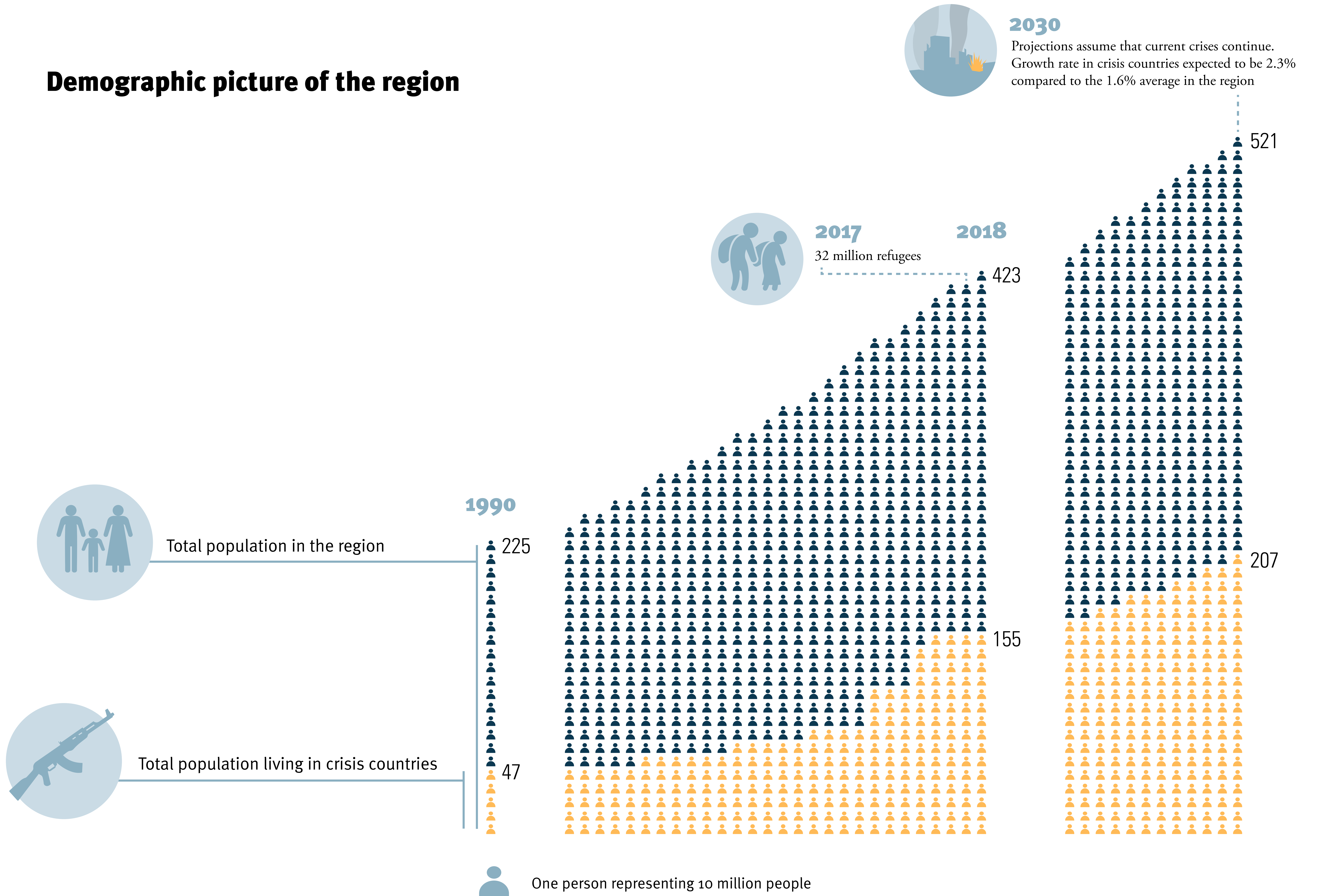
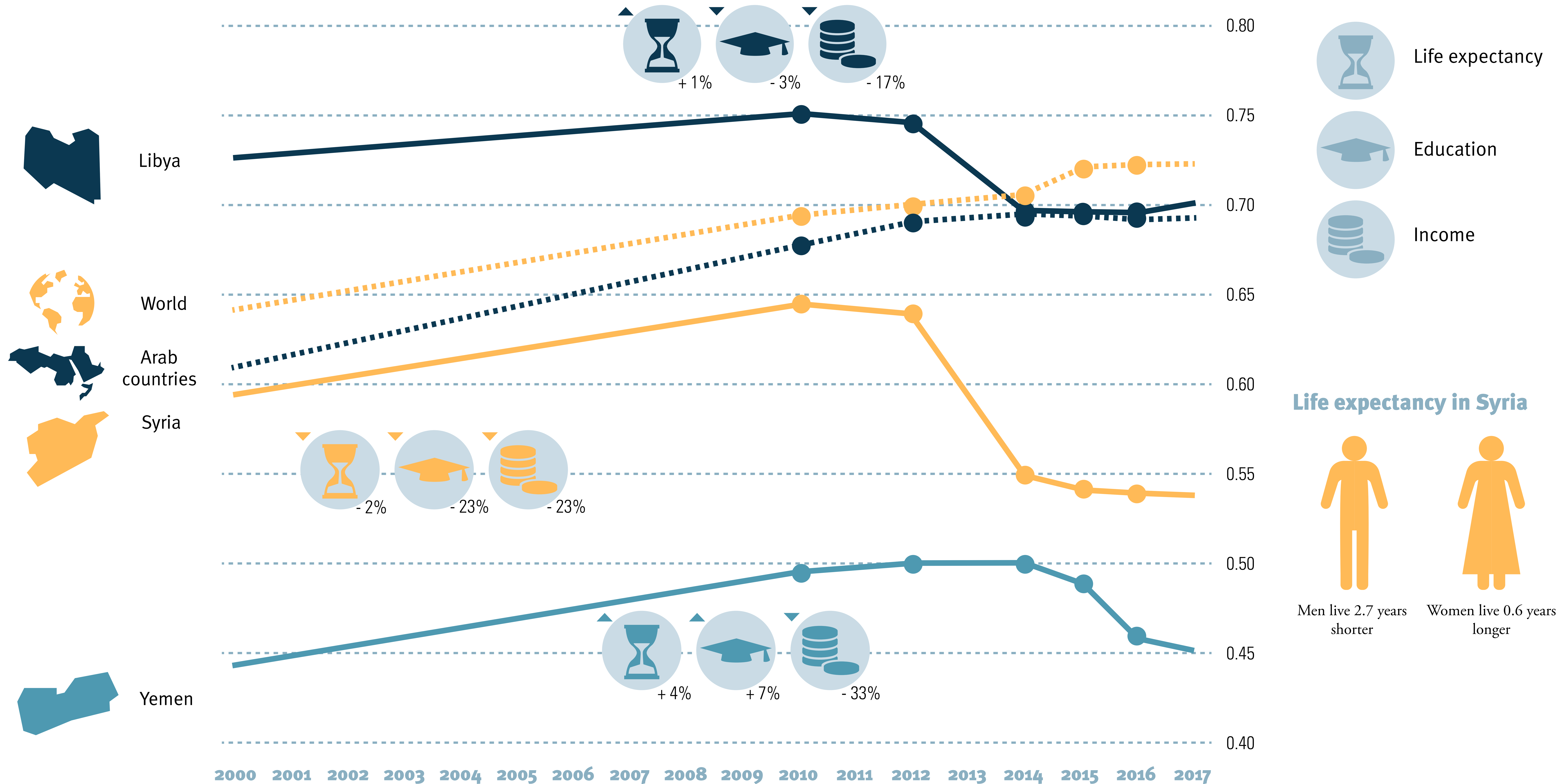


Demographic picture of the region



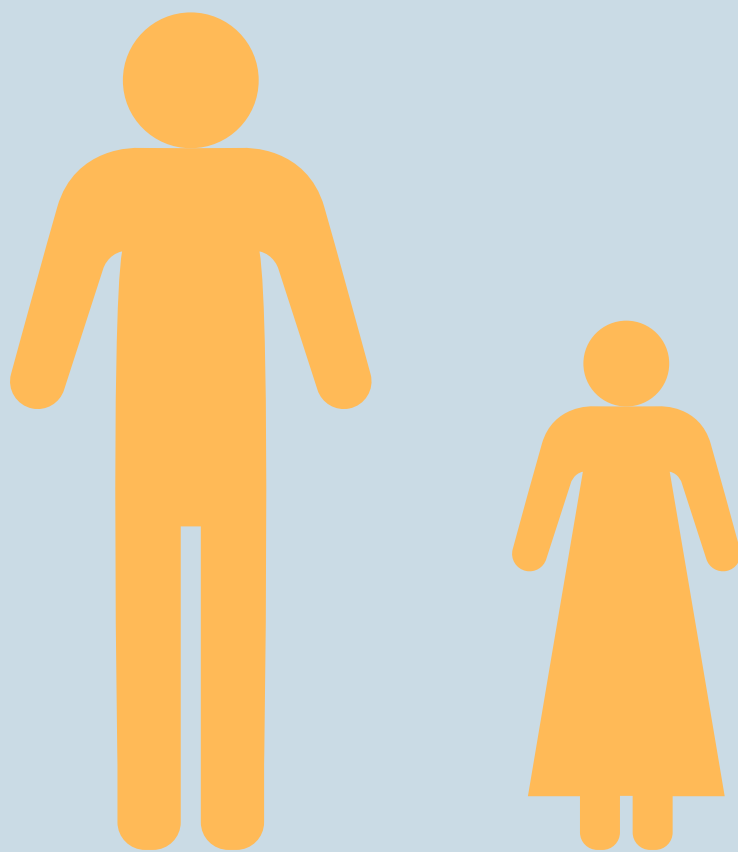
Human development index trends and status



Leaving No One Behind in the Arab Countries

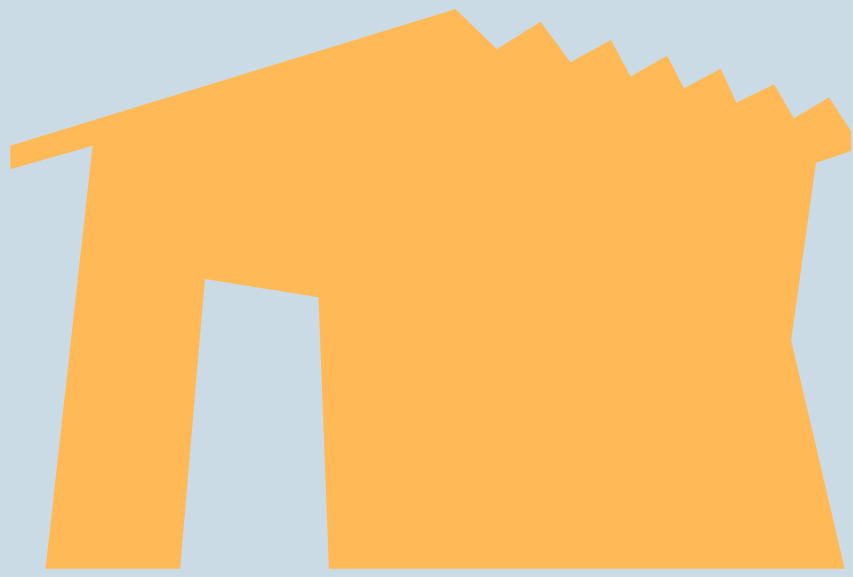
Discrimination

50% of the population at risk of being left behind because they are women



Geographical exclusion

More than 60% of the population in Arab countries is expected to live in urban area by 2030, but in various countries between 8% and 90% of the population is at risk of living in slums



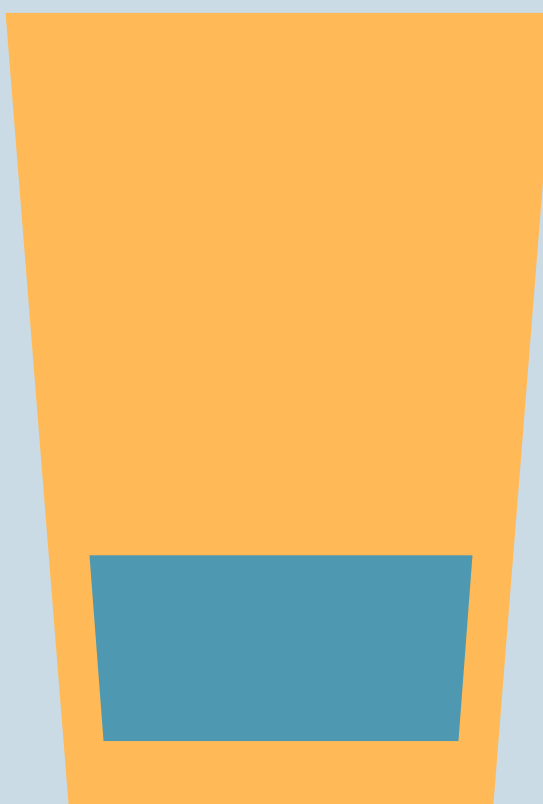
Socio-economic exclusion

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



Shocks and fragility

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



Unaccountable governance

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

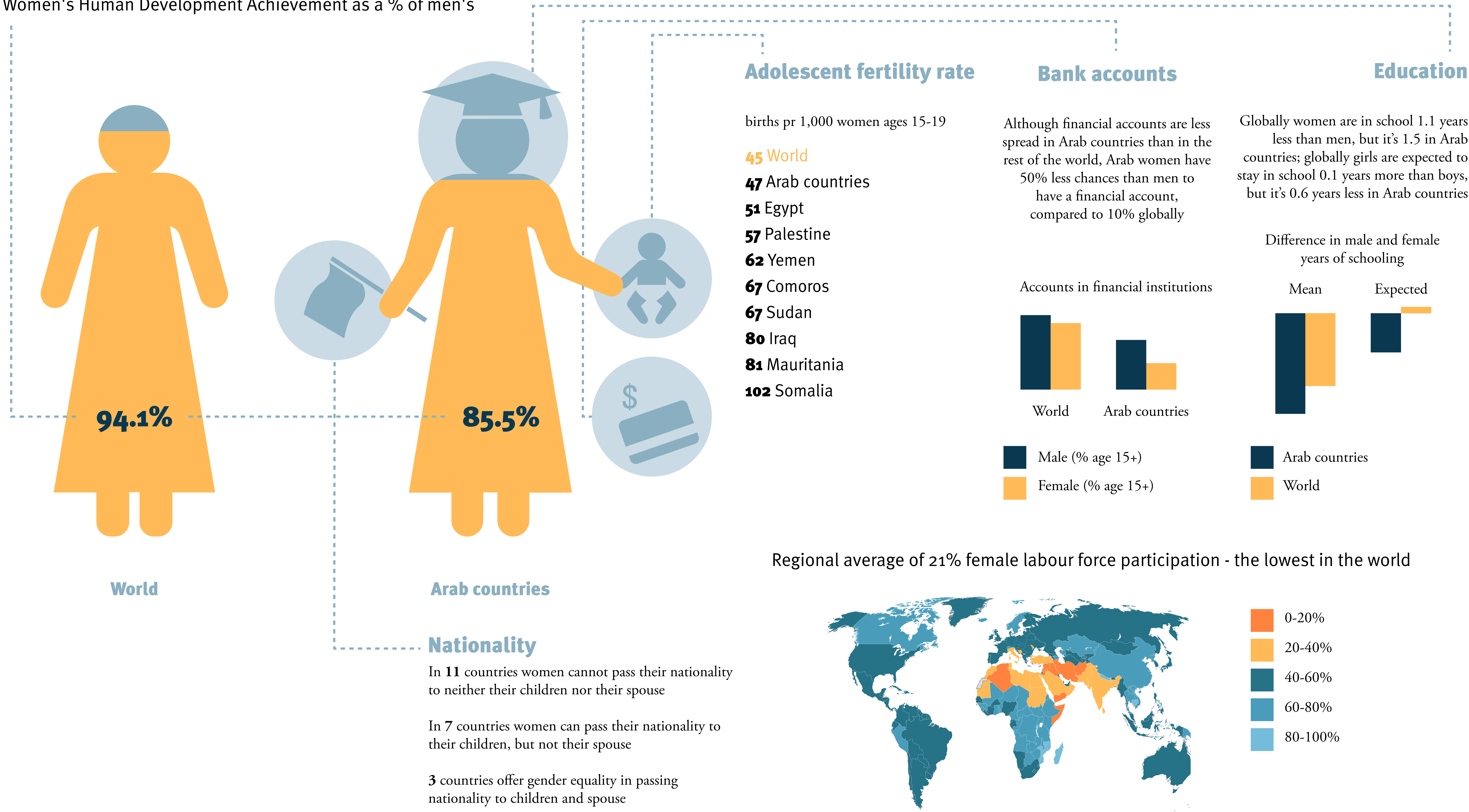


155 million

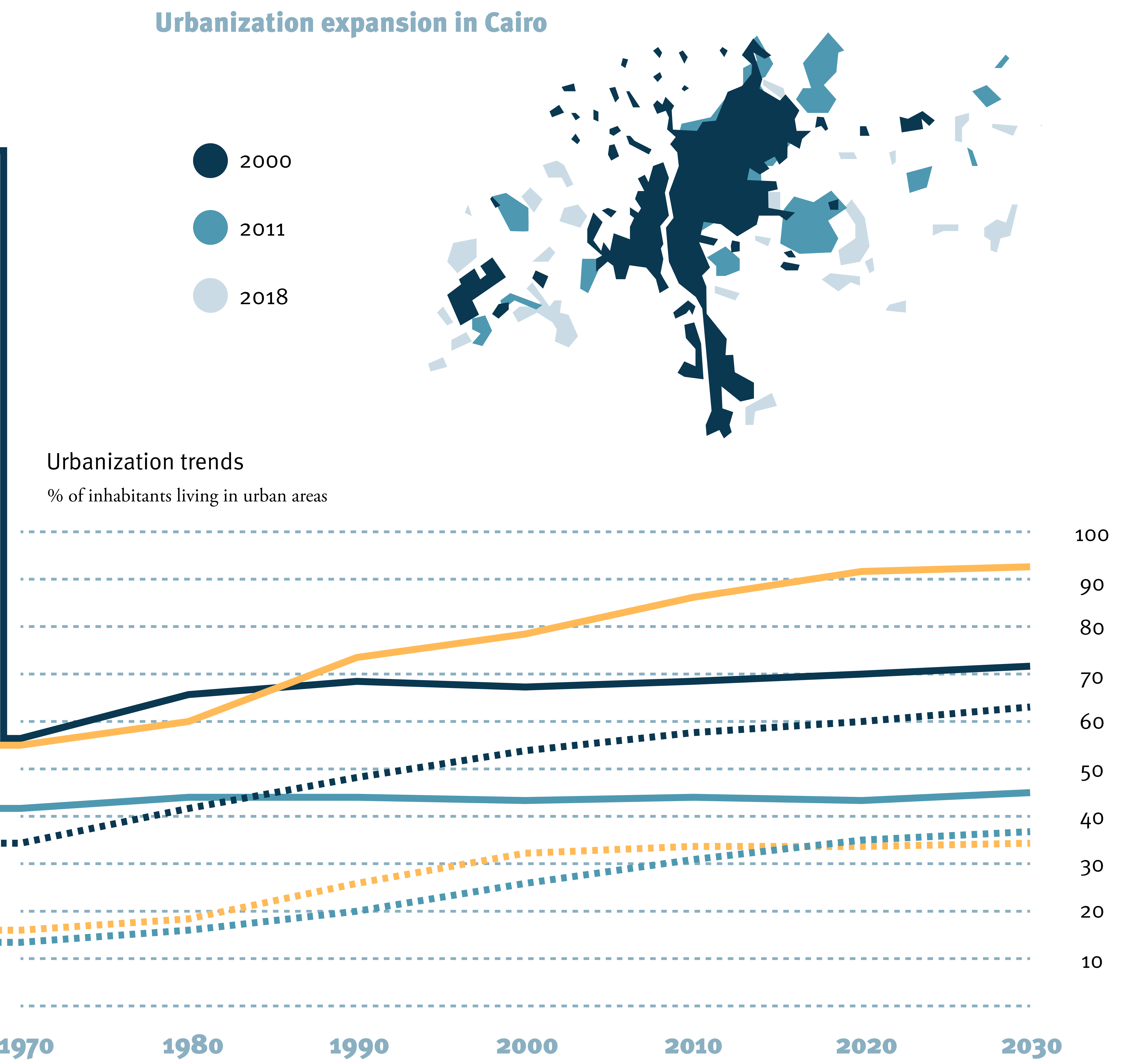
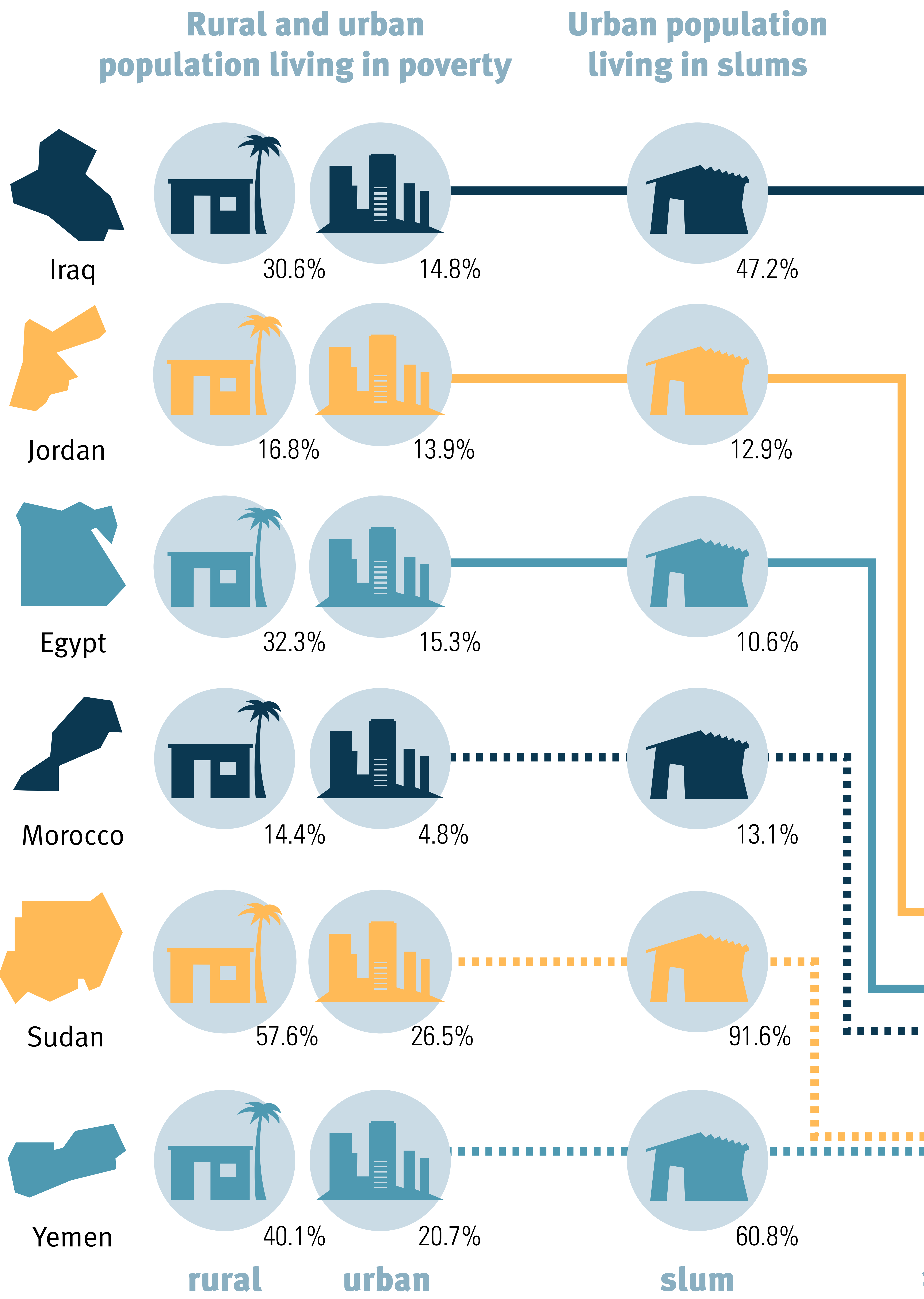
people live in conflict affected countries, experiencing multiple deprivations, including up to 14 million people at risk of famine in Yemen, in combination with increased violence and displacement

How much are women left behind in Arab countries

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



Urbanization and slums



Socio-economic exclusion

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



48.6 Yemen
27.4 Lebanon
4.8 Morocco

2018 unemployment (%)



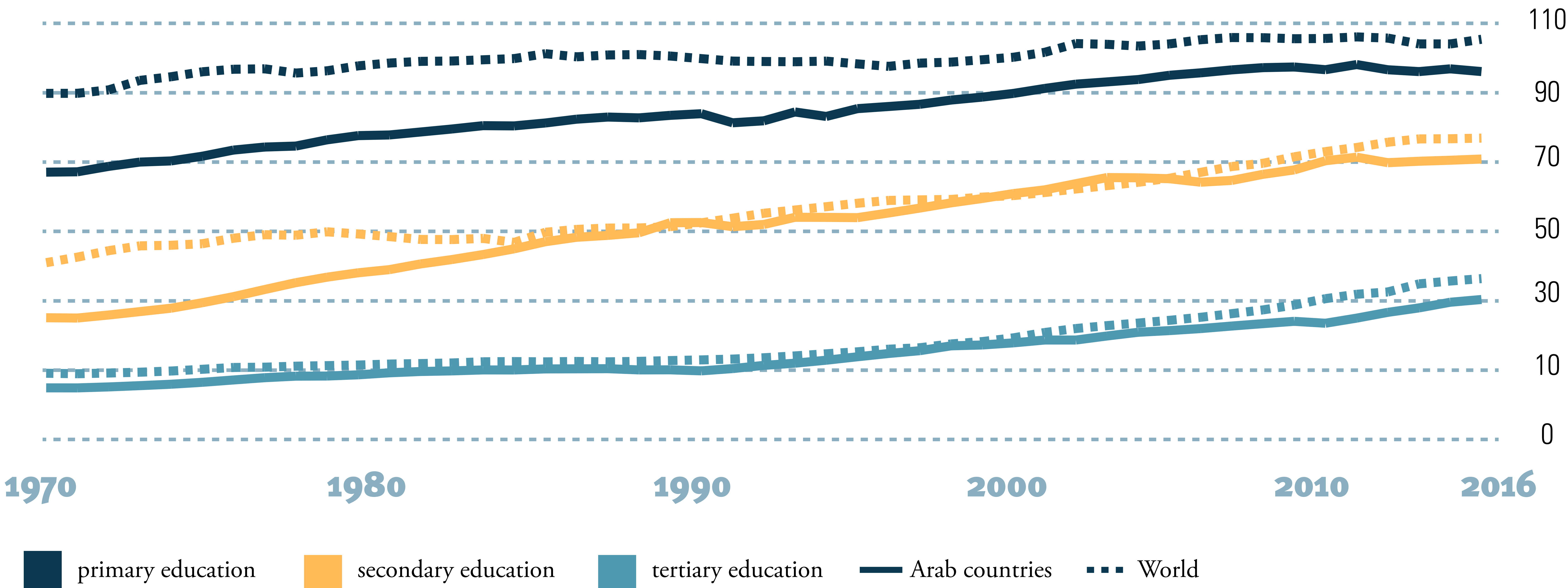
26.8 Palestine
10.0 Arab countries
5.9 Somalia
- with 30.6% working poor

2018 youth unemployment (%)

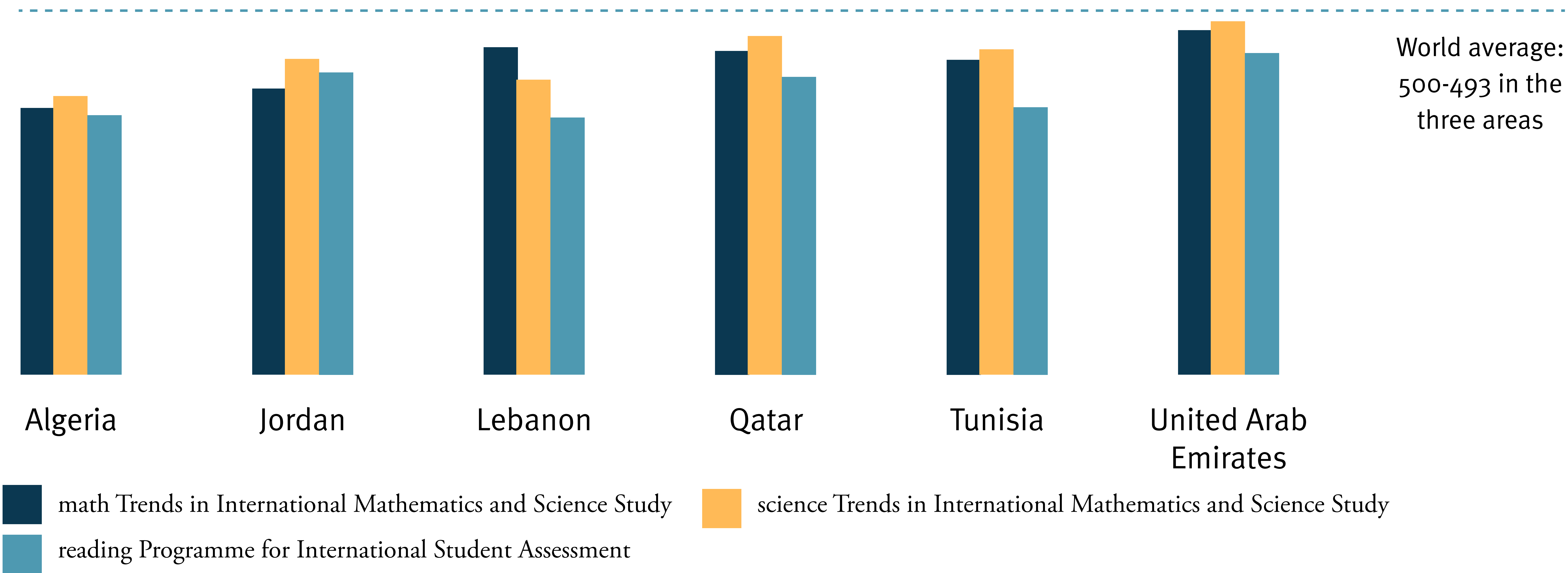


42.3 Libya
25.4 Arab countries
10.9 Somalia
- with 37.4% working poor

Gross enrolment (%)

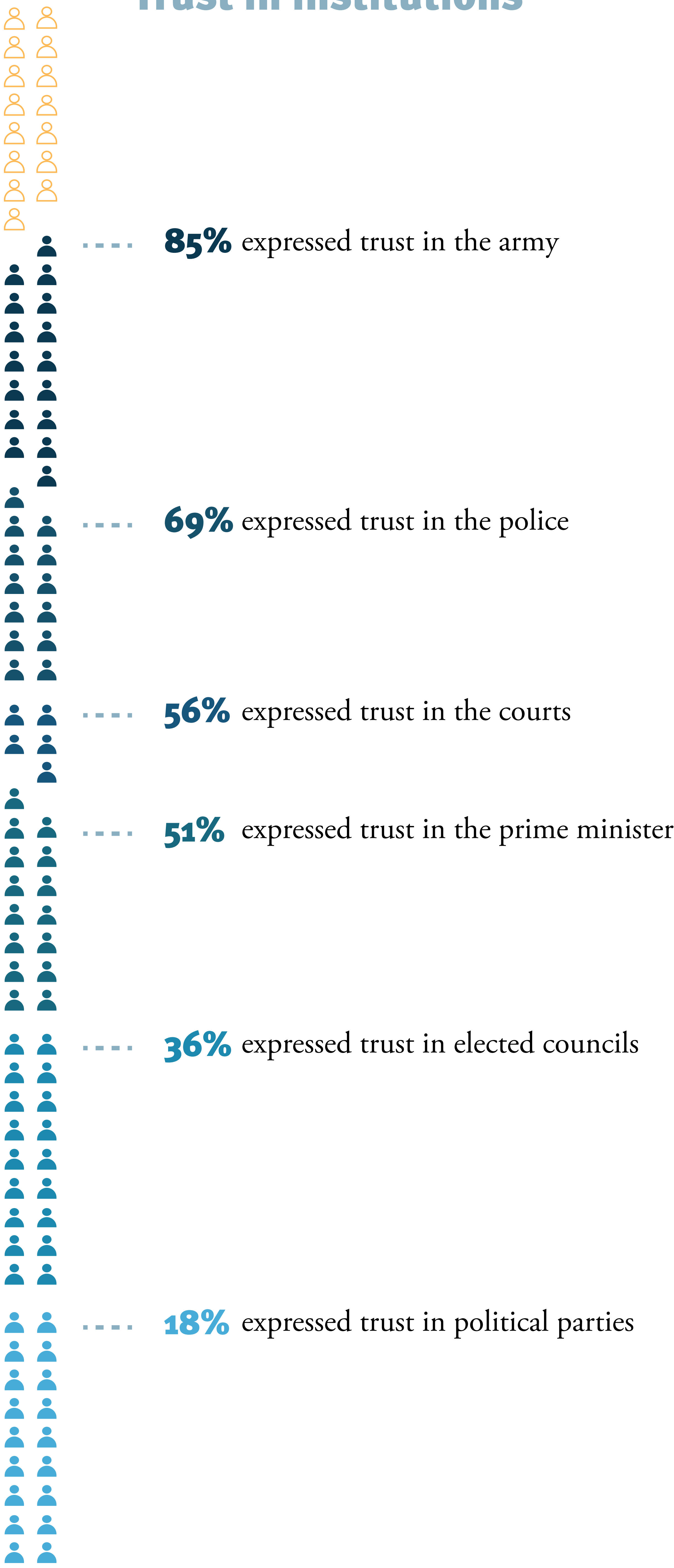


TIMSS and PISA achievements

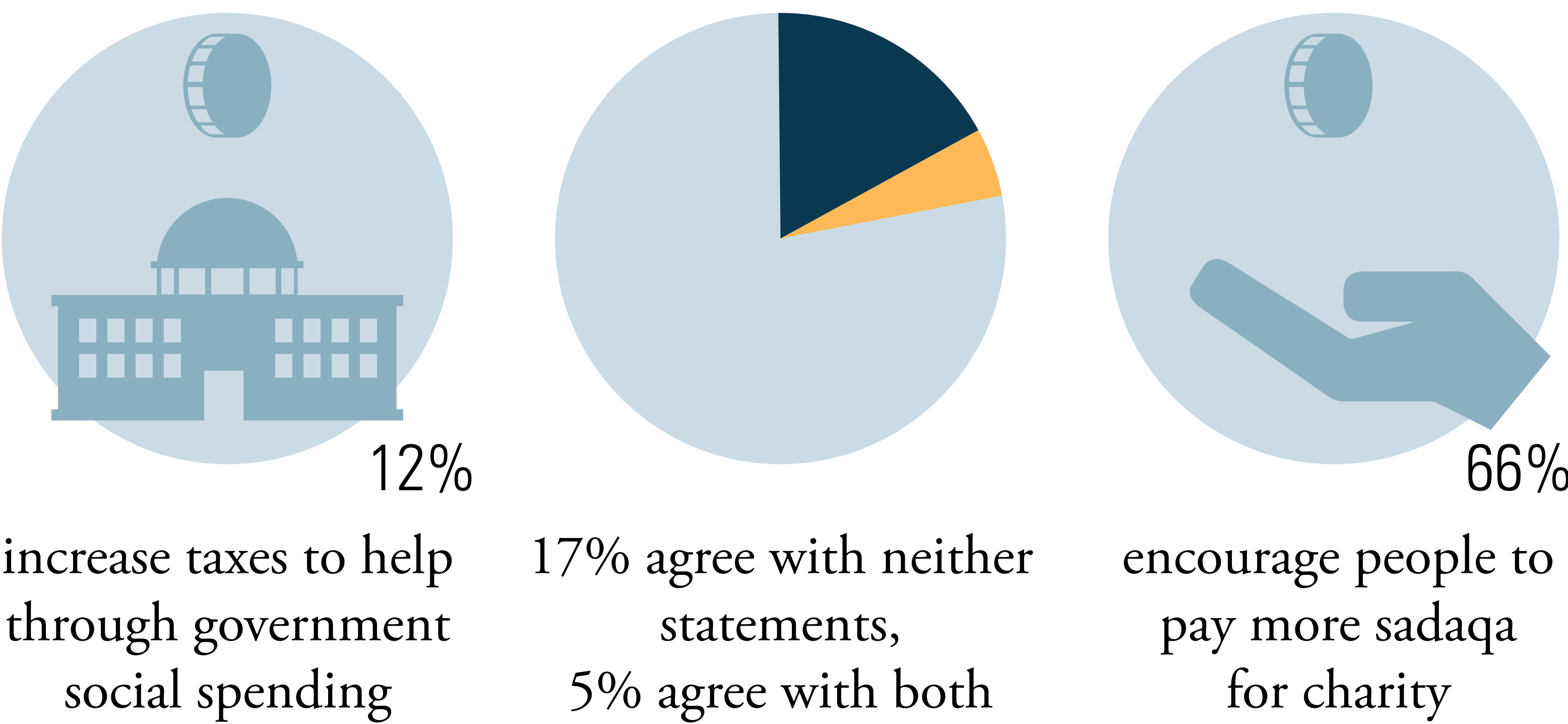


Are institutions leaving citizens behind?

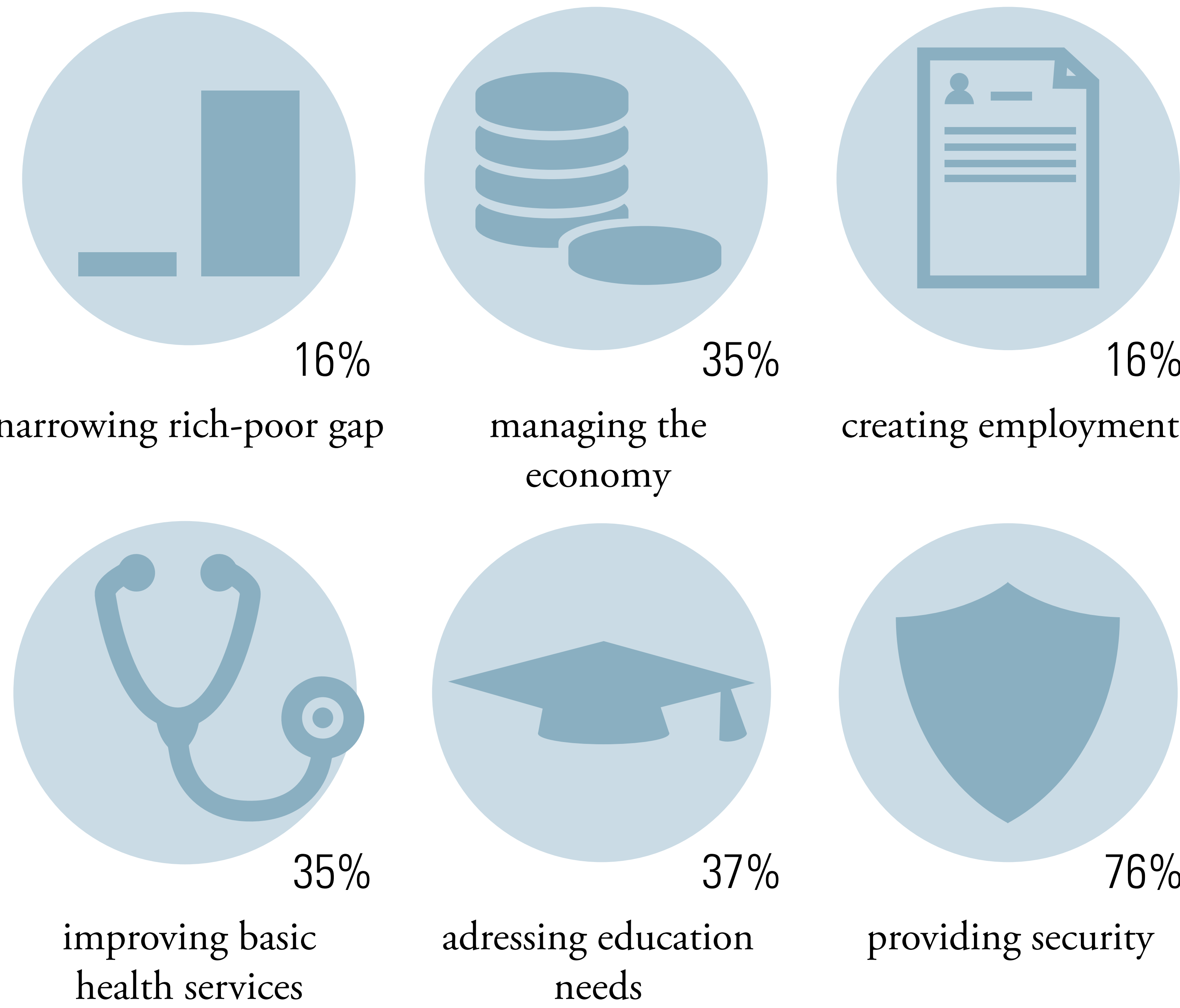
Trust in institutions*



The best way to reduce poverty is...*



Satisfaction with government performance*



Wasta*

70% believe that employment through connections is widespread

Corruption Perceptions Index Score 2017

Ranked from lowest to highest level of perceived corruption

- 71 United Arab Emirates
- 63 Qatar
- 49 Saudi Arabia
- 48 Jordan
- 44 Oman
- 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

highest and lowest

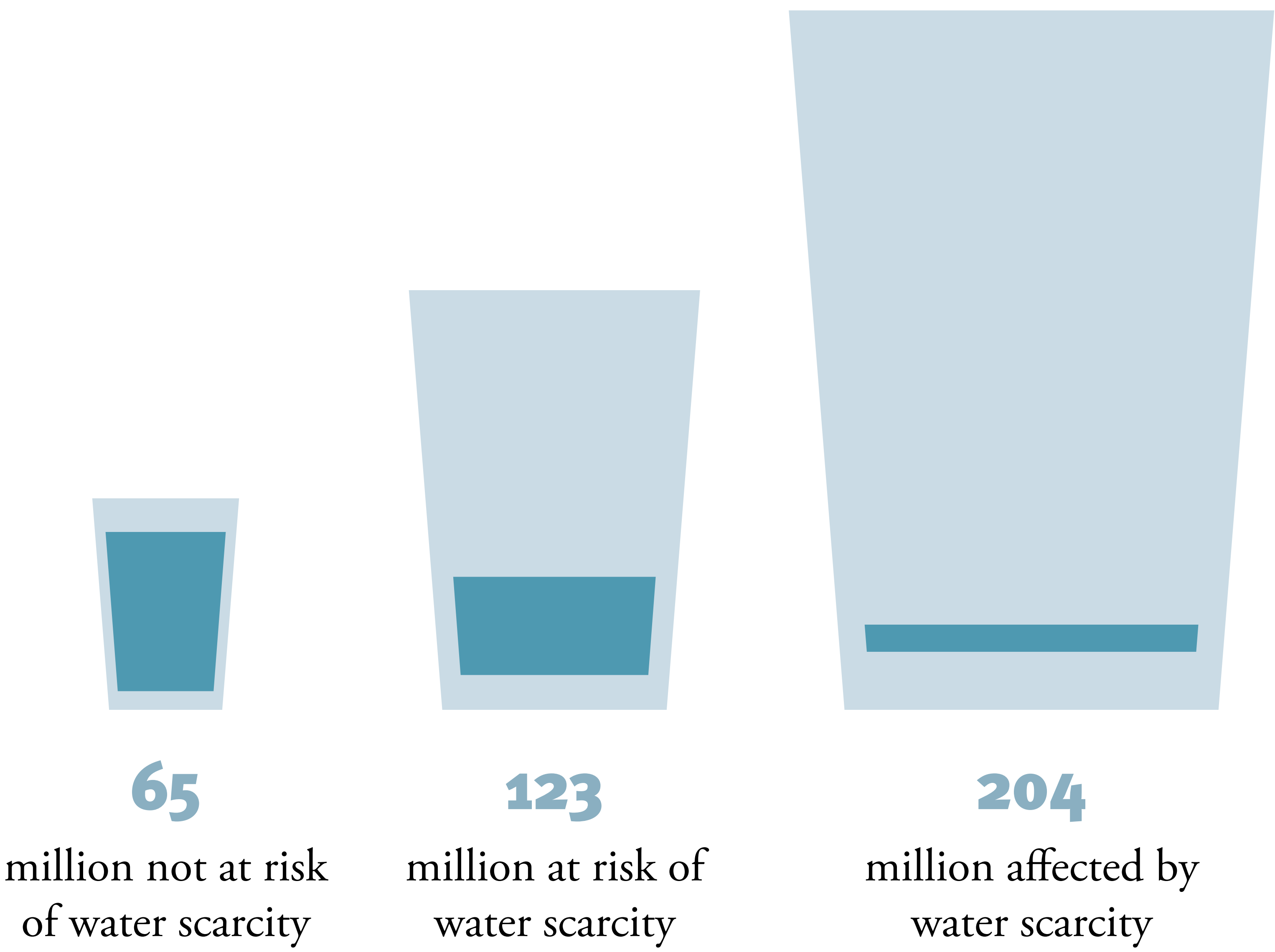
Mauritania 74% in 2013

Egypt 28% in 2015

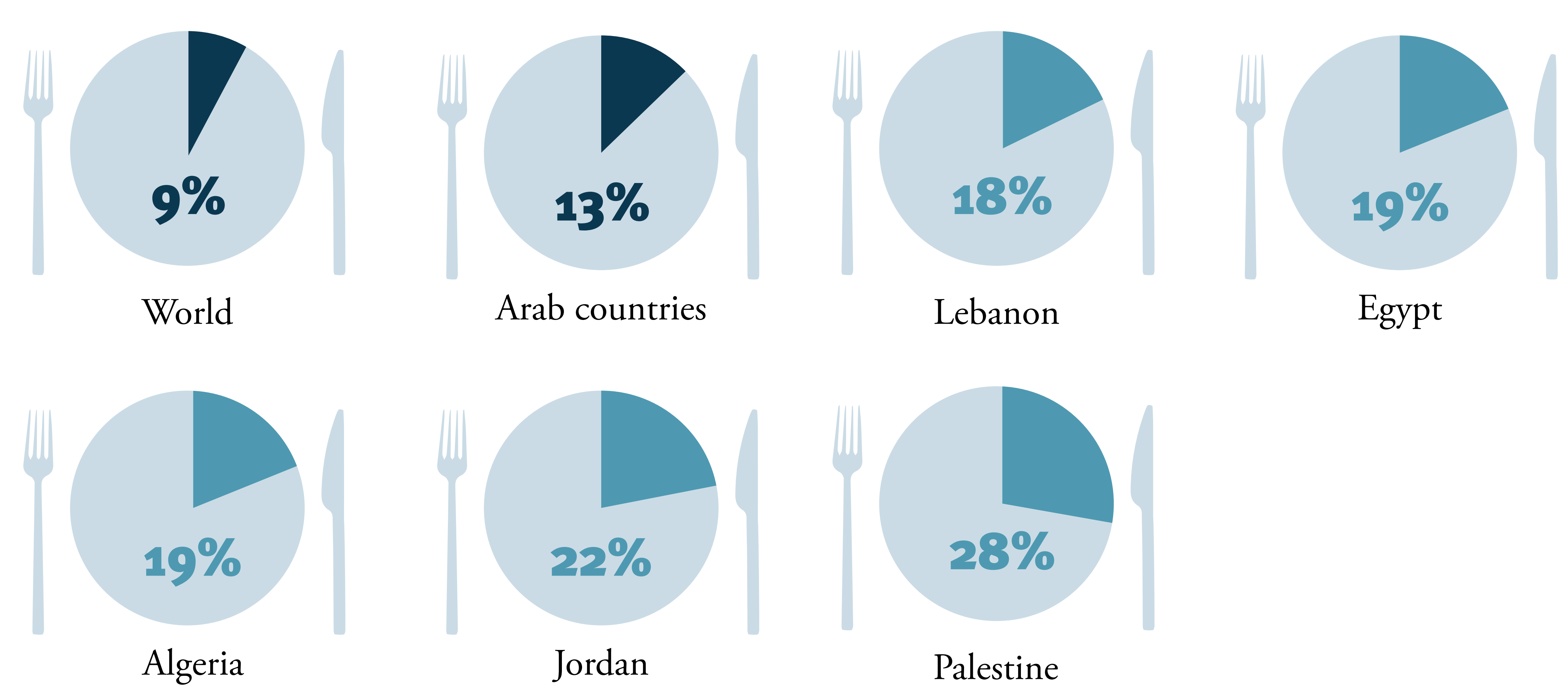
* Arab Barometer 2016-2017

Regional exposure to shocks and fragility: water scarcity and food insecurity

Population in countries with different exposure to water stress



Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

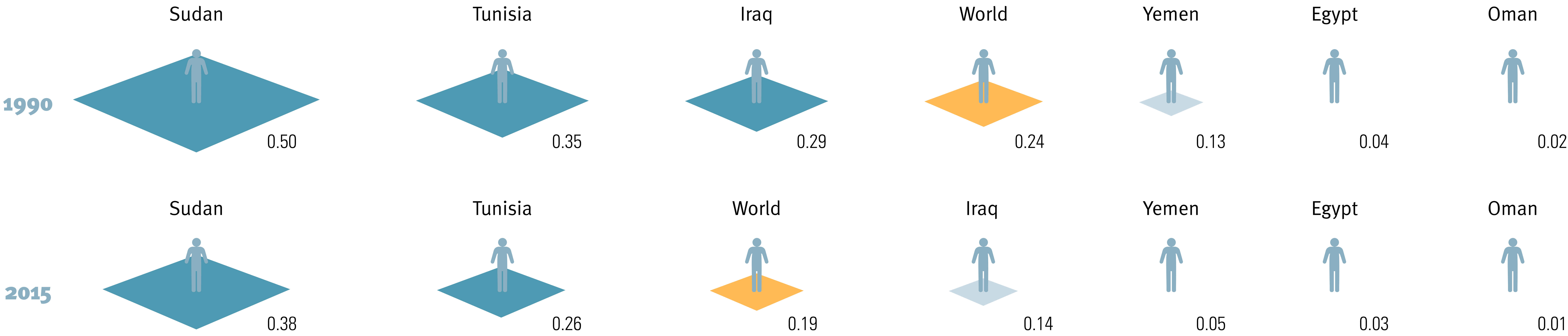


Top grain importers in the world

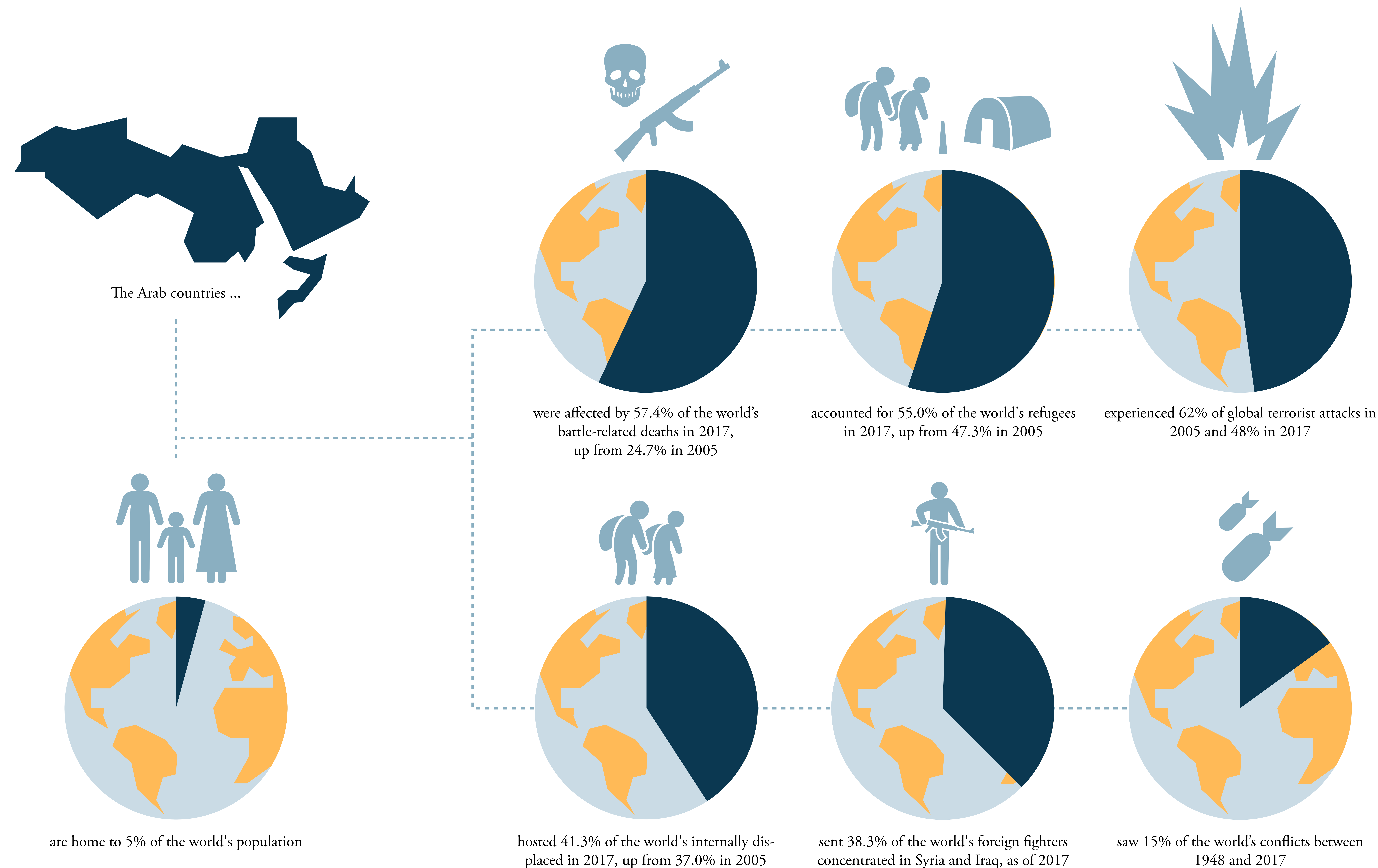


- 5 Saudi Arabia
- 8 Egypt
- 11 Algeria
- 15 Morocco
- 19 Tunisia
- 24 Jordan
- 25 Libya

Arable Land (hectares per person)



Incidence of conflicts in the region compared to the rest of the world



Refugees and forced displacement 2017

