Demographic picture of the region

Total population in the region

1990: 225
2017: 47
2018: 155
2030: 207

Total population living in crisis countries

1990: 47
2017: 32 million
2018: 423
2030: 521

Projections assume that current crises continue. Growth rate in crisis countries expected to be 2.3% compared to the 1.6% average in the region.
Life expectancy in Syria

Men live 2.7 years shorter
Women live 0.6 years longer

Change between 2010 and 2017

- Life expectancy
- Education
- Income

Human development index trends and status

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People live in conflict-affected countries, experiencing multiple deprivations, including up to 14 million people at risk of famine in Yemen, in combination with increased violence and displacement. More than 60% of the population in Arab countries is expected to live in urban areas by 2030, but in various countries between 8% and 90% of the population is at risk of living in slums. 84% of the population is affected by or at risk of water scarcity. The decline of arable land and the dependency on food imports expose the population to risks of food insecurity. Income poverty can be as high as 49% in prewar Yemen. Unemployment (10%) and youth unemployment (25%) are high. Low quality education risks compromising enrolment achievements. With around 50% of registered voters participating in elections, the years following the Arab uprising saw declining trust in institutions and high perceptions of corruption.
How much are women left behind in Arab countries

Women’s Human Development Achievement as a % of men’s

94.1% World
85.5% Arab countries

Adolescent fertility rate
- Births pr 1,000 women ages 15-19
  - 45 World
  - 47 Arab countries
  - 51 Egypt
  - 57 Palestine
  - 62 Yemen
  - 67 Comoros
  - 67 Sudan
  - 80 Iraq
  - 81 Mauritania
  - 102 Somalia

Bank accounts
- Although financial accounts are less spread in Arab countries than in the rest of the world, Arab women have 50% less chances than men to have a financial account, compared to 10% globally

Education
- Globally women are in school 1.1 years less than men, but it’s 1.5 in Arab countries; globally girls are expected to stay in school 0.1 years more than boys, but it’s 0.6 years less in Arab countries

Adolescent fertility rate

Nationality
- In 11 countries women cannot pass their nationality to neither their children nor their spouse
- In 7 countries women can pass their nationality to their children, but not their spouse
- 3 countries offer gender equality in passing nationality to children and spouse

World
Arab countries

Regional average of 21% female labour force participation - the lowest in the world

Difference in male and female years of schooling

Accounts in financial institutions

Globally women are in school 1.1 years less than men, but it’s 1.5 in Arab countries; globally girls are expected to stay in school 0.1 years more than boys, but it’s 0.6 years less in Arab countries

Education
Urbanization and slums

Rural and urban population living in poverty

Urban population living in slums

Urbanization expansion in Cairo

Iraq
- Rural: 30.6%
- Urban: 14.8%
- Slum: 47.2%

Jordan
- Rural: 16.8%
- Urban: 13.9%
- Slum: 12.9%

Egypt
- Rural: 32.3%
- Urban: 15.3%
- Slum: 10.6%

Morocco
- Rural: 14.4%
- Urban: 4.8%
- Slum: 13.1%

Sudan
- Rural: 57.6%
- Urban: 26.5%
- Slum: 91.6%

Yemen
- Rural: 40.1%
- Urban: 20.7%
- Slum: 60.8%

Urbanization trends
- % of inhabitants living in urban areas

Socio-economic exclusion

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)

- Yemen: 48.6%
- Lebanon: 27.4%
- Morocco: 4.8%
- Morocco: 27.4%
- Lebanon: 48.6%
- Yemen: 5.9%
- Somalia: 30.6%
- Somalia: 37.4%
- Arab countries: 26.8%
- Palestine: 10.0%
- Somalia: 5.9%
- Arab countries: 25.4%
- Libya: 42.3%
- Arab countries: 25.4%
- Somalia: 10.9%
- Somalia: 37.4%

2018 unemployment (%)

- Palestine: 26.8%
- Arab countries: 10.0%
- Somalia: 5.9%
- Somalia: with 30.6% working poor
- Libya: 42.3%
- Arab countries: 25.4%
- Somalia: 10.9%
- Somalia: with 37.4% working poor

2018 youth unemployment (%)

- Libya: 42.3%
- Arab countries: 25.4%
- Somalia: 10.9%
- Somalia: with 37.4% working poor

Gross enrolment (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary Education</th>
<th>Secondary Education</th>
<th>Tertiary Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIMSS and PISA achievements

- World average: 500-493 in the three areas

- Math: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
- Science: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
- Reading: Programme for International Student Assessment
Are institutions leaving citizens behind?

Trust in institutions:
- 85% expressed trust in the army
- 69% expressed trust in the police
- 56% expressed trust in the courts
- 51% expressed trust in the prime minister
- 36% expressed trust in elected councils
- 18% expressed trust in political parties

The best way to reduce poverty is:
- 66% encourage people to pay more sadaqa for charity
- 17% agree with neither statements, 5% agree with both
- 12% increase taxes to help through government social spending

Satisfaction with government performance:
- 16% narrowing rich-poor gap
- 35% managing the economy
- 16% creating employment
- 35% improving basic health services
- 37% addressing education needs
- 76% providing security

Wasta:
- 70% believe that employment through connections is widespread

Corruption Perceptions Index Score 2017
- Ranked from lowest to highest level of perceived corruption

Global average:
- 42 Tunisia
- 40 Morocco
- 39 Kuwait
- 36 Bahrain
- 33 Algeria
- 32 Egypt
- 31 Djibouti
- 28 Lebanon
- 28 Mauritania
- 27 Comoros
- 18 Iraq
- 17 Libya
- 16 Sudan
- 16 Yemen
- 14 Syria
- 9 Somalia

Voter turnout:
- Mauritania 74% in 2013
- Egypt 28% in 2015

* Arab Barometer 2016-2017
Regional exposure to shocks and fragility: water scarcity and food insecurity

Population in countries with different exposure to water stress
- 65 million not at risk of water scarcity
- 123 million at risk of water scarcity
- 204 million affected by water scarcity

Food imports (% of merchandise imports)
- World: 9%
- Arab countries: 13%
- Lebanon: 18%
- Egypt: 19%
- Algeria: 19%
- Jordan: 22%
- Palestine: 28%

Top grain importers in the world
- 5 Saudi Arabia
- 8 Egypt
- 11 Algeria
- 15 Morocco
- 19 Tunisia
- 24 Jordan
- 25 Libya

Arable Land (hectares per person)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.19</td>
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<td>0.14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
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The Arab countries ... are home to 5% of the world’s population

were affected by 57.4% of the world’s battle-related deaths in 2017, up from 24.7% in 2005

accounted for 55.0% of the world’s refugees in 2017, up from 47.3% in 2005

experienced 62% of global terrorist attacks in 2005 and 48% in 2017

hosted 41.3% of the world’s internally displaced in 2017, up from 37.0% in 2005

sent 58.3% of the world’s foreign fighters concentrated in Syria and Iraq, as of 2017

saw 15% of the world’s conflicts between 1948 and 2017
Refugees and forced displacement 2017

Displaced within the country

Movement within the region of 1,000 + persons

Movement out of the region of 1,000 + persons

Total refugees within the Arab region

Total IDP

(a) A total of 204,631 eligible Palestinian Refugees accessed UNRWA services in Lebanon.
(b) UNRWA estimates that 438,000 Palestine refugees remain in Syria against the 560,000 individuals registered with the Agency prior to the conflict.