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Greetings from Washington, Bridging the Happiness Gap: A Closer Look at MENA The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, despite its rich history, cultural heritage, and significant natural resources, consistently ranks lower in global happiness indices compared to other regions. The World Happiness Report, published annually by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network since 2012, provides a detailed analysis of this phenomenon. The report uses Gallup's World Poll data to assign happiness rankings to countries, considering factors such as gross domestic product (GDP), life expectancy, having someone to count on, a sense of freedom, generosity, and perceptions of

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The 2024 edition of the World Happiness Report provides an analysis of happiness trends across different ages and generations in 143 countries. It finds that the wellbeing of 15 to 24-year-olds has fallen in North America, Western Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia since 2019.

For the seventh year in a row, Finland is featured in the report as the "happiest" country, followed by Denmark, Iceland, and Sweden. Arab countries, however, score relatively modestly on the global happiness scale, with an average happiness score of $\underline{5.1}$. Within the Arab World, Lebanon ranks as the second unhappiest country worldwide, after Afghanistan, registering the 142nd position on the list. Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Jordan showed the steepest declines in well-being metrics since the 2006-2010 period. In contrast, countries including Serbia, Bulgaria, and Latvia registered the biggest gains. Meanwhile, Kuwait is the only Arab country that joined the top happiest countries, moving up to rank number 13 compared to 17 last year. Challenges and the Path Forward It is not particularly shocking to see MENA citizens lagging behind in terms of their perception of prosperity and self-satisfaction. The region has significantly struggled

with long-term scarring from the pandemic crisis, ongoing inflation, and persistent unemployment among the youth (under the age of 30) who roughly represent 60

percent of the society. Inequality in the region, in terms of both income and gender, is one of the highest in the world. Arguably, challenges will add up as the world moves to a new digitized era, driven by integrative artificial intelligence which is expected to change the labor market landscape. MENA's readiness for the new digital transformation remains a work in progress, according to recent data revealed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s AI Preparedness Index. In middle-income MENA countries, limited fiscal space is a chronic barrier to social development and public satisfaction. For example, the fiscal deficit is estimated at 11 percent of GDP in Egypt and 8 percent in Jordan. Debt to GDP ratios are also on the rise, registering nearly $\underline{92 \text{ percent}}$ in Egypt, $\underline{91 \text{ percent}}$ in Jordan, and $\underline{193}$ percent in Lebanon.

How Can the Region Secure a 'Happier' Future? To reverse this low public satisfaction and improve happiness in the region, social and environmental policies need to take the highest priority on the reform agenda of the Arab World. Addressing income and gender inequality, introducing targeted social protection programs, and investing in healthcare and education are the primary recipes to turn around the low ranking of happiness in the Arab world. Additionally, fostering social support networks, enhancing trust in public institutions, and promoting mental health awareness can significantly enhance happiness levels in the region.

By tackling these challenges, MENA countries can pave the way for a happier and

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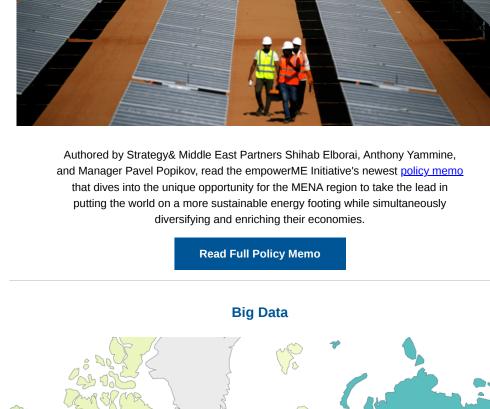
more prosperous future.

Rafik Hariri Center for the Middle East

Sincerely, Racha Helwa Director, empowerME

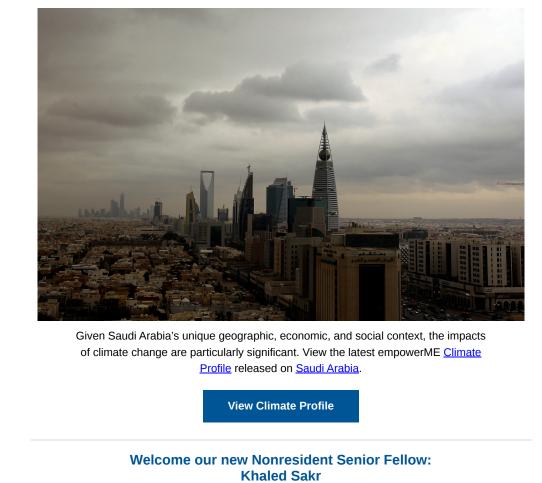
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Saudi Arabia Climate Profile



developing, emerging, and advanced economies and senior advisor to the dean of the executive board. He has extensive experience working with the

Healthcare and life expectancy represent an important pillar of the world happiness index. How can MENA improve healthcare efficiency, and what does it take to achieve this goal?

> "The primary objective is to provide equitable access to quality healthcare.

smart oversight."

Read More Big Question

Khaled Sakr is our new nonresident senior fellow with the empowerME <u>Initiative</u>. Sakr is an international macroeconomist, having spent over twenty-eight years at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and having worked in various senior corporate positions, including mission chief for several

economies of the Middle East and North Africa region.





"MENA is a very diverse region; even within a given country or kingdom, there





climate risks in healthcare policies, and prioritize the needs of vulnerable

populations."

MENA Monitor: Oil Prices

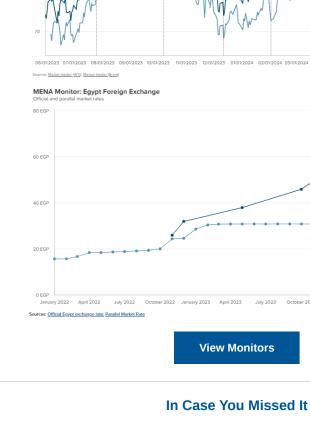
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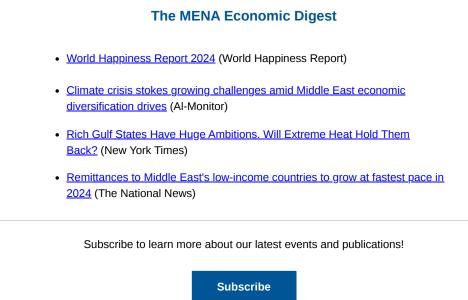
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