

Annex 01

The Aqaba declaration on disaster risk reduction in cities

Aqaba, Jordan
21 March 2013

We, Mayors and Local Government representatives together with National Government Officials,

Having participated in The First Arab Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, 19-21 March in Aqaba, Jordan, and

Welcoming the support by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the League of Arab States, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), and the hospitality of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA), which facilitated the mobilization of Arab mayors, local and national authorities.

We emphasize the importance of reducing disaster risk in Arab cities and declare from Aqaba the following:

Recognizing that:

- Over 56 per cent of the Arab population at present lives in urban areas (large cities and small towns), while in some countries the percentage of people living in urban areas is as high as 87 per cent of the total population;¹
- The urban population is growing at an accelerated speed of the overall growth in population, while the overall population growth rate is also among the highest in the world;
- Arab urban areas are a major source of economic and human development for the opportunities they provide in the form of employment, education, health, communications facilities, trade and tourism;
- A well-conserved environment, supported by viable traditional knowledge and skills, considerably reduces underlying disaster risk factors, strengthens the resilience of communities and saves lives, assets and livelihoods;
- Many Arab cities and towns are located in high risk areas, including coasts and highly seismic zones as well as volcanic areas making them exposed to disaster risks from earthquakes, flooding, flash flooding and storms leading to losses in lives, assets and livelihoods;
- Disaster risk is driven by climate change due to increased frequency and severity of hydrometeorological incidents including what the Arab region faces from climate change negative impacts manifested in droughts, desertification, flash flooding, and storms leading also to food insecurity. Arab cities and villages are expected to be increasingly exposed to coastal erosion, sea level rise, storms and flash flooding among other climate-related risks.
- Sustainable development principles must be closely linked to urban development planning across all sectors (e.g., infrastructure, environment, energy, socioeconomic development) to increase resilience to disaster through protection and conservation of natural resources (water, land, green belts, watersheds, swamps) with gender sensitive approach and prioritization of most vulnerable population.
- Strong disaster risk management policies and functional implementing institutions are a must to undertake disaster risk reduction measures.
- Sufficient investments in disaster risk reduction activities are necessary to minimize losses, damages and risks and sustain livelihoods;
- Civil society plays a valuable role in strengthening capacities and enhancing community awareness, hence it is important to engage civil society organizations in planning, implementing, monitoring and assessing disaster risk reduction programmes and actions.

Recalling:

- The World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-2015 Making Cities Resilient: “My city is getting ready!”, which is aimed at achieving resilient, sustainable urban communities based on the principles of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- The Mayors’ Statement on Resilient Cities at the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which calls on UNISDR to work with city networks, UN entities and civil society organizations to sustain local preparations for disaster risk reduction and local resilience-building;

Until the end of 2017, we resolve to:

- I. Set up a dedicated local unit for planning and management of disaster risk reduction strategies, including mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions at municipality level;
- II. Recommend issuance of legislations and ensure enforcement of laws and regulations with respect to: (a) responsibilities of stakeholders for disaster risk reduction, (b) identification of zones for land-use planning to reduce hazard exposure of city infrastructure, (c) enforcing penalties for non-compliance and providing incentives for compliance to safety standards;
- III. Allocate between 1 and 5 per cent of city’s annual budget for disaster risk reduction works to be spent on integrating risk reduction measures in all development sectors, strengthening institutional capacities, enhancing resilience of infrastructure and improving community preparedness;²
- IV. Prepare at least one risk assessment report of the city (including public buildings, schools, health facilities, historic old towns, and cultural heritage areas) to guide urban development plans and decisions, and ensure that this information and the plans for city’s resilience are readily available to the public;
- V. Prepare City’s Disaster Risk Reduction strategy through consultations with stakeholders to define realistic schemes for risk reduction and link it to national strategy for disaster risk reduction;
- VI. Implement at least one public awareness campaign to increase the understanding of local communities in cities, towns and rural areas about disaster risks and actions they can take to minimize the risks;
- VII. Recommend development of education and training programmes on disaster risk reduction in schools and universities and integration of disaster risk reduction in educational curricula;
- VIII. Build or restore at least two infrastructure facilities to reduce disaster risks; a dike, a dam, or a flood drainage system, where needed;
- IX. Ensure the implementation of disaster mitigation measures in at least two government offices, two schools and two hospitals or health facilities in the city;³

FOOTNOTES

² According to local conditions, such works may include construction and repair of dikes, flood drainage system, maintenance of green belts/forests, public awareness, early warning, training, purchasing rescue and warning equipment, setting-up rescue teams, storage of relief materials, provision of microcredits after disasters for recovery of livelihoods etc.

- X. Set up a system to monitor the enforcement of building regulations and land use planning;
- XI. Set up a municipal early warning committee to prepare and disseminate disaster warning to high risk communities in urban and rural areas;⁴
- XII. Implement at least two schemes to protect natural resources and mitigate disaster risks – e.g., natural drainage channels (canals, rivers), swamps/marshlands, mangroves, forests/green belts, watersheds – where needed;
- XIII. Pay special attention to historical sites and world cultural heritage in the Arab region and allocate resources to protect and maintain these sites to reduce disaster risk;
- XIV. Strengthen joint cooperation among Arab cities and towns to transfer knowledge and expertise across municipalities and local governments;
- XV. Announce the twenty-first of March every year the Arab Day for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Observations

- We are committed to this Declaration up to the end of 2017. A review will be conducted in 2015 to ensure consistency with the global disaster risk reduction framework to be adopted in 2015 (post-Hyogo Framework for Action).
- We acknowledge that Arab countries are at different levels of development with regards to their disaster risk reduction systems and therefore different cities in the Arab states have differential capacities and resources to implement this Declaration. While all share equal commitments to this declaration, there will be differentiated levels of progress among Arab Cities in undertaking targets outlined in the Aqaba Declaration for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cities.

FOOTNOTES

³ This may include: purchase insurance for critical buildings and infrastructure (city government offices, bridges, hospitals, schools, airports, train/bus-stations, ports) so as to transfer disaster risks from the public exchequer to the insurance sector, and partner with the insurance sector to promote risk insurance for private sector industry and housing.

⁴ This may include: set up a multidisciplinary committee to receive disaster warning information from national and international sources and to disseminate it among general public using variety of channels; e.g. media, mosques, churches, community organizations, educational institutions.

Annex 02

SDG: Targets for Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
Target 11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
Target 11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
Target 11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
Target 11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
Target 11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
Target 11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
Target 11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
Target 11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
Target 11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

Annex 03

Useful resources from the region

- The Arab Urban Development Institute:
http://www.araburban.com/index.php?page_id=187
- Development Fund for Arab Cities:
http://araburban.com/index.php?module=sitemap&page=content_en&id=223
- Arab Forum for Information Systems:
<http://www.itcat.org>
- Arab Foundation for Heritage and Historical Cities:
http://araburban.com/index.php?module=sitemap&page=content_en&id=223#
- The Arab Award Foundation:
<http://arabthought.org/en#.VzfaYWNW1Ec>
- The Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC):
<http://www.oicc.org/>
- Arab Town Organization:
http://www.araburban.com/index.php?page_id=187
- The Arab Forum for Environment and Development:
<http://www.afedonline.org/en/>
- Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) under the auspices of UNESCO
<http://arcwh.org>

Annex 04

Migration, urbanization, and socioeconomic analysis

1. Migration profile of Arab region

The following indicators are considered in the analysis of the demographic situation:

- **Net migration rate:** The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as average annual net number of migrants per 1,000 people.
- **Net number of migrants:** The net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed as thousands.

Table 1.9
Net migration rate
(per thousand)

Region	Country	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
GCC	Emirates	62.7	109.1	9.3	5.8	5.4	4.7
GCC	Qatar	51.8	131.4	36.3	8.5	5.9	3.0
GCC	Bahrain	34.8	59.5	4.5	4.6	2.4	1.6
GCC	Kuwait	13.3	39.2	29.8	4.9	3.1	2.9
GCC	Saudi Arabia	8.2	6.2	5.7	2.1	1.1	1.1
GCC	Oman	3.4	13.6	65.2	-0.9	-2.0	-1.9
Maghreb	Mauritania	2.0	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
Maghreb	Libya	-0.4	-2.7	-16.0	-0.3	0.6	0.6
Maghreb	Algeria	-1.3	-2.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Maghreb	Tunisia	-2.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Maghreb	Morocco	-4.7	-3.7	-1.9	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5
Mashreq	Lebanon	30.5	8.8	49.1	-9.5	-27.3	-12.5
Mashreq	Egypt	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Mashreq	Iraq	-2.1	-3.2	3.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.3
Mashreq	Jordan	-3.7	15.2	6.5	-6.6	-9.4	-3.9
Mashreq	Syria	-4.4	3.8	-41.1	9.5	23.9	8.9
Mashreq	Palestine	-11.2	-4.7	-2.0	-1.3	-0.9	-0.8
STC	Yemen	-1.0	0.0	-0.4	-1.4	-1.3	-0.6
STC	Sudan	-2.9	-2.9	-4.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2
STC	Comoros	-3.4	-3.0	-2.7	-2.4	-2.1	-1.9
STC	Djibouti	-4.8	-5.0	-3.7	-2.4	-1.8	-1.8
STC	Somalia	-5.0	-7.8	-7.9	-3.4	-2.2	-1.9

Table 1.10
Number of migrants
(thousands)

Region	Country	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035
GCC	Emirates	1 180	3 493	405	275	275	250	250
GCC	Saudi Arabia	945	815	850	350	200	200	200
GCC	Kuwait	139	522	518	100	70	70	50
GCC	Qatar	185	855	364	100	75	40	30
GCC	Bahrain	134	317	30	33	18	13	13
GCC	Oman	40	186	1 211	- 20	- 50	- 50	- 50
Maghreb	Libya	- 12	- 82	502	- 10	20	20	20
Maghreb	Mauritania	30	- 20	- 20	- 20	- 20	- 20	- 20
Maghreb	Tunisia	- 139	- 33	- 33	- 20	- 20	- 20	- 20
Maghreb	Algeria	- 205	- 357	- 143	- 50	- 50	- 50	- 50
Maghreb	Morocco	- 695	- 578	- 311	- 311	- 300	- 300	- 300
Mashreq	Syria	- 380	370	4 030	941	2 780	1 201	- 33
Mashreq	Palestine	- 190	- 90	- 44	- 33	- 25	- 25	- 25
Mashreq	Iraq	- 266	- 457	549	20	- 104	- 85	- 30
Mashreq	Jordan	- 94	450	230	- 258	394	- 172	- 20
Mashreq	Egypt	- 68	- 279	- 216	- 216	- 216	- 216	- 216
Mashreq	Lebanon	550	183	1 250	- 279	770	- 335	- 20
STC	Djibouti	- 18	- 20	- 16	- 11	- 9	- 9	- 9
STC	Comoros	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 10
STC	Sudan	- 430	- 500	800	- 100	- 45	- 45	- 45
STC	Yemen	- 100	0	- 50	- 200	200	- 100	- 100
STC	Somalia	- 200	- 350	- 400	- 200	- 150	- 150	- 150

3. Urban profile of Arab region

The following indicators are considered in the analysis of the urbanization situation:

- **Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas by major area, region and country**
- **Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (thousands)**
- **Average annual rate of change of the urban population by major area, region and country (per cent)**
- **Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban by major area, region and country (per cent)**
- **Population of urban agglomerations with one million inhabitants or more in 2014, by country (thousands)**
- **Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population by size class of urban settlement, by country**

Table 3.1
Percentage of
population at mid-
year residing in
urban areas

Region	Country	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
GCC	Qatar	97.4	98.7	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.7
GCC	Kuwait	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.5	98.6
GCC	Bahrain	88.4	88.5	88.8	89.1	89.5	90.0
GCC	Emirates	82.3	84.1	85.5	86.8	87.7	88.5
GCC	Saudi Arabia	81.0	82.1	83.1	84.1	85.0	85.9
GCC	Oman	72.4	75.2	77.6	79.7	81.4	82.8
Maghreb	Libya	76.9	77.6	78.6	79.6	80.7	81.8
Maghreb	Algeria	63.8	67.5	70.7	73.4	75.6	77.4
Maghreb	Tunisia	65.1	65.9	66.8	67.9	69.2	70.6
Maghreb	Morocco	55.1	57.7	60.2	62.6	64.9	67.0
Maghreb	Mauritania	53.1	56.7	59.9	62.6	65.0	66.9
Mashreq	Lebanon	86.6	87.2	87.8	88.4	89.0	89.6
Mashreq	Jordan	81.2	82.5	83.7	84.8	85.7	86.6
Mashreq	Palestine	73.1	74.1	75.3	76.4	77.6	78.8
Mashreq	Iraq	68.8	69.0	69.5	70.2	71.2	72.4
Mashreq	Syria	53.8	55.7	57.7	59.7	61.8	63.8
Mashreq	Egypt	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.8	45.0	46.7
STC	Djibouti	76.8	77.0	77.3	77.8	78.5	79.2
STC	Somalia	35.2	37.3	39.6	42.0	44.6	47.3
STC	Yemen	28.9	31.7	34.6	37.5	40.4	43.2
STC	Sudan	32.8	33.1	33.8	35.0	36.7	38.8
STC	Comoros	27.9	27.9	28.3	29.0	30.1	31.5

Table 3.2
Urban population
(in thousands)

Region	Country	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
GCC	Saudi Arabia	19 994	22 375	24 854	27 202	29 086	30 603
GCC	Emirates	3 413	7 096	8 192	9 198	10 072	10 915
GCC	Kuwait	2 255	2 940	3 524	3 951	4 366	4 764
GCC	Oman	1 826	2 107	3 228	3 599	3 885	4 076
GCC	Qatar	800	1 726	2 333	2 531	2 653	2 753
GCC	Bahrain	778	1 108	1 207	1 319	1 406	1 478
Maghreb	Algeria	21 677	25 027	28 739	32 176	35 145	37 569
Maghreb	Morocco	16 607	18 253	20 439	22 497	24 473	26 258
Maghreb	Tunisia	6 543	7 010	7 510	8 005	8 464	8 869
Maghreb	Libya	4 302	4 690	4 962	5 387	5 769	6 103
Maghreb	Mauritania	1 671	2 046	2 442	2 866	3 311	3 774
Mashreq	Egypt	30 884	33 588	36 538	39 869	43 610	47 864
Mashreq	Iraq	18 826	21 374	24 847	28 564	32 654	36 880
Mashreq	Syria	9 771	11 989	12 837	15 364	17 213	19 109
Mashreq	Jordan	4 253	5 323	6 435	6 855	7 495	8 103
Mashreq	Palestine	2 601	2 975	3 423	3 927	4 476	5 050
Mashreq	Lebanon	3 452	3 785	4 437	4 312	4 489	4 634
STC	Sudan	10 347	11 794	13 391	15 575	18 220	21 393
STC	Yemen	5 828	7 223	8 837	10 663	12 639	14 684
STC	Somalia	2 977	3 590	4 399	5 386	6 576	7 977
STC	Djibouti	596	642	696	751	803	852
STC	Comoros	167	191	218	249	287	333

Table 3.3
Average annual
rate of change
of the urban
population
(per cent)

Region	Country	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
GCC	Kuwait	3.74	5.31	3.63	2.29	1.99	1.75
GCC	Emirates	6.81	14.64	2.87	2.32	1.82	1.61
GCC	Saudi Arabia	4.35	2.25	2.10	1.81	1.34	1.02
GCC	Bahrain	5.50	7.08	1.71	1.77	1.28	1.00
GCC	Oman	3.03	2.86	8.54	2.17	1.53	0.96
GCC	Qatar	6.72	15.38	6.02	1.63	0.95	0.74
Maghreb	Mauritania	4.52	4.04	3.54	3.20	2.88	2.62
Maghreb	Morocco	1.62	1.89	2.26	1.92	1.68	1.41
Maghreb	Algeria	2.63	2.87	2.77	2.26	1.77	1.33
Maghreb	Libya	1.70	1.73	1.13	1.64	1.37	1.13
Maghreb	Tunisia	1.54	1.38	1.38	1.28	1.12	0.94
Mashreq	Iraq	2.88	2.54	3.01	2.79	2.68	2.43
Mashreq	Palestine	2.40	2.69	2.81	2.75	2.61	2.41
Mashreq	Syria	2.78	4.09	1.37	3.59	2.27	2.09
Mashreq	Egypt	1.74	1.68	1.68	1.75	1.79	1.86
Mashreq	Jordan	2.23	4.49	3.79	1.26	1.79	1.56
Mashreq	Lebanon	4.31	1.84	3.18	-0.57	0.81	0.64
STC	Somalia	3.85	3.75	4.06	4.05	3.99	3.86
STC	Sudan	2.77	2.62	2.54	3.02	3.14	3.21
STC	Yemen	4.72	4.29	4.03	3.76	3.40	3.00
STC	Comoros	2.42	2.60	2.67	2.71	2.81	2.98
STC	Djibouti	1.49	1.49	1.60	1.52	1.35	1.18

Table 3.4
Average annual
rate of change
of the percentage
urban (%)

Region	Country	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
GCC	Oman	0.23	0.75	0.65	0.53	0.43	0.34
GCC	Saudi Arabia	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20
GCC	Emirates	0.50	0.43	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.18
GCC	Bahrain	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.11
GCC	Kuwait	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
GCC	Qatar	0.23	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.01
Maghreb	Morocco	0.66	0.91	0.85	0.78	0.71	0.64
Maghreb	Mauritania	1.52	1.30	1.09	0.90	0.73	0.59
Maghreb	Algeria	1.26	1.13	0.93	0.75	0.59	0.46
Maghreb	Tunisia	0.52	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.40
Maghreb	Libya	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.27
Mashreq	Egypt	0.11	-0.00	0.05	0.30	0.53	0.75
Mashreq	Syria	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.66
Mashreq	Iraq	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.34
Mashreq	Palestine	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30
Mashreq	Jordan	0.34	0.32	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.20
Mashreq	Lebanon	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13
STC	Yemen	1.94	1.84	1.73	1.61	1.48	1.34
STC	Somalia	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.15
STC	Sudan	0.16	0.19	0.43	0.69	0.94	1.15
STC	Comoros	-0.15	0.03	0.27	0.50	0.72	0.93
STC	Djibouti	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.19

Table 3.5
Slum population as a
percentage of urban
population for select
Arab States
(1990-2014)

Region	Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2009	2014
GCC	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GCC	Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GCC	Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GCC	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GCC	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-
GCC	Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mashreq	Iraq	16.9	16.9	16.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	47.2
Mashreq	Syria	-	-	-	10.5	22.5	-	19.3
Mashreq	Jordan	-	-	-	15.8	17.7	19.6	12.9
Mashreq	Egypt	50.2	39.2	28.1	17.1	14.4	13.1	10.6
Mashreq	Lebanon	-	-	-	53.1	-	-	-
Mashreq	Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maghreb	Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.9
Maghreb	Morocco	37.4	35.2	24.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Maghreb	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
Maghreb	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maghreb	Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STC	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.6
STC	Comoros	65.4	65.4	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	69.6
STC	Somalia	-	-	-	73.5	73.6	73.6	73.6
STC	Yemen	-	-	-	67.2	76.8	-	60.8
STC	Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: United Nations Statistics Division 2015 (data for all available Arab states)

Table 3.6
Urban population,
number of cities
and percentage
of urban population
by size class of
urban settlement

		2015	2030	2015	2030
Maghreb	Algeria	1	2	2 594	4 531
Maghreb	Morocco	4	5	7 787	11 457
Maghreb	Libya	1	1	1 126	1 333
Maghreb	Tunisia	1	1	1 993	2 347
Maghreb	Mauritania	0	1	0	1 432
Maghreb Total		7	10	13 501	21 101
Mashreq	Egypt	2	2	23 549	30 815
Mashreq	Lebanon	1	1	2 226	2 437
Mashreq	Syrian	4	7	9 005	16 422
Mashreq	Palestine	0	0	0	0
Mashreq	Jordan	1	1	1 155	1 355
Mashreq	Iraq	5	7	11 526	19 592
Mashreq Total		13	18	47 462	70 621
GCC	Bahrain	0	0	0	3 915
GCC	Kuwait	0	1	1	2 779
GCC	Oman	0	1	0	1 124
GCC	Qatar	0	0	0	0
GCC	Saudi Arabia	5	5	14 561	17 965
GCC	Emirates	3	3	4 839	6 969
GCC Total		9	10	22 178	29 972
STC	Comoros	0	0	0	0
STC	Djibouti	0	0	0	0
STC	Somalia	1	2	2 138	5 464
STC	Sudan	1	2	5 129	9 437
STC	Yemen	1	3	2 962	7 641
STC Total		3	7	10 229	22 542
Grand Total		32	45	93 370	144 236

4. Governance Indicators⁵

Voice and accountability – reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country’s citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism – measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Government effectiveness – reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies.

Rule of law – reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

Control of corruption – reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.

Table 4.1
Control of corruption

Region	Country/Territory	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GCC	Emirates	0.95	1.08	1.13	0.95	0.93	1.07	1.18	1.29	1.23
GCC	Qatar	1.09	0.81	1.11	1.72	1.57	1.08	1.19	1.24	1.09
GCC	Bahrain	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.39	0.45	0.30
GCC	Oman	0.19	0.27	0.45	0.29	0.28	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.25
GCC	Saudi Arabia	-0.25	-0.18	-0.03	-0.01	0.06	-0.37	-0.06	-0.01	0.10
GCC	Kuwait	0.54	0.49	0.54	0.42	0.40	0.13	-0.16	-0.15	-0.26
Maghreb	Tunisia	-0.07	-0.11	-0.18	-0.11	-0.15	-0.17	-0.15	-0.14	-0.09
Maghreb	Morocco	-0.40	-0.32	-0.38	-0.31	-0.18	-0.40	-0.44	-0.36	-0.26
Maghreb	Algeria	-0.49	-0.52	-0.56	-0.55	-0.49	-0.50	-0.48	-0.47	-0.61
Maghreb	Mauritania	-0.68	-0.50	-0.72	-0.56	-0.67	-0.56	-0.73	-0.80	-0.92
Maghreb	Libya	-1.03	-0.96	-0.86	-1.17	-1.26	-1.29	-1.40	-1.52	-1.61
STC	Djibouti	-0.62	-0.47	-0.19	-0.29	-0.32	-0.30	-0.38	-0.44	-0.49
STC	Comoros	-0.64	-0.65	-0.76	-0.78	-0.75	-0.71	-0.73	-0.73	-0.53
STC	Sudan	-1.17	-1.34	-1.48	-1.21	-1.26	-1.23	-1.51	-1.49	-1.45
STC	Yemen	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	-1.02	-1.16	-1.19	-1.23	-1.20	-1.55
STC	Somalia	-1.84	-1.90	-1.92	-1.72	-1.74	-1.70	-1.59	-1.58	-1.69
Mashreq	Jordan	0.30	0.31	0.41	0.22	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.15
Mashreq	Palestine	-1.10	-0.81	-1.15	-0.36	-0.34	-0.80	-0.61	-0.53	-0.57
Mashreq	Egypt	-0.66	-0.67	-0.71	-0.42	-0.55	-0.66	-0.59	-0.60	-0.59
Mashreq	Lebanon	-0.94	-0.89	-0.84	-0.83	-0.86	-0.89	-0.87	-0.93	-1.06
Mashreq	Iraq	-1.56	-1.58	-1.57	-1.39	-1.31	-1.21	-1.24	-1.25	-1.34
Mashreq	Syria	-0.99	-1.01	-1.08	-1.07	-1.08	-1.05	-1.17	-1.24	-1.55

FOOTNOTES

⁵ <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>.

Table 4.2
Government effectiveness

Region	Country/Territory	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GCC	Emirates	0.92	0.92	0.88	1.02	0.91	1.06	1.14	1.17	1.48
GCC	Qatar	0.55	0.44	0.61	1.00	0.89	0.78	0.95	1.07	0.99
GCC	Bahrain	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.50	0.48	0.55	0.54	0.58	0.59
GCC	Oman	0.27	0.35	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.27	0.26	0.21	0.29
GCC	Saudi Arabia	-0.23	-0.11	-0.07	-0.06	0.03	-0.32	0.03	0.06	0.23
GCC	Kuwait	0.24	0.11	0.01	0.21	0.18	0.02	-0.08	-0.07	-0.15
Maghreb	Tunisia	0.58	0.47	0.31	0.40	0.24	0.03	-0.05	-0.07	-0.13
Maghreb	Morocco	-0.14	-0.16	-0.17	-0.13	-0.09	-0.15	-0.07	-0.04	-0.14
Maghreb	Algeria	-0.52	-0.60	-0.61	-0.58	-0.48	-0.57	-0.55	-0.56	-0.51
Maghreb	Mauritania	-0.77	-0.86	-0.95	-0.88	-0.96	-0.93	-0.92	-0.98	-1.05
Maghreb	Libya	-1.11	-1.20	-1.16	-1.08	-1.10	-1.35	-1.49	-1.48	-1.64
STC	Djibouti	-0.90	-0.86	-0.88	-0.91	-0.99	-0.96	-1.10	-1.03	-0.97
STC	Yemen	-0.92	-0.86	-0.87	-1.08	-1.02	-1.13	-1.28	-1.20	-1.41
STC	Sudan	-1.14	-1.08	-1.27	-1.27	-1.37	-1.39	-1.46	-1.51	-1.61
STC	Comoros	-1.68	-1.75	-1.77	-1.77	-1.74	-1.75	-1.55	-1.57	-1.67
STC	Somalia	-2.31	-2.34	-2.45	-2.26	-2.24	-2.16	-2.23	-2.27	-2.48
Mashreq	Jordan	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.13	0.10	-0.04	-0.11	0.13
Mashreq	Lebanon	-0.32	-0.34	-0.41	-0.49	-0.28	-0.26	-0.34	-0.39	-0.38
Mashreq	Palestine	-1.11	-1.22	-1.32	-0.71	-0.42	-0.63	-0.75	-0.77	-0.53
Mashreq	Egypt	-0.48	-0.38	-0.35	-0.27	-0.38	-0.57	-0.80	-0.87	-0.82
Mashreq	Iraq	-1.77	-1.59	-1.26	-1.20	-1.22	-1.15	-1.11	-1.08	-1.13
Mashreq	Syria	-0.93	-0.76	-0.62	-0.59	-0.60	-0.50	-1.22	-1.34	-1.44

Table 4.3
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism

Region	Country/Territory	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GCC	Qatar	0.91	0.94	1.10	1.21	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.00
GCC	Emirates	0.91	0.97	0.70	0.91	0.79	0.91	0.87	0.89	0.81
GCC	Oman	0.82	0.91	0.92	0.80	0.59	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.66
GCC	Kuwait	0.36	0.56	0.46	0.34	0.44	0.29	0.18	0.14	0.14
GCC	Saudi Arabia	-0.54	-0.50	-0.37	-0.51	-0.22	-0.46	-0.45	-0.41	-0.24
GCC	Bahrain	-0.39	-0.24	-0.24	-0.16	-0.51	-0.96	-1.14	-1.35	-0.94
Maghreb	Morocco	-0.47	-0.51	-0.60	-0.41	-0.38	-0.39	-0.46	-0.48	-0.39
Maghreb	Mauritania	0.22	0.27	-0.65	-0.88	-1.08	-1.17	-1.13	-1.00	-0.58
Maghreb	Tunisia	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.06	-0.04	-0.37	-0.74	-0.93	-0.93
Maghreb	Algeria	-1.12	-1.13	-1.09	-1.22	-1.26	-1.36	-1.32	-1.18	-1.17
Maghreb	Libya	0.35	0.73	0.81	0.81	-0.03	-1.29	-1.54	-1.81	-2.32
STC	Comoros	-0.31	-1.06	-1.08	-0.75	-0.50	-0.48	-0.38	-0.19	-0.19
STC	Djibouti	-0.22	-0.06	0.30	0.50	0.26	0.18	0.17	-0.12	-0.72
STC	Sudan	-2.12	-2.35	-2.47	-2.65	-2.66	-2.53	-2.27	-2.20	-2.36
STC	Somalia	-2.78	-3.24	-3.31	-3.32	-3.11	-3.07	-2.85	-2.74	-2.49
STC	Yemen	-1.35	-1.56	-1.99	-2.32	-2.42	-2.42	-2.41	-2.35	-2.53
Mashreq	Jordan	-0.77	-0.31	-0.36	-0.36	-0.31	-0.52	-0.52	-0.62	-0.56
Mashreq	Egypt	-0.87	-0.59	-0.52	-0.62	-0.91	-1.45	-1.46	-1.65	-1.58
Mashreq	Lebanon	-1.85	-2.13	-1.90	-1.58	-1.63	-1.56	-1.66	-1.69	-1.72
Mashreq	Palestine	-1.70	-1.95	-1.97	-2.03	-1.94	-1.93	-1.94	-1.76	-1.99
Mashreq	Iraq	-2.83	-2.79	-2.48	-2.19	-2.26	-1.84	-1.93	-2.02	-2.47
Mashreq	Syria	-0.28	-0.30	-0.30	-0.49	-0.81	-2.01	-2.69	-2.68	-2.76

Table 4.4
Rule of law

Region	Country/Territory	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GCC	Qatar	0.72	0.63	0.79	1.01	0.95	0.84	1.03	1.04	0.99
GCC	Emirates	0.37	0.36	0.49	0.46	0.37	0.53	0.56	0.64	0.71
GCC	Oman	0.37	0.51	0.71	0.66	0.64	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.58
GCC	Bahrain	0.42	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.48	0.39	0.28	0.35	0.45
GCC	Saudi Arabia	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.26	0.14	0.24	0.26	0.27
GCC	Kuwait	0.58	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.55	0.38	0.39	0.05
Maghreb	Morocco	-0.25	-0.26	-0.29	-0.19	-0.16	-0.22	-0.21	-0.26	-0.06
Maghreb	Tunisia	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.20	0.12	-0.14	-0.16	-0.21	-0.12
Maghreb	Algeria	-0.64	-0.71	-0.71	-0.76	-0.75	-0.77	-0.75	-0.66	-0.73
Maghreb	Mauritania	-0.72	-0.64	-1.12	-0.79	-0.87	-0.88	-0.90	-0.97	-0.82
Maghreb	Libya	-0.99	-0.81	-0.70	-0.85	-0.94	-1.18	-1.15	-1.36	-1.52
STC	Djibouti	-0.82	-0.70	-0.59	-0.65	-0.71	-0.79	-0.78	-0.76	-0.85
STC	Comoros	-0.98	-1.03	-1.07	-1.15	-1.06	-1.00	-1.03	-0.99	-0.94
STC	Sudan	-1.31	-1.39	-1.41	-1.23	-1.30	-1.22	-1.21	-1.25	-1.15
STC	Yemen	-1.02	-0.96	-0.98	-1.09	-1.07	-1.27	-1.27	-1.16	-1.17
STC	Somalia	-2.55	-2.62	-2.67	-2.50	-2.45	-2.36	-2.45	-2.44	-2.39
Mashreq	Jordan	0.38	0.45	0.46	0.28	0.20	0.26	0.37	0.39	0.48
Mashreq	Palestine	-0.50	-0.77	-0.81	-0.35	-0.21	-0.44	-0.46	-0.44	-0.44
Mashreq	Egypt	-0.20	-0.18	-0.09	-0.06	-0.12	-0.40	-0.46	-0.60	-0.60
Mashreq	Lebanon	-0.63	-0.71	-0.68	-0.69	-0.69	-0.66	-0.75	-0.78	-0.76
Mashreq	Syria	-0.86	-0.69	-0.60	-0.49	-0.50	-0.69	-1.10	-1.48	-1.34
Mashreq	Iraq	-1.79	-1.92	-1.84	-1.77	-1.62	-1.51	-1.50	-1.47	-1.36

Table 4.5
Voice and accountability

Region	Country/Territory	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GCC	Kuwait	-0.55	-0.52	-0.52	-0.46	-0.51	-0.54	-0.63	-0.65	-0.65
GCC	Qatar	-0.66	-0.91	-0.88	-0.89	-0.89	-0.96	-0.80	-0.86	-0.98
GCC	Oman	-1.12	-1.01	-1.02	-1.03	-1.00	-1.02	-0.98	-1.00	-1.05
GCC	Emirates	-1.00	-0.91	-0.92	-0.84	-0.91	-0.91	-1.01	-1.03	-1.06
GCC	Bahrain	-0.91	-0.86	-0.87	-0.80	-0.97	-1.22	-1.32	-1.32	-1.32
GCC	Saudi Arabia	-1.70	-1.62	-1.65	-1.78	-1.74	-1.86	-1.81	-1.82	-1.78
Maghreb	Tunisia	-1.23	-1.32	-1.29	-1.31	-1.37	-1.39	-1.22	-1.12	0.03
Maghreb	Morocco	-0.73	-0.73	-0.79	-0.78	-0.73	-0.74	-0.63	-0.73	-0.70
Maghreb	Mauritania	-0.90	-0.72	-0.99	-0.97	-0.95	-0.97	-0.96	-0.96	-0.91
Maghreb	Algeria	-0.92	-1.00	-0.99	-1.06	-1.03	-1.00	-0.90	-0.89	-0.93
Maghreb	Libya	-1.94	-1.90	-1.88	-1.86	-1.89	-1.56	-0.94	-1.00	-1.15
STC	Comoros	-0.30	-0.48	-0.36	-0.38	-0.47	-0.43	-0.52	-0.52	-0.33
STC	Yemen	-1.19	-1.11	-1.23	-1.28	-1.34	-1.41	-1.39	-1.35	-1.34
STC	Djibouti	-1.10	-1.18	-1.18	-1.18	-1.25	-1.40	-1.42	-1.44	-1.41
STC	Sudan	-1.71	-1.62	-1.62	-1.66	-1.72	-1.77	-1.77	-1.78	-1.73
STC	Somalia	-1.83	-1.93	-1.93	-2.09	-2.07	-2.07	-2.23	-2.19	-2.13
Mashreq	Lebanon	-0.41	-0.50	-0.46	-0.38	-0.35	-0.42	-0.42	-0.44	-0.42
Mashreq	Jordan	-0.69	-0.65	-0.72	-0.78	-0.80	-0.80	-0.74	-0.82	-0.77
Mashreq	Palestine	-0.54	-0.76	-0.78	-0.93	-0.76	-0.96	-0.88	-0.87	-0.85
Mashreq	Egypt	-1.16	-1.12	-1.18	-1.12	-1.15	-1.13	-0.77	-1.04	-1.19
Mashreq	Iraq	-1.40	-1.23	-1.20	-1.10	-1.06	-1.14	-1.12	-1.10	-1.21
Mashreq	Syria	-1.70	-1.72	-1.67	-1.64	-1.64	-1.75	-1.80	-1.77	-1.80

Annex 05

Arab cities registered in UNISDR MCR campaign by 31 December 2015

Lebanon

Aabbassiyet Tyre, Aalma ech-Chaab, Aaqabet Rachaya, Aaqoura, Aarab Salim, Aarbet Qozhaiya, Aarjis, Aarsal, Aassoun , Aaynata Baalbek, Aaytit, Achach, Afka, Ain Aakrine, Ain Arab, Ain Baal , Ain El Safsaf-Mar Mikhael Bnabil, Aain el-Ghouaybe, Ain Et Tineh, Ain Kfar Zabad, Ain Qana, Ain Qani, Ain Saade, Ain Zebde, Aintoura, Aintourine, Al Atchaneh, Al Baddawi, Al Bourghliyah, Al Dinnieh Union of Municipalities, Al Fidar, Al Ghabehe, Al Halousieh, Al Hmairy, Al Jebbine, Al Kneyses, Al Majdal, Al Mourouj, Al Ouyoun, Al-Tawfiqiyah, Al-Aairoun, Anfeh, Antelias-Naccache, Ardeh, Arzoun, Assia, Baabda, Baabdat, Baadarane, Baalbek Beeka, Bafliye, Bakaa, Bakhaaoun, Barich, Baskinta, Batoulay, Bazouriye, Bebnine, Bechmezzine, Bechouat, Bedias, Behouaita, Beirut, Beit Meri, Beit Shaar-Mazraat el Hadira, Beit Chabab - Chaouiyeh el Qnaytra, Bejje, Bichtlida, Bikfaya-el Mhaydse, Biyad, Blat Jbeil-Wichita-Qartaboun, Borj Ech-Chemali, Borj Hammoud, Borj Rahhal, Bouarej, Boustane, Bqarsouna, Broumana, Bsalim-Mezher-Majzoub, Bteghrin, Btermaz, Bterram, Byaqout, Byblos, Bziza, Chaaitiye, Chaat, Chehabiye, Chehour, Chihine, Chilfa, Choueifat, Dahr el Souan, Daraiya Zgharta, Dbayeh-Zouk el Kharab-Aoukar-Haret Ee Ballaneh, Debaal Tyre, Dedde, Deir Ames, Deir El Qamar, Deir Nbouh, Deir Qanoun el Aain, Deir Qanoun en-Nahr, Der Kaifa, Derdghaiya, Dhairah, Dik el Mehdi, Douris, El Dekwaneh Mar Roukoz, El Douar, El Khenshara-El Jouar, El Mtein-Mshikha, El Qaaqour, El Shwair-Ain El Sendiyene, El-Bire, El-Rafide, En Naqoura, Eymar, Fanar, Fatre, Federation of Municipalities of the Higher Chouf, Fiaa, Flawi, Ghabat-Rweiss, Ghabet Bologna-Wata El Marouj, Ghalboun, Hadath Baalbek, Halbata, Hanaouay, Haouch el Rafqa, Haret Jandal, Harf el Sayad, Heloueh, Henniye, Houmine el Faouqa, Hsoun, Iaal, Iqlim el Touffah Union of municipalities, Jabbouleh, Jal el Dib-Bkennaya, Jannata, Jarjou'a, Jbaa Ech-Chouf, Jbaa, Jbal el Botm, Jdaidet El Fekehe, Jdeideh-el Baouchriye-el Sid, Jdita, Jebaa, Jebjennine, Jej Faouzi Achkouti, Jouaiya, Kafarzina, Karoun, Kennabet Broumana, Kfar Aabida, Kfar Bnine, Kfar Dines, Kfar Hazir, Kfar Michki, Kfar Saroun, Kfar Zabad, Kfaraaqab, Kfarfila, Kfarhata Zgharta, Kfartay, Kherbet Kanafar, Khereibit ech-Chouf, Khirbet Rouha, Kolaylat al Harfouche, Koussaya, Laqlouk, Lefed, Maaraboun, Maarake, Maaroub, Mahrouneh, Majdaloun, Majdel Tarchich, Majdel, Majdelzoun, Majedil, Makse, Mansoura, Mansouri Tyre, Mansouriyeh-Mkalles-Dishouniyeh, Mar Moussa el Douar, Mar Moussa el Douar, Mar Shaaya-el Mazkeh, Marjaba, Mayfouq-Qottara, Mazraaet Meshref, Mazraaet Yashouh, Mdoukha, Merouahine, Mina, Moukhtara, Mrah es-Srayj, Mrah es-Sfireh, Mristi, Naba al Qaddam, Nabay, Nahle, Nakhlé - Hara al Khassa, Niha, Niha el Chouf, Nimrine-Bakoura, Qabb Elias, Qald as-Sabe', Qana, Qarsaita, Qlaile Tyre, Qobayyet, Qornet Shahwan-Ain Aar-Beit el Kiko and El Hbous, Rabieh, Rach'ine, Ram-Jabbaniyya, Ras Kifa, Recheknanay, Rmadiye, Rmassa, Roumieh, Roumine, Sadiqine, Saghbine, Saida, Sakiet El Mesk-Bhersaf, Sarba, Selaa, Serraaïn el Tahta, Shamah, Sin el Fil, Srifaa, Talia, Tarane, Tartij, Tayr Debba, Tayr Falsay, Tayr Harfa, Temnine el Faouqa, Temnine el Tahta, Terboul, Toura, Tripoli, Tyre Union of municipalities, Tyre,

Wadi Faara, Yahchouch, Yanouh Jbeil-Hdeine, Yanouh Sour (Tyre), Yarine, Youmine, Zalka-Amarat Chalhou, Zaroun, Zebqine, Zekrit, Zgharta-Ehden.

Jordan

Amman, Aqaba, Salt, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Petra, Salt, Zarka.

Iraq

Maysan.

Palestine

Al-Khalil/Hebron, Bethlehem, Gaza, Jabalia al-Nazlah, Ariha, Nablus, Qalqilia, Ramallah.

Syria

Aleppo and Homs.

Egypt

Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia, Sharm al-Sheikh.

Tunisia

Ain Draham, Bizerte, Boussalem, Foussana, Hydra, Jidiliène, Menzel Jemil, Mournag, Sbiba, Tadamen M'niha, Thala, Tunis.

Morocco

Agadir and Tata.

UAE

Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

KSA

Dammam.

Yemen

Aden and al Mukalla.

Annex 06

Cultural and natural properties listed in the World Heritage List

Algeria:

- six cultural properties: Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad, Djemala, Kasbah of Algiers, M'Zab Valley, Timgad, Tipasa
- one mixed cultural and natural property: Tassili n'Ajjer

Bahrain:

- two cultural properties: Pearling, Testimony of an Island Economy and Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbout and Capital of Dilmun

Egypt:

- six cultural properties: Abu Mena, Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis, Historic Cairo, Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur, Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae, and Saint Catherine Area
- one natural Property: Wadi Al-Hitan

Iraq:

- four cultural properties: Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat), Erbil Citadel, Hatra, Samarra Archaeological City

Jordan:

- four cultural properties: Baptism site Bethany Beyond the Jordan (Al-Maghtas), Petra, Quseir Amra, and Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)
- one mixed property: Wadi Rum Protected Area

Libya:

- five cultural properties: Archaeological Site of Cyrene, Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, Archaeological Site of Sabratha, Old Town of Ghadamès, and Rock- Art Sites of Tadrant Acacus

Lebanon:

- five cultural properties: Anjar, Baalbek, Byblos, Wadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (horsh Arz el-Rab), Tyre

Mauritania:

- one cultural property: Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata
- one natural property: Banc d'Arguin National Park

Morocco:

- nine cultural properties: Archaeological Site of Volubilis, Historic City of Meknes, Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou, Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador), Medina of Fez, Medina of Marrakesh, Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin), Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida) and Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City: a Shared Heritage