

Lebanon
Armed Forces | *Presented by:*
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The Impact of Oil Shocks and COVID on Middle Eastern Economies

National Defense University

A Changed Landscape...

- COVID's impacts on economies, mortality and social welfare are profound, touching every aspect of national life.
- Defense policies – including national strategy, budgets, force structure and force posture – will need to adapt to the impacts of the pandemic.
- Many of the needed adaptations seem likely to reach beyond traditional interpretations of the roles of national defense forces.

1

Economic Impacts

2

Mortality and Morbidity Impacts

3

Social Impacts

4

Long-Run and Emerging Impacts

Economic Impacts

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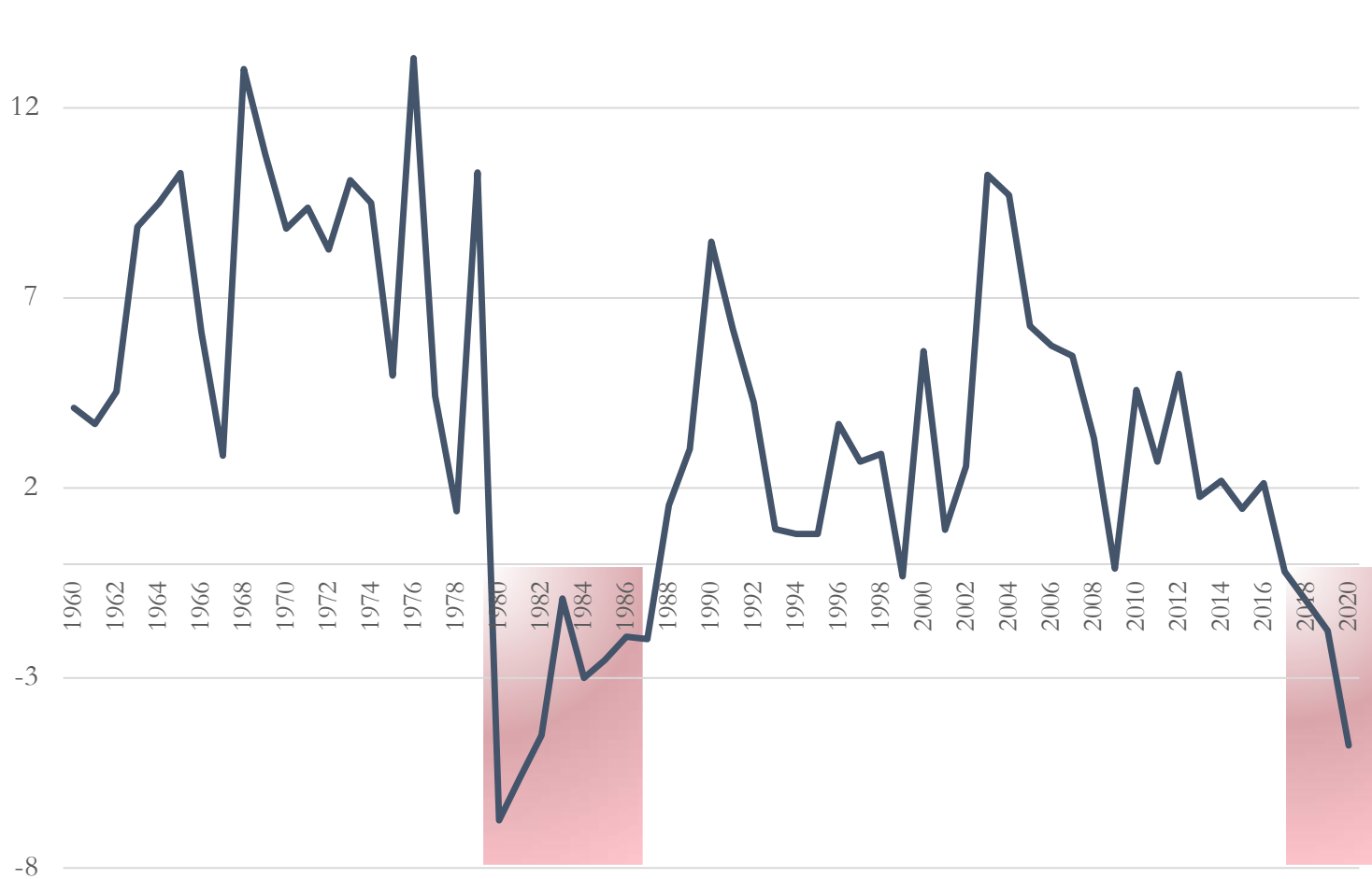
Five largest economies account for about 80% of Middle East GDP.

15 Middle East Countries by 2020 GDP
 100% = 8,500B International \$ at PPP



Pandemic-induced demand shock produced sharp recession in OPEC.

OPEC Members Real GDP Growth Rates (YOY) PPP Weighted (%)

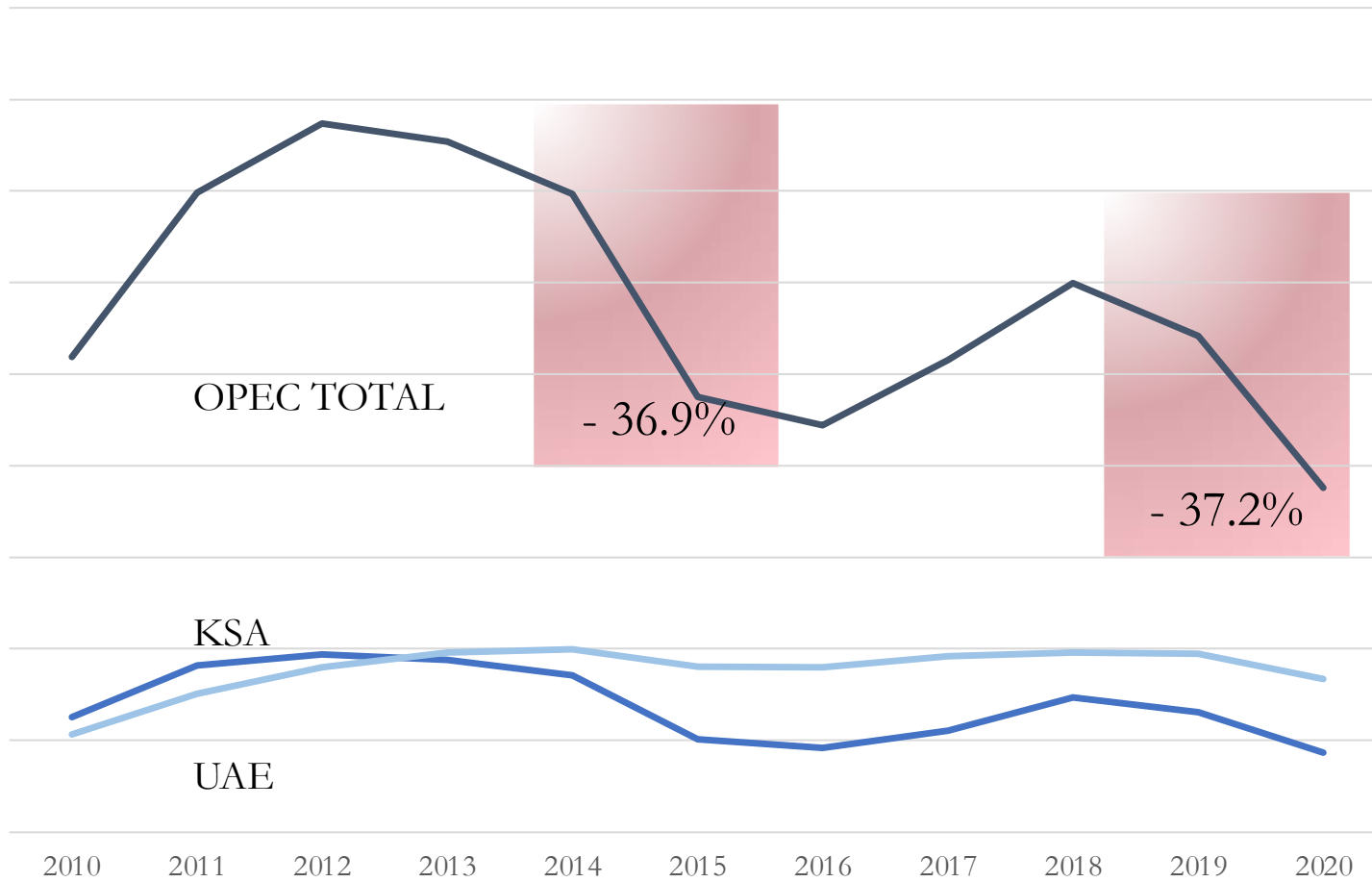


Sharpest OPEC Recession Since 1981-87

- 2019-20: Pandemic-related demand shock produced negative growth averaging 3.3% per year.
- 1981-87: Global recession produced negative growth averaging 3.4% per year.
- From 1960-2020, OPEC averaged *positive* GDP growth of 3.7% per year.

Value of exports declined faster than ever in OPEC's history.

Changes in OPEC Members Value of Exports (\$M) 2010 - 2020



Biggest 2-Year Decline in OPEC History

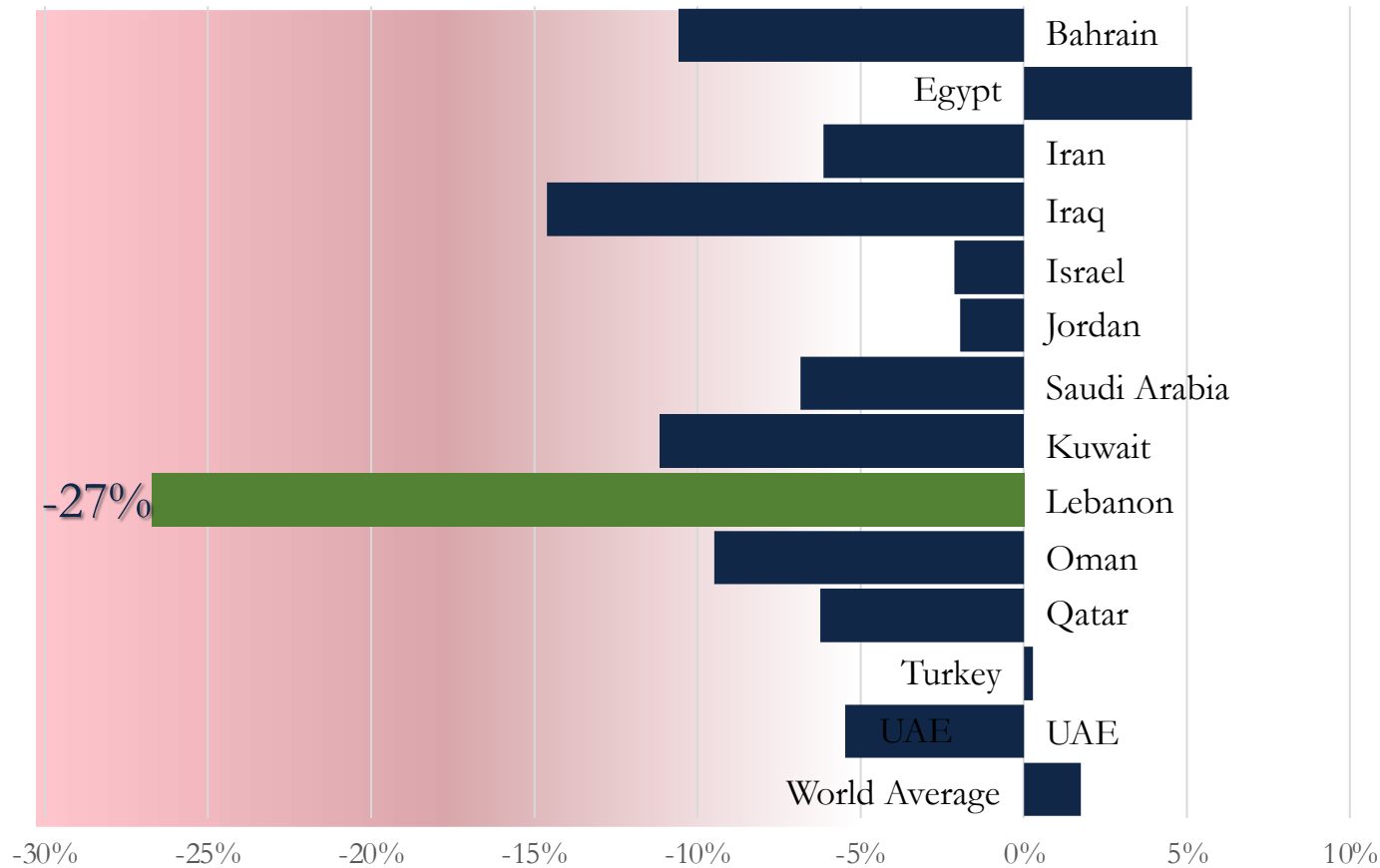
Previous percentage declines:

2013 – 2015: -36.9%

1981 – 1983: - 34.8%

Resulting “COVID recession” reduced purchasing power across the region.

Percentage Change in Per Capita GDP (Constant \$ at PPP) 2018 - 2020



Lebanon Hit Hardest

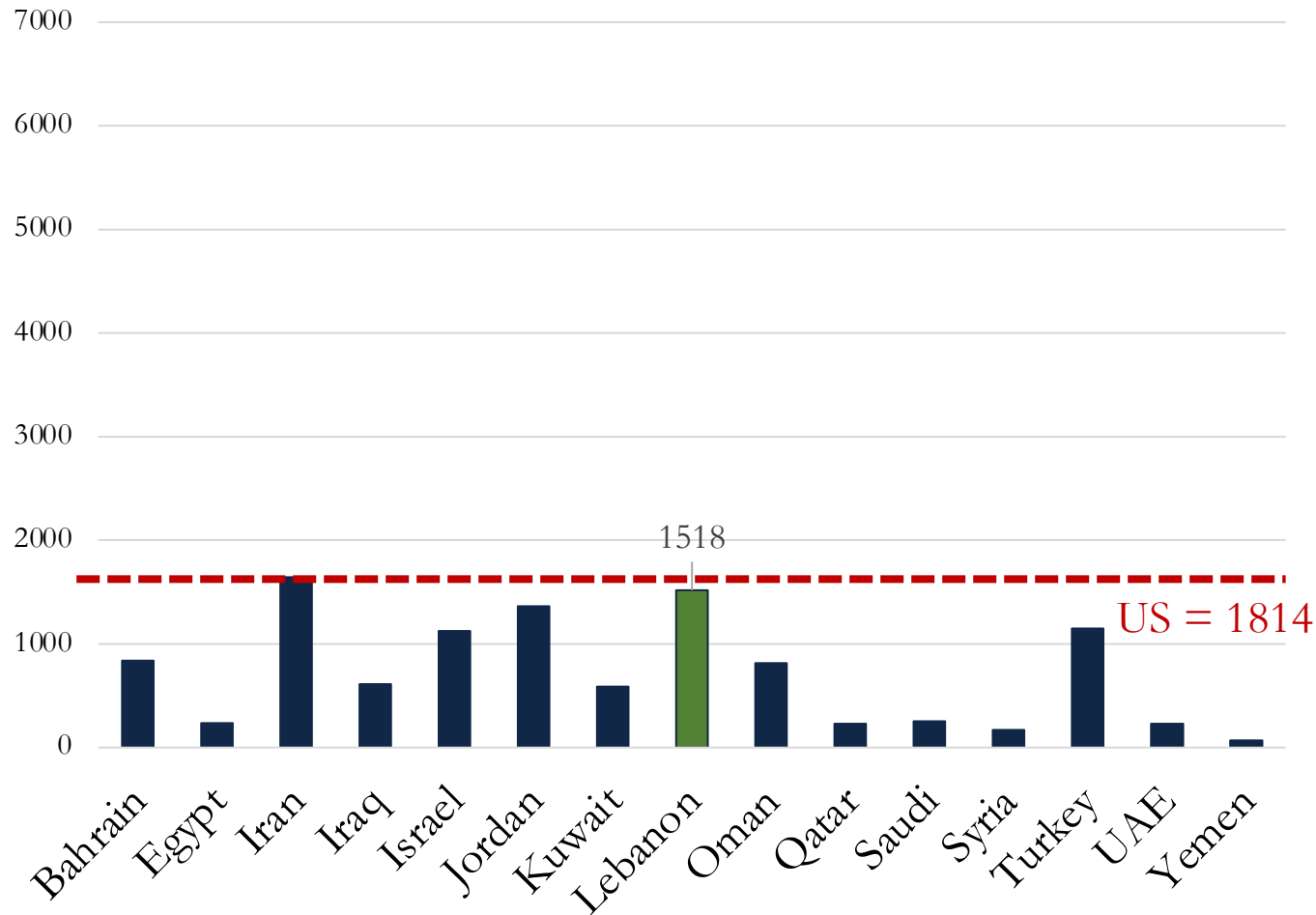
- World GDP Per Capita rose slightly (1.7%) during 2018 – 2021
- Most Middle East economies declined due to pandemic demand shock
- Lebanon’s economy declined more than any regional economy (-27%) after multiple demand shocks

Mortality and Health Impacts

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COVID led to significant reported deaths across the region.

Reported COVID Cumulative Deaths Per Million Population 3/26/22

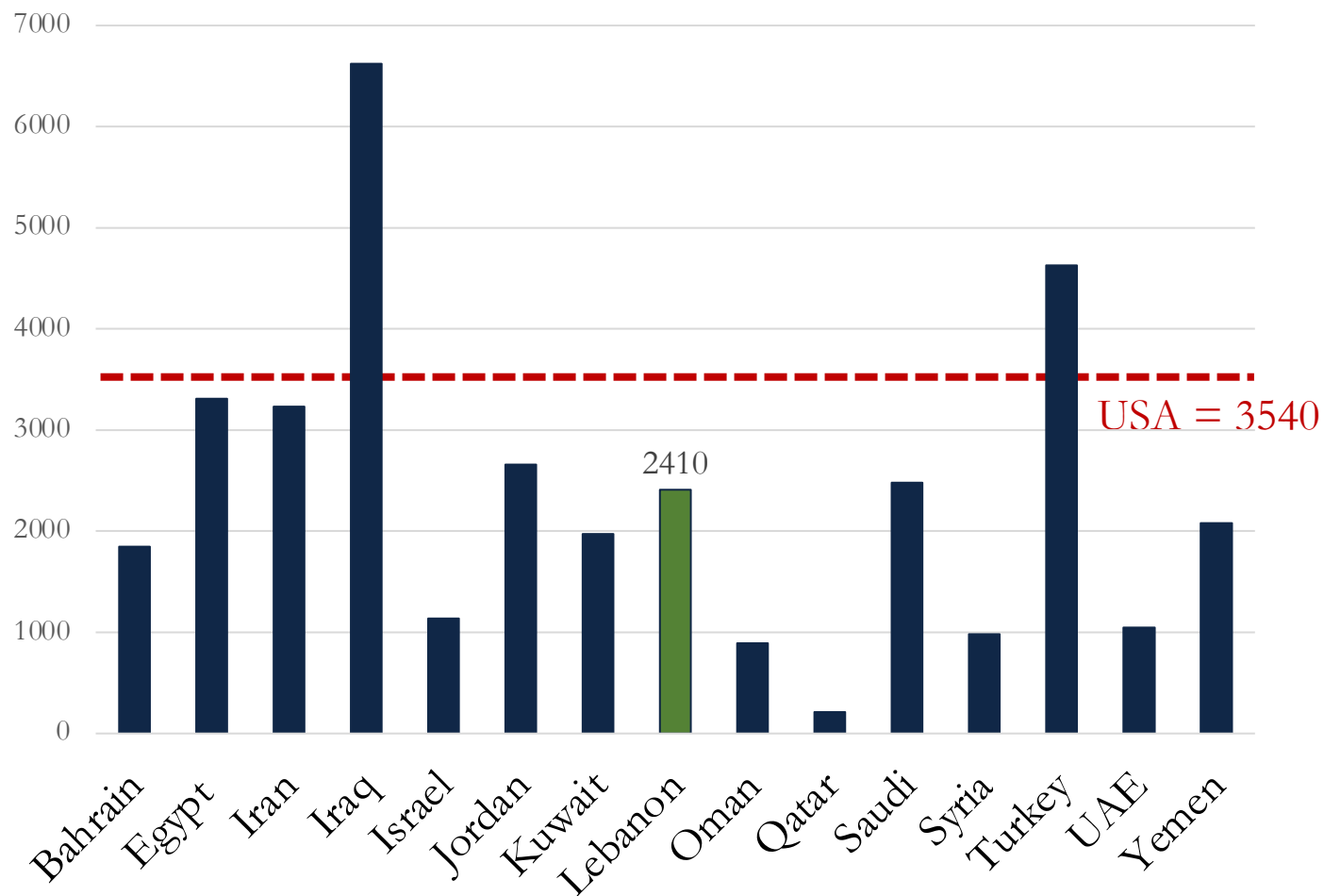


An Incomplete Measure of COVID's Impact

- “Reported” deaths from COVID likely undercount because of challenges with diagnosis, determination of cause of death, and maturity level of public health services.
- US reported deaths per million appear higher than Middle East totals, likely because of different reporting capabilities.
- “Reported” deaths can be treated as a baseline minimum total.

Excess deaths reveal the wider impact of the pandemic.

Cumulative Excess Deaths Per 1 Million Population 1 Mar 20 – 3 Apr 22

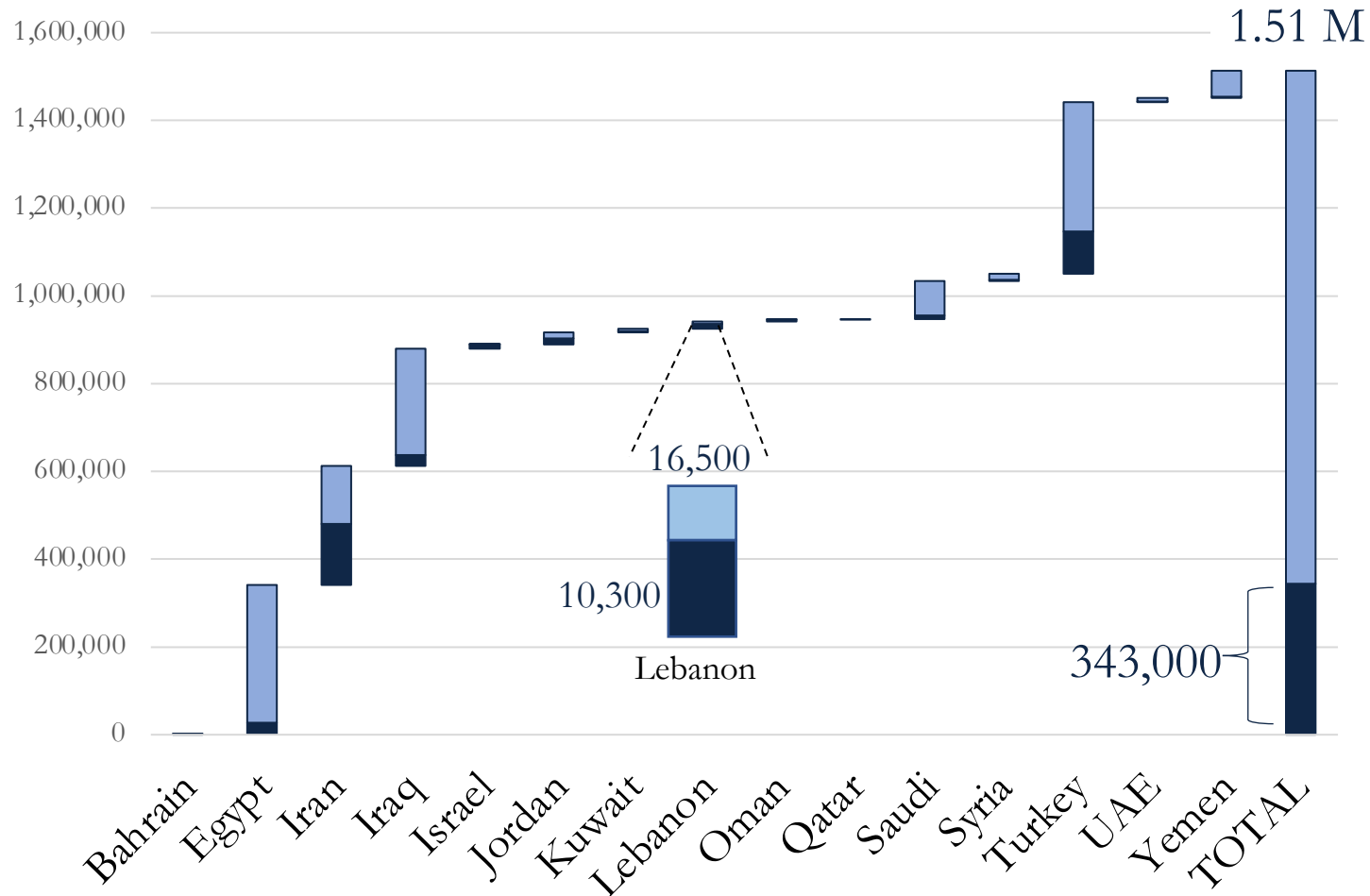


Measure Direct and Indirect Impacts

- “Excess deaths” measure deviation from expected mortality based on local history.
- COVID adds a new source of direct deaths and indirect deaths from multiple causes:
 - COVID-aggravated pre-existing conditions;
 - Under-treatment of severe illness because of limited access to care;
 - Other sources of mortality

COVID-related deaths in region likely range between 343,000 and 1.5M.

Estimated Total COVID Period Excess Deaths 1 Mar 20 – 3 Apr 22



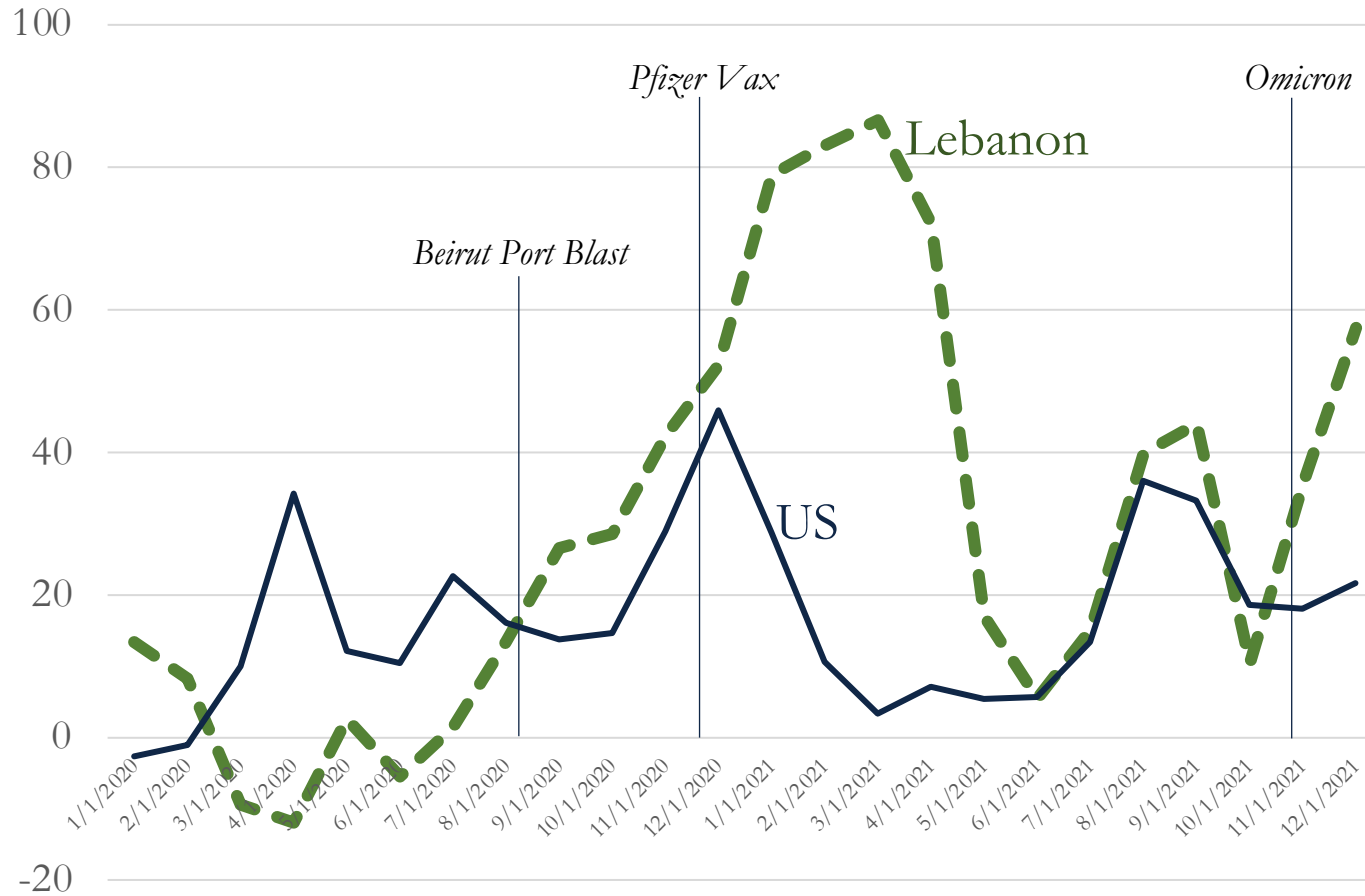
Deaths from Direct and Indirect Impacts

- Across the region, reported deaths directly from COVID total 343,000.
- Excess mortality figures (including deaths from COVID and other causes of excess death) push the total to over 1.5M.
- Impact in Lebanon is likely between 10,000 and 16,500 deaths over the 2-year period.

Source: Data Retrieved from: World Bank World Development Indicators; OWID COVID mortality estimates downloaded from <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>; Midgley analysis

Lebanon's excess death toll has ranged as high as 80% above normal during COVID.

Percentage Excess Mortality (p-Score) 1/20 – 12/21



Many factors at work...

- Excess mortality rose rapidly at start of COVID outbreak, then spiked after Beirut incident.
- Introduction of vaccine reduced US excess deaths within weeks.
- Lebanon's excess mortality declined gradually and then closely mirrored US experience, accelerating again after the Omicron outbreak.

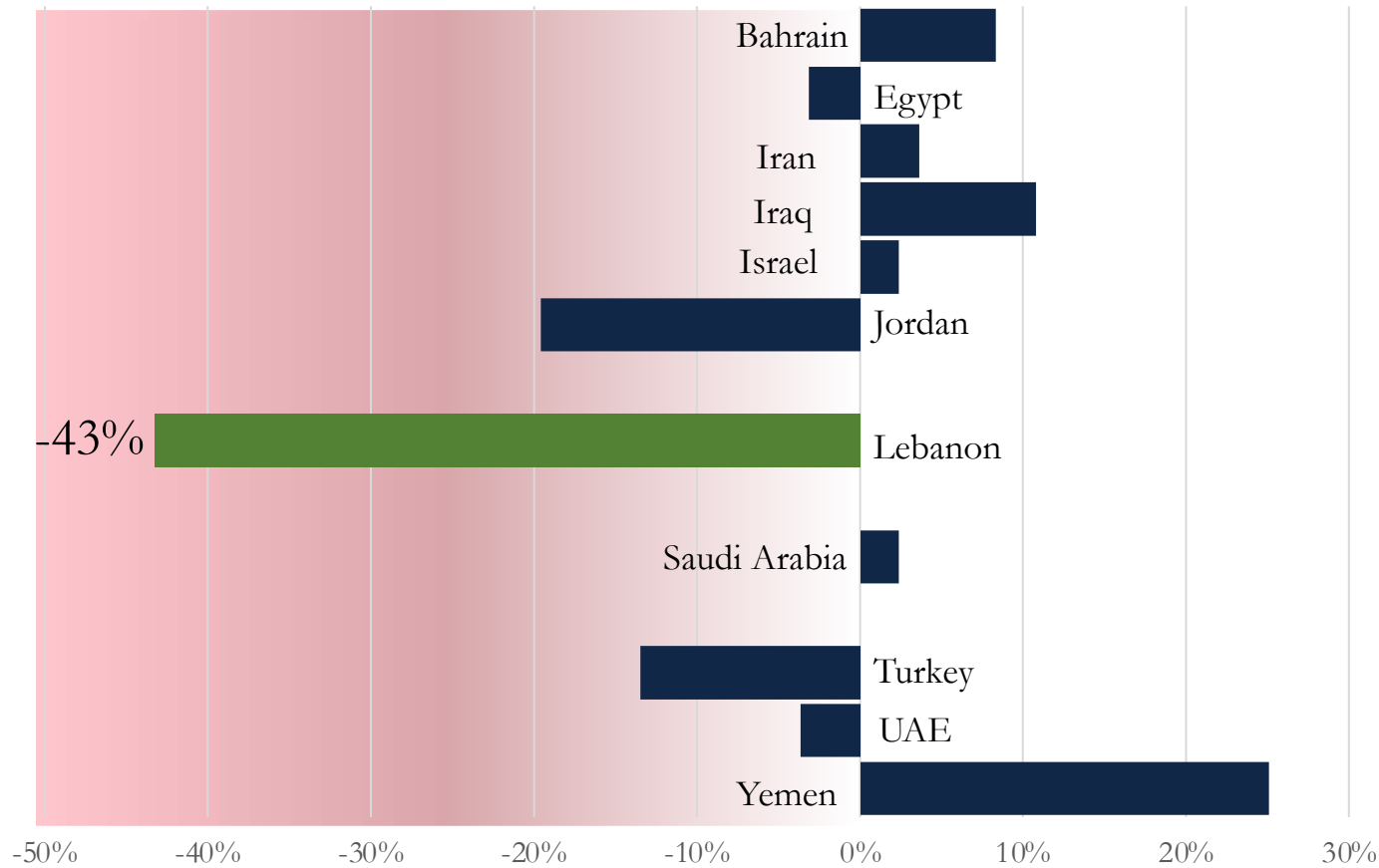
Source: Data Retrieved from: World Bank World Development Indicators; OWID COVID mortality estimates downloaded from '<https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>'; World Mortality Database; Midgley analysis

Social Impacts

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Citizens of Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey reported sharp declines in quality of life.

Percentage Change in Self-Reported Quality of Life 2015-17 vs 2019-2021



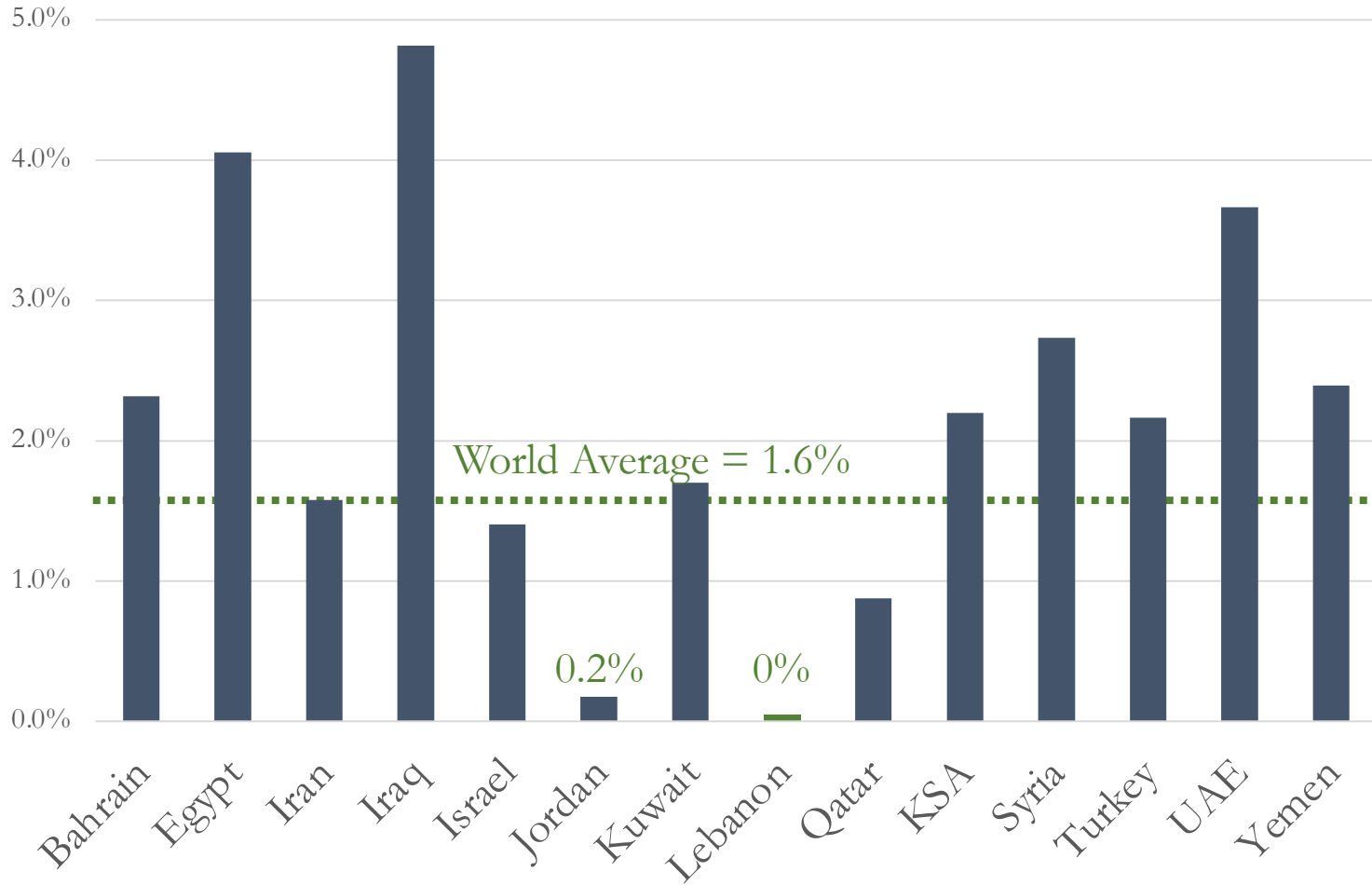
Cantrill Ladder Self-Evaluations Show Decline...

- Individuals self-rate current quality of life on 10-point Cantrill Ladder
- Analysis compares 2019-2021 average self ratings against 2015-2017 baseline.
- Some countries in region showed improvement despite pandemic.
- Sharpest decline (43%) reported in Lebanon.

Source: Data Retrieved from: Helliwell, J. F., Layard, R., Sachs, J. D., De Neve, J.-E., Aknin, L. B., & Wang, S. (Eds.). (2022). World Happiness Report 2022. New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network; Midgley analysis.

Lebanon and Jordan did not advance on sustainable development goals.

Percentage Change in National Social Progress Index 2018 Through 2021



Slow Progress on Sustainable Development

- Social Progress Index is an annual assessment of national alignment with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- Combines broad measures of social progress:
 - Providing Basic Human Needs**
 - Medical Care, Clean Water, Personal Safety
 - Providing Foundations of Wellbeing**
 - Access to Communications and Basic Knowledge, Environmental Quality
 - Providing Opportunity**
 - Personal Rights, Freedom of Choice, Access to Higher Education

Long-Term Impacts

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Long-term effects are beginning to emerge.

Lower trust in national government

- Lack of information
- Spread of disinformation
- Bias for local and neighborhood solutions

Labor market disruption

- Unequal burdens from industry shutdowns
- Shifts toward automation and remote work
- Wage freezes and lost compensation.



Worsened health outcomes

- Unknown “long-COVID” effects
- Unpredictable disabilities and morbidity
- Adverse mental health effects

Increased focus on education

- “Lost cohort” missing two years in school
- Interest in remote/on-line instruction
- Decreasing perceived relevance of degrees

Defense Policy Challenges

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Challenges for Defense Policy

- COVID's impacts on economies, mortality and social welfare are profound, touching every aspect of national life.
- Defense policies – including national strategy, budgets, force structure and force posture – will need to adapt to the impacts of the pandemic.
- Many of the needed adaptations seem likely to reach beyond traditional interpretations of the roles of national defense forces.

1

How can defense policy increase confidence in national government?

2

What defense policy measures could enhance local-level responses to public health crises?

3

How should defense policy address national human development challenges?

4

What changes in defense resources are needed to address the post-pandemic economic environment?

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Discussion

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Thank You

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