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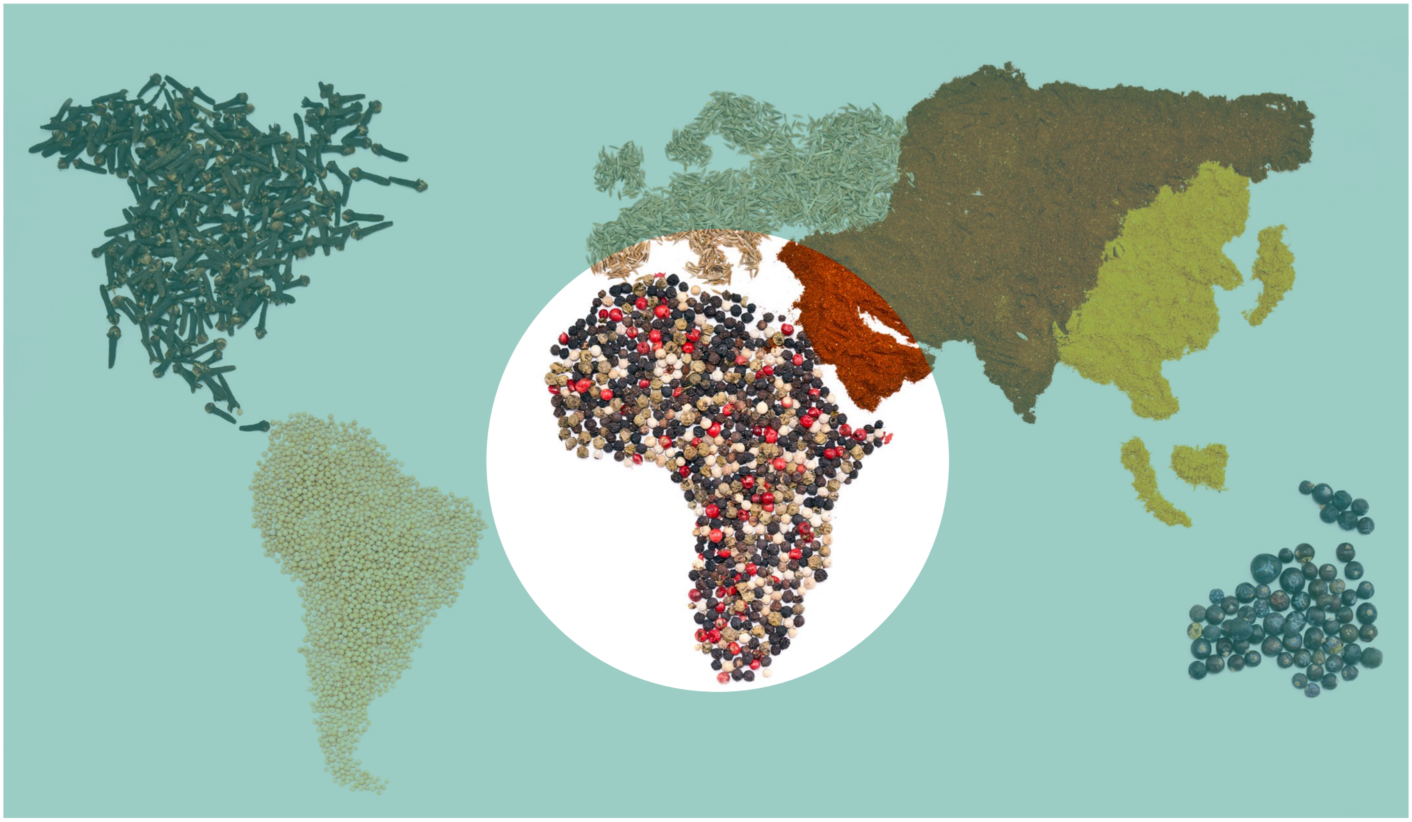

REGIONAL REPORT: MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX 2019

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Middle East and Africa

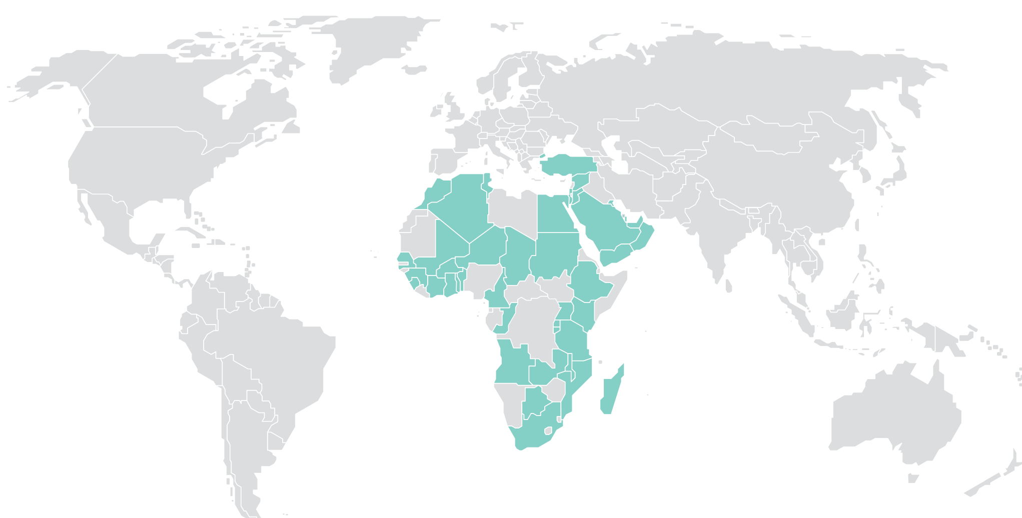
Global Food Security Index 2019

Food security in the Middle East and Africa

Ranging from the lower-income countries of Sub-Saharan Africa to the wealthy nations of the Arabian Gulf, the Middle East and Africa includes a diverse set of countries facing many of the same food security challenges. Political upheaval is prevalent across the Middle East and North Africa: Syria, Yemen and Iraq are currently active war zones, and there are anti-government protests in many countries in what is now the most turbulent period since the Arab Spring protests nearly a decade ago. In Sub-Saharan Africa as well, political instability, conflict and economic stagnation are on the rise. Countries across both regions face significant challenges to food security as a result of climate change, due to rising temperatures and increased risk of extreme weather events such as drought and severe storms. However, the two regions diverge significantly in terms of income level and related infrastructure investments – resulting in the Middle East and North Africa ranking as the third highest for food security, while Sub-Saharan Africa ranks as the lowest.

Measuring food security: The Global Food Security Index

How food-secure are the countries of the Middle East and Africa? To answer this question, The Economist Intelligence Unit, supported by Corteva Agriscience, conducts an annual benchmarking assessment called The Global Food Security Index (GFSI). The 2019 GFSI marks the eighth edition of this study and considers three core issues of food security: affordability, availability, and quality and safety. The index also explores the risk to food security from exposure to climate change and other natural resources challenges. This report presents the key findings for the 43 countries in the Middle East and Africa region included in the GFSI, comprising 28 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa and 15 countries from the Middle East and North Africa.



Regional performance

Average regional scores		Score/100
1	North America	78.5
2	Europe	75.8
3	**Middle East and North Africa**	**64.8**
4	Asia Pacific	64.2
5	Central and South America	61.7
6	Sub-Saharan Africa	47.9

Top 5 countries: Middle East and North Africa		Rank/113
1	Qatar	13
2	Israel	18
3	United Arab Emirates	=21
4	Kuwait	27
5	Saudi Arabia	30

Lowest 5 countries: Middle East and North Africa		Rank/113
15	Yemen	111
14	Syria	107
13	Algeria	70
12	Tunisia	69
11	Jordan	=64

Top 5 countries: Sub-Saharan Africa		Rank/113
1	South Africa	=48
2	Botswana	57
3	Ghana	=59
4	Mali	80
5	Senegal	81

Lowest 5 countries: Sub-Saharan Africa		Rank/113
28	Burundi	112
27	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	110
26	Chad	109
25	Madagascar	108
24	Sierra Leone	106

Overview of findings

Food security across the Middle East and Africa is largely a factor of country wealth. With high incomes, stable food prices and near non-existent poverty, the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are among the highest-ranking in the world in terms of ensuring food security, and particularly food affordability. Outside of the GCC, countries in the Middle East and North Africa face significant, but varying, challenges. Syria and Yemen are in the midst of ongoing civil conflicts, limiting the ability of governments and markets to ensure that people are fed. Most of the world's lowest-income countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty and competing development priorities limit the ability of the public and private sectors to develop robust food security infrastructure and programmes. Factors such as corruption, increased political instability, and poor dietary diversity and micronutrient availability across many countries in both regions pose a further threat to food security.

Natural resource and climate change pressures also jeopardise food security in both regions. The more arid countries of the Middle East and North Africa face temperature rise and increased risk of drought and severe storms. The countries of the GCC have the highest levels of food security, yet also face the biggest risks. In both regions, total population and urbanisation are on the rise, and farmers and food systems will face the challenge of feeding more people with a diminishing agricultural workforce. While many governments in Sub-Saharan Africa have developed measures to defend their agriculture against climate risks, the lack of such measures in the majority of countries in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as poor disaster preparedness, poses a significant risk for the region.

Key regional findings:

Key strengths

- Food affordability is strong across the GCC owing to strong economic indicators, agricultural finance systems and social safety nets. Three of the five top countries in this category are GCC countries.
- With the exception of Syria and Yemen, all countries in the Middle East and North Africa have access to agricultural financing.
- Agricultural infrastructure has improved in the Middle East and North Africa, particularly through investments in expanded and improved crop storage infrastructure.
- GCC countries show strong commitment to nutritional standards.
- Sub-Saharan African countries demonstrate high levels of commitment to addressing the impact of climate change on agriculture, such as through the adoption of early warning measures.

Key gaps

- Food security is deteriorating in countries beset by turmoil, particularly Yemen and Syria.
- Food safety nets have inadequate coverage across much of Sub-Saharan Africa, leaving many vulnerable households food-insecure.
- Agricultural import tariffs imposed by North African countries on most favoured nations are among the highest in the world.
- High levels of food loss in Sub-Saharan Africa limit food availability in the region.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest dietary diversity and the highest micronutrient deficiencies.
- Intensifying urbanisation and population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa further constrains food systems and increases climate risk in the region.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Overall rankings

Rank		Score /100
1	South Africa	67.3
2	Botswana	63.8
3	Ghana	62.8
4	Mali	54.4
5	Senegal	54.3
6	Côte d'Ivoire	52.3
7	Benin	51.0
8	Kenya	50.7
9	Burkina Faso	50.1
10	Cameroon	49.9
11	Niger	49.6
12	Ethiopia	49.2
13	Nigeria	48.4
14	Rwanda	48.2
15	Tanzania	47.6
16	Guinea	46.7
17	Uganda	46.2
18	Sudan	45.7
19	Angola	45.5
20	Zambia	44.4
21	Togo	44.0
22	Malawi	42.5
23	Mozambique	41.4
24	Sierra Leone	39.0
25	Madagascar	37.9
26	Chad	36.9
27	DRC	35.7
28	Burundi	34.3

Middle East and North Africa: Overall rankings

Rank		Score /100
1	Qatar	81.2
2	Israel	79.0
3	United Arab Emirates	76.5
4	Kuwait	74.8
5	Saudi Arabia	73.5
6	Turkey	69.8
7	Oman	68.4
8	Bahrain	66.6
9	Egypt	64.5
10	Morocco	62.8
11	Jordan	61.0
12	Tunisia	60.1
13	Algeria	59.8
14	Syria	38.4
15	Yemen	35.6

Affordability

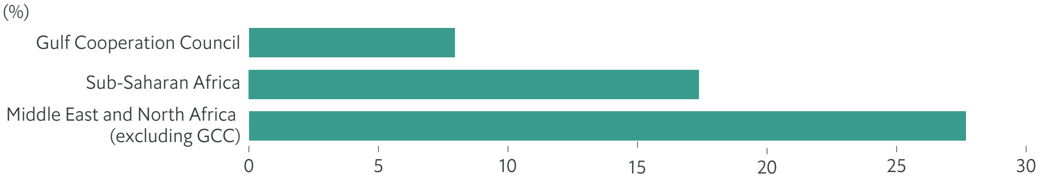
The first category of the GFSI measures food affordability by assessing factors including the ability of consumers to purchase food, their vulnerability to price shocks, and the presence of programmes and policies to support consumers when shocks occur. While food affordability is strong in the GCC countries, much of Sub-Saharan Africa faces significant challenges due to low economic development and high levels of poverty, as well as a lack of agricultural financing and poor coverage of food safety nets. In the Middle East and North Africa, while nearly all countries have access to some form of financing and the presence of food safety nets is significantly better, several countries face challenges with high or rapidly rising food costs. Food affordability is tied to overall economic development, yet countries can take steps to improve food safety net programmes (through national funds or development assistance) and expand the availability of government or multilateral support for agricultural finance.

Key regional findings:

- **Food affordability in GCC countries rests on their fiscal strength**. Three of the top five countries in the affordability category belong to this group: Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. Qatar has the highest levels of food affordability in the index. While the region is highly dependent on food imports to meet local needs, countries are able to use their financial resources to maintain food affordability. For example, GCC countries have very low import tariffs; however, they are not completely immune to affordability risks. Food prices in Saudi Arabia, for example, rose by 7% in a year owing to rising overall inflation.
- **High and rising food prices across a number of countries in both regions jeopardise food affordability for lower-income households**. In the past year, average food prices have risen by 10-25% in Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Turkey, due to factors ranging from economic reforms and austerity measures to changes in agricultural trade. In the past four years, food prices have more than doubled in Syria, Angola and Egypt.
- **Sub-Saharan Africa faces significant gaps in access to financing for farmers**. Nearly 70% of countries in the region have access only to shallow financial markets, and three have virtually no access to government or multilateral agricultural financing programmes. The region's richest country, South Africa, is the only one with broad availability of agricultural finance. All Middle East and North African countries, on the other hand, have access to some form of agricultural financing, except the conflict-affected nations of Syria and Yemen.
- **Inadequate food safety nets leave vulnerable households food-insecure in Sub-Saharan Africa, while there is broad coverage of food safety nets in the Middle East and North Africa**. Just under half of Sub-Saharan African countries have food safety nets with dedicated funding, risking food security for vulnerable households across the region. With the exception of Syria and Yemen, all countries in the Middle East and North Africa have food safety nets, albeit some with inadequate coverage. The rich GCC countries protect their vulnerable populations through safety nets with a national coverage.
- **Six of the 15 countries with the highest agricultural import tariffs for most favoured nations are in the Middle East and North Africa**. Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria and Algeria all impose average import tariffs of between 23-63% on agricultural goods for their most favoured trading partners. High tariffs can protect the domestic agricultural industry, but passes on higher food costs to consumers.

Average agricultural import tariffs in the Middle East and Africa for most favoured nations

(%)



Source: World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Sub-Saharan Africa: Affordability rankings

These are the rankings for all countries in the region for the Affordability category.

Rank		Score /100
1	South Africa	70.8
2	Botswana	69.5
3	Ghana	66.3
4	Kenya	56.7
5	Cameroon	53.7
6	Côte d'Ivoire	53.5
7	Senegal	51.6
8	Angola	51.3
9	Nigeria	50.4
10	Niger	50.2
11	Ethiopia	49.7
12	Benin	48.6
13	Guinea	47.4
14	Sudan	47.1
15	Burkina Faso	47.0
16	Mali	45.9
17	Uganda	45.8
18	Togo	45.6
19	Tanzania	45.1
20	Rwanda	43.8
21	Mozambique	42.5
22	Zambia	41.8
23	Sierra Leone	40.8
24	Chad	40.3
25	Malawi	39.4
26	DRC	37.3
27	Burundi	36.6
28	Madagascar	35.7

Middle East and North Africa: Affordability rankings

These are the rankings for all countries in the region for the Affordability category.

Rank		Score /100
1	Qatar	98.9
2	United Arab Emirates	89.8
3	Kuwait	88.1
4	Saudi Arabia	86.3
5	Israel	83.0
6	Bahrain	81.9
7	Oman	77.8
8	Turkey	74.7
9	Jordan	70.5
10	Algeria	66.9
11	Morocco	61.5
=11	Tunisia	61.5
13	Egypt	57.6
14	Yemen	45.5
15	Syria	34.6

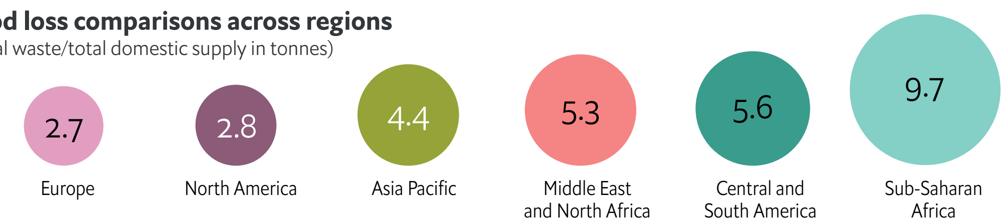
Availability

A second dimension of the GFSI measures food availability through assessing factors such as the sufficiency of the national food supply, risk of supply disruption, capacity to disseminate food, and research efforts to expand agricultural output. Availability of food in the Middle East and North Africa is higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa primarily due to differences in the strength of agricultural infrastructure. Furthermore, significant food loss in Sub-Saharan Africa means that produce does not always make its way to the consumer. Food availability in a number of countries in both regions is at risk from corruption and political instability. Together, these factors, along with economic access barriers, increase reliance on food aid. Outside of the GCC countries, transport infrastructure in the Middle East and Africa could be strengthened to improve the ability of countries to transport food within their borders – particularly road infrastructure which ensures food availability in rural and remote areas.

Key regional findings:

- **Overall food aid dependency has grown in both regions, driven by increases in a small number of countries**. Seven countries – Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria and Yemen – registered increases in food aid over the last five years. Despite aid reductions in Jordan and Malawi, overall aid dependency increased. This has been largely driven by Yemen, where emergency food aid nearly quadrupled from US$196m in 2013 to US$767m in 2017; and by Benin, where food assistance rose to US$64m in 2017 from less than US$1m in 2013. Although Syria's dependency on food aid declined over 2013-17 compared with 2012-16, the country still records the highest levels of food aid dependency across all regions.
- **High levels of food loss in Sub-Saharan Africa limit food availability in the region**. Nine of the ten countries with the highest food loss during the post-harvest and pre-consumer phase are from this region, with Sierra Leone recording the highest level across regions. In a region where rural populations depend heavily on agricultural production for their livelihoods, high levels of food loss not only hamper food supply but also reduce rural incomes.
- **Agricultural infrastructure has improved across the Middle East and North Africa**. This is particularly the case for the GCC region: Qatar has improved port and rail infrastructure in the past year; the Kuwaiti government has invested in new grain silos and expanded crop storage at a major port; and Bahrain has upgraded a major port to increase its efficiency. In addition, although Syrian infrastructure remains poor, the government has recently committed to rebuilding crop storage facilities destroyed during the conflict.
- **Most Sub-Saharan African countries demonstrate a strong commitment to improving and expanding existing crop storage infrastructure**. In Sub-Saharan Africa, while overall transport infrastructure lags behind all other regions, there is evidence of investment in improving crop storage infrastructure in 24 of the 28 countries in the region.
- **Corruption and political instability remain critical risks to food security**. While a number of countries are in the highest corruption risk tier, the risk has heightened in Tunisia and Uganda over the past year. Risks to political stability remain high across both regions, beyond the active war zones of Yemen and Syria, in countries including Algeria, Burundi, Sudan and Turkey.

Food loss comparisons across regions
(Total waste/total domestic supply in tonnes)



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2013

Sub-Saharan Africa: Availability rankings

These are the rankings for all countries in the region for the Availability category.

Rank		Score /100
1	South Africa	64.5
2	Ghana	61.7
3	Botswana	61.3
4	Mali	60.1
5	Côte d'Ivoire	58.1
6	Senegal	56.1
7	Burkina Faso	55.9
8	Benin	54.9
9	Niger	53.6
10	Ethiopia	52.6
11	Guinea	52.4
12	Rwanda	52.0
13	Zambia	50.7
14	Tanzania	50.4
15	Malawi	48.6
16	Kenya	48.0
17	Mozambique	47.9
18	Cameroon	47.6
19	Togo	47.2
20	Nigeria	45.8
21	Madagascar	45.7
22	Uganda	45.5
23	Sudan	44.4
24	Angola	40.5
25	Sierra Leone	40.3
26	DRC	40.0
27	Chad	34.9
28	Burundi	32.2

Middle East and North Africa: Availability rankings

These are the rankings for all countries in the region for the Availability category.

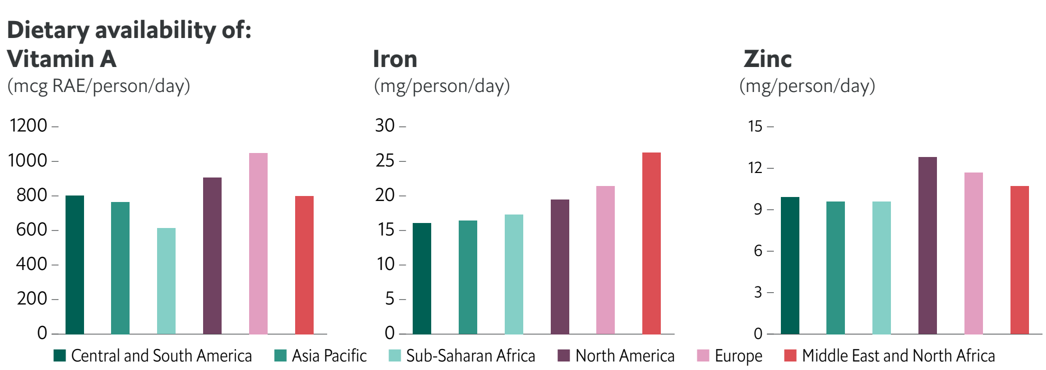
Rank		Score /100
1	Israel	73.6
2	Egypt	70.2
3	Turkey	64.8
4	Morocco	64.2
5	Qatar	64.0
6	United Arab Emirates	63.7
7	Kuwait	62.3
8	Saudi Arabia	61.8
9	Tunisia	58.0
10	Oman	57.6
11	Bahrain	56.3
12	Algeria	55.8
13	Jordan	54.8
14	Syria	38.9
15	Yemen	28.6

Quality and safety

This final category of the GFSI measures the variety and nutritional quality of the average diet, as well as food safety. There is a wide disparity between Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa in terms of food quality and safety. The former has low levels of dietary diversity and micronutrient availability, and food safety is limited by poor access to refrigeration and a lack of oversight. Quality and safety of available food is far stronger in the Middle East and North Africa, where higher levels of dietary diversity and micronutrient availability result in better diet quality. By establishing nutrition plans and guidelines and regular monitoring efforts, governments can improve dietary diversity and assess whether interventions to improve key micronutrient deficiencies are successful.

Key regional findings:

- **Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest levels of dietary diversity and the highest micronutrient deficiencies**. In over 75% of countries in the region, starchy foods contribute more than half of total consumed calories. These foods are cheaper, more readily available and easier to store than meat, fruits and vegetables, but do not provide high levels of necessary vitamins and nutrients. The availability of micronutrients in the region's diets is correspondingly weak. For example, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi have particularly poor dietary availability of zinc and iron, along with low consumption of quality protein (levels of consumption of proteins taking into account essential amino acids). However, a few countries in the region do stand out as positive outliers, including Senegal, which has the highest dietary availability of both zinc and iron of any country in the world.
- **Although both regions have the lowest levels of government commitment to nutritional standards worldwide, there are significant variations across countries**. Overall, Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest regional scores, although there is significant variation between lower-scoring countries such as Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger and Togo and countries such as Nigeria and South Africa, which are among the top scorers in the category (having evidence of nutrition plans, strategies and recent monitoring studies). Within the Middle East and North Africa region, while all GCC countries (except Bahrain) show strong commitment to nutritional standards, the rest of the region does not do so well. Nearly half the countries do not have evidence of national dietary guidelines, and one-third has not conducted a nutritional monitoring survey in the past five years.
- **Poor access to electricity and refrigeration in Sub-Saharan Africa hinders food safety and access to quality food, although many countries are showing improvements**. Sub-Saharan African countries, which face high temperatures and humidity alongside limited access to electricity, fare the worst in terms of access to refrigeration, with 27 of the bottom 30 countries located in the region. Poor refrigeration availability can also limit access to perishable products such as fruits and vegetables, further contributing to poor diet quality. However, 17 of these countries did make improvements in 2019, with the largest movers being Zambia, Rwanda and Sudan.



Dietary availability of Vitamin A and zinc are lower in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region.

Source: Global Nutrient Database

Sub-Saharan Africa: Quality and safety rankings

These are the rankings for all countries in the region for the Quality and safety category.

Rank		Score /100
1	South Africa	66.2
2	Mali	59.9
3	Ghana	57.1
4	Botswana	56.6
5	Senegal	56.1
6	Nigeria	50.7
7	Uganda	49.1
8	Rwanda	48.5
9	Cameroon	47.0
10	Benin	46.4
11	Sudan	46.0
12	Tanzania	45.9
13	Angola	44.9
14	Kenya	43.2
15	Burkina Faso	41.6
16	Ethiopia	39.0
17	Niger	37.4
18	Burundi	34.5
19	Zambia	33.6
20	Chad	33.5
=21	Côte d'Ivoire	33.1
=21	Malawi	33.1
23	Togo	31.0
24	Sierra Leone	30.6
25	Guinea	29.0
26	Madagascar	22.1
27	Mozambique	20.6
28	DRC	19.8

Sub-Saharan Africa: Quality and safety rankings

These are the rankings for all countries in the region for the Quality and safety category.

Rank		Score /100
1	Qatar	84.1
2	Israel	83.8
3	United Arab Emirates	78.5
4	Kuwait	75.9
5	Oman	74.4
6	Saudi Arabia	73.5
7	Turkey	71.1
8	Egypt	65.9
9	Tunisia	62.2
10	Morocco	61.9
11	Bahrain	56.9
12	Jordan	54.2
13	Algeria	53.0
14	Syria	46.4
15	Yemen	30.2

Natural resources and resilience

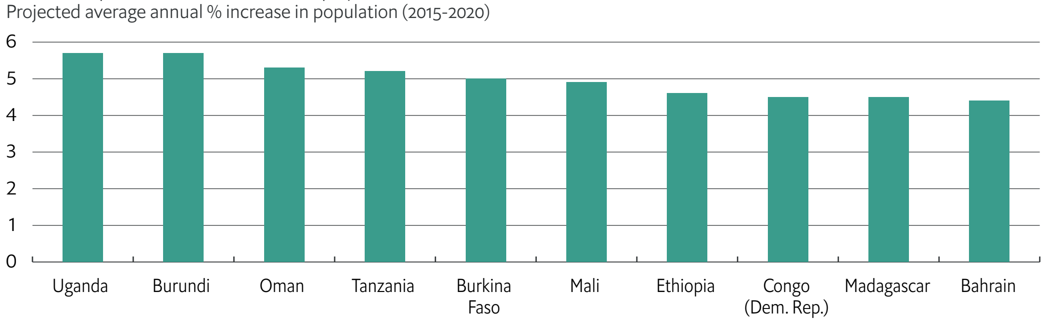
In addition to the three core factors outlined above, the GFSI assesses how exposure to climate risks and the three natural assets crucial to food security (water, land and oceans) can affect a country's overall food security picture. This is used as an adjustment factor that serves as a lens through which food security can be viewed to demonstrate changes to the overall score when climate-related and natural resource risks are taken into account, but not as a mainstream criterion to determine index rankings. Climate change is a risk factor across both regions. The Middle East and North Africa is the most vulnerable region for natural resources and resilience risks, particularly in the GCC countries. Food security in GCC countries is at risk from a variety of exposure factors: temperature rise, sea level rise and droughts. Food security in Africa and the Middle East is further challenged by rising urbanisation and population growth, which place pressure on food systems in meeting increasing demand. Positively, Sub-Saharan Africa shows commitments to early warning measures to protect the agricultural sector. Governments in the Middle East and North Africa could make similar commitments to mitigate the projected future impact of climate change on agriculture.

Key regional findings:

- **Food security in GCC countries is at significant risk from exposure**. The exposure risk emanates from temperature rise, sea level rise and droughts. Bahrain is among the countries most exposed and particularly endangered by rising sea levels, with its low-lying coastal areas facing an imminent risk of submergence. Poor commitment to managing exposure exacerbates the region's vulnerability.
- **Sub-Saharan African countries demonstrate high levels of commitment to early warning measures, scoring near the average global score, and performing better than the Middle East and North Africa**. Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Niger, Tanzania and Uganda all earn top marks in this metric, having incorporated both early warning measures and climate-smart agriculture into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Middle East and North Africa performed poorly, with ten of the 15 countries in the index (including all GCC countries) not having included such commitments in their NDCs.
- **Intensifying urbanisation and rapid population growth put additional stress on food systems and increases food security risk**. Africa and the Middle East is the most rapidly urbanising part of the world, with 27 of the world's 30 fastest urbanising countries. This trend is likely to put further strain on production and infrastructure. Both regions are also projected to have higher population growth than others, necessitating either an expansion of local production from a smaller agricultural workforce or increased food imports.
- **Low levels of preparedness in the Middle East and North Africa leave the region highly susceptible to risks from natural disasters**. The Middle East and North Africa is highly susceptible to natural disasters, in part due to a lack of adaptation and mitigation measures at the local level: it occupies the bottom position in the regional rankings for disaster risk management.

Top 10 most rapidly urbanising countries

The most rapid rates of urbanisation are projected to occur in Middle Eastern and African countries.
Projected average annual % increase in population (2015-2020)



Source: United Nations

Sub-Saharan Africa: Adjusted overall rankings

These are the overall index rankings taking into account the score adjustment for Natural Resources and Resilience risks.

Rank		Score /100
1	South Africa	59.0
2	Botswana	57.1
3	Ghana	55.4
4	Mali	49.1
5	Senegal	48.2
6	Côte d'Ivoire	48.0
7	Niger	45.7
8	Burkina Faso	45.4
9	Kenya	44.4
=10	Benin	43.9
=10	Cameroon	43.9
12	Rwanda	43.7
13	Ethiopia	43.2
14	Nigeria	43.0
15	Tanzania	42.6
16	Uganda	42.2
17	Guinea	40.7
18	Sudan	40.2
=19	Angola	40.1
=19	Zambia	40.1
=21	Malawi	39.2
=21	Togo	39.2
23	Mozambique	36.1
24	Sierra Leone	34.1
25	Madagascar	33.8
26	Chad	32.6
27	Mozambique	31.2
28	DRC	30.8

Middle East and North Africa: Adjusted overall rankings

These are the overall index rankings taking into account the score adjustment for Natural Resources and Resilience risks.

Rank		Score /100
1	Qatar	70.8
2	Israel	68.1
3	United Arab Emirates	65.8
4	Kuwait	65.7
5	Saudi Arabia	63.3
6	Turkey	62.8
7	Oman	58.8
8	Egypt	57.9
9	Bahrain	56.4
10	Morocco	54.6
11	Jordan	54.1
12	Tunisia	52.5
13	Algeria	52.1
14	Syria	33.1
15	Yemen	30.3

Improving food security in Middle East and Africa

Key takeaways

1. Across Sub-Saharan Africa, food security can be greatly enhanced through additional investments from governments, multilaterals and donor organisations in expanded financing for farmers and stronger food safety nets. While a number of Sub-Saharan countries have microfinance institutions, there is a need to introduce schemes directed towards the agricultural sector and extend coverage to rural areas. South Africa is the only country in Sub-Saharan Africa with both strong access to financing for farmers and robust food safety nets; it is also the highest ranking country in Sub-Saharan Africa within the overall index. Stronger agricultural financing will help to improve farmer productivity and financial stability for rural households, while food safety nets will help to ensure consistent access to quality food, even in times of financial shocks or crises.
2. Food loss is a major challenge for food availability in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is likely to be exacerbated by insufficient food transport infrastructure and access to refrigeration (due to gaps in access to electricity). Investments in transportation, storage and cold chain infrastructure can help prevent these losses and improve food security.
3. Governments in both Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa should regularly engage in nutrition planning and monitoring efforts. Regular planning and monitoring ensure that policies and programmes are addressing existing nutritional gaps. Government assistance and intervention is also needed to improve dietary diversity and micronutrient availability, through efforts such as subsidising micronutrient-rich foods and raising nutritional awareness.
4. Countries in Africa and the Middle East should plan for the increased food supply demands of growing and urbanising populations. Food supplies can be increased through a multitude of measures including incentivising on-farm employment, investing in agricultural research and technology to boost productivity, exploring opportunities for urban agriculture, and establishing new trade relationships.
5. Governments in the Middle East and North Africa can tackle future challenges posed by climate change by making commitments on the international stage to build the resilience of the agricultural sector against climate change and natural disaster risks.

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