وبعد أن يكون النشاط الرئيسي لقيم العدالة بين الجنسين في المنطقة إلى ضعف آليات المساءلة أو الاعتماد على آخرها في الكثير من الحالات.

هذه الدراسة تستعرض حالة العدالة بين الجنسين في المنطقة العربية، والتغييرات التشريعية والسياسية والاجتماعية الهامة التي حدثت في تلك الفترة من 2004 إلى 2017، وتحدد العوائق القائمة والفرص المتاحة في هذا المجال. وحدد الدراسة المنظور الرئيسي الذي ينبغي أن ينتقل منه المناقشات السياسية عن العدالة بين الجنسين في المنطقة، وهو السياق الذي يتم فيه السعي إلى تحقيق العدالة بين الجنسين وما إذا كانت طريقة إرساء أسس هذه العدالة مراعية لهذا السياق، وتقترح الدراسة مجموعة من التوصيات للدول بشأن تهيئة البيئة القانونية المؤاتية وتحسين قدرات مؤسسات المساءلة وتهيئة البيئة الاجتماعية والثقافية المؤاتية.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
الآليات المساءلة: العوائق الاجتماعية والثقافية أمام العدالة بين الجنسين; المعايير الدولية للعدالة بين الجنسين; البيئة التشريعية المؤاتية: البيئة الاجتماعية والثقافية المؤاتية; العنف القائم على أساس نوع الجنس: المساواة بين الجنسين
Since 2010, the Arab region has witnessed progress in women's representation at all governance levels, including in the legislature, the executive, the judiciary, civil service and local councils. Women have also successfully engaged in new forms of political participation, such as demonstrations, constituent assemblies and constitution-drafting bodies. Nevertheless, regional representation figures remain below the global average, highlighting existing barriers to women's presence in the political sphere, and those emerging as a result of various issues including armed conflict.

This study examines women's political representation in the Arab region, particularly following the 2010-2011 uprisings, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls upon States to ensure women's equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political and public life. It highlights enduring barriers to such progress and the role of various actors, including civil society and international organizations, in enhancing women's political representation. The study presents case studies on the political representation of women in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. It proposes policy recommendations including to adopt a holistic approach, focusing not only on removing institutional barriers but also on tackling pervasive socio-cultural obstacles to women's presence in the political sphere and to implement it in full cooperation with civil society and international organizations.

**Key subjects:**
electoral quotas for women; institutional barriers; socio-cultural barriers; women in local councils; women in parliaments; women judges; women ministers; women's advancement; 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
There is limited understanding in the Arab region of the economic and financial impacts of violence against women. Partner violence against women incurs not only visible monetary costs such as foregone income or opportunity costs for women and households, and the lost productivity for communities and businesses, but also less obvious impacts, on capabilities and intrahousehold gender relations, and causes trauma, thus affecting consumption and welfare. Analysing the costs of violence against women will enable the State to fully undertake its role as duty bearer in protecting the rights of all people.

This study addresses intimate partner violence against women and its economic costs to the individuals, society and the State. It stresses the importance of estimating such costs as an innovative approach and advocacy tool for addressing this issue and presents the main methodologies used for that purpose. It offers recommendations to key actors, namely State institutions, international organizations and civil society to address and respond to violence against women, using the cost estimate tool.

**Key subjects:**

- costing violence against women; foregone income; gender-responsive budgeting; informal reporting channels; intimate partner violence against women; loss of unpaid work; opportunity costs; reporting mechanisms; State institutions accountability

**Violence against Women: What is at Stake?**

Status of Arab Women Report 2017

E/ESCWA/ECW/2017/2
Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, established a global framework that addresses peace and security challenges on the one hand and violence against women, the empowerment of women, and gender justice issues on the other. It also sets forth options that governments and other actors can pursue in order to prevent violence against women, punish perpetrators and provide reparations to survivors. Some Arab countries have already designed action plans in response to resolution 1325, while others are in the process of designing their policy responses.

This publication explores what the women, peace and security agenda is, and how the Arab region is responding to it. It discusses the roles of women national machineries, national human rights institutions, security sector institutions, and civil society organizations in times of peace and times of war. It presents two case studies from Libya and Yemen on the role of institutions and proposes a range of recommendations for action.

Key subjects:
accountability frameworks; fragile institutions; human rights institutions; human rights obligations of States; national women’s machineries; perceptions of government effectiveness; preventative measures; women, peace and security agenda

 mulheres, paz e segurança
O papel das instituições em tempos de paz e guerra na região árabe

Suncoode 1325 (2000) sobre mulheres, paz e segurança, estabeleceu um quadro global que aborda os desafios de paz e segurança do ponto de vista das mulheres, o potencial feminino e questões de justiça de gênero. O resolução também apresenta opções que governos e outros atores podem adotar para prevenir violência contra mulheres, punir responsáveis e oferecer reparação aos sobreviventes. Alguns países da Árabe têm já elaborado planos de ação em resposta à resolução 1325, enquanto outros ainda estão no processo de elaborar suas respostas.

Esta publicação explora o que é o agenda paz e segurança feminina, e como a região Árabe está respondendo a ele. Discute os papéis das máquinas nacionais femininas, dos institutos de direitos humanos nacionais, das instituições do setor de segurança, e das organizações da sociedade civil em tempos de paz e guerra. Ela apresenta dois estudos de caso da Libéria e Iêmen sobre os papéis das instituições e propõe uma série de recomendações de ação.

 assuntos-chave:
quadros de responsabilidade; instituições fragilizadas; instituições de direitos humanos; obrigações de direitos humanos do Estado; máquinas nacionais femininas; percepções da eficácia do governo; medidas preventivas; agenda de paz e segurança feminina
A review of socioeconomic trends, prevailing over the past ten years, in the Arab region showed that significant progress was achieved in ensuring equal rights to education and health for women and men, but revealed many deficiencies still affecting the rights of women: their economic and political under-representation; their unpaid work; violence against them; and girl child marriage, among others. The review classified the challenges facing gender equality in the region under three main themes: political instability and radicalization, gender bias in the economy and employment structures, and an ideology of gender social polarization and separate spheres.

Based on the review findings, this report provides a forward-looking analysis of possible approaches to mainstream gender in public policy and decision-making with a view to facilitating the fulfilment by Arab countries of their commitment to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 5 concerning gender equality. This report, which covers the 22 Arab countries, emphasizes the need to include vulnerable groups, rural women, women heads of households, survivors of violence, women with disabilities and the displaced. It proposes recommendations to policymakers, the international community and women groups, on establishing equal rights for all women and enabling them to access those rights.

Key subjects:
affirmative action; child marriage; female genital mutilation; gender equality in international treaties; gender equality in policy and practice; gender gap; gender mainstreaming; honour killings; regional instruments on gender equality; sexual harassment; sexual slavery; violence against women.
The Israeli military occupation of Palestine continues to cause widespread suffering among Palestinians. While the occupation negatively impacts the lives of all women and men, girls and boys, this report focuses, however, on the socioeconomic impact on women and girls, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/42, which calls ESCWA to prepare periodic reports on the social and economic situation of women and girls in Palestine. This biannual report provides an overview of the situation regarding the political, social, economic and human rights of Palestinian women and girls in the period from July 2014 to June 2016. It draws on statistics collected by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and findings of international and national organizations, and United Nations agencies, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

Key subjects:
gender inequality; human rights violations; Israeli policies; Palestinian girls; Palestinian women; settler violence; socioeconomic impact of occupation on Palestinian women and girls; violence against women; women in politics; women’s rights

Social and Economic Situation of Palestinian Women and Girls
(July 2014 – June 2016)

E/ESCWA/ECW/2016/
Technical Paper.3
Emerging and Conflict-related Issues Division
The Arab region confronts a bewildering array of intense, complex, and interlocked armed conflicts. Iraq, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen have fragmented due to civil wars that have been exacerbated by regional and international politics. Yet, all civil wars eventually end, and it is therefore important for policymakers and stakeholders to prepare for effective and sustainable post-war peacebuilding, recovery, and transition. As key actors grapple with designing post-war strategies, it is important to understand what policy frameworks help prevent countries from relapsing back into civil war. Conflict-torn states have narrow windows of opportunity to prevent relapse, and failure is common.

This third issue of the Arab Governance Report introduces post-war good practices from international and regional experiences in developing efficient mechanisms to preserve and consolidate the peace process and to enhance state legitimacy. It discusses interventions in three areas: security sector reform, national dialogue processes, and fight against corruption. It proposes policy recommendations for Libya and Yemen, tailored to the unique circumstances of each case, with a focus on the immediate aftermath of the cessation of combat and a future political settlement. The objective is to initiate debate on institution-building and its role in supporting sustainable peace.

Key subjects:
- conflict and governance nexus
- gender dimensions of post-conflict institutional development
- negotiated peace agreements
- peace building
- post-conflict decentralized governance
- post-war risks
The Sustainable Development Goals in an Arab Region Affected by Conflict: Monitoring Progress with Household Survey Microdata

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has generated great expectations for real development progress. To ensure that Arab countries can progress towards a successful achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), high-quality reliable and easy to use disaggregated data must be available. Current data collection efforts across the region, especially in conflict affected countries fall short of SDG tracking requirements. While the infrastructure is set in place to collect good quality microdata across the region, namely through household surveys, substantial efforts should be exerted to produce timelier and higher-quality data, which includes information on populations touched by crises and conflicts.

This report provides guidance on how to leverage existing data so that it is better used by policy makers and academics across the region. To illustrate the utility of household surveys for SDGs monitoring and policy prioritization in crises and conflict-afflicted countries, this report presents extensive analyses of goals and indicators at the subnational level disaggregated by sex and urban/rural area, which point out priority areas for interventions. The countries included in this study are those that have been touched directly and indirectly by conflict in recent years and where challenges for achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda are more pressing.

Key subjects:
- measuring education in conflict settings;
- measuring health in conflict settings;
- measuring labour markets in conflict settings;
- measuring living standards in conflict settings;
- measuring nutrition in conflict settings;
- multidimensional poverty

Ричард Сеймс

E/ESCWA/ECRI/2017/3
According to a broadly used international definition of armed conflict, the Arab region hosted 27 per cent of the world’s active conflicts in 2016. Recent conflicts in the region have been particularly destructive, displacing millions of people, disrupting livelihoods and destroying infrastructure. Those conflicts have halted the provision of public services and adversely affected health outcomes, educational trajectories and labour market opportunities of individuals of all ages.

While research on conflict has for the most part concentrated on studying global patterns and drivers of conflict, new research is emerging on the micro-level impacts of conflict, which allows a better understanding of the consequences of violence for different age groups, vulnerable populations, and subnational patterns. This report is the first microlevel comprehensive study of the impacts of conflict in the Arab region during the different stages of life. Using data on the conflicts in Iraq, Libya, the Syrian Arab republic and Yemen, the report analyses the effects of conflict at different stages of life, from infancy, early childhood and childhood to adulthood. It also provides quantitative evidence on the costs of conflict in terms of human development, and the potential generational implications. It concludes with several policy recommendations for interventions at critical life stages.

Key subjects:
childhood malnutrition; employment; human development; incidence of stunting; infant mortality; labour market; school enrolment; school-to-work transition; skill formation; years of schooling

The Impact of Conflict on Human Development from Childhood to Adulthood: Evidence for the Arab region
Trends and Impacts, Issue No. 5

According to a broadly used international definition of armed conflict, the Arab region hosted 27 per cent of the world’s active conflicts in 2016. Recent conflicts in the region have been particularly destructive, displacing millions of people, disrupting livelihoods and destroying infrastructure. Those conflicts have halted the provision of public services and adversely affected health outcomes, educational trajectories and labour market opportunities of individuals of all ages.

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Key subjects:
childhood malnutrition; employment; human development; incidence of stunting; infant mortality; labour market; school enrolment; school-to-work transition; skill formation; years of schooling
Governance and Institutional Transformations in Conflict-affected Arab Countries
Arab Governance Report II

Today, conflicts of varying intensity directly affect at least half of the Arab countries, while the rest endures neighbourhood or spillover effects, impeding peoples’ fundamental right to lead a dignified life free from fear and want. Conflicts in the region have caused catastrophic loss of life, displaced more than 22 million people, severely disrupted livelihoods, and significantly undermined opportunities for sustainable development. It has also eroded institutions, polarized societies and fractured social cohesion. The Arab countries face daunting challenges to restore political consensus and social cohesion.

This report proposes a conflict-sensitive approach to governance. It identifies four groups of priority institutions for reform: security institutions should develop a centralized military command structure and be put under civilian accountability; administrative institutions should be autonomous and independent from political influence and apply meritocratic rules in recruitment and promotion; judicial institutions must be independent, transparent and efficient, and able to provide equal access to all; political institutions should include democratic and representative political parties, and independent legislative bodies. The report proposes to establish an observatory of institutional reform to monitor the main institutional dimensions of a transition out of conflict.

Key subjects:
civilian accountability; conflict mitigation; conflict-sensitive governance; conflict spillover effects; dispute settlements; employment meritocratic rule; institution building; resilience; sustainable development
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