



Recovering from COVID-19:

Stories from the Arab World



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The Pandemic's Impact on the Arab World

From the early onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was clear that what the world was facing was far more than a health crisis. With the passage of time, it was also becoming increasingly obvious that pandemic-induced economic losses would be greater than one can estimate. Early assessments by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) put the initial estimate of the pandemic's effect on the Arab region to be a loss of at least USD 42 billion of gross domestic product (GDP), and of employment of at least 1.7 million jobs increasing unemployment by 1.2 percentage points all in 2020¹. A few months later, by July 2020, these estimates were updated to at least USD 152 billion of GDP and 17 million jobs lost respectively, with the caveat that estimates “are likely to increase as the pandemic evolves”². Table 1 shows the estimates that were made by the International Monetary Fund before the pandemic for the year 2020 in comparison to actual data for the same year. Annex 1 shows the same for all Arab Countries in selected macroeconomic indicators, comparing pre-pandemic to post-pandemic estimates.

Table 1: Sample of estimates vs actual of selected macroeconomic indicators for the year 2020

		Original estimates for 2020*	Actual 2020**
Bahrain	Real GDP Growth (%)	2.1%	-5.09%
Morocco	Real GDP Growth (%)	3.69%	-6.29%
Iraq	Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-3.68%	-10.79%
Qatar	Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	4.14%	-2.4%
Oman	Total Investments (% of GDP)	32%	19%
UAE	Total Investments (% of GDP)	30.6%	22.19%

* Estimates by the IMF World Economic Outlook in October 2019

** As reported in the IMF World Economic Outlook in October 2021

Parallel to the profound economic losses, the pandemic also served to exacerbate social issues such as increasing poverty, deepening inequalities, and adding to the gender gap, while at the same time adding enormous strain on the education and healthcare sectors, and often having negative environmental impacts such as increasing plastic and medical waste. This naturally adds a gargantuan strain on public resources and government budgets especially with the disruption of supply chains and price uncertainty in the oil and other primary commodity markets.

While there is a plethora of studies, analyses, and reports focusing on assessing the adverse effects of COVID-19, and how governments should build back better, this report takes a more positive approach, focusing on stories from the Arab World that shows a success in the face of the unpredictable shock of the pandemic and sheds light on how these can be regarded as best practices for a sustainable and resilient recovery.

It is important to note, however, that the selection of the stories does not imply that these were the most successful sectors in the selected countries, nor were these the most successful countries in these sectors among the Arab States. It is also worth mentioning that part of the selection process was ensuring diversity in geographic location and socioeconomic makeup, ensuring an adequate coverage of the Arab Region with its diverse societies and economies.

¹ Policy Brief: COVID-19 Economic Costs to the Arab Region. 2020. UNESCWA ([link](#))

² Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on the Arab Region: An opportunity to Build Back Better. July 2020. United Nations ([link](#)) – page 3

1. Jordan **SDG5: Gender Equality**

Jordan faced a complex social issue in which an already wide gender gap was widening even further. Women in Jordan, as in elsewhere, faced economic implications from lockdowns including intensifying unpaid and paid workloads resulting from school closures and job segregation, in which around 56% of working women are concentrated in the healthcare and education sectors, respectively.³ Also, deteriorating the already grim state of women even further, the incidence of domestic violence rates increased by 33% during the lockdown period in Jordan.⁴ Aware of this dire situation, the Jordanian Government sought to impose gender-sensitive policies to protect women and girls from the excessive burdens caused by the pandemic.

2. Tunisia **SDG1: No Poverty**

Boasting one of the region's most expansive and comprehensive social protection schemes, Tunisia was able to a large extent to curb the economic impact of COVID-19 on households. Through cash transfer programs and social protection initiatives available before the pandemic, in 2021, over half of Tunisia's population was covered by at least one form of social protection during the pandemic⁵. These efforts highlight the Tunisian government's prioritization of SDG 1 and SDG 10, which served as a resilient social safety net when the shock of the pandemic hit the world.

3. GCC Countries **SDG3: Good Health & Wellbeing**

Showing resilience in the face of the COVID-19 health crisis were the GCC countries. Unlike most other countries, the healthcare facilities in GCC countries were not overwhelmed with COVID-19 cases, despite the large number of foreign workers in those countries. According to an assessment for COVID-19 preparedness by the World Health Organization (WHO), almost all GCC countries were had high scores meaning it was well-prepared for the pandemic. Increased spending on healthcare in the past years enabled GCC countries to mobilize sufficient resources to counter the pandemic. Spending on healthcare in GCC countries ranged from 3% to 6% of GDP.⁶ It is also worth noting that GCC countries have one of the highest vaccination rates worldwide ranging from 56% to 95%.⁷ Accelerating the adoption of technological innovations in healthcare, GCC countries were better equipped for contact tracing, control of the spread of the virus, and adequate communication with the people.

4. Egypt **SDG8: Decent Work & Economic Growth**

A diverse and complex economy, Egypt faced a critical challenge of having to mobilize additional resources to support the sectors that were more affected by the pandemic. The most prominent of which was the Tourism sector, accounting for 12% of GDP and 10% of employment in 2019⁸ and considered a main source of foreign currency. As a result of the pandemic, the share of Tourism declined to make only 1.6% of GDP in Egypt and 3.2% of total employment.⁹ The sizable measures taken by the Egyptian government helped to put tourism back on the path of pre-pandemic levels.

5. Palestine **SDG2: Zero Hunger**

A basic necessity for survival, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has made it even more difficult to provide food in Palestine. Grappling with occupation of lands and a pandemic, Palestine is faced with severe food insecurity, around 2 million people are food insecure.¹⁰ Already living under occupation and geographically dispersed, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused further restrictions in movement, which added hurdles for Palestinians to acquire basic commodities for sustenance. While the pandemic poses a serious challenge to Palestine's efforts to achieve SDG 2, zero hunger, the Palestinian government together with non-governmental actors have enacted some initiatives focused on providing food and food vouchers to safely ensure ample and adequate nutrition during the pandemic.

³ Covid-19 and Women's Economic Empowerment, UN Women ([link](#))

⁴ Covid-19 and the Increase in Domestic Violence Against Women: Cases of Jordan, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, EuroMed Rights ([link](#))

⁵ World Social Protection Data Dashboards, International Labour Organisation ([link](#))

⁶ Determinants of Healthcare Expenditures in GCC Countries: A Panel Data Analysis ([link](#))

⁷ COVID Vaccinations. Our World in Data ([link](#))

⁸ Policy Responses to COVID-19. International Monetary Fund ([link](#))

⁹ The Annual Economic Bulletin FY2020/21, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development in Egypt ([link](#))

¹⁰ National Agrifood Systems and Covid-19 in Palestine, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ([link](#))

JORDAN

A Case for the Double-Burden for Women

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Jordan: A Case for the Double-Burden for Women

Looking at the social and economic impact of COVID-19 on Jordanian households, we find a prevalent widening gap in gender parity. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan serves as an ideal case for the impact of COVID-19 on gender equality. Already facing notable gender gaps pre-pandemic, Jordan's gender gap challenges were further exacerbated at the onset of the pandemic. While clearly a pressing matter for Jordanian households, there were few government initiatives or measures to address this issue, often due to the lack of apparent urgency in issues pertaining to gender equality. According to the 2021 Sustainable Development Goals Report by the United Nations, COVID-19's impact on gender equality is not only seen in employment and income, but also in increasing unpaid work burden and more seriously in the prevalence of domestic violence¹¹.

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Jordan, the government took several precautionary measures in an effort to halt the spread of the virus, which had widespread implications on society and the economy. Most demanding of these measures included closure of schools and daycare nurseries, restriction of movement, non-essential workplace closures, and suspension of market services all of which had a direct impact on the state of gender equality.

INCREASING WORK BURDEN

Already facing huge gender disparities, according to findings by UN Women, women in Jordan spend 17.1 times more than men on unpaid work (global average is 3.2), while men spend 6.5 more time on paid work than women (global average is 1.8). As the pandemic aggravated these disparities, working women have displayed a higher tendency to quit their jobs, which carries negative effects on all household members. Though able to spend more time and provide care support for dependent household members, the overall household income declines and with it declines its ability to provide proper nutrition and hygiene which are also key to preventing the spread of the virus.¹²

Further intensifying workloads, is the closure of schools, daycares, and nurseries which women depended on for childcare. Shifting schools to online learning, many school children depended on their parents to access and operate online learning platforms. Also, schools depended on parents to ensure that schoolchildren are participating actively on the online learning platforms. This shift has been borne mostly by mothers, who bear the majority of the burden of childcare, whilst the father is the breadwinner of most households.

Moreso, according to surveys coordinated by the Economic Research Forum in Egypt unpaid labor hours for working women have also increased due to the unavailability of domestic and food services as a result of the pandemic safety measures. This narrows the difference in unpaid working hours between educated and non-educated women.¹³



Female healthcare workers inside a hospital in Amman, Jordan (23 March 2021)

Photo © Reuters

¹¹ Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021. UNDESA ([link](#))

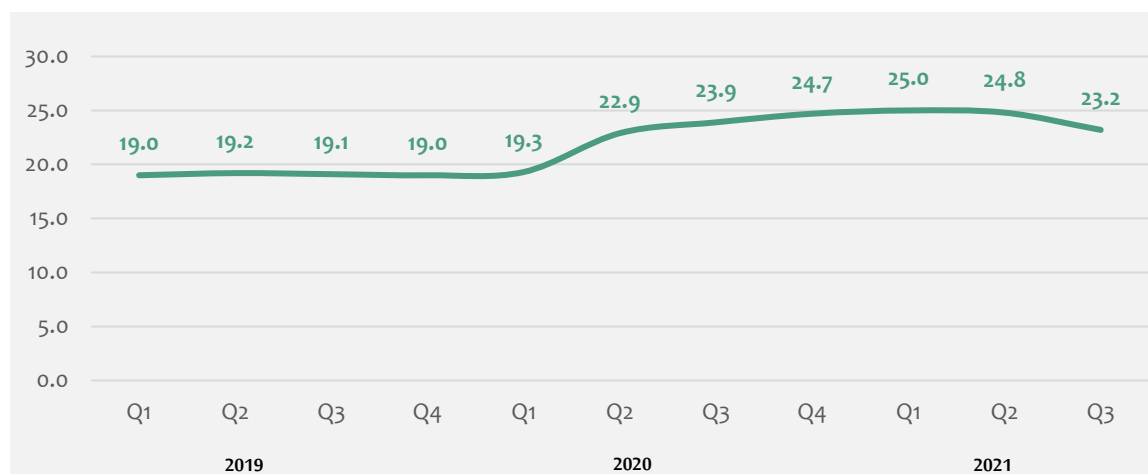
¹² COVID-19 and Women Economic Empowerment, UN Women ([link](#))

¹³ Ibid

JOB SEGREGATION

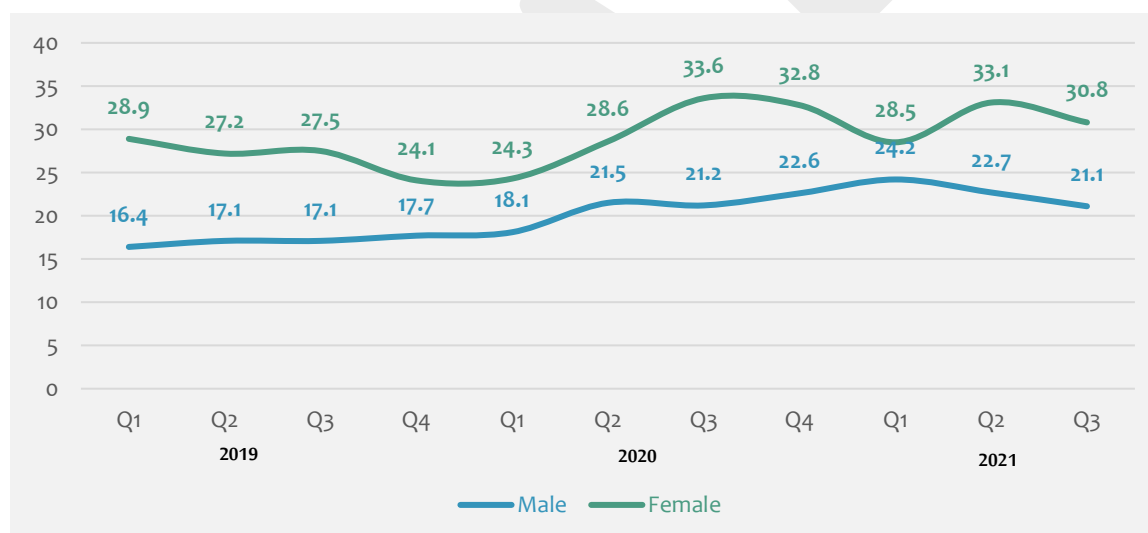
According to Jordan's Department of Statistics, unemployment rates have increased from 19% before the pandemic and reaching its height at 24.7% in the fourth quarter of 2020, which has partially recovered in the past year reaching 23.2%, as shown in figure 1.¹⁴ It is also evident, that female unemployment rates in Jordan are exceedingly high as shown in figure 2.¹⁵

Figure 1: Unemployment Rate in Jordan 2019 – 2021



Source: Jordan's Department of Statistics

Figure 2: Unemployment Rate in Jordan by Gender 2019 – 2021



Source: Jordan's Department of Statistics

However, pre-existing biases in employment distribution of women has been historically concentrated in both the health and the education sectors, which in contrast with most other sectors did not face many contractions. It could be argued even that biases even expanded as the need for health care workers and teachers increased with the onset of the pandemic. Women are over-represented in both education and healthcare, despite exceedingly low levels of female employment, around 51% of healthcare workers and 58% of education workers are women. More than half (56.1%) of Jordanian women in paid employment are in these sectors, with 40.9% in education and 15.2% in healthcare.¹⁶

Both the healthcare and education sectors, considered to be necessary sectors in the economy and their employees deemed as essential workers during the pandemic, have witnessed increasing working hours. Both female dominated sectors, though facing huge rates of unemployment women in health and education sectors did not face risk of unemployment or loss of income, but rather they faced intensified workloads. Increasing both paid and unpaid working hours for women is potentially

¹⁴ Department of Statistics, Jordan ([link](#))

¹⁵ Department of Statistics, Jordan ([link](#))

¹⁶ COVID-19 and Women's Economic Empowerment, UN Women ([link](#))

leading to an unsustainable condition for women, particularly those in the healthcare sector. This unsustainable condition may discourage women from the labor force.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

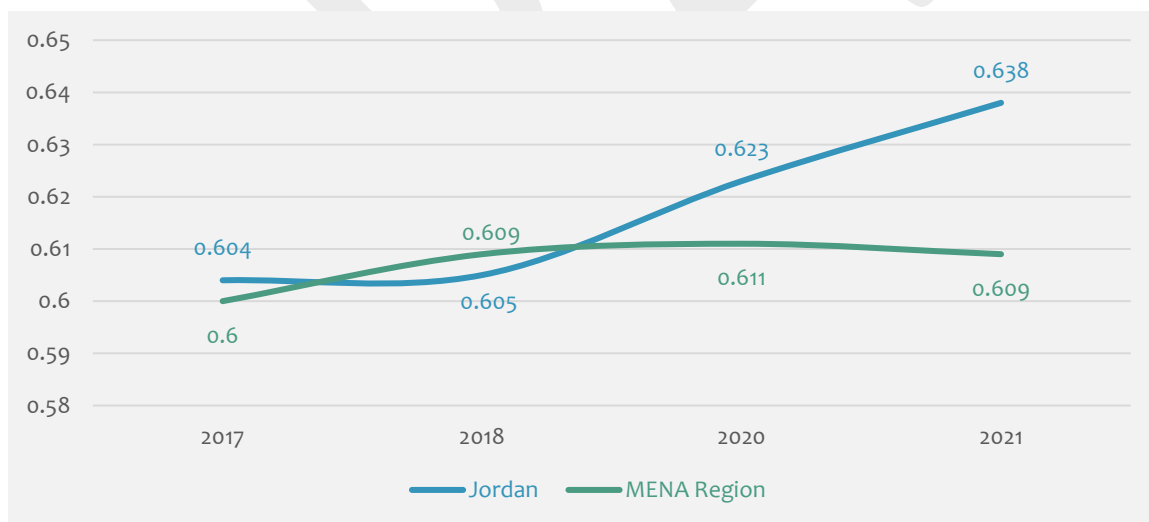
Considering the prolonged hours spent at home due to lockdown measures, household tensions have been on the rise, which adversely affect women whether it be physical or psychological. Domestic violence is an issue that has been long a concern in Jordanian society. According to the latest estimates published in 2021 by the Jordanian Department of Statistics, around 26% of Jordanian wives ages 15 to 49 have been abused by their husbands, while only 1% of husbands have been abused by their wives.

During the lockdown period, the Family Protection Department of the Jordanian Police has reported a 33% increase in the incidence of domestic violence. When looking at this number it is important to put into consideration the information asymmetries in which not all women are aware of how or where to report domestic violence, and which lead key Jordanian feminist organizations to believe that the actual number is way higher than that reported.¹⁷

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Committed to closing the gender equality gap by 2030, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, the Jordanian government has faced grave challenges with the spread in the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁸ However, according to the Gender Gap Index by the World Economic Forum, Jordan's score has increased throughout the past two years (figure 3). This could be attributed to a number of initiatives by government and non-government actors to promote women health, higher education attainment, and economic participation in the past years, through the government's Jordan Renaissance Plan 2019-2020 and the Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan under Mashreq Gender Facility¹⁹. Still, it remains that regarding the economic participation of women, Jordan has a low labor force participation rate for women, making up only 15%²⁰ of the labor force and a very low entrepreneurship rate.²¹

Figure 3: Global Gender Gap Index for Jordan and the MENA Region 2017 – 2021



Source: World Economic Forum

¹⁷ COVID-19 and the Increase in Domestic Violence Against Women: Cases of Jordan, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, EuroMed Rights ([link](#))

¹⁸ Jordan pledges to align national laws with international commitments and expand support to women and girls in many areas. UN Women ([link](#))

¹⁹ Women's Economic Empowerment in Jordan, UN Women ([link](#))

²⁰ International Labour Organisation, ILOSTAT ([link](#))

²¹ Women's Economic Empowerment in Jordan, World Bank ([link](#))

Though the Jordanian government issued several orders that target businesses and the unemployed, which definitely reached female workers, still there were very few policies issued aimed that targeted gender equality.

Orders that were issued to support businesses and the unemployed included:

- Defense Order no. 6 aimed to organize the gradual “going back to business” process and to clarify the rights and responsibilities on both employees and employers.
- Defense Order no.9 introduced social protection programs to safeguard workers’ wages and also introduced 5 programs for wage subsidies and unemployment benefits for both formal and informal employees.

As discussed, the onset of the pandemic has hampered efforts at narrowing gender gaps in key areas, especially that there were very few government regulations targeted at gender equality. Since the beginning of the pandemic the Jordanian government and some non-governmental actors took the following measures with regards to gender equality²²:

- Regulation on maternity insurance was endorsed, which enables working mothers to return to work while securing childcare for their children either at a childcare facility or at home.
- Support is offered through the Jordanian National Commission for Women through the following initiatives²³:
 - Yearly International Campaign against gender-based violence.
 - Promote the participation of women in parliamentary elections of 2020.
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) also provided support for female owners of private nurseries, kindergartens, and schools through organizing efforts, advocacy capacity, communication skills, and lobbying techniques.
- In partnership with the General Trade Union of Workers in Health Services and Pharmaceutical Industries and Ahel for Community Organising, the ILO aims to increase female labor force participation, bridge the gender pay gap, and improve workplace conditions.

Though providing minimal support for women, the Jordanian government and non-governmental actors still did not realize the actual societal struggles that burden women. With regards to intensifying workloads, there is minimal support for working mothers, especially with the closure of schools and nurseries, provided during the pandemic. Also, though there are initiatives to combat domestic violence, there is very little awareness on the part of women on how to save themselves in such situations. Nevertheless, it should be noted that efforts made by the Jordanian National Commission for Women in putting forth a National Strategy for Women 2020-2025 is essential for proposing gender related legislations and initiatives that favor women empowerment.²⁴

Certainly, COVID-19 has negatively impacted the state of gender equality in Jordan. Although faring better regionally according to the Gender Gap Index, it is clear that the governments legislative measures with respect to gender equality are not enough to impede the negative impacts wrought by the pandemic for women in the labor force. Even though, initiatives have been launched to promote women empowerment before the onset of the pandemic, women had to still grapple with intensifying workloads and domestic violence during the pandemic.

Box Highlight

MATERNITY INSURANCE SCHEME IN JORDAN

A step forward to closing the gender gap, Jordan endorsed Regulation No.93 on Maternity Social Protection under the Social Security Law. Childcare has always been an issue facing working women in Jordan, hence the very low labor participation rates, 15%, relatively low compared to other countries in the region. This Regulation aims to encourage more women into the labor force, thus retaining lost economic productivity. This regulation provides working mothers with cash transfers to enable them to return to work while securing childcare for their children either at a childcare facility or at home. It also provides cash transfers for registered childcare centers to cover operational costs. According to the ILO, around 28,000 families can benefit from the maternity insurance. This regulation comes in accordance with Jordan’s Labor Law which grants eligible female workers 10 weeks paid maternity leave. Noteworthy is the discrimination faced by women in Jordan in the labor force, which is underpinned by the fact that employers have to cover maternity pay, which Regulation No.93 aims to reduce, thereby promoting female labor participation.²⁵

²² Gender Equality and Decent Work in Jordan, ILO ([link](#))

²³ The Jordanian National Commission for Women ([link](#))

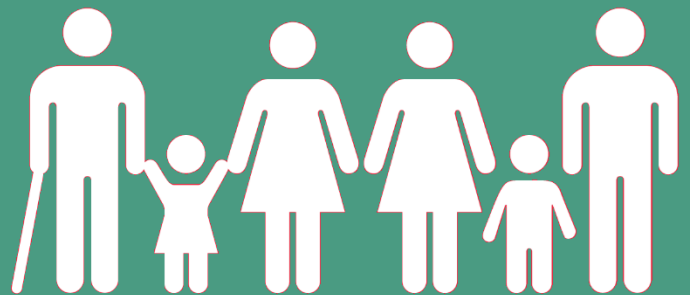
²⁴ General Framework for the National Strategy for Jordanian Women 2020-2025, The Jordanian National Commission for Women ([link](#))

²⁵ Gender Equality and Decent Work in Jordan, ILO ([link](#))

TUNISIA

A Story of Social Protection

1 NO
POVERTY



Tunisia: A Story of Social Protection

Social protection is one of the key pillars that Tunisia utilized in the fight and recovery from COVID-19 pandemic. To fully comprehend Tunisia's recovery journey, one must shed light on the situation before COVID-19. Tunisia's government has been investing in social solidarity schemes and is leading a pioneering stance in the area of social solidarity. The universal Declaration for Human Rights (article 22, article 25) recognize social protection coverage as a right for all. Social protection includes social solidarity, social insurance, healthcare insurance, and other.

Tunisia has had multiple social solidarity schemes dating back to 1960s. Social insurance in Tunisia has been represented through two key schemes 1) Caisse nationale de retraite et de prévoyance sociale (CNRPS) and 2) Caisse nationale de sécurité sociale (CNSS). CNRPS and CNSS represent the public and private sectors respectively. A third scheme is the Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie (CNAM) which represents both public and private sectors in terms of health insurance.

The socio-economic disparity was one of the key reasons for the protests on gaps in income wages, high unemployment rates, and increasing poverty that swept the country in 2011. The protests called for social equality, political and economic reforms, and more opportunities for prosper among other. Consequently, the government of Tunisia has put more emphasizes on strengthening social solidarity scheme post 2011 and this approach towards social inclusion has crystalized in the 2014 constitution. Tunisia's plans to extend social solidarity to include marginalized groups, informal sectors, and ensure inclusion for all can be traced in the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2010-2014 as well as in the 5-year development plan spanning between 2016-2020.

In June 2020, the Assembly of Representative of people in Tunisia majority voted with 131 votes on the approval of the bill for the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). The Supreme Council for Social and Solidarity Economy; the Tunisian Commission for Social and Solidarity Economy; and the representative structures of social and solidarity economy organizations are the 3 major governing organizations for the SSE bill. "Promotion of Organizations and Mechanisms of Social and Solidarity Economy (PROMESS)" is the seed for the SSE bill. ILO plays a major role in PROMESS in terms of providing expert knowledge, policy development, and stakeholder alliances.



Tunisians in line for COVID-10 test in Ariana governorate (08 January 2021)

Photo © Getty Images

Social assistance plans cover subsidies on energy, food, social housing, and school meals programs. Additionally, the program national d'aide aux familles nécessiteuses (PNAFN) is a national program that provides cash transfers to families in need.

Tunisia also has an Assistance Medical Gratuity (AMG) program which is divided into two subcategories. AMG 1 and AMG 2. AMG1 is concerned with providing medical subsidies to the beneficiaries of PNAFN. Similar to AMG1, AMG2 also provide health care subsidies however to a different target group that is vulnerable but not necessarily part of the target group of PNAFN.

Amen Social Solidarity program is meant to replace PNAFN and AMG introducing changes in the hauling of target beneficiaries as well as other changes to the program structure providing monthly benefits to children and children with disability.

Figure 4: Social Protection Coverage in Tunisia



Source: ILO, World Social Protection Database, based on SSI; ISSA/SSA, Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ILOSTAT, ECLAC, IMF, WHO, WB, UNDP, UNICEF, completed with national data sources. ([link](#))

KEY CHALLENGES

The key highlight of Tunisia social protection story is that social protection should expand beyond only economic factors. One of the key challenges to the social solidarity schemes is the size of the informal work force which fall outside of the social solidarity schemes. According to the world bank, less than 1 in 3 young workers have formal working contracts and therefore have access to social solidarity schemes.²⁶ The informal sector was estimated at 25.2% of workforce in Tunisia in 2015 with majority of working women being within the informal sector.²⁷ Informality is also sector specific in Tunisia. It is worthy to note that 52% of workers are in the informal agriculture sector, compared to 33% in non-agriculture sectors. And since there are certain requirements for workers in the agriculture sector to maintain contract with the same employers for a period of years, this marginalized many of the workers in the agriculture sector. Therefore, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of coverage of social protection beyond economic force and aiming toward supporting the informal sector, the unemployed, and the marginalized are some of the key challenges.²⁸

²⁶ Breaking the barrier to youth inclusion, World Bank ([link](#))

²⁷ Social security coverage and informal workers in Tunisia (El Mekkaui, et al)

²⁸ Tunisia Social Protection Profile, ESCWA ([link](#))

IMPACT OF AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Tunisia utilized its existing social protection schemes during COVID-19 pandemic. However, given the strong impact of the pandemic on workforce especially the informal employment sector, expansions in the social protection sector both vertically and horizontally were essential to cope up with the pandemic. Furthermore, establishing temporary emergency relief programs was another measure in Tunisia's social protection strategy during COVID.

Tunisia imposed strict containment measures to control the spread of COVID-19 which included a strict lockdown for 76 days affecting informal workforce. Vertical expansion of social protection included using existing PNAFN data bases to distribute 3 top up payments to the beneficiaries. Additionally, the health insurance AMG1 and AMG 2 were also given cash payments which was never part of their benefits. Furthermore, 300,000 additional households were added to AMG2 data base.

Introducing Unique ID for the social protection program was a measure that Tunisia focused on in order to avoid duplication of benefits across different programs and to ensure equality of distribution of benefits. Additionally, 2 months of unemployment assistance were delivered to 210,000 formal workers who were affected by the containment restrictions. One time cash payments were made to 32,000 self-employed workers as well. Also, children under 5 receive monthly cash payments as part of the Amen Social Programme which is being extended to 2023 under the support of the World Bank which is another benefit to families in need.²⁹

Other policies were put in place to combat COVID-19 including an emergency plan worth 2.6 billion TND which is equivalent to 2.3% of GDP. Other population support measures included having the Central Bank accept postponement of credit for 3-6 months depending on the income of the employees. Also as mentioned before including the beneficiaries of health care subsidies in the cash transfer beneficiaries.³⁰

While the cash transfers to the beneficiaries of the respective social protection aimed at relieving the financial stress from the pandemic containment measures, the lines and queues of the beneficiary at post office to receive the benefits has caused countered the objective of containment measures. Furthermore, the horizontal expansion of social protection was challenging as well due to lack of clear communication and to mistrust on the transparency of the process. Tunisia reacted to these two challenges by providing tele-services for citizens to send their identity information and to receive confirmation on their eligibility. Logistical assistance for the queues at the post offices was also addressed. More importantly, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, Tunisian Post and the company Monetique Tunisie collaborated together in order to speed up the processing of e-wallets. Other areas responded to the overcrowding at post offices by delivering the benefits directly by post cars.

In conclusion, one can argue that Tunisia's investment in social protection schemes post 2011 has enabled the country to cope with the challenges of COVID-19 on the family well care level. Tunisia placed invested in the expansion of its social protection schemes both on the horizontal and vertical levels as well as introduced new emergency programs to alleviate part of the stress the containment measure had placed on the workforce especially the informal. Furthermore, use of technology (e-wallets and SMS) to decentralize crowds is another approach that sets a precedent on use of technology for social protection during emergency. Moving forward, Tunisia is in crucial need for balanced socio-economic development in order to be able to maintain and grow the social protection schemes longer term.

²⁹ Targeted Social Protection Arab Countries Post COVID-19 ([link](#))

³⁰ Ibid

GCC COUNTRIES

A Resilient Healthcare System

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

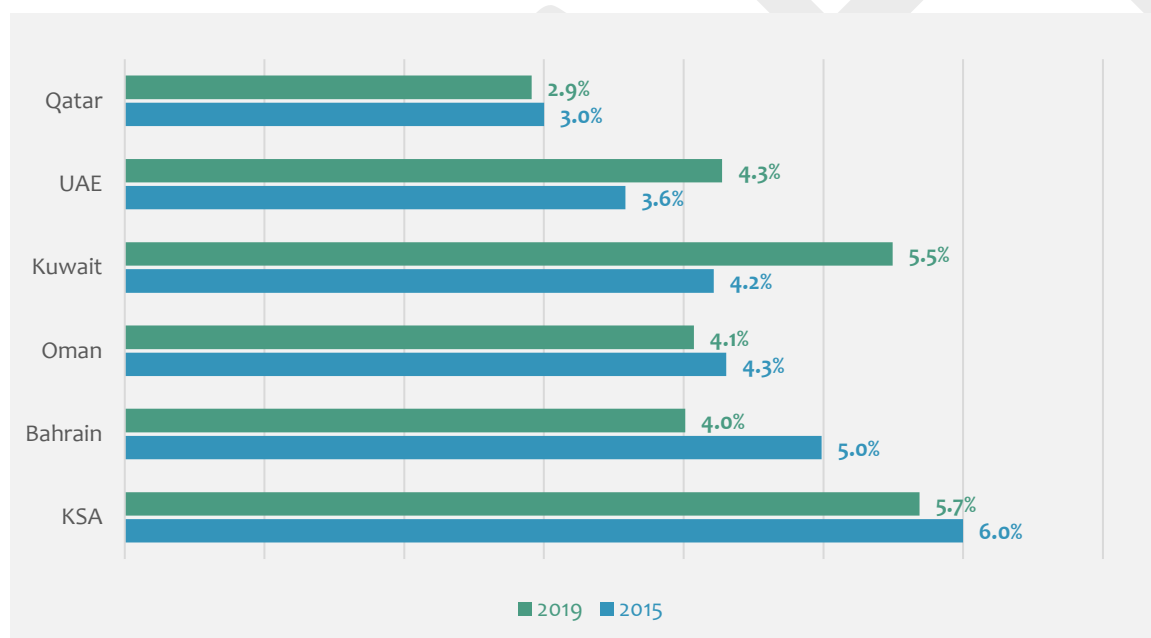


GCC Countries: A Resilient Healthcare System

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states include Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait. To examine the impact of COVID-19 on the health sector for GCC member states, one must examine the status of the health care system pre pandemic. For starters, the global average for expenditure on healthcare as a percentage of GDP is 9.88%. In the GCC, the expenditure falls between 3-6% of GDP (figure 5). Saudi Arabia and Bahrain lead the highest expenditure on healthcare as share of GDP among the GCC. While the majority of the GCC member states expenditure on healthcare fall below the global recommended standard for emerging economies which is set at 5% of GDP³¹, the expenditure on healthcare sector in GCC has witnessed a constant growth that is positively related to the GDP, and population size.³²

The health care system in the GCC countries has witnessed a great improvement that can be monitored in the change in life expectancy from 60.5 to 73 and infant mortality rates dropping from 69 deaths per 1000 live birth to 18 during the period between 1978 and 2004.³³ Hospitals and hospital beds in GCC countries have been steadily growing if we consider the data between 2012 and 2017³⁴ (figure 6). The growth in outpatient care is expected to increase by 7.4% and the inpatient services to grow by 6.9% between 2017 and 2022.³⁵ Much of this growth is linked to the widespread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need for the GCC governments to continue to respond to this widespread.

Figure 51: Health Expenditure (% of GDP) in the GCC by Country, in 2015 & 2019



Source: World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database (apps.who.int/nha/database). Data retrieved on January 30, 2022

The GCC countries have high percentages of expats that count up to a total of 51.9% of total population. Qatar has the highest percentage of expats which reaches to 88.4% while Saudi Arabia and Oman have lower percentages than GCC average. This in turn reflects on the dependency on expats in the healthcare sector where at least 60% of the workforce are expats including

³¹ 2020 Annual Overview of Healthcare in the GCC: Growth opportunities for 2021 and beyond, Mashreq Healthcare Leaders Forum ([link](#))

³² Abdelaziz Abdelmegid Ali & Mohamed Nouredin Sayed. Determinants of Healthcare Expenditures in GCC Countries: A Panel Data Analysis. August 2020. The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business ([link](#))

³³ Mohamad Ali Hamade. How can healthcare and education in the Gulf keep pace with a fast-changing world? January 2022. World Economic Forum ([link](#))

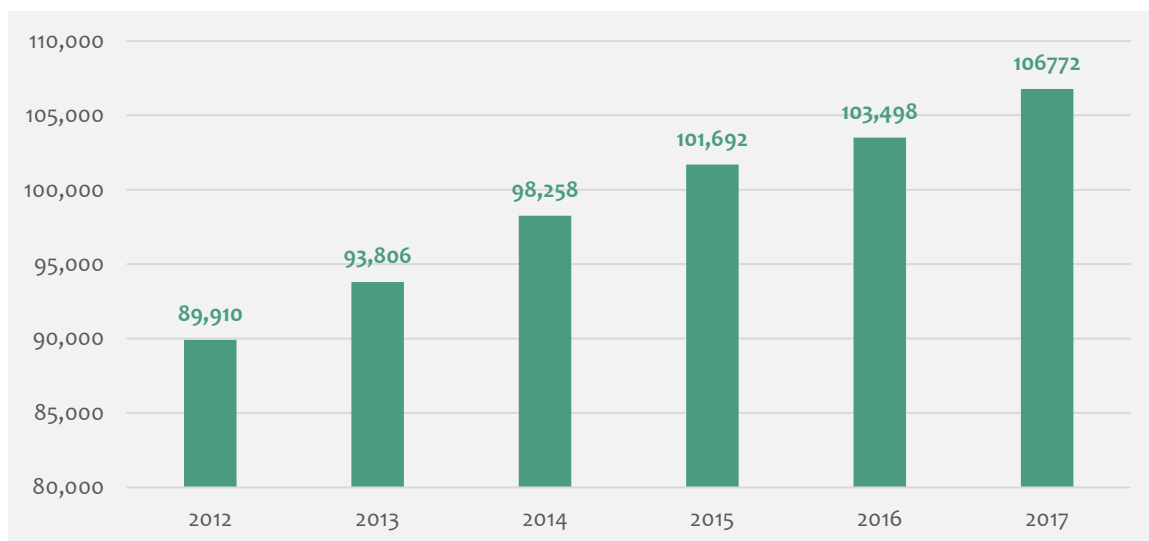
³⁴ Dashboard. GCC Statistical Center ([link](#))

³⁵ Arab Health. Informa Markets ([link](#))

doctors and nurses. All of the GCC countries have issued mandates to make the healthcare insurance coverage mandatory to their expats and residents which is a pioneering stance compared to the other Arab states.

The private sector plays a major role in the healthcare in GCC countries. The expenditure of private sector on health care falls between 12-30% across GCC countries³⁶ and is now encouraged to play a bigger role in the delivery of the healthcare sector through public-private-partnerships (PPPs) and other.

Figure 6: Total Number of Hospital Beds in the GCC



Source: GCC-Stats 2022

GCC RESPONSE TO THE PANDEMIC

In response to the pandemic, the GCC countries used very aligned strategies and approaches to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. The key strategic approaches include: 1) supporting development of program and practices, 2) enhancing regional training and building capacity, and 3) enabling integration of data, monitoring and research.³⁷ Some of the key collaborative approaches included developing key guiding frameworks for the vaccinations, the diagnosis and treatment of COVID patients, and frameworks for classifying high-low risk countries³⁸. Furthermore, the GCC member states collaboratively developed the COVID-19 severity index to be able to measure and compare between the member states of the GCC and to evaluate the overall status of GCC as a whole.³⁹ Such guiding frameworks, enabled the GCC member states to define which periods of time to enforce confinement and lock-down onto their residents, and when to start de-confinement processes.

Efforts for the digitization of healthcare have been rapidly increasing since the hit of the pandemic. Telemedicine and virtual consultations have been encouraged to replace regular outpatient visits. Also, the governments encouraged their residents to use private sector healthcare facilities for non-covid health problems to diverge the pressure from the public health care facilities. Coordination between public and private health care providers to support the COVID-19 patients is another pillar of the actions the GCC member states put in place.

The overall approach that GCC member states have followed is based on prevention and control on the one hand and tracking and monitoring of the covid cases on the other hand.⁴⁰ This was possible to achieve due to development in the digitization of the health care sector. All six GCC member states have developed and utilized mobile applications provided to the public to track PCR testing, infection, and vaccinations. These applications have helped the member states monitor and track the infection rates, support policy makers with daily insights that enables them to make prompt data-based decisions. GCC-Stats also issued a platform to follow the latest updates of the COVID-19 spread using daily updated geo-located data sets. Such data is invaluable to the monitoring and control of the pandemic and for guiding the policy making processes governing the healthcare sector and other.

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ COVID-19 Report, GCC Stat ([link](#))

³⁸ The impact of COVID-19 pandemic in the GCC countries on the health, social, economic, and environment aspects, GCC Stat ([link](#))

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ COVID-19 crisis response in MENA countries, OECD ([link](#))

Table 2: Authorized Digital Application in the GCC

Country	Application
United Arab Emirates	Alhosn
Bahrain	BeAware Bahrain
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Tawakkalna (COVID-19 KSA)
Oman	Tarassud+
Qatar	Ehtraz
Kuwait	Shlonik

Source: GCC-STAT

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the global trade and the provision of goods and supplies. The GCC member states coped to this challenge by manufacturing key tools and resources needed to cope with the pandemic. For instance, the UAE's Mubadala Investment Company and Honeywell produce N95 masks with annual capacity of 30 million masks per year which enabled the UAE to not only be self-sufficient in terms of mask supplies but to also export to other countries. In addition to mask manufacturing, the Chinese pharmaceutical Sinopharm CNBG held an agreement to manufacture the COVID-19 Vaccine in the UAE.

The GCC member states are one of the highest countries in the world in terms of vaccination rates (figure 7). UAE holding the highest vaccination rate globally with 95% of its residents completed protocol.⁴¹ The WHO created an assessment for COVID-19 preparedness that spans from 1 (no capacity) to 5 (sustainable capacity). All GCC member states had high scores (either 4 or 5) except for Qatar. UAE and Bahrain hold first and third places globally for the number of tests per 1000 people. Manufacturing of resources that are needed for the pandemic such as masks and vaccines is another strength in the way GCC countries reacted to the pandemic.

In brief, the GCC members states' strategy focused on using prevention and de-confinement processes as well as monitoring and tracking of COVID data. GCC countries were able to collectively coordinate policies to guide and control the spread of the pandemic through creating guiding frameworks and unified covid severity index, coordinating public-private healthcare providers efforts, utilizing digital tools to support the fight against the pandemic, and manufacturing needed tools and resources to fight the spread of COVID-19.

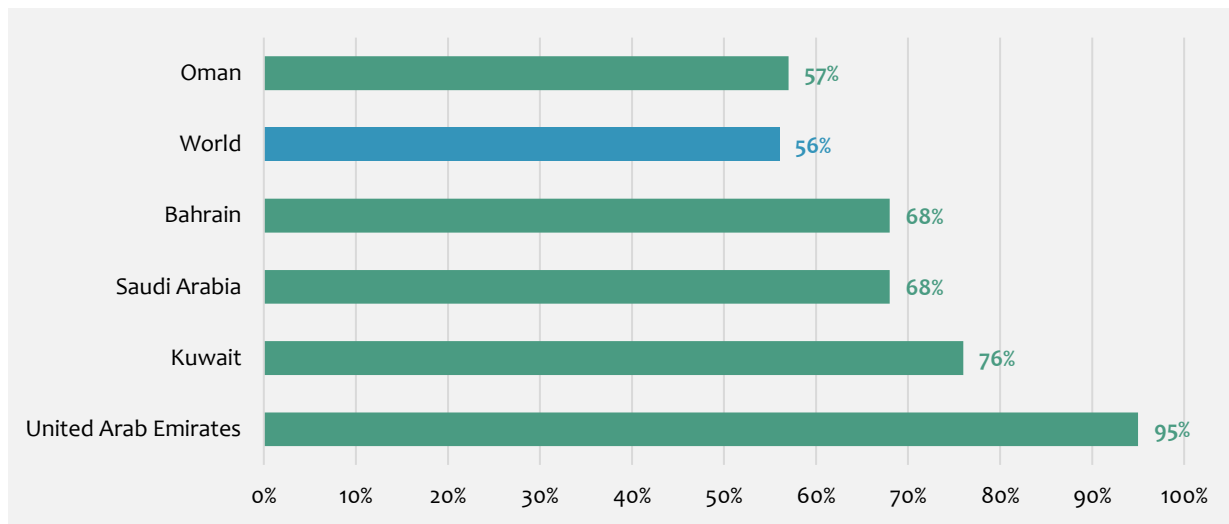


Drive-Thru COVID-19 testing in Doha, Qatar (May 2020)

Photo © AFP

⁴¹ UAE COVID-19 Updates, FCSC ([link](#))

Figure 7: Share of People Vaccinated (with complete initial protocol) against COVID-19 by Feb 2022 in the GCC by Country



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

Box Highlights

DIGITIZATION, DATA, AND POLICY MAKING IN GCC

The Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab Countries of the Gulf (GCC-STAT) was established in 2011 to create unified platform for data and insights specific to the GCC region. As response to the pandemic, the GCC-STAT developed an internal platform specifically for COVID-19 data and to provide daily insights on the development of the pandemic. Monitoring and tracking of COVID was one of the key strategies that the six member states aligned on. Each state had its own local application(s) to monitor the infection, recovery, death numbers. Furthermore, thanks to the digitization efforts in the healthcare sector across GCC, testing and vaccination doses and progress was also recorded on mobile applications. The use of digital tools and platforms enabled the GCC to keep track of their data and to be able to promptly utilize it for policy and decision making. In other words, digitization efforts helped the GCC capture and utilize their local COVID-19 data which helped guide their policy and decision-making efforts to stop the pandemic.

EGYPT

A Recovering Tourism Sector

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH

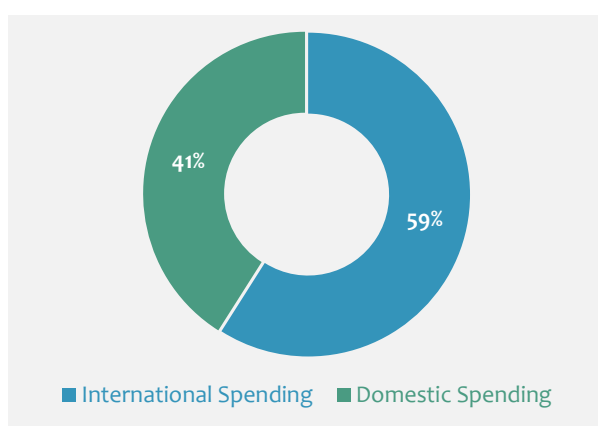


Egypt: A Recovering Tourism Sector

The tourism sector has always been a vital contributor to the Egyptian economy, as it is an important source of foreign currency. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck government measures and policies were underway to promote the recovery of the tourism sector to pre-2011 levels. However, with the onset of the pandemic governments around the world imposed lockdowns and movement restrictions which hit the tourism sector globally.

Long considered a key pillar of the Egyptian economy, the temporary downfall of the tourism sector has negatively impacted economic growth and unemployment, both of which are main targets for achieving SDG 8, decent work and economic growth. Tourism accounted 12% of total GDP in 2019, however as the whole sector experienced a sharp decline of 26.7% tourism has only accounted for 1.6% of GDP growth in 2020. As for employment, the tourism sector accounted for 10% of employment in 2019, which has since declined to 3.2% of total employment. Thus, there is no doubt of the significance of the sector to the Egyptian economy.^{42 43} Nevertheless, the pandemic revealed the wide vulnerabilities of the sector, especially in its reliance on international travel (figure 8).

Figure 8: Domestic vs. International Spending 2019



Source: World Travel and Tourism Council ([link](#))

The Egyptian government has been adamant about reforming the tourism sector since before the pandemic struck. In 2018, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities launched the Tourism Reform Programme in an effort to promote and develop tourism in Egypt. However, as successful the programme may have shown to be since its launch, the COVID-19 pandemic has severely afflicted the sector.⁴⁴



Municipal workers sanitize the areas surrounding the Giza pyramids complex (05 April 2020)

Photo © AP

⁴² Policy Responses to COVID-19. IMF ([link](#))

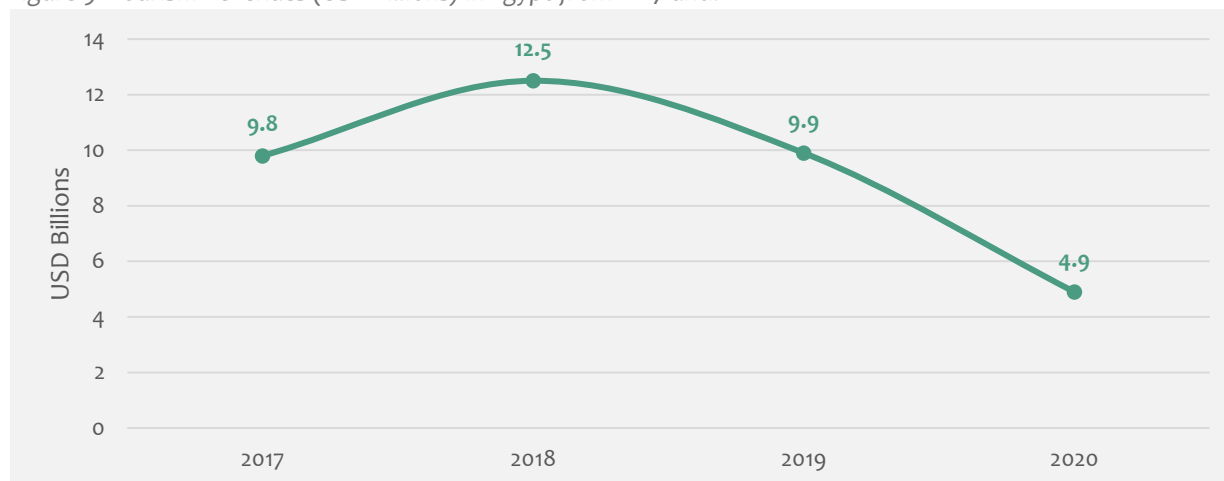
⁴³ The Annual Economic Bulletin FY2020/21, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development ([link](#))

⁴⁴ EGYPT. OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2020. OECD ([link](#))

THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC

As a result of the pandemic, tourism revenues have witnessed a decline of 26.7% between 2020/2021 and 2019/2020, revenues also dropped by 51% down from 9.9 USD billion in 2019 to 4.9 USD billion in 2020 (figure 9).⁴⁵

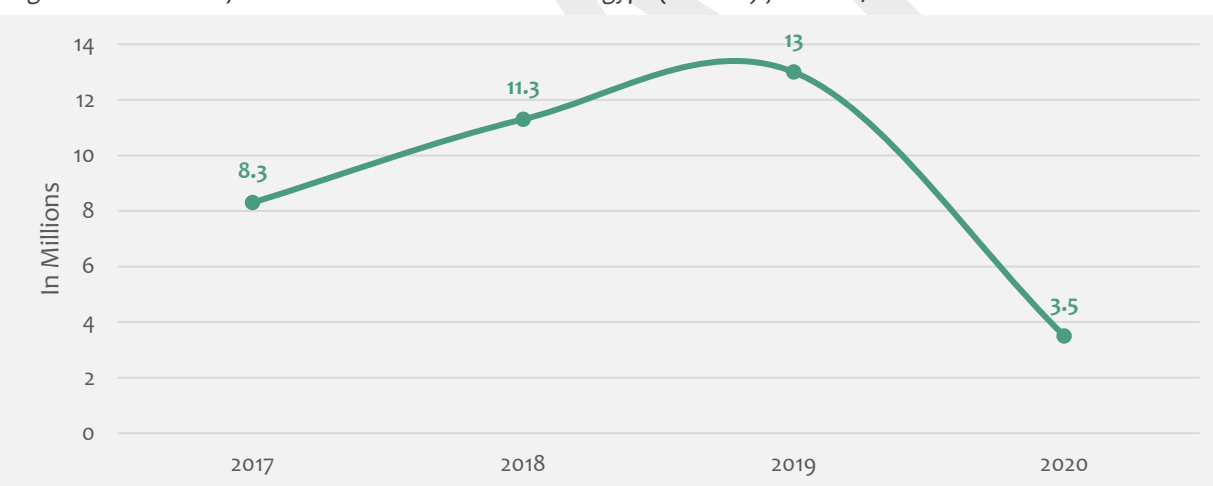
Figure 9: Tourism Revenues (USD Billions) in Egypt from 2017 until 2020



Source: Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Bulletin

Prior to the pandemic, Egypt was expected to attract as many as 15 million tourists in 2020, however with the sweeping travel restrictions Egypt recorded just 3.5 million tourists that year.⁴⁶ Number of tourist arrivals and the number of spent nights witnessed a sharp decline of more than 70% between 2019 and 2020⁴⁷ (figure 10).

Figure 10: Number of International Tourists Arrival to Egypt (Millions) from 2017 until 2020



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS

In accordance with public safety and hygiene measures, the government has put in place a number of restrictions on domestic travel and hospitality, which have further exacerbated the problem. Such restrictions included⁴⁸:

- A cap has been put on hotel capacity up until October 2021, which then has been lifted.
- Commercial flights and international tourism have been halted until June 2020, now all persons arriving from overseas must provide either proof of COVID-19 vaccination or a negative PCR test.

⁴⁵ Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of Egypt ([link](#))

⁴⁶ The Annual Economic Bulletin FY2020/21, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development ([link](#))

⁴⁷ Egypt COVID-19 Recovery Roadmap. March 2021. Oxford Business Group ([link](#))

⁴⁸ Egypt COVID-19 Recovery Roadmap. March 2021. Oxford Business Group ([link](#))

- Nationwide curfew was imposed from March 2020 till June 2020 to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

As mentioned above, the majority of these restrictions have been either wholly or partially lifted; however, it still remains that many other countries have restrictions fully in place for citizens travelling abroad. Though countries all over the world are starting to lift COVID-19 related restrictions, some countries have increased precautions for residents travelling to countries with a high number of COVID-19 cases. It is worth noting, that Egypt has one of the most lenient government measures with regards to COVID-19, which makes it attractive for international tourists.

GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

In an effort to recover to pre-pandemic levels, with the rollout of vaccines and the easing of travel restrictions, the government is expected to launch or have already launched several initiatives and events. Not only do these initiatives aim to attract tourists, but also they aim to promote the business environment and investments in the tourism sectors. These initiatives include: ⁴⁹

- The Central Bank of Egypt has launched EGP 50 billion financing initiative to support tourism, part of this initiative is to be directed to payment of salaries and operating expenses.
- The government introduced new visa program with 5 years multiple entry. Also, tourists travelling directly to the Red Sea, South Sinai, Matrouh, Luxor, and Aswan governorates were exempt from visa fees until April 30, 2021.
- Real Estate tax relief has been provided for the tourism sector.
- Suspension of credit score blacklists for irregular clients and waiver of court cases for defaulting customers under certain conditions in the tourism sector.
- Discounts for airline fees through the extension of the Aviation Incentive Program.
- Discounts on ticket prices to archeological sites and museums for tourists.

Through the incentives provided by the Egyptian government, vaccine rollout, and easing of restrictions the tourism sector has partially recovered in the past year. Realizing the importance of the tourism sector, the Egyptian government was able to provide the necessary support for the recovery of the sector. Also, the gradual reopening of other countries to international travel is a key driver for the increase in the arrival of international tourists and tourism revenues.

PATH TO RECOVERY

Bolstering efforts to revive tourism in the midst of a global health crisis, the Egyptian government organize high-profile events that made international headlines, of which include:

- The Pharaoh's Golden Parade
- The Opening of Luxor's Sphinx Avenue

Also, it is worth mentioning additional efforts of international non-governmental actors in promoting and recovering tourism in Egypt, especially for the private sector. Among these efforts are:

- Tourism Recovery Program for 100 tourism businesses in Egypt, launched by enpact and the TUI Care foundation.
- Cooperation of Egypt with EBRD and UNWTO in COVID-19 tourism recovery technical assistance package.

According to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Egypt attracted around 3.5 million tourists in the first half of 2021, which was the total number of tourists for 2020. Moreso, tourism is expected to recover to pre-pandemic levels as countries worldwide are lifting travel restrictions and the provision of mass vaccination programs.

There is wide optimism for the return of tourism arrivals to pre-pandemic levels, especially with mega-projects underway, most awaited of which is the opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum.⁵⁰ Moreover, in the past few years many new touristic

⁴⁹ COVID-19 Measures to Support the Travel and Tourism Sector, UNWTO ([link](#))

⁵⁰ Safeya Mounir. 2021 Yearender: Interrupted recovery in tourism. December 2021. Ahram Online ([link](#))

projects aimed at renovating and creating new touristic destinations in Egypt took precedence, such as El Galala Resort, El Alamein expansion, and the Sinai Development Plan.

A highly volatile sector, it is important to take account of different kinds of risks that may arise, the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic was itself a highly unexpected event, which many countries did not anticipate. It is thus imperative that Egypt seek to diversify its tourist markets and provide the needed support for the tourism sector.

Box Highlight

EGYPT'S TOURISM RECOVERY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COOPERATION PACKAGE

Aiming to recover tourism in the past year, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities along with the Ministry of International Cooperation signed the COVID-19 Tourism Recovery Technical Assistance Cooperation Package with the EBRD and UNWTO. As tourism accounts for 12% of Egypt's GDP and 98% of the tourism sector is private sector, this package aims to promote resilience, sustainability, and inclusive growth. To build resilience against economic shocks it seeks to provide support for private small and medium tourism enterprises and to promote job creation. This package also aims to improve tourism safety, health, and hygiene regulations through providing training programs for managers in the sector.

DRAFT

PALESTINE

Barriers to Food Security

2 ZERO
HUNGER



Palestine: Barriers to Food Security

As a country living under occupation, it is evident that a myriad of issues threatens the mere existence of Palestine, most direct of which is food insecurity. The absence of main factors vital to the eradication of hunger such as peace, stable economic activity and ability to trade, poses challenges to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 on zero hunger, food security and improved nutrition. Palestine has long been grappling with food security due to a number of reasons, among which is limited arable land and logistical barriers imposed by Israel. Moreso, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the issue even more.

Population rates of food insecurity in Palestine range widely from region to region due to geographical fragmentation. Before the spread of COVID-19, almost 32.7% of the Palestinian population, 1.7 million people, is food insecure. Food Insecurity is especially prevalent in the Gaza Strip, where people live in poor humanitarian conditions. Alarming 68.5% of Gaza's population is food insecure, this is mainly due to sea, land and air blockades restricting food and water delivery systems.⁵¹

Food security in Palestine has for a long time been in a volatile situation. Though historically farming and agriculture has been a key driver of the Palestinian economy the limited availability of farming land has forced Palestinians to import 82.5% of their food.⁵² Around 29% of Gaza's farming land is taken away due to a 1,000-kilometer buffer zone built between Israel and Gaza. According to a study by the ILO, farming and agriculture made up 4.8% of Gaza's GDP and 2.6% of the West Bank's GDP. In total, farming and agriculture made up 3% of total GDP of Palestine in 2018.⁵³

Logistically, difficulty accessing markets locally and internationally is an obstacle for achieving food security especially in a highly geographically fragmented state like Palestine. The Israeli occupation makes it even harder for Palestinians to transport goods through installing checkpoints and requiring certain permits.⁵⁴ For instance, 3,000 Palestinian farmers, who own or work land located 1,000 meters from Israeli fences were prevented from even growing agricultural crops on these lands.⁵⁵

Further worsening the situation is the scarcity of water resources, sanitation infrastructure and electricity all of which are vital factors for agricultural production. Only 10% of Gaza's population has direct access to clean and safe drinking water. This lack of key resources is deteriorating the economic state of Palestine.⁵⁶ Electricity shortages add to the shortages of water for irrigation and the limited re-use of wastewater.⁵⁷

Members of Palestinian security forces wearing protective clothing, northern Gaza Strip (26 August 2020)

Photo © REUTERS/Mohammed Salem



⁵¹ Palestine Country Brief. World Food Programme ([link](#))

⁵² West Bank and Gaza-Country Commercial Guide. USDC ([link](#))

⁵³ The Situation of Workers of the Occupied Arab Territories. 2019. International Labour Organisation ([link](#))

⁵⁴ Food Insecurity for Farmers in Palestine: A Future for Farmers. Wilson Center ([link](#))

⁵⁵ 2021 Global Report on Food Crises, World Food Programme ([link](#))

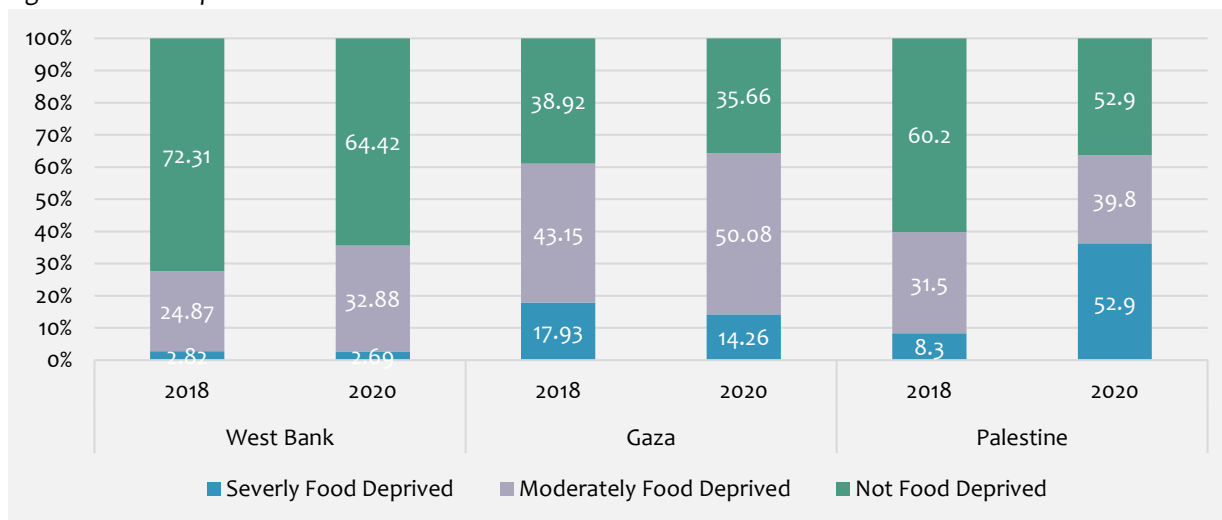
⁵⁶ Ibid

⁵⁷ Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, OCHA ([link](#))

IMPACT OF COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19 has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in Palestine, which was already in a dire state due to military hostilities. Focusing on food insecurity, around 2 million Palestinians are severely or moderately food insecure, 1.4 million of which in Gaza and 0.6 million in the West Bank. The number of food insecure individuals increased by 300,00 in 2020, that is a 20% increase compared to 2019 (figure 11).

Figure 11: Food Deprivation rates in 2018 and 2020

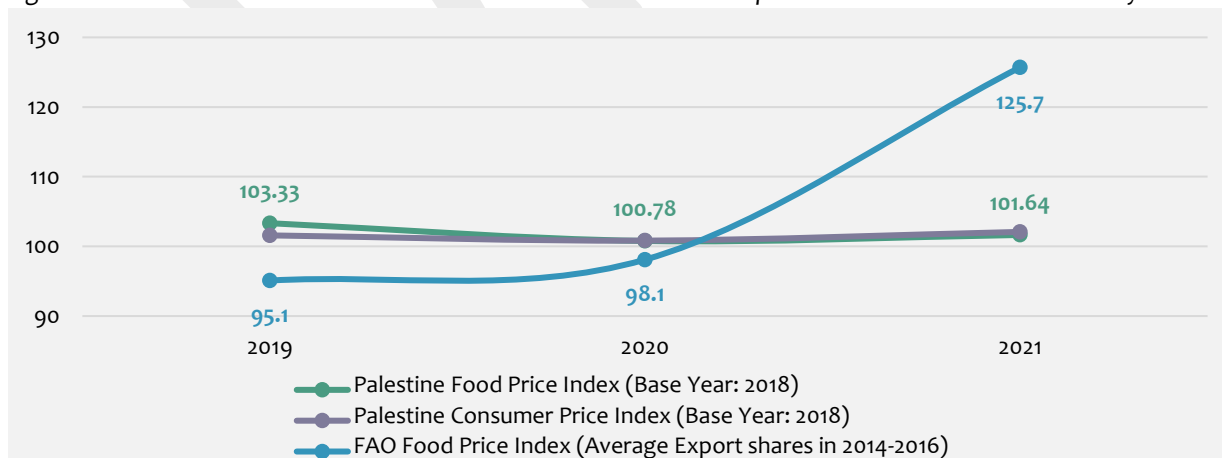


Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics ([link](#))

Movement restrictions and declining economic activity have pushed a lot of people into poverty. Movement restrictions have disrupted the entire food system, from agriculture outputs to input markets. Though food production and processing were exempted from lockdown measures, still movements in between governorates in the West Bank were restricted and Gaza crossings were completely prohibited, effectively cutting off the city from outside transactions. One of the main challenges arising from movement restrictions are particularly illustrated in lack of access to key agricultural inputs in the market. This lack of access and markets closure has caused increased prices of agricultural inputs for several months, which in turn with increasing unemployment have decreased demand for food.

Declining economic activity due to closure of retail markets and lockdown has wrought further damage to the state of food security in Palestine. Unlike world food price, domestic food prices decreased in the past 2 years, many households lost their main sources of income, hence declining purchasing power and decreasing demand. According to a survey conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in the first three months of the crisis, around 52% of households reported that the main breadwinner of the household did lose their income over the lockdown period, leading over 40% of households to reduce monthly expenditures on food.⁵⁸

Figure 12: Palestine's Food Price Index and Consumer Price Index Compared to World Food Price Index by the FAO

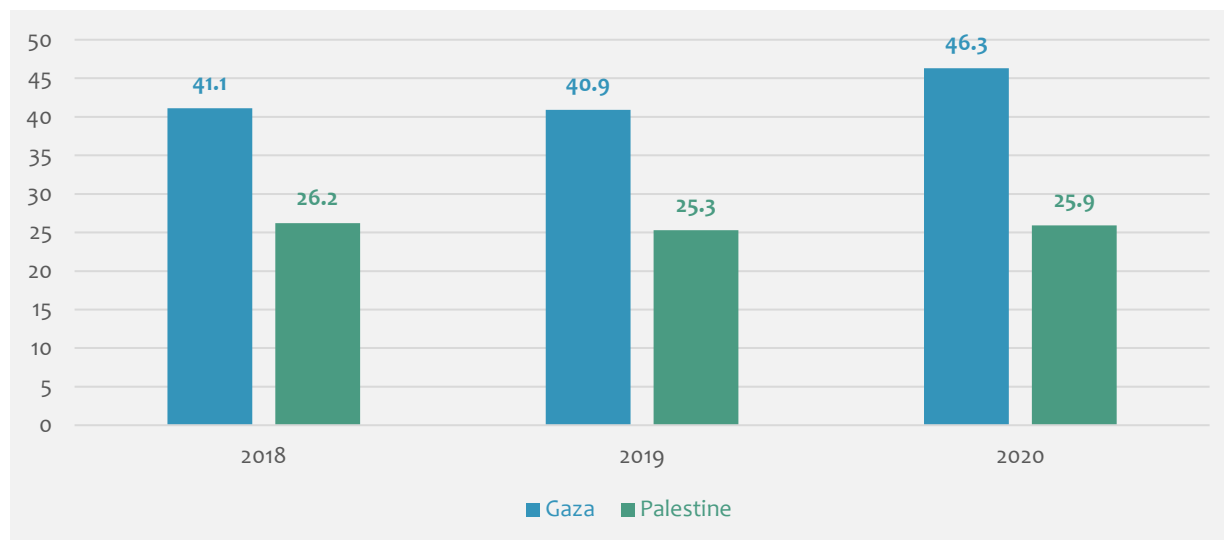


Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics ([link](#)); Food and Agriculture Organization ([link](#))

⁵⁸ Survey of the Effects of COVID-19 on Social & Economic Conditions of Palestinian Families. February 2021. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics ([link](#))

Though unemployment rates in Palestine decreased marginally prior to the pandemic, still considered to be one of the highest in the region at 25.3% (figure 13), unemployment in Gaza in particular has reached record level at 49% in the second quarter of 2020. Making matters worse for Gazans, around 82% of private sector employees received wages below minimum wage in the second quarter of 2020 and civil servants have been only receiving 40% of their wages every 40-50 days.⁵⁹

Figure 13: Unemployment Levels in Gaza and Palestine from 2018 to 2020



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics ([link](#))

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The Government of Palestine has undertaken a number of measures to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 restrictions on the economy. Measures targeted at food security and agriculture include:⁶⁰

- The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) distributed 1 million vegetable seedlings for home gardening across the West Bank.
- The MoA distributed fodder and fertilizers to farmers and poultry breeders with a total value of USD 1 million in Gaza.
- E-vouchers for food are distributed to 65,000 beneficiaries in the West Bank and Gaza.
- Cash assistance was provided to 100,000 poor families in Gaza in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

It is important as well to highlight the role of non-government actors in mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as non-government actors do play a huge role in the humanitarian relief and economic empowerment of Palestinians. Examples of support given by non-government actors include:⁶¹

- Households were provided with seedlings, seeds, fertilizers and compost to support food production.
- Through purchasing locally produced food from smallholder farmers and women and then distributing them to affected households, non-government actors were able to benefit households.

It is important to note that non-government actors include UN and non-UN Humanitarian organizations, which all cooperate through the Food Security Sector to end hunger and ensure food security and proper nutrition.⁶²

⁵⁹ Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021, OCHA ([link](#))

⁶⁰ National Agrifood Systems and COVID-19 in Palestine. October 2020. Food and Agriculture Organisation ([link](#))

⁶¹ COVID-19 Response Plan, OCHA ([link](#))

⁶² Palestine. Food Security Cluster ([link](#))

POST-PANDEMIC OUTLOOK

It is clear that Palestine is not only facing a health crisis as the rest of the world, but also it is facing ongoing conflict which threatens its very existence. Taking the lives of thousands of individuals, both hostilities from neighboring Israel and the COVID-19 pandemic have also cost the Palestinian economy billions of dollars. The Government of Palestine together with non-government actors have displayed efforts aimed at mitigating the economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis. Definitely the impact of the crisis has been overwhelming, it has reached almost every sector of the economy and has caused grave repercussions.

Though strict measures were taken to curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus, people's livelihoods were not dropped along the way. Urgent humanitarian efforts interventions were in place to reduce the negative economic impact of the pandemic on livelihoods. According to PCBS, the Palestinian economy is gradually recovering, over the past year consumption expenditure levels increased by 6%. However, prices are expected to increase in the current year due to increases in the prices of raw materials, which might slowdown the economy slightly, though consumption expenditure is expected to improve.⁶³

⁶³ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics ([link](#))

YEMEN

&

LEBANON

Handling COVID-19 in Times of Crises

YEMEN: IMPACT OF COVID-19 DURING A FRAGILE SITUATION

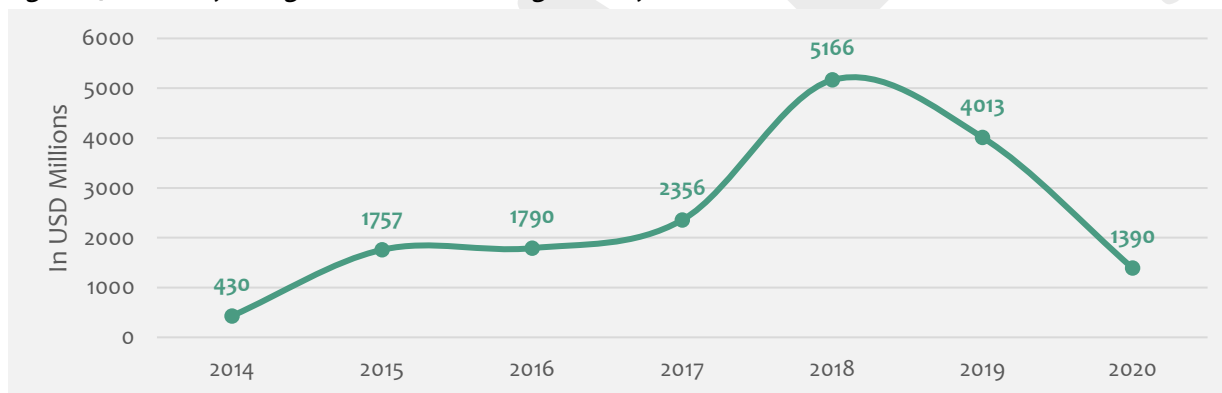
The current Yemeni crisis is a crisis of epic proportions, seven years into conflict, the current crisis goes way beyond politics and economics, it is a staggering humanitarian crisis. Already facing the spread of various diseases, such as the outbreak of cholera and diphtheria, as a result of malnutrition and lack of proper sanitation and drinking water, Yemen was not prepared for the spread of the COVID-19 virus. In 2021, around 80%, 24.1 million, of Yemenis depend on humanitarian aid for survival.⁶⁴

Dealing with a myriad of challenges, the precautions and interventions taken by many countries worldwide to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has been delayed or sometimes neglected altogether. Hospitals and medical facilities are only working at 50% capacity⁶⁵, while cases of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases continue to overwhelm hospitals, it is a completely unsafe situation.

Prior to the civil war and the COVID-19 pandemic it should be noted that Yemen heavily depended on imports for its food, fuel, and medical necessities. Though minimal precautions were taken in Yemen for the spread of COVID-19, the impact of COVID-19 on the Yemeni economy is huge. On one side, remittances account for 12.2% of the country's GDP⁶⁶, though no official figures are out, Yemeni money exchanges have reported dramatic decreases in remittances over the past year, effectively decreasing incomes for 20% of households. While also food prices increased, households purchasing power decreased threatening the food security of millions of Yemenis.⁶⁷

Along with remittances, Yemen depends on foreign aid for its foreign currency inflows; however with the onset of the pandemic foreign aid inflows into Yemen actually declined, as shown in figure 14, as international aid funds were directed to the fight against COVID-19 and some international aid agencies and countries cut down aid in Houthi controlled areas.⁶⁸ More than 9 million people have been affected by cuts in aid programs.⁶⁹ The figure below reflects the trend of foreign aid inflows to Yemen since the beginning of the conflict.

Figure 14: Trends of Foreign Aid to Yemen During the Conflict



Source: UN OCHA, Financial Tracking Service (<https://fts.unocha.org/>)
(<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2020%20Yemen%20HLE%20Announcement%20Results.pdf>)

It is no doubt that the onset of COVID-19 has exacerbated the dire humanitarian condition in Yemen, increasing pressures on the healthcare system and the economy has plunged 70% to 80% of Yemenis to poverty levels. According to the UNICEF, 67% of the population lack access to healthcare services. In an effort to combat the spread of COVID-19, humanitarian organizations have diverted their funds from emergency humanitarian relief and into curbing the spread and impact of COVID-19 through building resilience in the healthcare system and supporting livelihoods and MSMEs.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Global Humanitarian Overview 2021. United Nations Coordinated Support to People Affected by Disaster And Conflict ([link](#))

⁶⁵ Health Sector in Yemen: Policy Note. April 2021. World Bank ([link](#))

⁶⁶ Yemen Factsheet. October 2021. Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office ([link](#))

⁶⁷ Strategic Framework for an Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 in Yemen (2020-2021). October 2020. UN Sustainable Development Group ([link](#))

⁶⁸ Sarah El-Deeb & Maggie Michael. Curfews extended as USAID declares aid suspension in Yemen. 27 March 2020. Associated Press ([link](#))

⁶⁹ Nine things you need to know about Yemen right now. 17 September 2020. UNOCHA ([link](#))

⁷⁰ UNDP Yemen COVID-19 Response: Second Quarter 2021. 16 August 2021. UNDP ([link](#))

LEBANON: A PANDEMIC IN MIDST OF ECONOMIC & POLITICAL TURMOIL

Devastated by political unrest, economic and financial crisis, and the explosion of the Beirut Port, Lebanon's healthcare system was overwhelmed when COVID-19 struck. Unable to mobilize the needed resources to combat the pandemic, Lebanon's economy had reached a breaking point, where inflation and unemployment levels spiked and the banking system collapsed as currency devaluation took place. The World Bank has warned that Lebanon is looking at a prolonged recession and that poverty is expected to increase.⁷¹

In the past 3 years, Lebanon's economy has contracted in record levels. Real GDP contracted by 21.4%, and 10.5% in 2020, and 2021 respectively. Furthermore, causing record inflation levels, at 145% in 2021, is a deteriorating currency, which depreciated by 211% in 2021.⁷²

Though at the beginning of the pandemic, Lebanon implemented precautions and restrictions to curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus; however, those restrictions were abandoned and neglected in the aftermath of the Beirut Port blast. This has led to a surge in COVID-19 cases overwhelming hospitals, where hospitals were at full capacity.

In response to the deteriorating economic and social conditions the Lebanese government has launched an economic package to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the Lebanese population, this includes:⁷³

- Emergency Social Safety Net for 200,000 poor households.
- Ministry of Health increased its budget by 10%.
- Government has urged banks to reschedule loan payments for SMEs at low interest rates.

It is also important to note the disproportionate impact of this crisis on refugees which make up around 30% huge population in Lebanon. There is a total of 1.5 million and 207,000 Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, respectively⁷⁴ According to the UNHCR, around 840,000 Syrian refugees have fallen into poverty since the onset of the crisis and many more are expected to be living under the poverty line.⁷⁵ According to a survey by the ILO, in 2020 60% of Syrian refugees were laid-off, whereas 39% of Lebanese workers were laid off, this may be explained by the majority of Syrian refugees working irregular jobs, which makes them more vulnerable.⁷⁶

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the vulnerability of refugees in Lebanon, according to the UN Syrian and Palestinian refugees have died from COVID-19 at a rate more than 4 and 3 times the national average, respectively. Though refugees are allowed to get vaccinated and seek medical assistance when needed, many fear arrest or deportation.⁷⁷

The current crisis has a wide range of implications on the Lebanese population, which range from food security and poverty to a recurring brain drain. Seeking economic recovery for Lebanon, the World Bank in cooperation with the UN and EU launched the Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) to address Lebanon's needs and to create a framework for action. Also, Lebanon's Financing Facility was established to accelerate economic recovery with a focus on vulnerable populations and the private sector.⁷⁸

Workers remove debris from a hospital that was heavily damaged in the Beirut seaport explosion. (August 2020)

Photo © Felipe Dana/AP



⁷¹ Lebanon Economic Monitor: The Deliberate Depression. Fall 2020. World Bank ([link](#))

⁷² Lebanon Economic Monitor: The Great Denial. Fall 2021. World Bank ([link](#))

⁷³ Joelle M. Abi-Rached and Ishac Diwan. The Socioeconomic Impact of COVID-19 on Lebanon: A Crisis Within Crises. June 2020. EuroMeSCo ([link](#))

⁷⁴ The Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon. 2019. UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP ([link](#))

⁷⁵ Compounding Misfortunes: Changes in Poverty since the onset of COVID-19 on Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Jordan, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Lebanon. December 2020. World Bank, UNHCR ([link](#))

⁷⁶ Impact of COVID-19 on Syrian refugees and host communities in Jordan and Lebanon. 2020. ILO ([link](#))

⁷⁷ Emma Wallis. Refugees and migrants risk being left behind in Lebanon vaccination plan. 07 April 2021. Infomigrants ([link](#))

⁷⁸ Lebanon Country Overview. World Bank ([link](#))

ANNEX

ANNEX

Table 1:

Estimates from the IMF World Economic Outlook Databases pre-pandemic (October 2019) and post-pandemic (October 2021) showing the effect of COVID-19 on key macroeconomic and fiscal indicators

Country	Indicator	Units	IMF WEO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026
Algeria	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-12.56	-11.87	-11.47	-10.30	-8.69	-6.95		
Algeria	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-9.91	-12.68	-7.63	-5.47	-5.28	-4.79	-5.61	-6.22
Algeria	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	13703.40	13774.24	13767.80	13730.65	13642.77	13537.77		
Algeria	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	11412.23	10655.98	10824.30	10848.37	10854.74	10773.49	10626.58	10482.28
Algeria	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	2.55	2.41	1.75	1.45	1.00	0.79		
Algeria	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	0.80	-4.90	3.41	1.95	1.71	0.81	0.12	0.13
Algeria	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	46.08	49.16	52.51	54.70	55.61	58.52		
Algeria	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	45.77	55.61	58.48	63.24	68.21	73.54	79.14	84.38
Algeria	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	30.65	28.46	27.33	26.82	25.98	27.21		
Algeria	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	32.32	31.53	26.96	27.80	27.73	27.15	26.71	26.41
Algeria	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	30.97	30.14	30.01	30.26	31.18	28.85		
Algeria	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	36.08	29.92	33.81	34.87	34.12	32.55	31.75	31.40
Algeria	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	2.00	4.10	5.50	6.70	7.90	8.70		
Algeria	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	1.95	2.42	6.47	7.57	6.32	5.61	5.52	5.38
Algeria	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	43.53	42.01	41.47	40.56	39.86	35.80		
Algeria	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	45.99	42.60	41.43	40.33	39.40	37.34	37.37	37.62
Algeria	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	12.47	13.31	14.43	15.71	17.21	18.81		
Algeria	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	11.38	13.96	14.07	14.73	15.54	16.76	18.29	19.84
Bahrain	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-4.34	-4.38	-4.31	-3.91	-4.04	-4.12		
Bahrain	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-2.07	-9.34	-2.90	-2.87	-3.15	-3.80	-4.06	-4.32
Bahrain	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	44464.66	44506.38	44659.84	44854.46	45201.24	45630.86		
Bahrain	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	50118.41	47941.39	48617.21	49116.26	49617.71	50116.20	50627.42	51148.50
Bahrain	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	1.98	2.10	2.35	2.45	2.79	2.97		
Bahrain	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	2.56	-5.09	2.44	3.10	3.09	3.07	3.09	3.10
Bahrain	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	101.71	106.86	111.25	114.89	118.11	121.38		
Bahrain	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	102.12	129.72	123.35	125.64	128.68	131.65	135.50	139.60
Bahrain	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	22.41	21.79	21.48	20.68	19.94	18.34		
Bahrain	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	23.83	17.36	22.50	21.07	19.76	18.92	17.48	16.85
Bahrain	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	26.94	27.46	28.81	29.56	30.08	30.18		
Bahrain	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	31.00	24.63	31.30	31.05	30.69	30.71	30.89	31.21
Bahrain	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	1.40	2.80	2.50	2.30	2.10	2.20		
Bahrain	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	1.01	-2.32	1.00	2.70	2.67	2.61	2.52	2.35
Bahrain	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	31.28	31.84	33.12	33.47	34.11	34.30		
Bahrain	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	33.08	33.97	34.21	33.92	33.84	34.51	34.95	35.52
Bahrain	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	3.95	3.92	3.88	3.87	3.82	3.80		
Bahrain	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	4.00	4.88	3.88	3.80	3.80	3.81	3.81	3.81
Comoros	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-7.98	-7.44	-6.21	-4.72	-4.35	-4.45		
Comoros	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-3.26	-1.70	-4.14	-7.62	-8.59	-6.50	-6.76	-6.93
Comoros	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	2443.64	2480.75	2503.42	2524.78	2547.72	2569.99		
Comoros	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	2978.79	2886.18	2855.57	2859.15	2858.65	2863.15	2876.94	2893.27
Comoros	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	1.25	4.25	3.60	3.51	3.53	3.46		
Comoros	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	1.76	-0.50	1.60	3.83	3.68	3.86	4.30	4.40
Comoros	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	24.28	28.21	29.89	32.45	32.82	33.33		
Comoros	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	19.52	22.30	26.57	29.89	32.62	32.76	32.44	31.50
Comoros	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	18.00	17.42	16.57	15.60	15.80	15.92		
Comoros	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	15.84	18.27	16.46	16.91	15.56	15.76	16.20	17.15
Comoros	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	11.91	10.71	10.81	10.22	9.07	8.46		
Comoros	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	13.04	14.60	13.61	12.56	11.67	11.25	11.57	11.72
Comoros	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	3.20	1.35	2.10	1.95	1.95	1.95		
Comoros	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	3.70	0.80	-1.05	1.23	1.40	1.58	1.72	2.00
Comoros	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	19.89	18.15	17.02	14.94	13.42	12.90		
Comoros	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	16.30	16.29	17.75	20.18	20.26	17.75	18.33	18.65
Comoros	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Comoros	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Djibouti	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-0.26	0.61	1.08	1.67	2.30	2.58		
Djibouti	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	16.85	10.65	-4.70	-3.00	-1.35	-0.15	0.83	1.62
Djibouti	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	4860.63	5011.93	5167.95	5328.82	5494.69	5665.74		
Djibouti	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	5556.25	5529.77	5724.02	5956.22	6230.19	6519.70	6825.53	7148.79

Country	Indicator	Units	IMF WEO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026
Djibouti	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00		
Djibouti	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	7.50	1.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Djibouti	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	47.38	45.78	45.00	42.65	40.59	38.80		
Djibouti	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	38.98	40.88	42.29	40.34	39.59	38.45	38.22	36.69
Djibouti	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	23.11	21.70	20.68	20.35	19.61	19.03		
Djibouti	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	21.68	21.05	18.65	18.73	18.63	18.34	18.09	17.80
Djibouti	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	19.32	22.00	22.71	21.42	21.40	21.97		
Djibouti	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	44.35	40.39	29.79	36.77	34.54	38.00	36.05	36.46
Djibouti	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	2.18	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
Djibouti	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	3.32	1.78	1.16	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Djibouti	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	19.59	21.39	21.63	19.75	19.11	19.39		
Djibouti	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	27.50	29.74	34.48	39.77	35.89	38.15	35.22	34.85
Djibouti	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Djibouti	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Egypt	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-3.08	-2.80	-2.33	-2.13	-2.02	-2.46		
Egypt	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-3.60	-3.07	-3.88	-3.66	-2.71	-2.57	-2.58	-2.57
Egypt	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	12242.67	12669.65	13122.36	13592.80	14077.78	14446.12		
Egypt	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	11940.25	12123.99	12282.44	12669.98	13120.48	13599.50	14102.02	14624.09
Egypt	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	5.52	5.87	5.96	5.97	5.95	6.00		
Egypt	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	5.56	3.57	3.33	5.22	5.63	5.72	5.77	5.78
Egypt	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	84.87	83.80	80.68	78.73	74.59	71.65		
Egypt	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	84.21	89.84	91.36	89.49	86.20	82.28	78.20	74.13
Egypt	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	20.48	20.36	20.50	20.38	20.33	20.32		
Egypt	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	20.30	19.19	19.90	21.02	21.20	21.36	21.57	21.64
Egypt	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	14.26	15.06	15.61	15.94	16.31	16.11		
Egypt	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	14.39	10.70	12.10	12.73	13.50	14.09	14.70	15.40
Egypt	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	13.87	9.97	7.22	7.01	7.00	7.08		
Egypt	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	13.88	5.70	4.50	6.27	7.08	7.10	7.13	7.15
Egypt	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	17.34	17.86	17.94	18.07	18.34	18.57		
Egypt	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	17.99	13.78	15.99	16.39	16.21	16.66	17.28	17.97
Egypt	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	8.61	7.87	7.27	6.67	6.07	5.43		
Egypt	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	8.61	8.30	9.31	9.17	8.79	8.16	7.51	6.57
Iraq	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-3.47	-3.68	-4.68	-5.84	-6.62	-7.28		
Iraq	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	0.47	-10.79	6.16	4.00	1.53	-0.88	-3.04	-3.14
Iraq	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	15736.43	16054.89	16231.19	16187.40	16103.14	16021.60		
Iraq	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	11483.07	9434.77	9531.07	10265.33	10575.92	10655.04	10705.87	10756.81
Iraq	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	3.40	4.68	3.73	2.32	2.07	2.08		
Iraq	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	5.81	-15.70	3.65	10.50	5.70	3.37	3.09	3.09
Iraq	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	51.08	51.80	52.89	54.77	57.89	61.50		
Iraq	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	45.14	84.21	59.41	55.35	55.29	56.99	58.69	59.71
Iraq	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	41.58	39.55	37.65	36.18	35.19	34.38		
Iraq	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	35.90	31.30	42.12	41.33	38.96	36.55	34.73	33.32
Iraq	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	14.55	12.30	11.47	10.28	9.42	8.64		
Iraq	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	15.52	6.16	22.67	20.16	18.18	16.09	13.84	13.60
Iraq	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	-0.27	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00		
Iraq	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	-0.20	0.57	6.44	4.53	2.55	2.03	2.00	2.00
Iraq	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Iraq	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Iraq	Unemployment rate	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19								
Iraq	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Jordan	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-7.03	-6.20	-6.59	-6.09	-6.05	-6.02		
Jordan	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-2.13	-7.98	-8.93	-4.45	-3.24	-2.77	-2.57	-2.04
Jordan	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	8423.65	8508.48	8635.22	8804.48	9009.25	9222.30		
Jordan	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	10103.11	9811.08	9902.75	10087.02	10331.64	10606.77	10889.23	11179.21
Jordan	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.00		
Jordan	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	1.96	-1.55	2.04	2.70	3.10	3.30	3.30	3.30
Jordan	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	94.59	94.09	92.42	89.22	86.42	83.67		
Jordan	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	78.02	87.98	90.89	90.62	88.39	84.31	79.93	75.88
Jordan	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	26.94	27.02	27.01	27.11	26.58	26.35		
Jordan	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	24.30	22.66	24.87	25.43	25.31	25.64	25.61	25.32
Jordan	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	12.43	12.85	12.11	12.30	12.08	11.87		
Jordan	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	14.61	10.70	9.59	14.24	15.45	16.02	16.33	17.40
Jordan	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	2.02	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.52		
Jordan	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	0.68	0.40	1.65	1.99	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jordan	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	19.45	19.05	18.69	18.39	18.13	17.88		
Jordan	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	16.74	18.68	18.52	18.68	18.69	18.78	18.90	19.45

Country	Indicator	Units	IMF WEO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026
Jordan	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	19.08	22.70	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kuwait	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	8.22	6.78	5.83	4.47	3.89	3.23		
Kuwait	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	16.26	16.72	15.51	13.27	10.67	8.97	8.74	8.69
Kuwait	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	57957.54	58117.26	58027.57	57728.95	57651.18	57698.95		
Kuwait	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	43993.24	41004.86	40822.14	41889.79	42297.17	42710.76	43130.67	43557.00
Kuwait	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	0.59	3.07	2.63	2.26	2.65	2.87		
Kuwait	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	-0.55	-8.86	0.95	4.33	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.67
Kuwait	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	15.25	17.40	25.02	30.38	34.33	38.34		
Kuwait	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	11.64	11.71	7.91	10.84	21.57	34.31	47.23	60.19
Kuwait	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	60.18	58.49	58.44	57.52	56.22	55.01		
Kuwait	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	57.26	58.76	54.97	56.19	54.80	53.39	52.50	51.79
Kuwait	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	28.58	27.94	27.69	26.41	25.62	24.73		
Kuwait	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	41.28	46.30	43.90	42.58	40.49	39.09	38.95	38.70
Kuwait	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	1.50	2.20	4.20	3.30	2.50	2.50		
Kuwait	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	1.10	2.11	3.16	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Kuwait	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	20.36	21.17	21.86	21.94	21.74	21.50		
Kuwait	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	25.02	29.58	28.39	29.31	29.82	30.12	30.21	30.01
Kuwait	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32		
Kuwait	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	1.18	1.28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-26.38	-26.32	-25.64	-24.48	-23.93	-23.13		
Lebanon	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-27.57	-17.79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	13138.21	13353.18	13808.50	14361.31	15046.76	15711.07		
Lebanon	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	14549.92	10960.83	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	0.20	0.86	2.34	2.57	3.12	2.75		
Lebanon	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	-7.28	-25.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	155.13	161.82	167.04	171.97	178.15	185.17		
Lebanon	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	171.11	150.43	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	21.47	22.87	22.81	22.23	21.16	21.11		
Lebanon	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	20.65	16.01	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	-4.04	-3.16	-2.31	-2.59	-4.86	-5.43		
Lebanon	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	-15.25	-2.36	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	3.09	2.59	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.43		
Lebanon	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	2.90	84.86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lebanon	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Lebanon	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Lebanon	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Lebanon	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Libya	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-0.29	-11.58	-11.27	-13.43	-9.24	-7.64		
Libya	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	1.10	-12.23	19.23	15.39	14.89	14.10	16.41	18.41
Libya	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	8170.18	8086.44	8006.46	7927.26	7848.85	7771.22		
Libya	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	14007.05	5586.42	12344.05	12863.83	13440.40	13459.59	13968.60	14451.05
Libya	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	-19.06	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Libya	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	13.19	-59.72	123.17	5.25	5.53	1.14	4.82	4.49
Libya	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Libya	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Libya	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	85.60	78.73	76.14	75.46	74.24	71.30		
Libya	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	104.84	85.74	72.79	70.95	68.70	66.13	64.90	65.00
Libya	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Libya	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Libya	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	4.22	8.93	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50		
Libya	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	0.21	2.82	21.11	8.00	6.50	5.50	5.00	4.95
Libya	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	46.71	46.82	47.35	47.29	47.25	46.80		
Libya	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	195.33	412.56	105.35	101.95	102.36	106.25	105.90	105.28
Libya	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Libya	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Mauritania	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-13.68	-20.14	-15.81	-7.34	-5.58	-7.12		
Mauritania	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-10.54	-7.56	-7.14	-8.91	-4.97	-4.77	-4.58	-4.58
Mauritania	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	4261.59	4415.38	4571.62	4882.28	5086.04	5264.37		
Mauritania	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	5961.39	5730.69	5758.46	5913.96	6284.52	6474.77	6585.05	6711.72
Mauritania	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	6.63	5.88	5.85	9.17	6.48	5.81		
Mauritania	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	5.80	-1.76	2.73	4.98	8.62	5.32	3.96	4.19
Mauritania	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	78.50	79.27	75.74	68.66	63.53	58.84		
Mauritania	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	56.83	59.19	55.36	57.63	57.65	57.71	58.27	57.72
Mauritania	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	26.45	27.50	27.25	27.32	27.63	27.64		
Mauritania	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	20.49	22.24	19.37	19.26	19.92	20.11	20.40	20.60

Country	Indicator	Units	IMF WEO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026
Mauritania	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	29.07	29.02	29.31	29.77	29.08	28.65		
Mauritania	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	36.02	32.86	36.73	35.46	35.37	31.39	31.50	31.85
Mauritania	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	2.98	3.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Mauritania	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	2.31	2.26	2.66	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Mauritania	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	42.75	49.16	45.12	37.11	34.66	35.77		
Mauritania	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	44.05	41.78	30.84	31.70	29.10	26.08	26.13	27.77
Mauritania	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Mauritania	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Morocco	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-4.45	-3.81	-3.14	-2.96	-2.83	-2.80		
Morocco	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-3.68	-1.47	-3.07	-3.25	-3.82	-3.73	-3.53	-3.42
Morocco	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	8062.55	8275.02	8531.11	8811.25	9113.43	9437.93		
Morocco	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	7857.90	7288.63	7629.81	7791.97	7999.56	8204.93	8418.19	8630.07
Morocco	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	2.66	3.69	4.13	4.30	4.42	4.53		
Morocco	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	2.61	-6.29	5.73	3.13	3.65	3.53	3.54	3.44
Morocco	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	65.31	64.55	63.17	61.95	60.91	60.01		
Morocco	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	65.07	75.37	75.79	76.61	76.61	76.64	76.32	75.91
Morocco	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	26.23	26.34	26.35	26.61	26.66	26.89		
Morocco	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	25.61	28.42	24.69	26.00	26.25	26.54	26.90	27.21
Morocco	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	29.88	31.07	32.19	32.80	33.38	33.83		
Morocco	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	28.26	26.98	25.03	24.94	24.63	24.98	25.41	25.73
Morocco	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	0.65	1.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
Morocco	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	0.24	0.62	1.40	1.20	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.00
Morocco	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	34.33	34.88	35.33	35.76	36.21	36.63		
Morocco	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	31.94	28.45	28.10	28.19	28.45	28.70	28.94	29.15
Morocco	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	9.23	8.86	8.46	8.36	8.26	8.10		
Morocco	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	10.20	12.20	11.96	11.50	10.96	10.45	9.93	9.42
Oman	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-7.17	-8.01	-6.61	-7.67	-8.68	-9.07		
Oman	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-5.45	-13.67	-5.75	-0.94	-0.44	-0.42	-0.33	-0.31
Oman	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	41351.84	41597.86	42091.83	41181.91	39659.76	39056.51		
Oman	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	29410.21	29686.29	29582.12	29598.29	29879.53	29789.23	29828.11	29656.71
Oman	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	0.04	3.68	4.32	0.90	-0.61	1.63		
Oman	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	-0.83	-2.84	2.48	2.93	4.18	2.89	3.34	2.61
Oman	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	59.89	63.86	64.99	68.51	72.94	76.86		
Oman	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	60.53	81.16	68.20	61.72	58.40	54.30	49.92	44.77
Oman	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	36.51	35.08	36.61	35.67	34.63	33.87		
Oman	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	39.17	34.58	32.33	34.56	34.29	34.48	33.59	32.85
Oman	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	24.63	23.99	25.60	24.63	23.72	23.33		
Oman	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	14.75	5.33	14.75	20.26	21.06	21.28	21.67	21.79
Oman	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	0.80	1.80	3.80	3.40	2.80	2.50		
Oman	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	0.13	-0.90	3.00	2.70	2.55	2.64	2.50	2.50
Oman	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	31.80	32.00	32.20	32.30	32.40	32.40		
Oman	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	20.50	19.00	20.50	21.20	21.50	21.70	22.00	22.10
Oman	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Oman	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Qatar	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	6.01	4.14	2.67	3.65	2.54	3.26		
Qatar	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	2.41	-2.40	8.20	11.56	7.28	7.72	7.58	8.61
Qatar	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	116013.68	118912.05	122199.96	124768.93	127063.18	130336.20		
Qatar	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	91101.14	91591.53	91544.09	93302.17	93879.80	95633.81	97594.91	99703.25
Qatar	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	1.97	2.76	3.02	2.36	2.09	2.83		
Qatar	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	0.78	-3.59	1.95	3.96	2.63	3.91	4.09	4.20
Qatar	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	53.19	47.98	43.12	39.54	35.49	31.42		
Qatar	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	62.28	72.10	59.01	53.08	46.71	44.11	41.68	39.20
Qatar	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	37.06	36.44	34.86	33.68	32.97	32.31		
Qatar	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	37.49	35.78	34.35	36.44	36.70	35.78	35.59	35.80
Qatar	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	53.57	53.77	53.20	52.93	50.64	49.17		
Qatar	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	48.70	38.86	45.17	46.30	46.44	45.62	43.46	40.70
Qatar	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	-0.36	2.23	2.13	2.00	1.99	1.97		
Qatar	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	-0.70	-2.72	2.53	3.18	2.39	2.50	2.51	2.53
Qatar	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Qatar	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Qatar	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Qatar	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Saudi Arabia	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	4.39	1.50	-0.60	-1.14	-1.53	-1.78		
Saudi Arabia	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	4.82	-2.81	3.87	3.79	2.19	0.78	-0.43	-1.38
Saudi Arabia	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	48631.49	48719.15	48824.03	49013.55	49251.22	49476.68		
Saudi Arabia	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	47031.29	44075.56	44756.15	45997.49	46348.25	46717.24	47067.27	47439.79

Country	Indicator	Units	IMF WEO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026
Saudi Arabia	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	0.17	2.18	2.22	2.40	2.50	2.47		
Saudi Arabia	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	0.33	-4.11	2.84	4.83	2.78	2.81	2.76	2.81
Saudi Arabia	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	23.19	28.37	33.57	36.46	37.88	41.49		
Saudi Arabia	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	22.79	32.54	29.68	30.84	30.44	29.48	28.42	27.21
Saudi Arabia	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	32.92	30.95	29.17	29.50	29.85	30.35		
Saudi Arabia	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	31.16	29.67	29.08	29.06	29.03	29.07	29.16	29.18
Saudi Arabia	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	29.30	29.92	28.33	28.20	28.18	28.29		
Saudi Arabia	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	33.60	23.59	28.72	28.08	26.49	25.12	23.92	22.91
Saudi Arabia	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	-1.05	2.23	2.09	2.12	2.09	2.09		
Saudi Arabia	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	-2.09	3.44	3.23	2.22	1.98	1.99	2.01	2.01
Saudi Arabia	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	24.91	28.42	28.94	29.33	29.71	30.07		
Saudi Arabia	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	28.78	26.39	24.85	24.29	24.30	24.34	24.35	24.29
Saudi Arabia	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Saudi Arabia	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	5.70	7.40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Somalia	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-8.00	-7.67	-7.64	-8.55	-8.91	-9.66		
Somalia	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-13.14	-17.20	-17.23	-15.58	-11.50	-7.49	-5.91	-7.43
Somalia	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19								
Somalia	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	915.54	883.51	872.35	880.50	886.49	895.11	905.55	917.87
Somalia	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	2.90	3.20	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50		
Somalia	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	2.90	-0.70	1.60	3.86	3.60	3.90	4.10	4.30
Somalia	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Somalia	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Somalia	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	6.94	7.16	7.43	7.73	8.00	8.30		
Somalia	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	6.68	9.96	5.73	8.74	9.58	9.09	9.89	10.64
Somalia	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Somalia	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Somalia	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19								
Somalia	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21								
Somalia	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Somalia	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Somalia	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Somalia	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
Sudan	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-7.41	-12.54	-11.93	-12.37	-10.93	-10.95		
Sudan	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-15.63	-17.46	-10.07	-9.43	-9.05	-8.47	-7.64	-7.56
Sudan	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	3554.73	3412.18	3290.29	3212.14	3161.50	3124.68		
Sudan	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	4134.13	3883.11	3818.77	3852.27	3942.38	4092.24	4259.76	4421.68
Sudan	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	-2.62	-1.51	-1.07	0.16	0.98	1.41		
Sudan	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	-2.18	-3.63	0.90	3.50	5.00	6.50	6.80	6.50
Sudan	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	207.00	212.76	214.86	210.04	210.03	212.39		
Sudan	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	200.35	272.92	209.93	176.64	157.26	147.02	137.78	129.68
Sudan	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	12.40	5.75	4.73	4.12	3.73	3.43		
Sudan	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	7.85	4.82	9.04	12.50	12.30	12.27	11.72	11.56
Sudan	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	7.20	4.93	6.09	6.87	7.59	8.03		
Sudan	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	-5.75	-7.46	0.29	1.32	1.80	2.53	3.46	3.64
Sudan	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	50.43	62.08	67.25	67.64	70.32	74.69		
Sudan	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	50.99	163.26	194.60	41.81	17.56	9.32	8.18	8.03
Sudan	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19								
Sudan	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21								
Sudan	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	22.10	21.00	20.60	19.80	19.40	19.10		
Sudan	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	22.10	26.83	28.04	27.67	25.98	23.17	20.02	16.98
Syria	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21								
Syria	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Syria	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country	Indicator	Units	IMF WEO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026
Syria	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Syria	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tunisia	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-10.44	-9.37	-8.30	-7.26	-6.33	-5.73		
Tunisia	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-8.39	-6.80	-7.32	-8.40	-7.98	-7.71	-7.50	-7.44
Tunisia	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	11053.65	11207.90	11420.95	11747.18	12097.90	12531.60		
Tunisia	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	10625.59	9615.15	9810.10	10045.69	10208.69	10357.92	10502.96	10650.58
Tunisia	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	1.51	2.43	2.89	3.80	3.88	4.44		
Tunisia	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	0.98	-8.59	3.02	3.34	2.51	2.30	2.19	2.15
Tunisia	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	74.43	78.68	81.91	78.49	73.72	68.91		
Tunisia	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	74.17	89.74	90.20	92.74	95.18	96.80	97.41	99.07
Tunisia	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	28.11	28.14	28.52	28.48	28.40	28.31		
Tunisia	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	27.74	27.60	28.13	28.03	28.37	28.52	28.72	28.90
Tunisia	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	9.89	11.72	13.16	14.60	15.66	16.76		
Tunisia	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	9.36	4.03	5.77	7.63	8.89	9.60	10.47	10.44
Tunisia	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	6.63	5.44	5.22	4.62	4.16	3.99		
Tunisia	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	6.72	5.64	5.73	6.53	5.47	5.15	5.11	5.00
Tunisia	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	20.33	21.09	21.46	21.87	22.00	22.51		
Tunisia	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	17.75	10.83	13.08	16.03	16.87	17.31	17.97	17.88
Tunisia	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Tunisia	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	14.89	17.40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UAE	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	9.02	7.11	5.07	5.10	5.12	5.20		
UAE	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	8.48	3.08	9.67	9.37	8.79	8.73	8.58	8.28
UAE	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	60618.56	60300.64	60105.61	59673.99	59294.22	58953.18		
UAE	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	70179.96	67445.47	67941.76	68971.05	70017.85	71136.65	72348.86	73642.85
UAE	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	1.56	2.52	2.72	2.32	2.40	2.47		
UAE	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	3.41	-6.14	2.24	3.04	3.04	3.12	3.23	3.32
UAE	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	20.14	20.33	20.32	20.19	19.99	19.74		
UAE	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	27.09	39.36	37.32	38.65	38.88	38.63	37.95	36.96
UAE	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	29.40	28.40	27.47	26.96	26.44	26.15		
UAE	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	31.10	27.50	30.74	30.58	30.31	30.07	29.88	29.70
UAE	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	37.71	37.73	37.83	37.99	38.22	38.53		
UAE	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	30.94	25.27	35.09	34.03	32.96	32.44	32.46	32.72
UAE	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	-1.50	1.20	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.10		
UAE	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	-1.93	-2.07	2.02	2.18	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.00
UAE	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	28.69	30.61	32.76	32.89	33.10	33.33		
UAE	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	22.46	22.19	25.43	24.66	24.18	23.70	23.88	24.44
UAE	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
UAE	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								
West Bank & Gaza	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-10.39	-6.89	-9.47	-10.11	-10.37	-10.01	-9.96	-9.71
West Bank & Gaza	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	5879.79	5079.08	5181.36	5366.08	5459.62	5466.32	5456.59	5449.54
West Bank & Gaza	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	1.36	-11.46	4.44	6.00	4.10	2.40	2.05	2.05
West Bank & Gaza	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	34.47	47.19	44.74	39.59	35.48	32.16	29.07	26.08
West Bank & Gaza	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	22.60	24.44	24.54	24.73	24.61	24.61	24.60	24.65
West Bank & Gaza	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21								
West Bank & Gaza	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	1.56	-0.71	1.30	1.66	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
West Bank & Gaza	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	26.80	23.36	26.80	27.04	26.61	26.09	25.59	25.04
West Bank & Gaza	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21	25.35	25.93	25.62	25.32	25.22	25.12	25.12	25.02
Yemen	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-19	-4.02	1.35	0.02	1.88	1.60	-0.80		
Yemen	Current account balance	% of GDP	Oct-21	-3.86	-5.86	-8.76	-9.67	-13.58	-12.28	-11.10	-9.72
Yemen	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-19	1990.84	1978.89	2193.50	2316.09	2412.19	2444.43		
Yemen	GDP per capita, constant prices	PPP; 2011 USD	Oct-21	1960.36	1748.27	1671.52	1648.66	1724.41	1796.96	1865.60	1927.73
Yemen	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-19	2.11	1.98	13.62	8.12	6.55	3.57		
Yemen	GDP, constant prices	% change	Oct-21	1.40	-8.50	-2.00	1.00	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50
Yemen	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-19	56.26	56.82	43.52	36.08	30.46	22.53		
Yemen	General government gross debt	% of GDP	Oct-21	76.53	84.17	73.48	63.11	53.92	48.27	45.07	43.99
Yemen	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-19	8.53	8.16	11.45	13.47	14.79	18.73		
Yemen	General government revenue	% of GDP	Oct-21	7.32	6.54	6.30	5.61	6.12	6.82	7.81	8.45
Yemen	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-19	3.92	10.09	8.21	9.60	9.00	6.50		
Yemen	Gross national savings	% of GDP	Oct-21	2.60	0.35	-2.23	-2.86	-5.57	-2.62	-1.59	-0.44
Yemen	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-19	14.70	35.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Yemen	Inflation, average consumer prices	% change	Oct-21	12.01	23.10	40.75	31.54	18.03	12.22	9.76	8.40
Yemen	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-19	7.94	8.75	8.20	7.73	7.40	7.30		
Yemen	Total investment	% of GDP	Oct-21	6.47	6.20	6.52	6.81	8.01	9.66	9.51	9.28
Yemen	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-19								
Yemen	Unemployment rate	% of total labor force	Oct-21								

