



## Endnotes

1. See the referenced paper: "The Dynamics of Poverty and Unemployment Reduction in Morocco" by Abi-Samra 2011
2. It should be noted that a significant share of the population which migrated to Damascus and Homs (estimated by some Syrian experts to be around 2-3 million) also came from the fertile and rainy regions such as the Coastal region and Qunaitra.
3. Behrendt 2009.
4. These issues of governance have been discussed in depth in all Arab Human Development Reports of UNDP: Towards Freedom in the Arab World 2004; Towards the Rise of Women in the Arab World 2005; Challenges to Human Security in the Arab Countries 2009.
5. The Economist 2011 <http://www.economist.com/node/21528212>.
6. UNDESA <http://esa.un.org/techcoop/policyNotes.asp>.
7. The analyses and results contained in this report were prepared prior to the session of South Sudan and this should be taken in account in all references and analyses regarding Sudan.
8. For further details refer to background paper "Human Development and Deprivation" by Abu-Ismael et.al. 2011.
9. Refer to Annex Table 1 for more analytical results on MDGs achievement
10. For further details refer to background country case-study "Poverty Dynamics in Yemen as a representative Arab LDC" by Pournik and Abu-Ismael 2011.
11. Moheiddin 2011:19.
12. The countries covered include only: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Yemen and Saudi Arabia (due to limitations in data).
13. According to estimations using United Nations Statistics Division-National Accounts Main Aggregates Database, World Development Indicators (Edition: April 2011).
14. References to the region are based on the small sample of countries for which data is available.
15. Tzannatos 2009.
16. According to ILO KILMnet database, employment to population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed a high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether.
17. Discouraged workers are people who drop out of the labour market after a period of unemployment. This follows a period when they have been unable to get work they regard as suitable for their qualifications, or in some cases to get any work at all. Discouragement may result from recognition that disuse is causing their skills to deteriorate, from fear that employers regard prolonged unemployment as being in itself a bad signal, or through sheer depression arising from idleness and poverty.
18. Refer to UNDP 2011.
19. Refer to UNDP 2011.
20. Refer to UNDP 2011.
21. Tzannatos 2009.
22. Tzannatos 2011.
23. For further elaboration of the method used, see background paper "Employment, Vulnerability, Social Protection and the Crisis of Arab Economic Reforms" by Abu-Ismael et.al. 2011.
24. See Annex- Table 25.
25. This section is primarily based on background paper "Social Policies and Poverty in Egypt" by Moheiddin 2011 and "Building Adequate Social Protection systems and protecting people in the Arab Region" by ILO 2009.



26. See Annex- Tables 26 and 27 for details.

27. ILO 2009.

28. Temporary employment comprises work under a fixed- term contract, in contrast to permanent work where there is no end-date. Employment under temporary contracts often entails a different set of legal obligations on behalf of employers; in particular, certain aspects of employment protection legislation do not apply to temporary contracts while Casual workers are workers who have an explicit or implicit contract of employment which is not expected to continue for more than a short period, whose duration is to be determined by national circumstances. These workers may be classified as being employees or own-account workers according to the specific circumstances of the employment contract.

29. Tzannatos 2009.

30. Robalino 2005.

31. Tzannatos 2009.

32. ILO 2009.

33. ILO 2009.

34. This section is mainly drawn from the background paper "Is there Fiscal Space for Financing an Arab Development Transformation" by Roy et al. 2011.

35. Reuters. March 28, 2012. 'Rampant 'water pillage' is sucking Yemen dry. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/03/28/us-yemen-water-idUSBRE82R0RZ20120328>

36. Global Water Market 2011: Meeting the world's water and wastewater needs until 2016. March 2010. Global Water Intelligence.

37. FAO. 2010. Water Resources in the Near East.

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39. Droubi, A. 2006. 'Integrated water resources management is a tool for ensuring Arab water security.' The 2nd International Conference on Water Resources and Arid Environment. 2006

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42. Louca, A. 2010. 'Climate change and sustainable water resources management: IFAD's experience in the Near East and North Africa and in Eastern and Central Europe.' Background paper. IFAD. February 2010

43. Need full reference for this article. Abi Samra, M. and F. Hachem. Date? The impact of soaring prices on household food and nutrition security in Egypt.

44. UNDP. 2009. Development Challenges for the Arab Region: Food Security and Agriculture. Volume 2.

45. Wise, T. and S. Murphy. 2012. Resolving the Food Crisis: Assessing Global Policy Reforms since 2007. GDAE-IATP Policy Report. [http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/policy\\_research/resolving\\_food\\_crisis.html](http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/policy_research/resolving_food_crisis.html)

46. Brown 2011.

47. Jägerskog and Tropp 2006.

48. Wise, T. and S. Murphy. 2012. Resolving the Food Crisis: Assessing Global Policy Reforms since 2007. GDAE-IATP Policy Report. [http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/policy\\_research/resolving\\_food\\_crisis.html](http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/policy_research/resolving_food_crisis.html)

49. Abi Samra, M. and F. Hachem. 2011 The impact of soaring prices on household food and nutrition security in Egypt. UNDP background paper.

50. Ghimire, K. B. (2001) "Regional Perspectives on Land Reform: Considering the Role of Civil Society Organizations" in Ghimire, K. B. (ed) (2001) Whose Land? Civil Perspectives on Land Reform and Rural Poverty Reduction: Regional Experiences from Africa, Asia and Latin America, Geneva: UNRISD: 13-55.

51. El Ouali, A. 2012. IPS. 'Morocco: 'Green Plan' fails to confront climate change.' 15 March 2012



52. Zurayk, R., Chaaban, and A. Sabra 2011
53. *ibid*
54. AfDB and World Bank 2009.
55. Pelham 2011.
56. Ecological Footprint Atlas 2010. Global Footprint Network 2010. 13 October 2010
57. S. Sakmar, M. Wackernagel, A. Galli, and D. Moore. 'Sustainable Development and Environmental Challenges in the MENA Region: Accounting for the Environment in the 21st Century.' Economic Research Forum. Working Paper No. 592. Working Paper Series. 2011
58. A per person national Footprint measures the amount of bioproductive space under constant production required to support the average individual of that country. This land does not need to be within the borders of the individual's country as biocapacity is often embodied in goods imported from other countries to meet consumption demands. Biocapacity per person is calculated by taking the total amount of bioproductive land and dividing it by population. It is an aggregated measure of the amount of land and sea area available per person to produce crops (cropland), livestock (grazing land), timber products (forest) and fish (fishing grounds), and to support infrastructure (built-up-land).
59. Elasha 2010.
60. U.S. Energy Information Administration, June 2011.
61. Refer to Background country case-study "The Dynamics of Poverty and Unemployment Reduction in Morocco" by Abi-Samra 2011.
62. Synthèse du Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire 2003.
63. Swearingen 1987.
64. Pournik 2005.
65. See to background country case-study "Poverty Dynamics in Yemen as a representative of Arab LDCs" by Pournik and Abu-Ismaïl 2011.
66. KILMnet, ILO Dataset.
67. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/cifamerica/2011/feb/06/tunisia-democracy-joseph-stiglitz>
68. Przeworski and Limongi "Political Regimes and Economic Growth" *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 7 1993:3; Przeworski "Modernization: Theories and Facts" *World Politics* 49/2; Przeworski "Capitalism, Development and Democracy" *Revista de Economia Política* 24 (4) cited in Elbadawi and Makdisi 2011:152-3. These issues of governance have been discussed in depth in all Arab Human Development Reports of UNDP: *Towards Freedom in the Arab World* 2004; *Towards the Rise of Women in the Arab World* 2005; *Challenges to Human Security in the Arab Countries* 2009.
69. Beblawi and Luciani 2010.
70. International IDEA in Stockholm conducted three local governance assessments in Jordan, Yemen and Egypt. In varying degrees, those deficits come out clearly in all three. The same points have been made in a December 2010 conference on local governance at Cairo University. Papers by Hala Sakr and Najwa highlighted these deficits in the Egyptian case.
71. In Egypt, litigation has included issues of minimum wages, "privatization" of health insurance, the right to health (including access to drugs), the right to education (including concerns over raising the price of university education), and the legal action taken to repeal the forced eviction of 5000 inhabitants of "Al-Qursaia" Island.
72. Mohamed Abdel Baky "Workers now independent: Government domination of workers' unions has officially ended", *Al-Ahram Weekly* 17 - 23 March 2011, Issue No. 1039; Abdel Ghaffar Shukr "Labor Unions and Societal Stability" *al-Ahram Daily*, July 9th, 2011:10. Rodrik 2000. El-Mikawy and Posousney "Labor Representation in the Age of Globalization: Trends and Issues in Non-Oil Based Arab Economies" in Handousa and Tzannatos 2002:49-94.
73. Besides the difficulty of structurally defining the middle class (by income, by relational position to factors of production and by educational attainment), there is a challenge in understanding its functional role. Liberal democratic schools have perceived the middle class as an agent of modernization and ultimately democratization. Based on a Socratic belief that the middle class is important for the moderation of a polity, the modernization school of the 1960s espoused a view of development which predicts the expansion of the middle class (through education, urbanization etc) leading to a society



of mass consumption that greases the wheels of production (the American dream, so to speak). More recent liberal democratic thought pinned hopes on an expanding middle class that would demand more democracy (some interpretations of Asian development and some prognosis of the future of China). The history of Europe and other regions, however, has shown that the middle class can espouse liberal as well as fascist policies and ideologies.

74. Abdel Kahlek and El-Sayyed "Egypt: Development, Liberalization and the Persistence of Autocracy" in Elbadawi and S. Makdisi 2001:256-269; Safadi et. al. "Syria: the underpinnings of autocracy – conflict, oil and the curtailment of economic freedom" in Elbadawi and Makdisi 2011:142-165; Kienle 2000.
75. UNDP 2010a.
76. Kodmani 2010:64-69; The Economist Intelligence Unit The Democracy Index 2010; Safadi et al. "Syria: The Underpinnings of Autocracy-Conflict, Oil and the Curtailment of Economic Freedom" in Elbadawi and Makdisi 2011:142-165. UNDP 2009.
77. Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for Democracy and International Peace have regularly made this point and warned against putting security ahead of development in the Arab region.
78. See background paper by EL Mikawy for further details.
79. Women only represented 0.3% of the total legislatures (that is only one woman was in the parliament versus 300 men) in 2003 Parliamentary elections.
80. DRI and IPRI 2011.
81. O'Donnell and Schmitter 1987.
82. Schmitter 2010.
83. Many government supporters in the electoral college defected and voted with the opposition, defeating the official government candidate for president in 1984. The electoral college instead, chose Tancredo Neves, the governor of Minas Gerais and one of the important leaders of the opposition, to become Brazil's first civilian president in January 1985, after 21 years of military rule. Neves, who was 74, fell ill on the eve of his scheduled inauguration in March 1985 and died in late April, before he could assume office. His Vice President, Jose Sarney, was sworn in as president.
84. DRI and IPRI 2011.
85. Schmitter 2010.
86. Karl 1990 and Lipset 1981.
87. After years of claiming that institutions matter by many institutional economists, it was Dani Rodrik who singled out five such institutions among them those for management of social conflict. The others were property rights, social policies, policies of macro economic stabilization and regulatory institutions (Rodrik 2000).
88. Mohamed Bouazizi (29 March 1984 – 4 January 2011; Arabic: محمد البوعزيزي) was a Tunisian street vendor who set himself on fire on 17 December 2010.
89. See Campbell 2010.
90. See Epstein 2009.
91. See ILO Global Jobs Pact Policy Brief #4 which outlines how a political commitment to achieve a specific employment outcome can be translated into output growth rate target (e.g. based on the computation of a 'labour-absorbing rate of the growth of employment). Given that the pattern of growth in many countries has left significant numbers under-employed or engaged in informal and/or survivalist activities, Campbell 2011 points out that, ideally, the output target should be sufficient not only to absorb new entrants to the labour market, but should also factor in the need to 'convert existing unproductive jobs into productive ones'.
92. For more details on the approach please refer to [www.africanfutures.org](http://www.africanfutures.org), an NGO that grew out of the work done by UNDP on NLTPS.
93. See Altman (2007 and 2010).
94. Commission on Growth and Development 2008.
95. Roy, Heuty and Letouze 2007.
96. See Chang 2009: 28.



- 97.Externalities refers to situations when the effect of production or consumption of goods and services imposes costs or benefits on others which are not reflected in the prices charged for the goods and services being provided.
- 98.See Chang 2005.
- 99.Palma 2003.
- 100.See UNCTAD 2006. The UNCTAD 2006 Report is visionary in exploring both supply-side and demand-side policies for the development of productive capacities. For a recent focus on the development of productive capacities in LDCs in Asia-Pacific, see UNESCAP 2011.
- 101.Refer to Background paper "Is there Space for Development Friendly Trade and Industrial Policies in Arab Countries" by Abu-Ismael et.al. 2011 for further details.
- 102.Ibid.
- 103.Fennell 2009.
- 104.See World Bank 2009 and United Nations 2008.
- 105.Bushehri 2010.
- 106.Ibid.
- 107.De Schutter 2010: 6.
- 108.Ibid.
- 109.AfDB, MENA Regional Concentrated Solar Power Scale-Up Program, Workshop Proceedings of the Second Joint CSP Workshop of the African Development Bank and the World Bank Group, AfDB, Tunis (2009).
- 110.Chauffour 2011.
- 111.See "Eco Summits's "Kuwait Declaration" underlines importance of raising Arab. <http://www.kuna.net.kw/NewsAgenciesPublicSite/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=1969912&Language=en> and video "MDG debate, Statement by League of Arab states", UN Summit, 20-22 September, 2010, New York <http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/webcast/2010/09/league-of-arab-states-mdg-debate.html>
- 112.Launched in 2008, it is a coalition of NGOs from Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Bahrain lobbying for access to information in the Arab region.
- 113.Reporting to the Human Rights Council in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) has encouraged government institutions to report in partnership with non-governmental organizations <http://aohr.net/english/data/Annual/2008/annual2008.pdf>
- 114.See Chmielewska and Souza 2011.
- 115.Refer to Article IV Reports on Yemen, available on the IMF website <http://www.imf.org/external/country/yem/index.htm>
- 116.For a detailed discussion of the impact of exchange rate undervaluation on poverty see Elbadawi 2010.
- 117.See Brazil's National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) which deploys a local content index for its financing and provides export credits to Brazilian exporters, either through direct financing or interest equalization payments. <http://www.energiahoje.com/brasilenergy/2010/12/01/421879/financing-vs-local-content.html>
- 118.See for example, India's Right to Information Act (2005), <http://rti.gov.in/webactrti.htm> Among other things, the act mandates proactive disclosure of information by public authorities.
- 119.See UNDP 2007.
- 120.See for example Huntington 1968.
- 121.LAS and UNDP 2009: 30.



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