

King's Christian Collegiate Model United Nations

Arab League



Sarah Qazi

December 21, 2023

Dear King'sMUN 2024 delegates,

We are truly honoured, as this year's Co-Secretary Generals of King'sMUN, to welcome you to our 10th annual conference. The Secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible, in-person conference with a variety of creative committees, experienced chairs, and an overall successful day of debate.

Model United Nations, a reenactment of the function of the United Nations, is designed for students to come together to debate, discuss, and develop creative resolutions to some of the world's most pressing issues that plague our world today. In most committees, students take on the positions of various countries, characters, or political figures to create solutions for both real and fictional issues and crises. We also offer unique committees that explore historical, future, and fictional issues.

In our personal experience with MUN, we have developed many valuable skills that we will take with us throughout our lives, such as confidence in public speaking, leadership, and creative problem-solving. Furthermore, MUN promotes lifelong connections, as we are constantly meeting delegates who share similar passions to us in committee sessions. We truly believe that your participation in MUN will guide you throughout your high school journey and beyond.

At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something of interest for everyone. From very current pressing issues (ie. UNSC and the African Union) and issues in sports (ie. International Cricket Council and WSF) to fictional, yet real, controversies (ie. Barbieland) and issues set in the past (ie. The Manhattan Project). We strive to ensure that there is appeal for a variety of delegates. Whether you have no experience or have been to a multitude of conferences, there is a place at King'sMUN for you!

Once again, we are thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back to King'sMUN. We hope that you engage in fruitful debate and have an amazing time at King'sMUN 2024.

Sincerely,

Serena Kalsi and Georgia Apostolopoulos
Co-Secretary Generals
King'sMUN 2024

History of the U.N.

Following World War II, the United Nations (U.N.) was established as an international organisation on October 24, 1945. Its primary objective is to advance global cooperation, security, and peace. In addition to providing a platform for international dialogue and diplomacy, the United Nations was established to prevent future conflicts. Authorities came to the realisation throughout the war that a global organisation was required to manage international issues and prevent conflicts from developing into full-fledged wars. The United Nations concept originated from this realisation. The United Nations Charter, which established the organisation's constitution, was drafted and signed by 50 countries in San Francisco in 1945 (Fetherston 9).

The United Nations has several main objectives, including maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, promoting social and economic development, and providing humanitarian aid. The six main organs of the organisation are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, and Trusteeship Council (which is currently dormant) (Fink 10). Over the years, the UN has played a critical role in resolving conflicts, supporting peacekeeping efforts, coordinating humanitarian relief efforts, and promoting international cooperation on issues like sustainable development, combating climate change, and reducing poverty. It has also aided in promoting agreements and conversations on a variety of topics, including disarmament, human rights, and nuclear non-proliferation.

History of the Arab League

The League of Arab States, formally known as the Arab League, was established in Cairo, Egypt, on March 22, 1945. This regional organisation is made up of 22 Arab member states. There are 22 member states in total: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Protecting the interests of its member states and promoting coordination and collaboration among them are the main objectives of the Arab League (Dakhlallah 6). When the League was founded, Arab countries were attempting to express their shared identity and tackle shared issues. The founding members of the organisation aimed to strengthen Arab solidarity, promote Arab unity, and advance the

political, economic, and cultural development of Arab countries. One of the primary objectives of the Arab League is to foster Arab unity and cooperation on political, economic, cultural, and social matters. Its objectives are to uphold member states' sovereignty and independence, advance Palestinian interests, and protect the rights of Arab people. (Swanson 7).

The Arab League also seeks to improve collaboration in fields like communication, transportation, health, and education. The Arab League has been instrumental in resolving regional disputes and difficulties throughout its existence. It has attempted to promote stability in the Arab world, encourage initiatives for peace, and settle conflicts. In addition, the League has mediated disputes including the Yemeni crisis and the Lebanese Civil War. For example, the Arab League facilitated peacekeeping operations and committed personnel to help conclude the Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990).

The Israeli-Palestinian issue has been addressed by peace measures proposed by the Arab League. The most well-known is the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002, which called for the recognition of Israel in return for its withdrawal from occupied territories as part of an all-encompassing peace plan for the region. The member states of the Arab League have been encouraged to cooperate economically. To aid in economic growth and regional integration, it founded organisations like the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The Arab League has promoted educational and cultural exchanges amongst its member nations.

In order to strengthen the sense of solidarity and common identity among Arab countries, it has set up initiatives to support Arabic language, cultural legacy, and scholarly collaboration. Member states of the Arab League that are experiencing natural catastrophes or crises have received humanitarian aid. It has organised relief activities, including giving aid to nations hit by war, natural disasters, or refugee crises. Member states of the Arab League can coordinate their political stances on regional and global problems on this platform. Concerning issues of shared interest, such as defending member states' sovereignty or tackling threats to regional security, it has made comments in unison and acted as a group.



Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt & Secretary-General of the Arab League, Ahmed Aboul Gheit

Topic 1: Dealing With Extremist Groups

Extremist groups are organisations that support and use violence or other extreme measures to further their objectives. They are also known as militant or terrorist organisations. These groups usually operate outside the law with the goal of promoting their ideologies through terror and bloodshed. Several well-known extremist groups include the Taliban, ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), Hezbollah, Hamas, Boko Haram, and Al-Qaeda. These groups, whose objectives and philosophies can differ, usually back radical versions of nationalism, separatism, or religion in an attempt to impose their views and create strife in the communities in which they function.

The Arab League has taken action against extremist groups' ideological foundation, and has frequently provided a forum for member nations to confer and coordinate their stances on a range of Arab-related problems. However, the Arab League has faced criticism for the challenges it has encountered in effectively handling regional crises. Internal tensions and divergent national interests among its member nations have occasionally impeded its ability to respond to conflicts and political changes. The "Arab Strategy to Counter Extremism and Terrorism" is one important program. This strategy was implemented in 2017 and emphasises the importance of promoting religious tolerance, countering extremist narratives, and increasing anti-radicalization education (Morris 2). It pushes member nations to create all-encompassing initiatives that deal with the underlying roots of radicalism and advance a peaceful, tolerant society.

The Arab League additionally took a proactive stance in the struggle against the funding of terrorism. The Arab Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Monitoring Unit (AMLU) was founded in 2015 with the goal of enhancing member states' capacity to identify and obstruct financial transfers to extremist organisations. To successfully combat terrorist financing, AMLU develops training programs, offers technical help, and encourages information exchange between member states.

The Arab League has been instrumental in regional mediation and conflict resolution, helping to settle political disputes that frequently give rise to extremist movements. For instance, the organisation has mediated disputes in nations including Yemen, Libya, and Syria. The Arab League works to address these disputes and establish conditions for stability and peace by promoting communication and discussion, which lessens the attractiveness of radical ideologies.

In addition, the Arab League took a proactive role in global efforts to combat terrorism. He has developed and implemented international policies to counter extremism in collaboration with the United Nations and other international organisations. This entails backing programs like the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and taking part in meetings and conferences around the world. The Arab League takes a thorough and fact-based approach to dealing with terrorist organisations. The organisation has shown its commitment to intelligence sharing, legal cooperation, fighting extremist ideologies, stopping the financing of terrorism through initiatives such as the ACTC, the Arab Counter-Terrorism Convention, the Arab Strategy to Combat Extremism and Terrorism, and the AMLU to promote conflict resolution. The Arab League uses diplomatic means to solve issues impacting the Arab world and encourage collaboration, whereas extreme groups use violence to further their ideas. The Arab League's dedication to establishing a secure and stable area free from the influence of extremist organisations is demonstrated by these initiatives.

Delegates Role for Dealing With Extremists Groups:

1. Professionalism and Diplomacy: The delegates work to foster mutual understanding and communication between member nations. They advocate for measures that deal with issues like poverty, inequality, and political instability—all of which are major contributors to extremism.

The goal of representatives' efforts is to foster agreement and rally support for coordinated action against extremist organisations.

2. Political Development: Representatives actively participate in political discussions and negotiations at the United Nations and the Arab League. They help draft resolutions, action plans and frameworks that address the factors that contribute to extremism. Representatives promote initiatives that promote peace, tolerance and social cohesion.

2. Collaboration and Cooperation: Representatives serve as a bridge to promote cooperation between actors in civil society, international organisations, and member states. They facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experience on counterterrorism operations, intelligence sharing, and capacity-building projects. They also coordinate actions and exchange best practices. Representatives strengthen collective action against extremist groups.

4. Mobilisation of Resources: Representatives mobilise financial and technical resources to support anti-extremist initiatives. They support increased funding for programs that address the root causes of extremism by supporting education, vocational training, social inclusion and security. Representatives liaise with international financial institutions and donor countries to secure financial support.

5. Monitoring and Reporting: Representatives actively monitor the implementation of resolutions and action plans related to the fight against extremism. They report on progress, challenges faced by Member States and provide updates on the situation on the ground. Representatives share information on emerging trends, threats and highlight areas that need further action and support.

Connections to SDGs and Targets:

SDG 4.7: Make certain that every student gains the information and abilities required to advance sustainable development, including the advancement of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, nonviolent, peaceful cultures, and global citizenship. Culture, education, evaluating the role of diversity, culture, and sustainable development. In order to counter the ideas of extreme groups, education is essential. The objective is to empower individuals with the necessary information and abilities to combat

radicalization and foster tolerance and comprehension by advocating for education on sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, and a culture of peace and non-violence.

SDG 8.9: By 2030, develop and put into action policies to support sustainable tourism that uplifts the local economy, supports the arts and crafts, and generates jobs. This objective is crucial because it shows how sustainable tourism may foster employment creation, economic expansion, and cross-cultural interaction. Countries can foster conversation, understanding, and appreciation of other cultures by implementing tourist programs that highlight the rich cultural legacy and customs of the Arab League region. It can support constructive connections between diverse cultures and encourage tolerance, which can aid in the fight against radical beliefs.

SDG 16.4: Strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, counteract all types of organised crime, and significantly restrict illicit financial and armament flows. Extremist organisations frequently finance their operations and acquire weapons through the illegal arms trade and illicit money flows. By emphasising these areas, this SDG seeks to undermine the supply chains and financial networks that give support to extremist organisations, making it more difficult for them to function.

SDG 17:17: Encourage and develop civil society and public-private partnerships that are successful by using resource strategies and partnership experiences. Governments, civil society organisations, and the commercial sector must work together to address the issue of extremist groups. This objective highlights the value of collaboration in addressing difficult problems like extremism. By collaborating, many stakeholders can combine their networks, resources, and knowledge to create comprehensive plans and programs to combat the influence of extremist organisations.



Further Questions To Consider

1. What are the primary drivers behind the formation and expansion of extremist organisations in the Arab League region?

- Creating effective countermeasures against extremism requires an understanding of its underlying causes. Examining the elements that lead to the formation of extremist groups, including political instability, socioeconomic disparities, ideological influences, and outside variables, is prompted by this question.

2. In order to successfully combat extremist groups, how can the Arab League enhance coordination and cooperation among its member states?

- To counteract the worldwide dimension of extremist groups, coordinated action between Member States is required. In order to improve the group's ability to respond to severe threats, this question promotes the investigation of methods for exchanging best practices, cooperating in joint operations, exchanging intelligence, and cooperating with the law.

3. What part can religious institutions and leaders play in the struggle against radicalism?

- Extremist groups' beliefs frequently place a strong emphasis on religion. This inquiry explores how religious organisations and leaders could use interfaith conversation, religious education, and community involvement to oppose extremist narratives and advance themes of peace, tolerance, and moderation.

4. How can the Arab League collaborate with foreign organisations and partners to effectively combat the global aspects of the extremist threat?

- International cooperation is necessary to combat extremist groups that operate beyond national borders. In order to exchange expertise, resources, and best practices in the fight against extremism worldwide, this question promotes the investigation of cooperative opportunities with international partners including the UN, regional organisations, and other stakeholders.

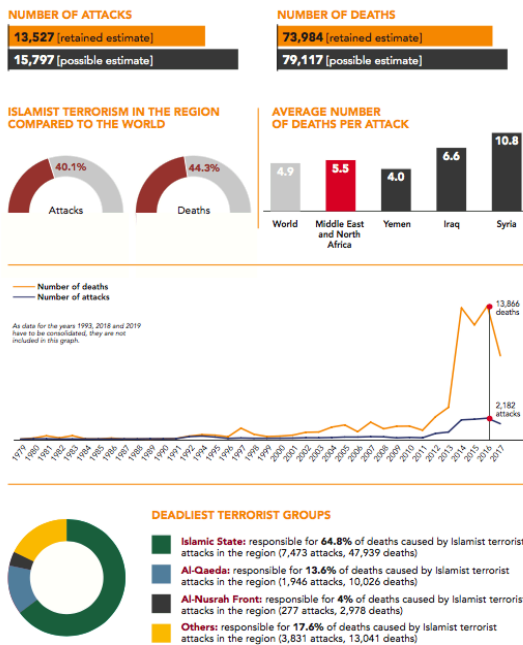
5. How can the Arab League advance regional peace, stability, and socioeconomic growth while successfully addressing and countering the emergence of extremist groups in the Middle East?

- The representatives of the Arab League can jointly investigate ways to thwart the influence and actions of extremist organisations by addressing this issue. Developing all-encompassing strategies that address the underlying causes of extremism's rise in addition to military and

security measures is imperative. Effective long-term solutions require an understanding of the variables, such as poverty, lack of education, political instability, or grievances, that can lead people to join extremist groups.

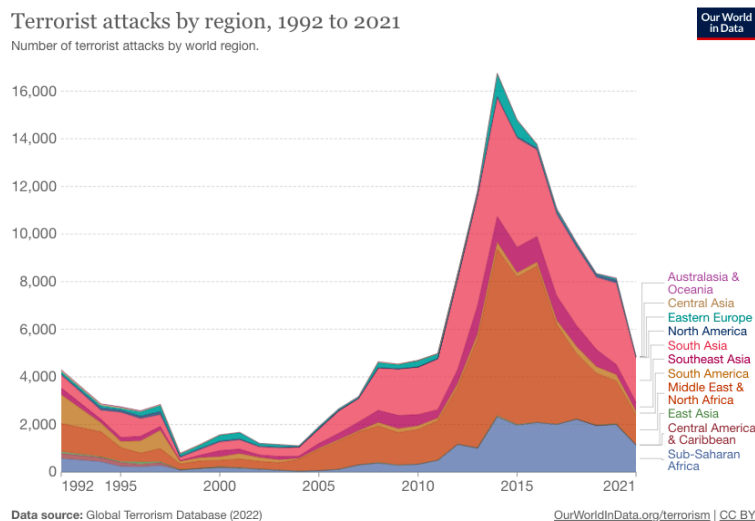
Graphs and Data

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



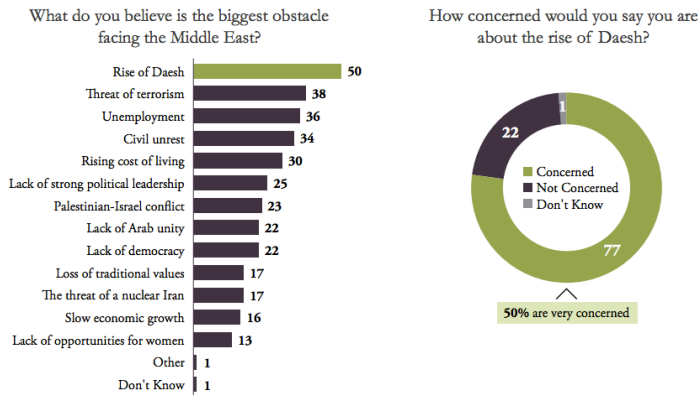
Islamist Terrorist Attacks in the Arab World, 1979-2019

Terrorist attacks by region, 1992 to 2021
 Number of terrorist attacks by world region.



Terrorist Attacks by Region, 1992-2021

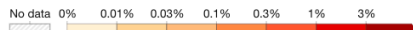
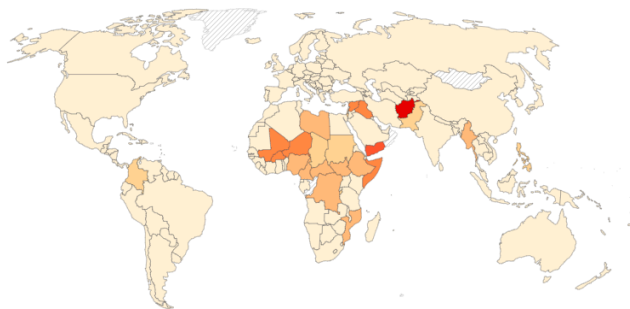
FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN A ROW, ARAB YOUTH VIEW THE RISE OF DAESH AS THE TOP OBSTACLE FACING THE MIDDLE EAST AND NEARLY 4 IN 5 EXPRESS CONCERN ABOUT THE TERRORIST GROUP'S RISE.



Arab Youth Survey, Concerns about the Rise of Daesh (ISIS/Levant)

Share of deaths from terrorism, 2021

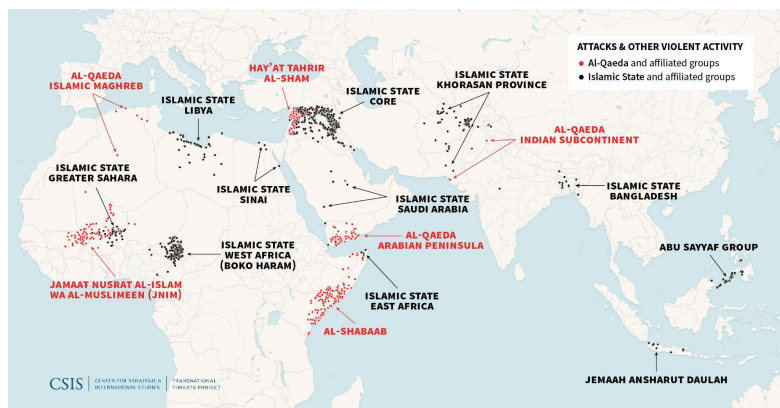
Confirmed deaths, including all victims and attackers who died because of a terrorist attack as a share of total deaths within each country.



Data source: UN (2022); Global Terrorism Database (2022)

OurWorldinData.org/terrorism | CC BY

Share of Deaths From Terrorism, Predominantly in the Middle East



Terrorist Organization in the Middle East & the Islamic Maghreb

Helpful Sources:

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Topic 2: Migration out of the Region and "Brain Drain"

There has been substantial migration out of the Arab League region, raising worries about "brain drain." A loss of talent and human capital for the countries of origin results from the emigration of highly educated and competent people, known as "brain drain," from their home countries, frequently to more developed ones (Johnson 4). The Arab League region is affected by this phenomena on an economic and social level. Brain drain can be detrimental to the nations of origin economically. Doctors, engineers, scientists, and professors are examples of highly qualified people who support the advancement and prosperity of their native nations. Nevertheless, these nations lose their knowledge, inventiveness, and potential for economic

growth when they depart. This can hinder the development of key sectors, impede technological progress, and limit the ability to compete globally (Dodani 4).

Socially, brain drain can also have significant consequences. When highly qualified individuals leave their home nations, vital services like healthcare and education frequently suffer as a result. The local populace may suffer as a result, especially those who cannot afford to travel overseas for medical care. Furthermore, because people who can afford to relocate typically come from more privileged families and leave behind those who are less fortunate, brain drain can worsen social inequality.

There are instances of brain drain in the Arab League region in fields like academics and healthcare. Many skilled medical workers, including nurses and doctors, leave the Arab League region for nations with more developed healthcare systems, better working conditions, and greater pay. This may result in a scarcity of medical experts in their native nations, further taxing already beleaguered healthcare systems (Askari 9).

Similar to this, the academic sector suffers from brain drain as bright academics, professors, and researchers leave for better chances outside. This may lead to a decline in the region's potential for research, intellectual capital, and educational advancement. The development and competitiveness of regional research institutes and universities are hampered by the lack of these qualified workers. There are various approaches that Arab League nations might take to tackle the problem of brain drain.

First and foremost, retaining qualified workers can be aided by funding education and fostering an environment that is conducive to creativity and research. This entails making educational institutions better, offering benefits and pay that are competitive, and creating an atmosphere that encourages research and development. Additionally, nations might set up initiatives to draw in and keep people with advanced degrees. This may entail establishing avenues for career advancement, providing inducements to repatriates, and putting in place laws that promote the sharing of expertise and experience acquired elsewhere.

Addressing brain drain may need significant regional cooperation. Arab League nations can combine their efforts to provide chances that are appealing to skilled individuals within the region, hence decreasing the motivation for them to travel abroad, by cooperating and pooling their resources. The brain drain that results from migration outside of the Arab League nations presents economic and social difficulties for the nations of origin. The region's competitiveness

is hampered, social inequality is exacerbated, and progress is hampered by the departure of talented workers (Zahlan 8). However, nations may reduce brain drain and keep their bright people by putting money into education, offering alluring opportunities, and encouraging regional cooperation. By doing this, they can support the prosperity and sustained growth of the Arab League region.

Delegates Role for Migration out of the Region and "Brain Drain"

1. Policy Development: Delegations actively participate in policy discussions and negotiations at the United Nations and the Arab League, developing comprehensive strategies to combat migration and brain drain. They are contributing to the development of resolutions, action plans and frameworks aimed at mitigating the root causes of migration and brain drain, such as economic inequality, political instability and lack of opportunity.

2. Advocacy and Diplomacy: 4,444 delegates take part in diplomatic initiatives to foster mutual understanding and communication amongst member states as well as to support legislative measures to tackle the push and pull forces behind migration. By fostering agreement and rallying support for programs that advance social inclusion, job creation, and regional economic development, they want to lessen the incentives for people to migrate.

3. Collaboration and Cooperation: In order to counteract migration and brain drain, delegates will promote collaboration between Member States, international organisations, and civil society players. In the areas of labour market policy, skills development, and migration management, they encourage the sharing of knowledge and experience by coordinating initiatives and exchanging best practices. The delegates' goal is to promote collaborations that will bolster regional cooperation and group efforts.

4. Resource Mobilisation: In order to assist with efforts to combat brain drain and immigration, representatives are crucial in securing financial and technical resources. They advocate for more financing to be allocated to initiatives that support entrepreneurship, economic diversity, and employment training and education. Representatives work with international financial institutions and donor countries to secure financial support for these efforts.

5. Monitoring and Reporting: Delegates actively monitor the implementation of resolutions and action plans related to migration and brain drain and report on progress and challenges facing Member States. They provide updates on the situation on the ground, share information on emerging trends and highlight areas where further action and support is needed. Representatives will contribute to the development of evidence-based policies and strategies through data collection and analysis.

Connections to SDGs and Targets

SDG 4.3: By 2030, make sure that all men and women have equitable access to reasonably priced, superior technical, professional, and higher education, including tertiary education. This objective is significant because it addresses the need to enhance educational opportunities in the Arab League region. Nations may provide their citizens with the information and abilities required to thrive in the global labour market by guaranteeing equal access to high-quality education. This may lessen people's desire to relocate in quest of better educational opportunities, hence preventing brain drain.

SDG 8.8: Uphold the rights of workers and encourage safe working conditions for all employees, including those in insecure employment and migratory workers, particularly women. This objective is crucial because it highlights how crucial it is to safeguard migrant workers' rights and welfare. The Arab League region is home to a large migrant population seeking better employment prospects. Countries can foster an environment that encourages individuals to remain and contribute to their home nation and its growth by guaranteeing a safe working environment and upholding the rights of all workers, including immigrants.

SDG 10.7: Promote managed, controlled, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of individuals, particularly by putting planned, well-managed migration policies into action. The migration issue from the Arab League region is directly tied to this entry. Nations can guarantee safe, controlled, and responsible migration by enacting well-managed immigration policies. By giving people the chance to temporarily relocate for a job or study while keeping close ties to their home country, it can lessen the effects of brain drain and make it easier for such individuals to return and make a positive contribution.

SDG 17:11: Considerably boost developing nations' exports, particularly in light of the goal of tripling the share of global exports and the least developed nations by 2020. This objective is significant because it emphasises how critical it is to advance economic prospects in the Arab League. Countries can reduce the incentives for people to emigrate in quest of better economic prospects and attract investment by expanding exports and fostering economic growth. This can lessen brain drain and help retain qualified individuals.



Further Questions To Consider

1. What causes migration out of the Arab League region, and how may these factors be addressed?

- Developing successful methods to stop brain drain requires an understanding of the underlying causes of migration. Moving can be influenced by a number of factors, including unstable political environments, a lack of job prospects, restricted access to high-quality education, and deficient health care systems. Countries may establish an atmosphere that keeps competent people and motivates them to contribute to their home country by recognizing and addressing these elements.

2. In order to stop the brain drain, how can the Arab League's member nations strengthen their regional and national cooperation?

- Finding answers to the regional issue of brain drain will take cooperation. Arab League countries might better counteract brain drain by looking into potential for cooperation, such as exchanging resources, expertise, and best practices. Cooperation among nations might reduce the incentives for competent individuals to go outside the region by generating opportunities that are appealing to them.

3. What laws and programs might be put in place to encourage skilled migrants to return home?

- It's critical to provide incentives for eligible immigrants to return home in order to halt the brain drain. Nations should think about enacting laws that encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, offer competitive pay and benefits, and present appealing employment prospects. Furthermore, programs that help transfer knowledge and skills—like research collaborations and mentorship—can motivate eligible individuals to return home and support their nation.

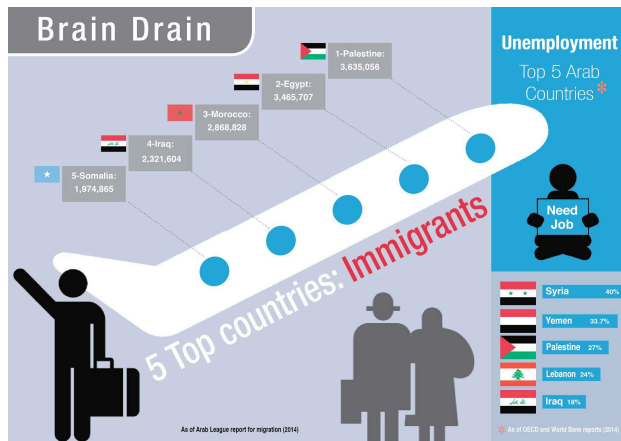
4. In what ways might digital platforms and technology counteract brain drain in the Arab League region?

- The advancement of digital platforms and technology provide fresh chances to stop brain drain. To keep competent workers and promote their contributions back home, nations should investigate telecommuting options, online training courses, and virtual collaboration platforms. Furthermore, establishing networks and exchanging information via technology can foster a feeling of community and connection among expatriate professionals, which might boost their desire to return home and engage in their native country.

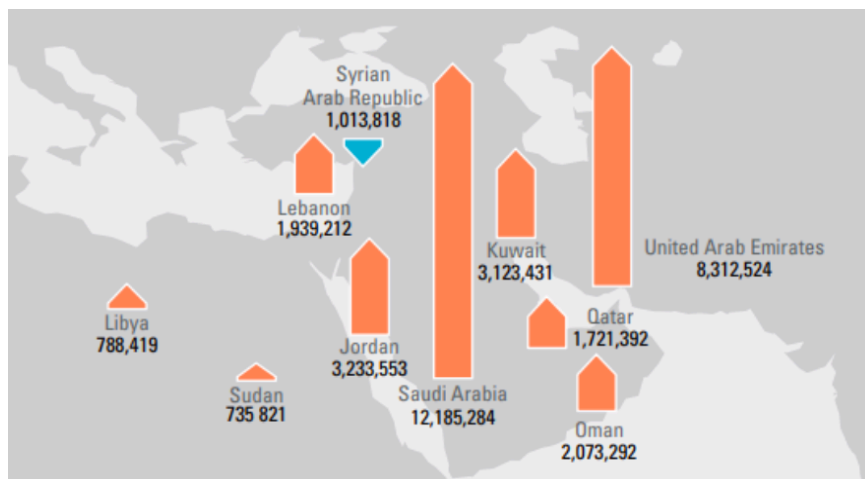
5. How can the Arab League take advantage of the potential advantages of the diaspora for the growth and stability of member nations while also addressing the effects of brain drain brought on by migration in the Middle East?

- The delegates of the Arab League will be able to evaluate the problems related to the brain drain caused by migration and look into possible solutions by thinking through this subject. They are able to investigate the causes of highly competent persons' emigration and devise strategies to reverse these tendencies. The question also emphasises how important it is to take advantage of the diaspora's potential advantages, since these people frequently have invaluable networks, information, and experience that may support the growth and stability of member nations.

Graphs and Data



Migration/Quantity of Arab Migrants Due to Brain Drain of the Arab States



Quantity of large-scale migration out of the Arab states

Country	Emigration from Arab countries to OECD countries. 1990, 2000							
	1990				2000			
	Destination countries				Destination countries			
	America ¹	Europe	Asia & Oceania ²	Total	America	Europe	Asia & Oceania	Total
Algeria	21.7	77.1	1.2	25480	22.1	77.2	0.7	85537
Bahrain	57.3	27.0	15.7	1184	50.0	37.7	12.3	2351
Comoros	11.3	88.7	0.0	133	11.3	88.4	0.3	1349
Djibouti	28.6	58.4	13.0	161	26.0	70.1	3.9	615
Egypt	62.7	20.0	17.3	100060	67.1	20.9	12.0	149432
Iraq	55.9	34.3	9.8	34255	43.7	45.9	10.4	95086
Jordan	75.7	18.5	5.8	16697	79.2	15.8	5.0	32768
Kuwait	85.3	9.1	5.6	3875	82.3	11.7	6.0	15785
Lebanon	58.7	23.0	18.3	93312	62.2	25.0	12.8	138214
Libya	63.3	30.9	5.8	6344	58.7	37.3	4.0	11441
Mauritania	33.6	66.4	0.0	277	40.6	59.2	0.2	2556
Morocco	24.7	74.7	0.6	80431	24.8	74.7	0.5	141168
Palestinian*	92.2	7.4	0.4	9821	83.2	9.8	7.0	17977
Oman	47.6	50.3	2.1	292	64.0	27.8	8.2	791
Qatar	74.7	23.1	2.2	533	76.5	16.7	6.8	1128
Saudi Arabia	85.4	10.8	3.8	5952	82.5	14.8	2.7	10738
Somalia	27.1	71.3	1.6	9585	43.0	52.7	4.3	27916
Sudan	61.4	24.5	14.1	5157	60.4	28.7	10.9	18789
Syria	63.0	29.0	8.0	30134	62.3	33.3	4.4	51851
Tunisia	15.7	83.6	0.7	25238	17.8	81.7	0.5	39350
United Arab Emirates	60.4	37.6	2.0	439	74.7	18.5	6.8	2119
Yemen	55.5	38.8	5.7	2249	55.6	41.2	3.2	7218
Total	50.4	39.8	9.8	451609	49.5	43.7	6.8	854179

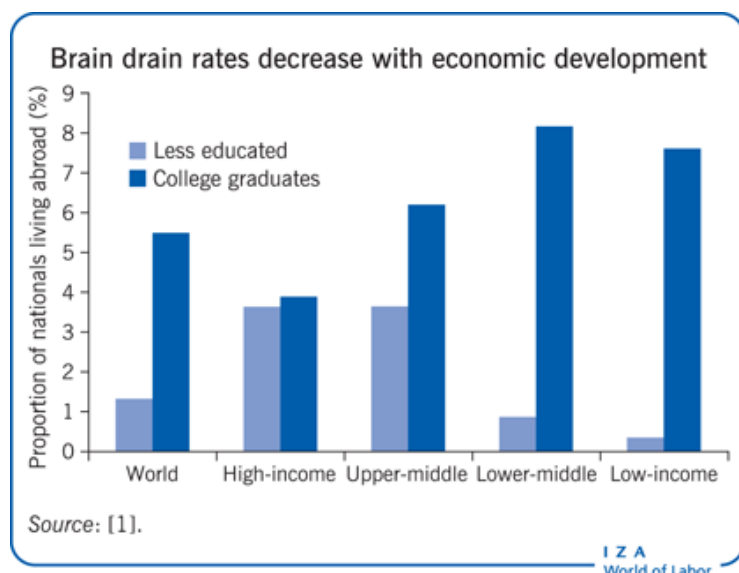
Source: World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, n. 33821, Release 1.0 (2004), and the updated version-Release 1.1 (2005)

1: Including US, Canada, and Mexico.

2: Oceania indicates to Australia and New Zealand.

*: Occupied Palestinian Territory

Change in brain drain from Arab countries to OECD countries by destination, 1990-2000



The Brain Drain From Developing Countries: Rates Drop as a Result of Economic Growth

Helpful Sources:

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