

Contents

Chapter 1

Youth and human development in Arab countries: The challenges of transitions

- 1.1 Introduction
 - 1.2 Progress in human development in Arab countries
 - 1.3 Conceptualizing youth in human development
 - Recent research on youth development in the region
 - 1.4 Youth in Arab countries post - 2011: Defining the factors behind the changing reality
 - 1.4.1 The failure of the development model in the Arab region
 - 1.4.2 Facets of youth disempowerment
 - Beginning with education: More is required than new places in schools
 - Financial independence is difficult in the face of high unemployment and precarious jobs
 - On-going exclusion of young women
 - Family formation increasingly delayed
 - Substantial health challenges persist
 - 1.4.3 Religion, identity and the prospects for human development
 - 1.4.4 The challenge of violent radicalization
 - 1.4.5 Human development in reverse: The toll of spreading conflict
 - 1.5 Youth in the Arab region as possible agents of change
-

Chapter 2

Values, identities and civic participation

- 2.1 The mindset of youth in the Arab region
 - 2.2 The young individual – Dissatisfied but more self-expressive
 - Satisfaction and control over life
 - Self-expression
 - Electronic connectivity
 - 2.3 The family – Patriarchy still strong but gradually weakening
 - Obedience to authority
 - Piety
 - 2.4 Polity – Civic engagement and forms of government
 - Civic engagement
 - Support for democracy
 - Youth and religion
 - 2.5 Society - National identity and tolerance of differences
 - Secular identity
 - Social and religious tolerance
-

Chapter 3

Education and the transition to work

- 3.1 Mixed educational outcomes among youth
 - Education and social mobility
 - Educational attainment
 - Educational achievement
- 3.2 Inequality of opportunity in education
- 3.3 A tough school-to-work transition

Contents

- Joining the labour market
- Employment
- 3.4 Constraints on job creation
- 3.5 Policies that could help labour markets in the Arab region
 - Labour market programmes: A palliative, but not much more
 - Infrastructure: Money well spent
 - Investment support programmes: Money not well spent
 - Labour market integration: The jury's still out
 - The business environment needs to be upgraded

Chapter 4

The new dynamics in the inclusion and empowerment of young women

- 4.1 The challenges facing young women in the Arab region
 - Legal barriers to equality
 - Representation in formal politics
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Gender-based violence (GBV)
 - The effects of social and political conservatism
- 4.2 Family, marriage, and reproductive rights
 - Changing family patterns
 - Reproductive rights and marriage as a norm
 - Negotiating 'waithood' in the parental home
- 4.3 Young women mobilizing in a globalized world
 - From feminism to social justice
 - Obstacles to mobilizing women
 - A new political consciousness that transcends divisions
- 4.4 Removing the cultural and economic obstacles to women's equality

Chapter 5

Health status and access to health services

- 5.1 The health status of youth
 - Challenges to improving health among youth in the Arab region
 - The main causes of youth mortality and morbidity
 - Road traffic injuries and deaths: A plague among more well off young men in the Arab region
 - Non-communicable diseases: An increasing burden
 - Sexual and reproductive health: A delicate discourse
 - Mental health among youth in the Arab region: A dangerous age
- 5.2 Risk and protective factors
 - Risk factors: Tobacco and substance abuse
 - Protective factors: Positive behaviours, experiences and characteristics
- 5.3 Inequities in young people's health
- 5.4 Health interventions to promote well-being: Adolescent and youth friendly health services
- 5.5 Current non-health sector interventions: From health for all to health in all policies
- 5.6 Looking to the future

Contents

- Non-communicable diseases
 - School- or university-based interventions
-

Chapter 6

The effects on youth of war and violent conflict

- 6.1 Youth in war-torn countries: Growing up amid strife and violence
 - 6.2 The effects on physical health
 - Syria
 - Iraq
 - Palestine
 - Somalia
 - Sudan
 - 6.3 Effects on mental health
 - Iraq
 - Palestine
 - Lebanon
 - Across Arab countries
 - 6.4 The impact of conflict on education and employment
 - Syria
 - Iraq
 - Palestine
 - Somalia
 - Sudan
 - 6.5 Forced migration and its impact on youth
 - 6.6 Conflict and civic participation
-

Chapter 7

Exclusion, mobility and migration

- 7.1 Migration pressures and patterns
- 7.2 Profile of young migrants in the Arab region
 - Migrants to the GCC countries are often skilled and highly skilled men
 - Migrants to OECD countries: Education looms large
 - Subregional patterns: from North Africa, mixed in the Mashreq, and to the GCC. Refugees stay close to home
 - The exclusion of the highly skilled and the flight of human capital
- 7.3 Migration policies in receiving and sending countries
 - Receiving countries
 - The west attracts many top Arab graduates
 - Subordinating through sponsorship
 - Sending countries
 - Closely involved in migration, but need to protect the vulnerable more
- 7.4 Some benefits of mobility
 - Migration of young women from the Arab region
 - Scientific diaspora networks and migrant associations
 - Remittances
- 7.5 Reducing barriers to mobility in the region
 - Visas

Contents

- Mutual recognition
- 7.6 Easing tensions
-

Chapter 8

Empowering youth secures the future: Towards a development model fit for youth in the Arab region

- 8.1 Youth in the Arab region: Challenges to human development in a changing reality
- Youth exclusion is pervasive in the Arab region
 - Violent conflicts: Human development under fire
- 8.2 Towards a development model fit for youth in the Arab region
- Achieving peace and security
 - Expanding capabilities: Health care and good-quality education
 - Expanding opportunities: Jobs and voice
-

Bibliography

Annex

- 1 Statistical annex
- 2 Annex 1: Human development indicators in the Arab countries
- 3 Annex 2: Additional figures and tables
-

List of boxes

- 1.1 Who counts as youth?
- 1.2 Youth and vulnerability: The human development perspective
- 1.3 Omar Razzaz: The rentier State
- 1.4 The struggle for women's inclusion
- 1.5 Youth: The need to belong
- 1.6 Ban Ki-Moon: Youth and peace building
- 3.1 Steffen Hertog: Characteristics of the GCC labour market
- 3.2 Active labour market policies: Promising rather than producing long-term jobs
- 3.3 Jamil Wyne: Technology entrepreneurs in Arab countries
- 4.1 Aseel Alawadhi: Cancellation of the discriminatory admission policy at Kuwait University
- 4.2 Hibaaq Osman: Girls in conflict
- 4.3 Islamic feminism across borders: the Musawah Movement
- 4.4 An inclusive space: Egypt's Imprint Movement
- 5.1 Hadeel Abou Soufeh: Disability, access to services and basic rights
- 5.2 Domains and delivery of adolescent and youth friendly health services
- 6.1 Yemen: One of the worlds' worst humanitarian crises
- 6.2 Libya slides into chaos
- 6.3 The impact of war and violent conflict on young women
- 6.4 Ghassan Abu-Sittah: Gaza's plight under Israel's aggression
- 7.1 Growing presence of Saudi youth studying in Western universities
- 7.2 When hope ends in death
- 7.3 Florence Jusot: The impact of deskilling on health among young Moroccan migrants in three European countries

Contents

- 8.1 The United Nations Security Council Resolution on youth, peace and security
 - 8.2 Fahem mish hafez
 - 8.3 Youth and innovation: KarmSolar
 - 8.4 Working together: once a dream, today a necessity
 - 8.5 The constitution of Tunisia, 2014
-

List of figures

- 1.1 The changing share of youth, ages 15–29 years (as a % of total population)
- 1.2 Average annual HDI growth
- 1.3 Average employment shares in the public sector in selected Arab countries and selected comparator countries in the 2000s
- 1.4 Ratios of home price to income, 2011
- 1.5 Perceptions of Arab youth (15–29 years), economy and security (% say get worse), selected Arab countries, 2012
- 1.6 Positive / negative view of Da'esh
- 1.7 Terrorist attacks and their victims in the Arab region versus the rest of the world, 2000–2014
- 2.1 Life satisfaction by age group and level of education (6th wave, 2010–2014)
- 2.2 Self-expression, by age group and level of education
- 2.3 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (%)
- 2.4 Individuals using the internet (%)
- 2.5 Electronic connectivity index by age group and level of education, 2013
- 2.6 Gender equality index by age group and level of education
- 2.7 Gender equality before and after 2011
- 2.8 Obedience to authority, by age group and over time, and piety, by age group
- 2.9 Civic engagement, by age group and level of education
- 2.10 Share of population that has demonstrated and voted, by age group
- 2.11 Support for democracy by level of education and cohorts over time
- 2.12 Support for political Islam
- 2.13 Index of secular nationalism (mean for total population)
- 2.14 Social and religious tolerance by age group (6th wave, 2010–2014)
- 3.1 Average years of schooling: most Arab countries are below the mean expected for per capita GDP
- B3.1.1 Distribution of employment by sector and nationality in the GCC
- 3.2 Youth unemployment rate (% of total labour force ages 15–24, modelled ILO estimate), 1991– 2013
- 3.3 Growth in access to microfinance
- 4.1 Female and male educational attainment in the Arab region, 1970–2013
- 4.2 Gender inequality and economic opportunities
- 5.1 Trend in mortality rates per 1,000 population, 15–19 age-group, Arab countries
- 5.2 Mortality by age category, 15–29 age-group, Arab countries
- 5.3 Share of girls married by the age of 15 and 18, Arab countries
- 5.4 Adolescent fertility rate per 1,000 girls aged 15–19, 2010–2015
- 5.5 Healthy life expectancy, 15–29-year-olds, by income group, 2010 (unweighted average)
- 5.6 Mortality rate per 100,000 population, 15–29-year-olds, by income group, 2010 (unweighted average)
- 5.7 Health-adjusted life expectancy, men aged 20–24, by income group, 1990 and 2010 (unweighted average)

Contents

- 5.8 Mortality rate per 100,000 population, Men aged 20–24, by income group, Arab region, 1990 and 2010
- 5.9 Disparities in assistance by skilled personnel at childbirth, Arab countries
- 7.1 Arab migration by region of destination (Arab or other countries), 2010–2014
- 7.2 Arab migrants outside the Arab region: Main destinations, 2010–2014
- 7.3 Origin of migrants in selected receiving Arab countries, around 2010
- 7.4 Share of young migrants from Arab countries in OECD countries by nationality and age-group, 2011
- 8.1 Perceptions of youth on the constraints to obtaining a job, selected Arab countries, 2013
- 8.2 Voice and accountability versus per capita GDP growth, 2013
- 8.3 Number of terrorist attacks, 1970–2014
- 8.4a Total accumulated losses in GDP because of terrorism, Iraq, 2005–2014
- 8.4b GDP growth rate 2005–2013 in crisis and continuing scenarios (constant prices 2000), Syria
- 8.5 The Arab region: Home to 5 percent of the global population, but . . .
- 8.6 The Arab countries most at risk of conflict have the largest populations in the region
- 8.7a My World: The priorities of Arab countries
- 8.7b Youth perceptions: What do you believe is the biggest obstacle facing the Middle East?
- 8.8 Development model fit for youth in the Arab region

List of tables

- 1.1 What are the most important challenges your country is facing today (%)?
- 1.2 Religion is an important part of your daily life (% of those who responded with 'yes')
- 1.3 Arab countries affected by political violence or conflict, 2000–2003 and 2010–2015
- 1.4 Military spending, selected Arab countries, 2014, in constant 2011 prices
- 2.1 Correlation coefficient, support for gender equality, civic action, and social and religious tolerance and responses on self-expression, life satisfaction, piety, authority, democracy and political Islam, among individuals and in 10 Arab countries and selected middle-income countries
- 2.2 The relationship between views on politics, civic action, and tolerance and individual and country characteristics, in Arab countries and in the rest of the world
- 2.3 Indicators of formal barriers to civic engagement, selected Arab countries, latest available data
- 3.1 Average TIMSS scores, 8th grade students in mathematics and science, by year and gender
- 3.2 Simulated probabilities of 12–17-year-olds attending school and reaching secondary level, by family background
- 4.1 Population and reproductive health indicators for selected Arab countries
- 6.1 Mental health infrastructure in conflict-affected Arab countries, per 100,000 population
- B7.1.1 Saudi Arabian students abroad, 2013–2014
- 7.1 Arab migrant remittances as a share of GDP by country, 2005–2014 (%)
- 8.1 1970–1990 and 1990–2010: the biggest rise in youth populations in the Arab region