



REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT



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The Regional Partnership for Culture and Development (RPCD) is a program of USAID's Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP). The goal of the RPCD is to gather and disseminate information that will improve development efforts in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

The Annotated Bibliography Series is a quarterly publication that highlights the most recent publications and studies covering issues in the MENA region in three focus areas: natural resources management, youth development and engagement, and democracy and governance. It includes syntheses, brief evaluations of the work and context, and detailed information on the author, date, and source. We welcome your comments on this publication or suggestions for inclusion in future Annotated Bibliographies at rpcdinfo@fhi360.org.

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Democracy and Governance

Democratization in the Arab World: Prospects and Lessons from Around the Globe

This book aims to identify mechanisms to overcome the challenges that Arab Spring countries face on the path towards democratization. It uses comparative analyses to draw lessons from similar transitional experiences around the world in recent decades, and examines a number of factors that determine the outcomes of any transitional process, such as the mode of regime change, past experience with political pluralism, and economic characteristics. The authors emphasize the importance of considering the distinct conditions of each country and following individualized policy approaches.

Authored by Laurel E. Miller and published by the RAND Corporation, this book is intended not only to help policymakers in the Arab World to prepare for the challenges ahead, but also to inform policymaking in the United States and the international community so they may assist transitioning countries.

Miller, Laurel E. *Democratization in the Arab world: Prospects and Lessons from Around the Globe*. Santa Monica: RAND, 2012. <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG1192.html>

Anatomy of an Uprising: Women, Democracy and the Moroccan Feminist Spring

This paper examines the feminist perspective on the 2011 uprisings in Morocco, specifically women's perceptions of their status in the increasingly democratic society. The paper draws on interviews with six Moroccan women of varying political standing and position who share their experiences on the Moroccan Spring and their views about the future of women's political participation. The interviews commonly expressed the fear that democratic changes in Morocco will not result in real change for women.

This paper provides useful information about the democratic changes that came in response to the uprising in Morocco in February 2011 and offers valuable facts about the development of the country's feminist movement. The paper is an asset for gender experts and scholars in the Arab region. The article was authored by Karla Mari McKanders and published in October 2012 as part of the Legal Studies Research Paper Series, University of Tennessee.

McKanders, Karla Mari. "Anatomy of an Uprising: Women, Democracy and the Moroccan Feminist Spring." *Texas Journal of Women and the Law*, (Spring 2013): Forthcoming: University of Tennessee Legal Studies Research Paper No. 202. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2159473



Civil Society and Democratic Change in the Arab World: Promises and Impediments

This article expresses skepticism toward the ability of civil society in the Arab region to produce meaningful change in politics, though it acknowledges the positive effects of the proliferation of civil society activism. The author concedes that the growth of civil society in Arab countries has managed to generate progress in human rights, and to promote transparency and accountability in government. However, the paper argues that the development of an effective civil society is dependent on a set of conditions still missing in the Arab World, the result of persistent governmental restrictions and the weak internal base of most of civil society organizations.

Authored by Mohamed Zayani, an associate professor of critical theory at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, this article should be considered by concerned policy-makers and interested civil society activists. Zayani, Mohamed. "Civil Society and Democratic Change in the Arab World: Promises and Impediments." *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 32(3). (2012): <http://cssaame.dukejournals.org/content/32/3/674.abstract>

Beyond the Arab Spring: Authoritarianism and Democratization in the Arab World

This book examines the dynamics that kept authoritarian regimes in the Arab World in power for decades and identifies the factors that allowed those regimes to fall following the popular uprisings that began in 2011. The book examines the trajectories of authoritarianism and reform in the Arab region by analyzing each country's social structures, elites and institutions, as well as sub-regional settings (North Africa, the Mashreq and the Arab Peninsula). Among the issues discussed in this volume are the role of Islamist movements, the relationship between culture and politics, and the importance of media.

The book combines the efforts of four experts: Rex Brynen, professor of political science at McGill University; Pete W. Moore, associate professor of political science at Case Western Reserve University; Bassel F. Salloukh, associate professor of political science at the Lebanese American University in Beirut; and Marie-Joëlle Zahar, associate professor of political science at the University of Montreal. The book combines theoretical content which may interest scholars with actionable policies, making it useful for development and government actors as well.

Brynen, Rex. *Beyond the Arab Spring: Authoritarianism and Democratization in the Arab World*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2012.

https://www.rienner.com/title/Beyond_the_Arab_Spring_Authoritarianism_and_Democratization_in_the_Arab_World



Efforts to Introduce Inclusive Planning in Egypt

This paper studies the possibility of applying the concept of “inclusive planning” in Egypt. Inclusive planning refers to participatory and transparent approaches to the policymaking and economic planning processes, in which people engage in dialogue mechanisms that ensure accountability over governments’ decision-making. In order to test the relevance of inclusive planning in the Egyptian context, the paper examines the challenges that existed within the national policies and economic planning process in Egypt. It looks at the reforms enacted after the 2011 uprisings to improve the drafting of national development plans. In addition, the paper reviews the experience of East Asia in this area, drawing out some lessons from Japan and Indonesia that may be considered by Egyptian policy-makers.

Published by the Brookings Institution, this paper represents a valuable reference for policy-makers in Egypt. The paper was prepared by Kei Sakamoto, Deputy Assistant Director at the Middle East and Europe Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Sakamoto, Kei. “Efforts to Introduce Inclusive Planning in Egypt.” *Global Working Papers* 54. The Brookings Institution. (January 2013). <http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2013/01/inclusive-planning-egypt-sakamoto>

Natural Resource Management:

Energy and Arab Economic Development

This report examines the complex relationship between the Arab region's massive gas and oil reserves and development and governance. It looks at four aspects: 1) the impact of energy on economic growth in the Arab world; 2) how economic structures are shaped by the energy sector; 3) the role of energy in regional integration through trade, labor, investment, and aid; and 4) the obstacles presented by an energy-led development model. The paper concludes that the region's energy wealth remains both a blessing and a curse and that domestic energy demand, energy investments, sustainability, and economic diversification will be the biggest challenges facing Arab governments.

The authors, Bassam Fattouh and Laura El-Katiri, are from the Oil & Middle East Programme at the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies. Their report provides a region-wide overview of the energy sector and succinctly identifies future priority areas. Part of the Arab Human Development Report Research Paper Series, this paper was commissioned to inform the upcoming volume of the Arab Human Development Report.

Fattouh, Bassam and El-Katiri, Laura. "Energy and Arab Economic Development." Arab Human Development Report Research Paper Series. United Nations Development Programme—Regional Bureau for Arab States, Cairo. (2012).

<http://www.arab-hdr.org/publications/other/ahdrps/ENGFattouhKatiriV2.pdf>

The Environment and the Economy in the Arab World

This research paper aims to address two key issues: the role of information and research in advancing sustainable development in the Middle East, and the link between economic structure and the state of the environment. It suggests that data and economic analysis of environmental issues are relatively limited in the Arab world. To address this, the authors propose a regional research agenda that moves beyond academic research and takes into account future policy needs. This agenda includes creating a data management system to monitor sustainability; exploring social attitudes towards the environment; developing simulation models that link climate, economic, and land-use changes; evaluating environmental policy and assessing future policy options; and integrating sustainability in all areas of development research.

Intended for researchers and environmental specialists, this publication is part of a three-year partnership between the Economic Research Forum and the International Development Research Center that aims to identify and fill research gaps in the area of environmental economics in the MENA region. The authors are Hala Abou-Ali, Professor of Economics at

Cairo University, Egypt and Alban Thomas, Research Director at the French Institute for Agricultural Research, France.

Abou-Ali, Hala and Thomas, Alban. "The Environment and the Economy in the Arab World." *Policy Research Report*. Economic Research Forum, Cairo. (2012)

http://www.erf.org.eg/cms.php?id=NEW_publication_details_reports&publication_id=1576

Toward Green Growth in Mediterranean Countries

This report demonstrates the potential cross-sectional gains of green growth policies in Mediterranean countries. Drawing from success stories in countries like Egypt, Turkey, and Morocco, the study shows that countries can implement policies that simultaneously promote economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social welfare. These policies are enacted through such systems as water distribution, coastal development, solid waste management, agriculture, and energy efficiency. Nine overarching recommendations are made for policymakers and other stakeholders.

The 2012 MED Report is a product the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Program, or Sustainable MED, implemented by the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The findings are based on consultations with experts and stakeholders from across the Mediterranean as well as an extensive literature review. It is aimed at donors and policymakers, particularly in southern Mediterranean countries.

The World Bank. "Toward Green Growth in Mediterranean Countries: Implementing Policies to Enhance the Productivity of Natural Assets." 2012 MED Report.

<http://www.uni-med.net/images/medreport.pdf>

Survival Options: Ecological Footprint of Arab Countries

This study assesses the ecological footprint of countries in the Arab world by comparing the available supply of natural resources to current human demand. The report also includes the first Atlas of Footprint and Biocapacity for the region, developed by the US-based Global Footprint Network. The atlas covers 22 countries and is divided according to region, sub-region, and country. In addition to offering an ecological footprint as an integrated indicator of sustainability, the report shows that current consumption of natural resources is more than double what the ecosystems in this region can support.

This report is the fifth in a series of annual reports published by the Arab Forum for Environment and Development (AFED) on the state of the Arab environment. It offers unique analyses at both the regional and national levels that can guide development practitioners and

policymakers alike. The primary aim of the AFED annual reports is to foster the use of science in policy and decision-making in Arab countries. The volume is edited by Najib Saab, Secretary General of AFED.

Najib Saab. "Survival Options: Ecological Footprint of Arab Countries." *Arab Forum for Environment and Development*. (2012). <http://www.afedonline.org/en/inner.aspx?contentID=893>

Climate Finance for the Middle East and North Africa: Confronting the Challenges of Climate Change

This policy brief presents and analyzes the latest data on climate change finance in the MENA region, assessing information provided by 23 different international climate finance initiatives. The article shows that 80% of approved climate finance in the region goes to Egypt and Morocco and comes mostly from the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund, and that climate change mitigation receives almost double what is given to adaptation projects focusing on issues like water and land management and rural development.

This article gives a concise overview of the gaps and trends in funding for climate change initiatives in the MENA region and is intended for donors and governments trying to attract and allocate funding. The brief is produced by Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America in collaboration with the Overseas Development Institute. The data used is drawn from the Climate Funds Update database.

Nakhooda, Smita et al. "Climate Finance for the Middle East and North Africa: Confronting the Challenges of Climate Change." Climate Finance Policy Brief. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Overseas Development Institute. (2012). http://boell.org/downloads/CFU_MENA_ClimateFinance_Brief-1.pdf

Youth Engagement and Development

Changing Demographics in the MENA Region: The Need for Social Policies to Drive Opportunities

This chapter investigates the need for social policies that cater to a growing youth population in the Middle East and Africa (MENA) region. The author considers the youth bulge in the region as an opportunity and, at the same time, a challenge, for national development. It is argued that despite improvements in health and education over the past years, economic, political and social systems must be targeted by government reforms and supported by civil society to better meet youth needs. The study recommends creating youth-specific policies within the MENA governments to respond to youth's capacity to be educated, employed and engaged.

The chapter is based on an extensive desk research of published reports and studies by international authors and organizations on demographic change in the MENA region. It presents a useful resource for policy makers as well as youth and demography specialists that can help shape new policies that address the challenges faced by MENA youth. The author, Nabil M. Kronfol is President of the Lebanese Health Care Management Association in Beirut.

Kronfol, Nabil M. "Changing Demographics in the MENA Region: The Need for Social Policies to Drive Opportunities." *Population Dynamics in Muslim Countries*, (2012). Web. Nov. 2012.

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-642-27881-5_15

Community-Based Service-Learning for Youth Empowerment in Palestine

This report describes the impact of community-based service-learning programs on Palestinian youth. It analyzes the developmental and civic needs of youth in Palestine and argues that existing civic education programs and formal education systems have failed to improve the situation of young people. Community-based service-learning programs (CBSL), on the other hand, are shown to have promise in helping to improve civic skills and providing youth people with the space to develop as individuals. The author discusses successful models such as Ruwwad, a Palestinian NGO that uses CBSL approaches to provide leadership opportunities for youth.

Based on the results of focus group discussions and interviews with youth, this report identifies best practices for CBSL in Palestine. It is a valuable tool for youth and civic education experts across the region. The report is authored by Trae Stewart, Associate Professor in Education and Community Leadership at Texas State University in San Marcos.

Stewart, Trae. "Community-Based Service-Learning for Youth Empowerment in Palestine." The Educational Forum, Vol. 71, Issue 1 (2012). Web. March 2013.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00131725.2011.628441>

Effect of Urbanization and Level of Education on Women's Age at Marriage in Yemen

This master's thesis looks at the impact of education and urbanization on female age at marriage in Yemen. The research examines some of the main repercussions of early marriage for Yemeni women including increased health hazards, high infant and maternal mortality, lower use of contraceptives and higher incidence of domestic violence. The findings suggest that while urbanization has no significant impact on women's age at marriage, education is a deterrent to the early marriage of women in Yemen.

This research can help inform program and policy experts working to support women's empowerment in Yemen. It is based on both qualitative and quantitative research including a regression analysis of the effects of urbanization and level of education on women's age at marriage. The author, Nivisha Shah, is a researcher at the Center for Clinical Social Work at the University of Texas at Arlington.

Shah, Nivisha. "Effects of Urbanization and Level of Education on Women's Age at Marriage in Yemen." The University of Texas at Arlington. (2013) Web: March 2013.

https://dspace.uta.edu/bitstream/handle/10106/11558/Shah_uta_2502M_11731.pdf?sequence=1

Performing the 'Knights of Change': Male Youth Narratives and Practices of Citizenship in Jordanian Schools

This article highlights the experiences and narratives of young Jordanian males, and their sense and expression of citizenship as part of their identity. Two secondary public schools in Amman were studied to understand the influence of the government on understandings of citizenship, and the resultant impact on Jordanian boys. The research concludes that top-down approaches to creating well-integrated youth citizens, as reflected in the national campaigns and educational reforms implemented by the Jordanian government to promote national identity and citizenship, are not always successful. In this case, Jordanian boys performed certain civic duties in schools to avoid punishment, rather than as an expression of citizenship.

This article gives an insightful view of the obstacles to the formation of a national identity among young males in Jordan and the shortcomings of civic education programs. The author, Roozbeh Shirazi is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Teachers College, Columbia University. His

research specializes in the pedagogy of citizenship and national identity and the politics of youth representations in the Middle East.

Shirazi, Roozbeh. "Performing the 'Knights of Change': Male Youth Narratives and Practices of Citizenship in Jordanian Schools" *Comparative Education*, Vol. 48, Issue 1 (2012). Web: March 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03050068.2011.637764>

Listening to Iraqi Refugee Children in Jordan, But Then What? Exploring the Impact of Participatory Research with Children

This article discusses the impact of a participatory research project investigating the experiences of Iraqi refugee children in Amman, Jordan. The project was a collaboration between the International Institute for Child Rights and Development (IICRD) in Canada, Save the Children and Relief International-Schools Online in Jordan. Together these institutions organized community mapping exercises, journey drawing, poetry sessions and focus group discussions to help Iraqi children describe the challenges they face. The article suggests that this research approach led to an immediate increase in the effectiveness of the participating institutions by improving their relationships with stakeholders, providing them with prioritized child protection interventions from the perspective of Iraqi children and increasing their confidence to engage in child protection programming, among other impacts. However, long term changes in programming and institutional effectiveness remain challenging to measure.

This publication shows how participatory research can be used to improve development efforts in the MENA region in the short and medium term, and it also provides some useful tools that can be replicated. The authors, Martha Nelems and Vanessa Currie, are associates at the Columbia Group for Children in Diversity. The article is published in the international peer-reviewed journal *Development in Practice*.

Nelems, Martha and Currie, Vanessa. "Listening to Iraqi Refugee Children in Jordan, But Then What? Exploring the Impact of Participatory Research with Children." *Development in Practice*, Vol. 22, Issue 4. Web: March 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2012.672959>