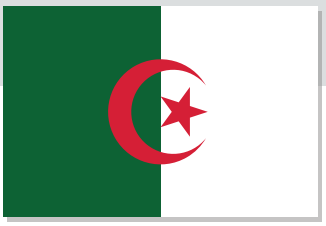
Food SECURITY

Fact sheets

Algeria . Bahrain . Comoros . Djibouti . Egypt . Iraq . Jordan . Kuwait . Lebanon . Libya . Mauritania . Morocco . Oman . Palestine . Qatar . Saudi Arabia . Somalia . Sudan . Syrian Arab Republic . Tunisia . United Arab Emirates . Yemen

UNITED NATIONS
الاسكوا
ESCWA

Algeria

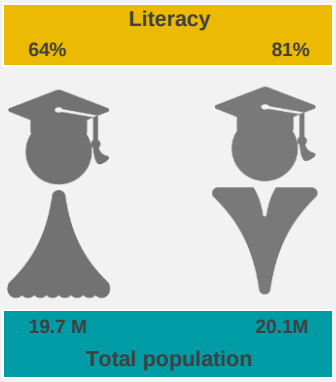


Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

Takeaway messages:

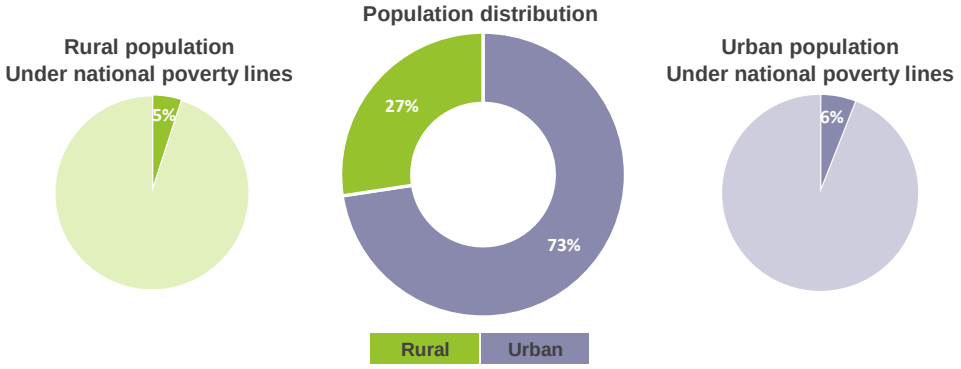
- Gender inequality, evident from literacy and employment data, is an issue that needs attention.
- Cereal yield is only half that of the world average.
- The population growth rate is very high, surpassing the world average.
- Given the high reliance on food imports, there is room for improvement in the LPI.
- Despite adequate food supply, food choices and preferences are contributing factors to adult obesity and micronutrient deficiencies in children.



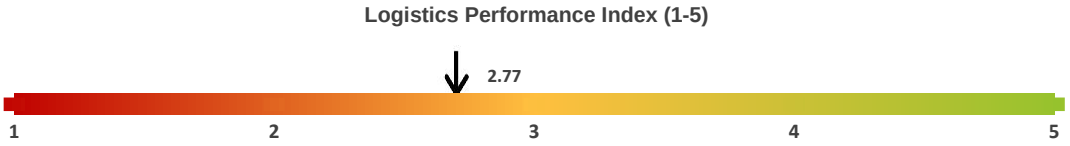
Access

1- Employment

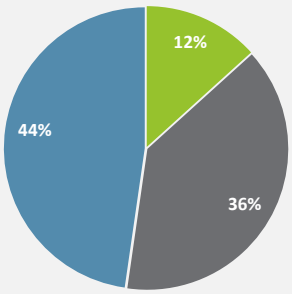
2- Poverty



3- Logistics



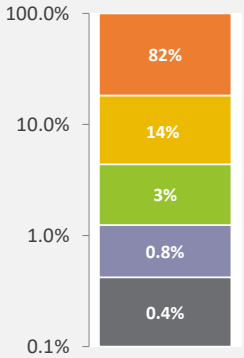
GDP Share by sector



Agriculture
Industry (Incl. manufacturing)
Services

GDP per capita: 4,825.18 US$

Land use



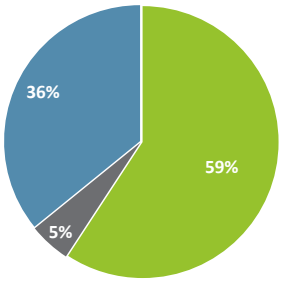
Total land area: 238,174,000 Ha

Other land
Permanent meadows and pastures
Arable land
Forest
Permanent crops

Availability

1- Water

Withdawal by sector

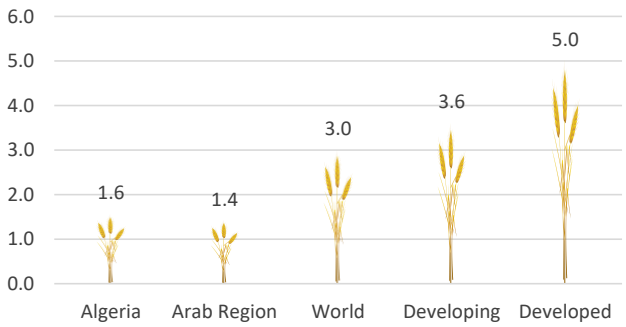


Agricultural
Industrial
Municipal

Total renewable water resources per capita	Total water withdrawal per capita as a % of total renewable water resources
294 m^3/cap/year	77%

2- Yield

Cereal yield (Tons/Ha)

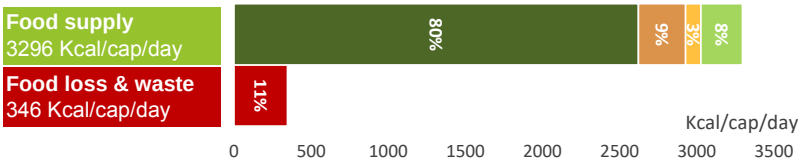


Cereal import dependency ratio: 34.1%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -7,761,842.00

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 13.7%

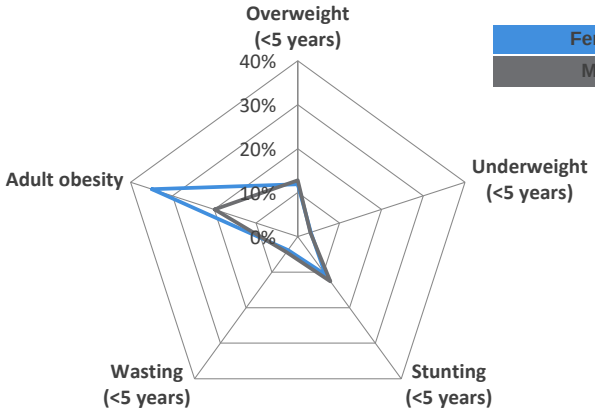
3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



Carbs
Fat
Animal protein
Plant protein

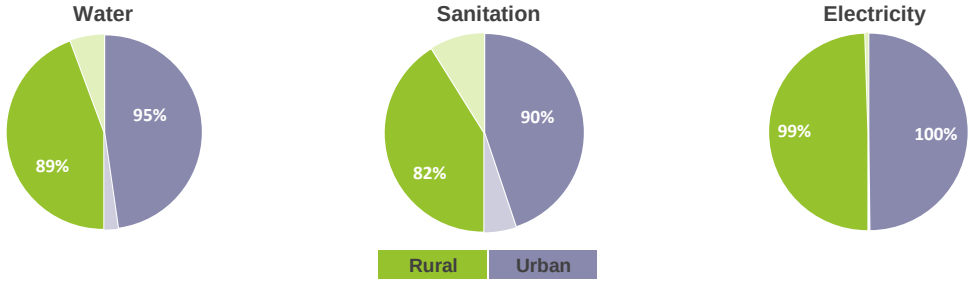
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



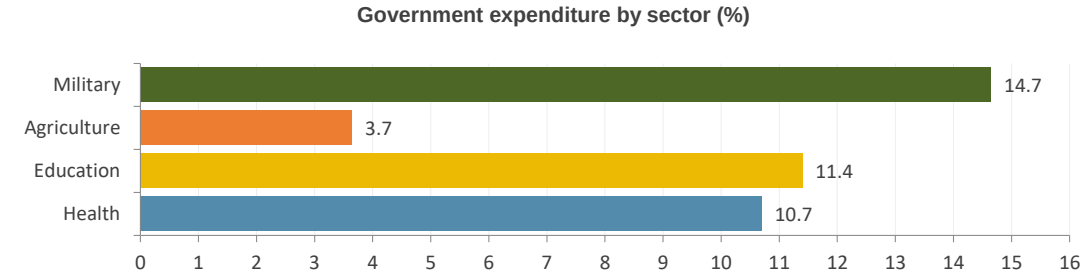
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	32%
Iodine	78%
Vitamin A	16%

2- Access to services



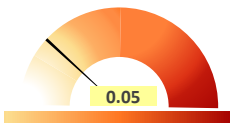
Stability

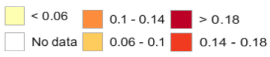
1- Expenditures



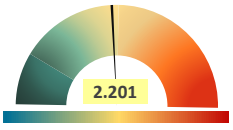
2- Key monitors

Climate change vulnerability

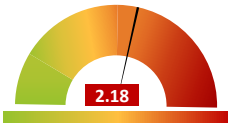




Global peace index



Annual population growth rate



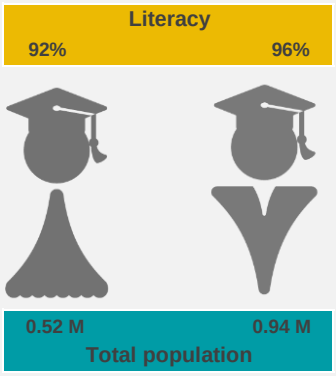
Bahrain

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

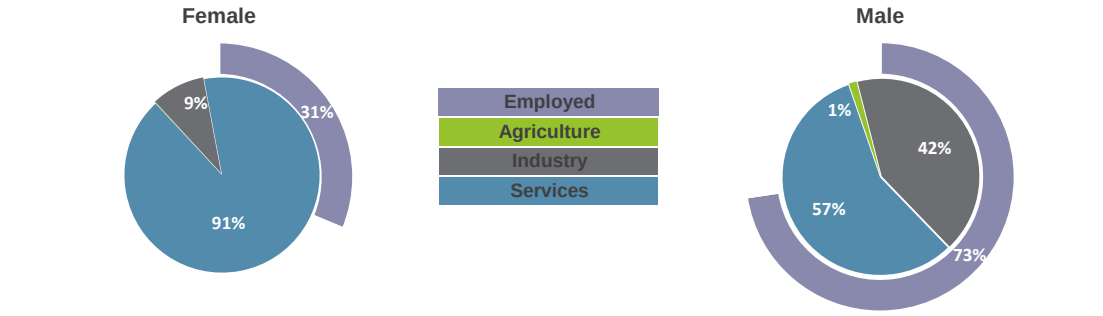
Takeaway Messages:

- Despite high female literacy, inequality remains an issue, evident in the low female employment rates.
- Despite the natural high water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming.
- Given the high reliance on food imports, the LPI still has room for improvement.
- The population growth rate is very high, surpassing the world average.
- Adult obesity and iron deficiency in children are issues that need attention and may be attributed to food choices and preferences.

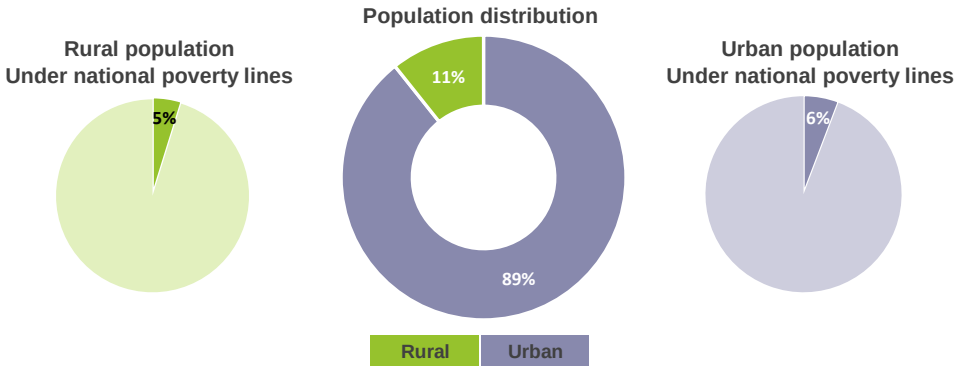


Access

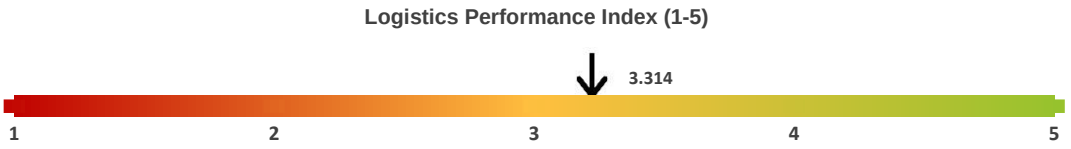
1- Employment

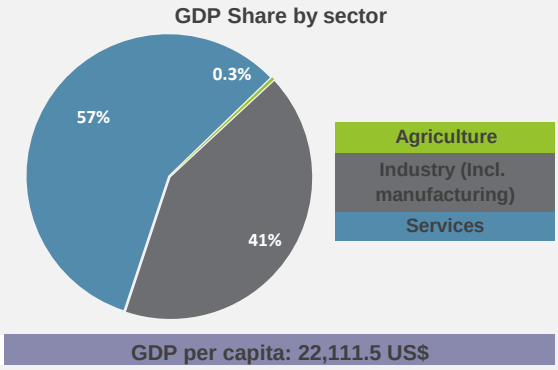


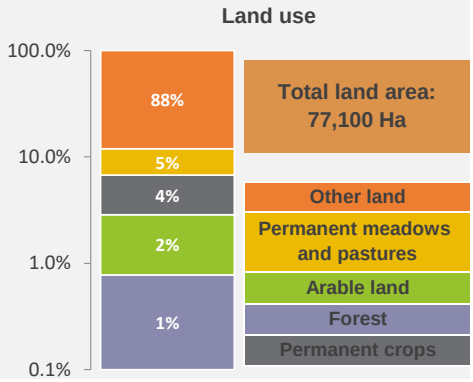
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

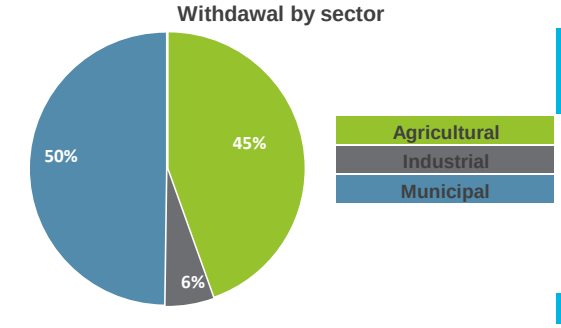


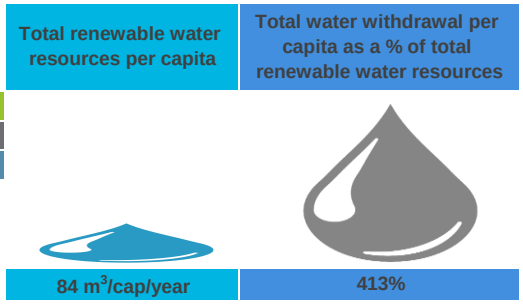




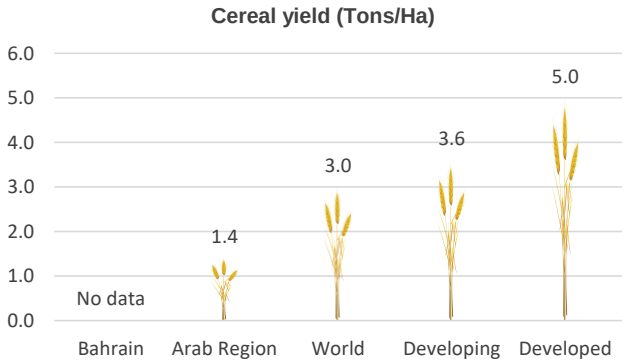
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield



Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

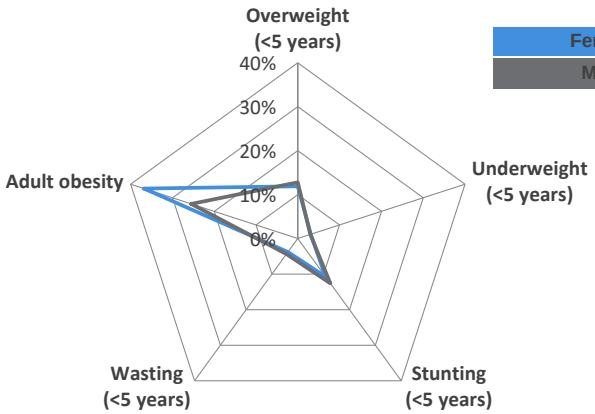
Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-780,480.50

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
6.3%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

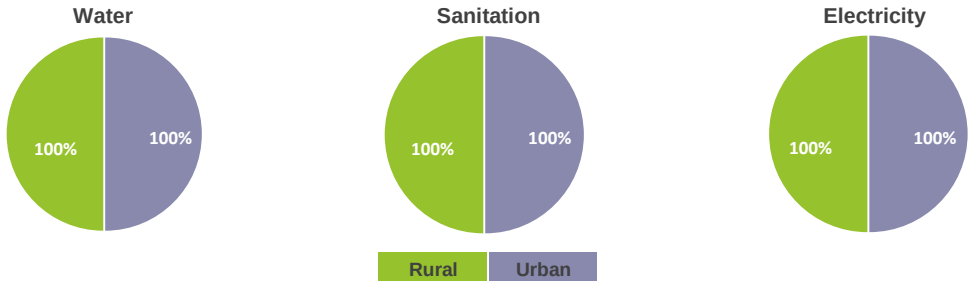
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



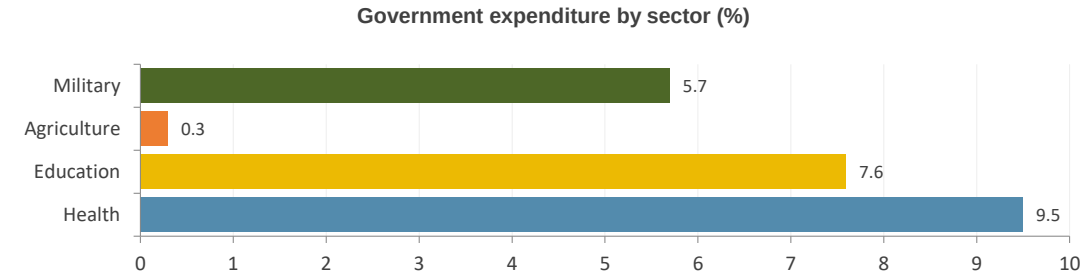
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	25%
Iodine	16%
Vitamin A	No data

2- Access to services

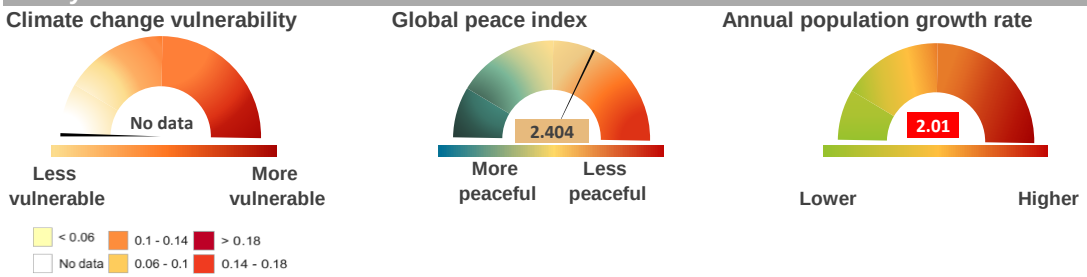


Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors



Comoros

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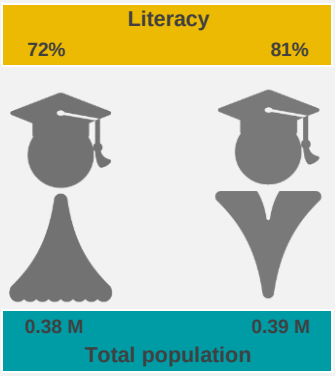
General information

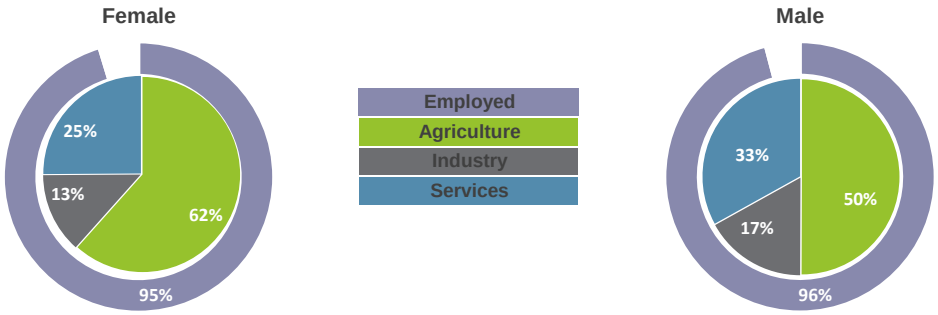
Takeaway Messages:

- Cereal yield can be improved and higher production achieved, especially given the availability of water and land resources and the critically high reliance on food imports.
- Elevated poverty level is a critical factor affecting access to and choices of food, leading to high levels of stunting, iron deficiency, and underweight in children.
- There is big room for improvement of the LPI given the high reliance on food imports.
- Access to water, sanitation, and electricity needs major improvement, especially in the rural areas.
- Population growth rate is high, surpassing the world average.

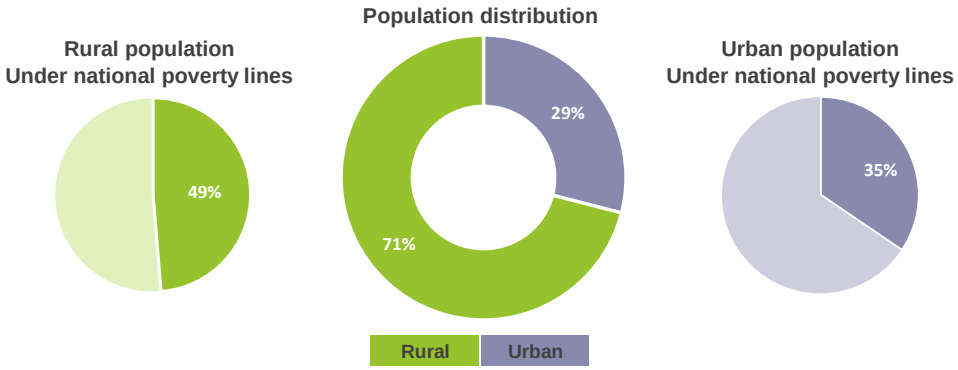


Access

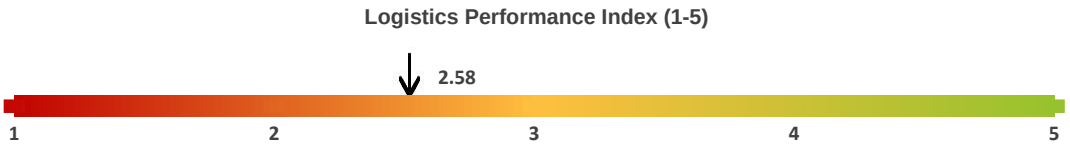
1- Employment

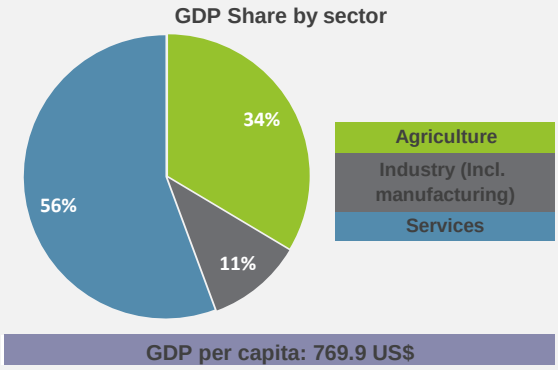


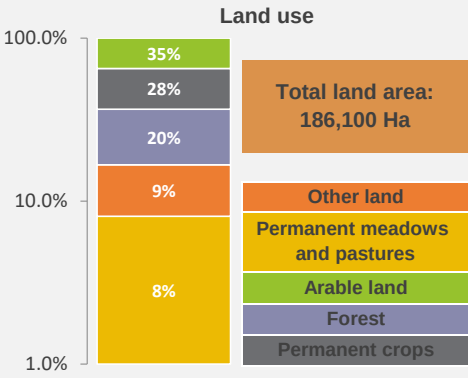
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

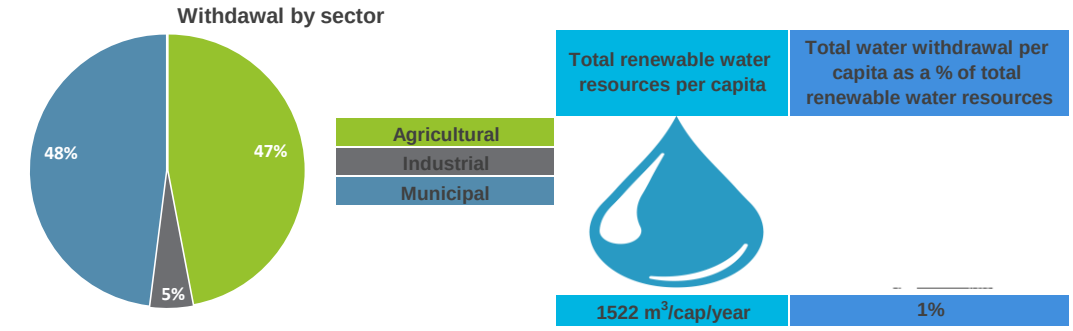




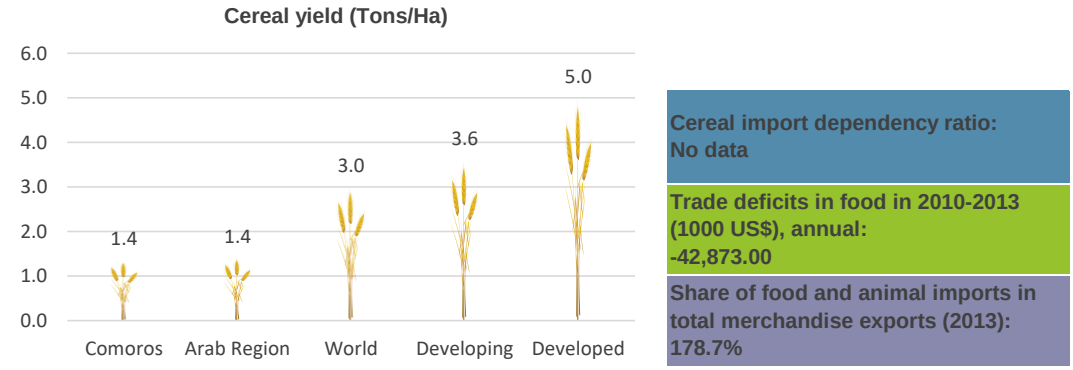


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield

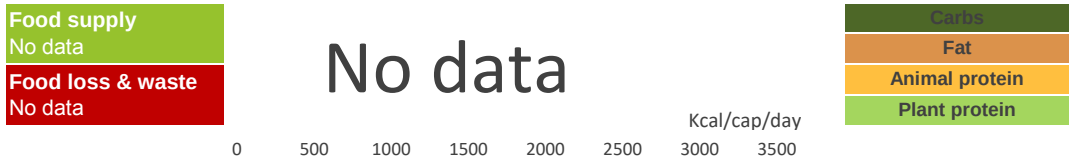


Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-42,873.00

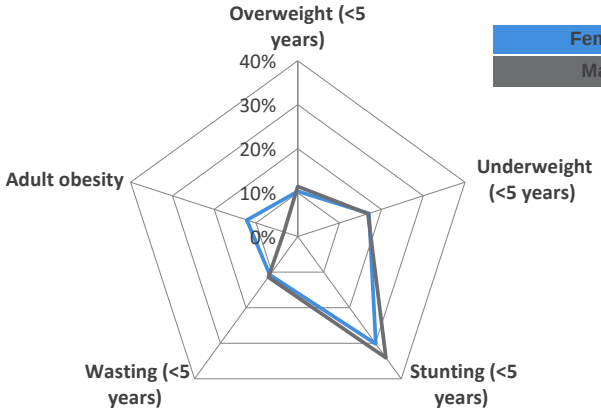
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
178.7%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



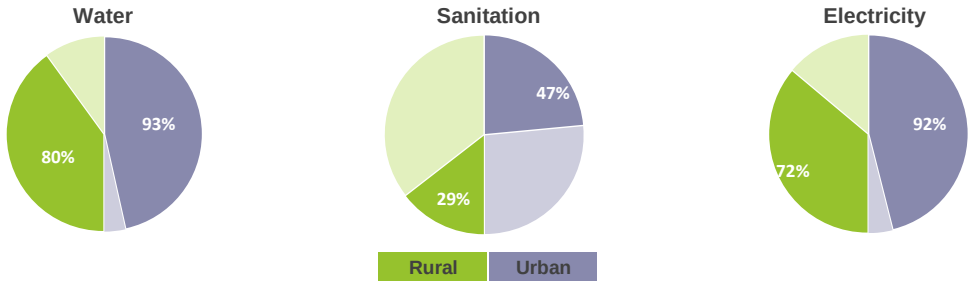
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



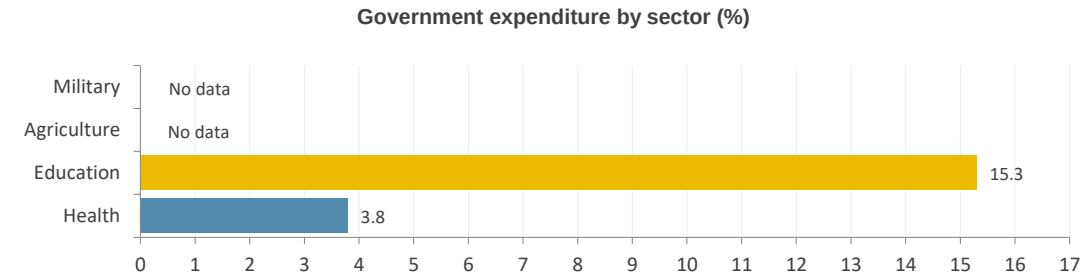
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	65%
Iodine	No data
Vitamin A	13%

2- Access to services

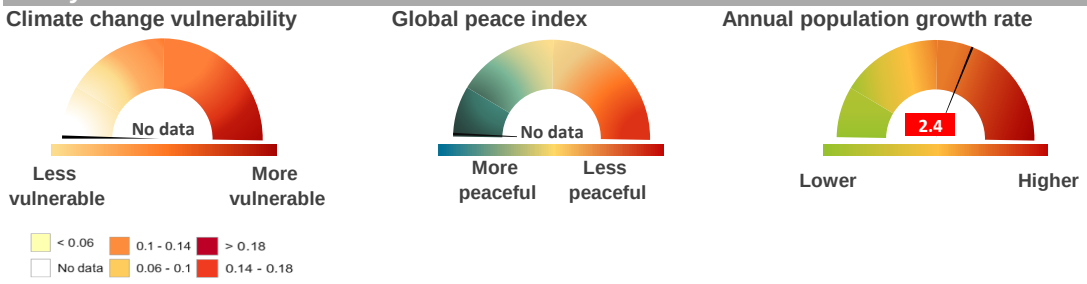


Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors



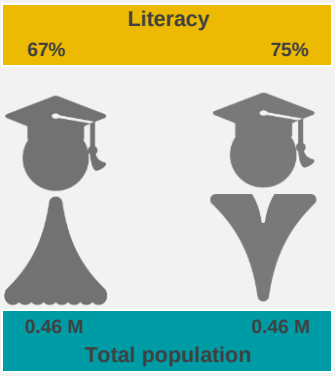
Djibouti

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

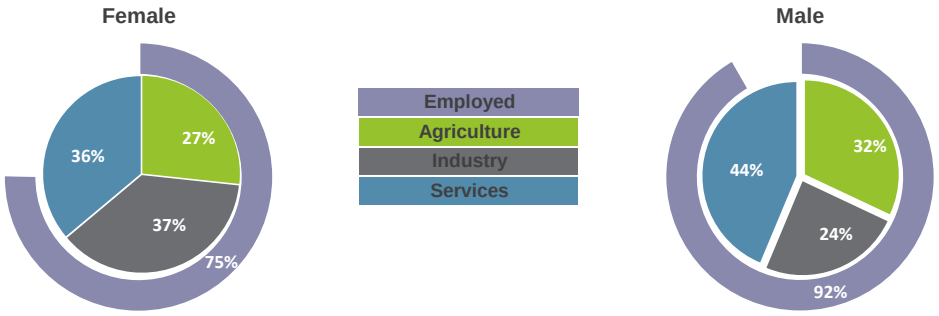
Takeaway Messages:

- High poverty rates affect access to food, justifying prevalent food related deficiencies and the high prevalence of undernourishment.
- Access to water, sanitation, and electricity needs major improvements, especially in the rural areas.
- Given the very high reliance on food imports, LPI has room for improvement.
- Data collection is a major issue of concern.

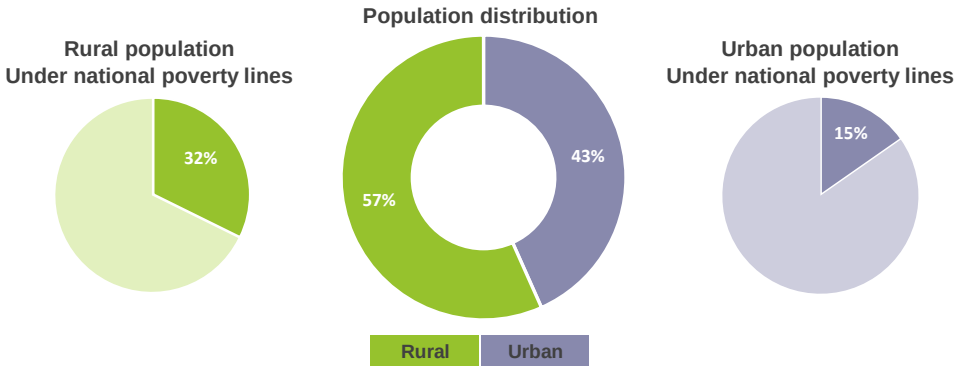


Access

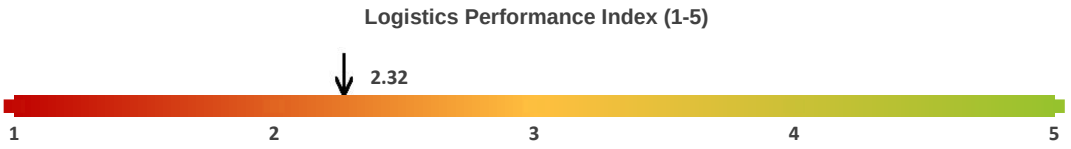
1- Employment

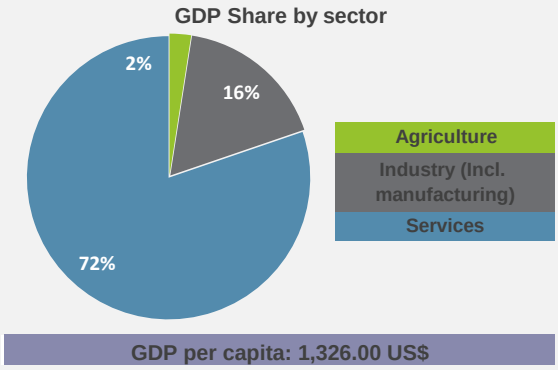


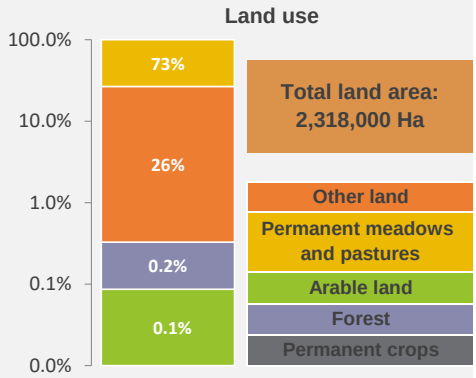
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

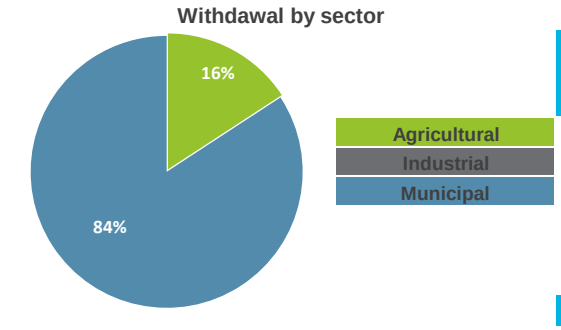


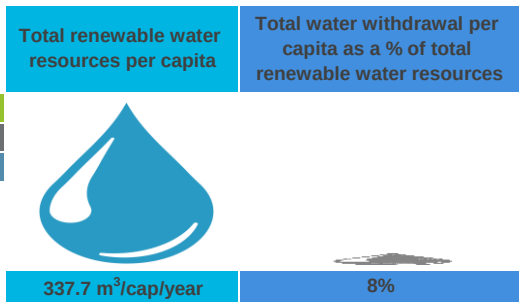




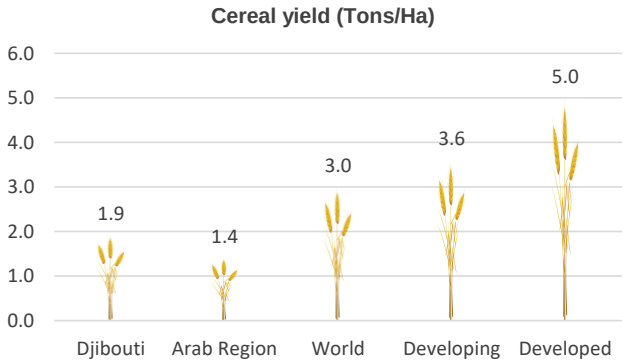
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield

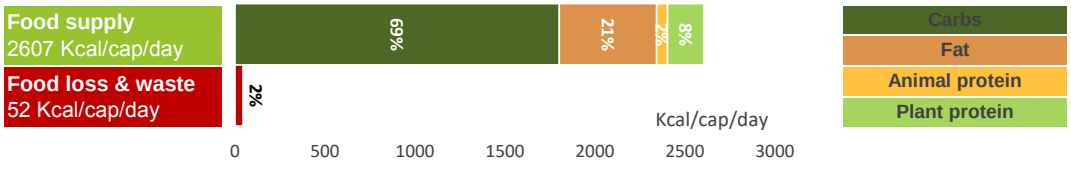


Cereal import dependency ratio: 100%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -355,301.50

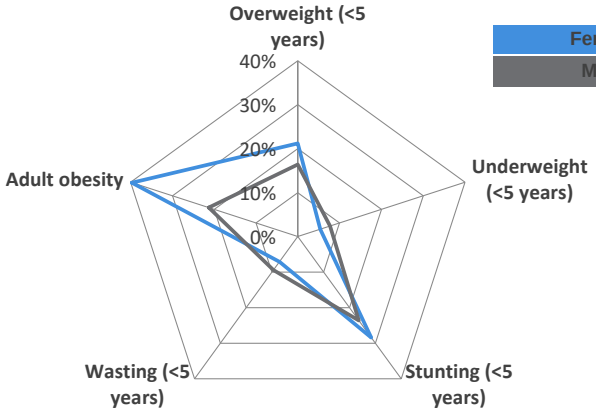
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 477.8%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



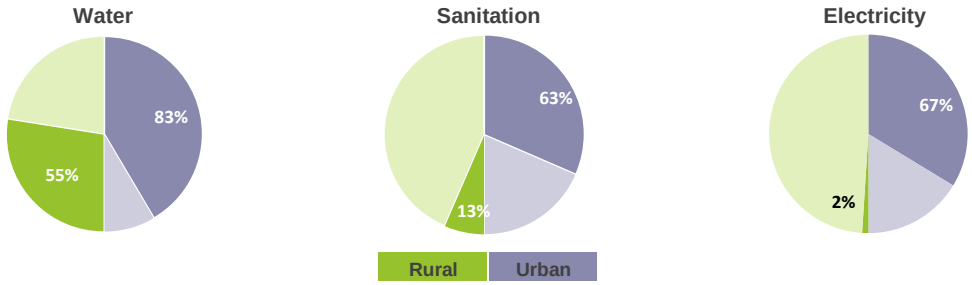
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



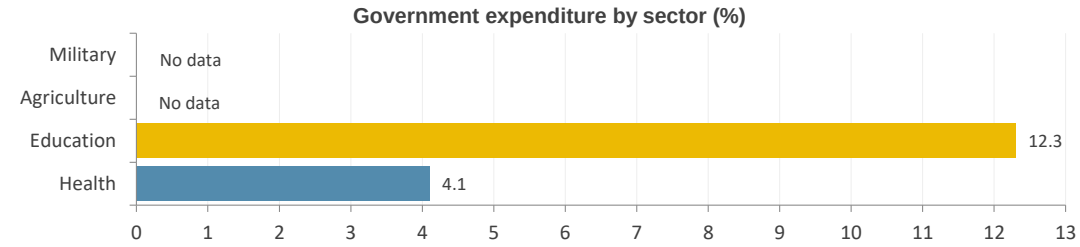
Prevalence of Undernourishment: 15.9%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	30%
Iodine	31%
Vitamin A	12%

2- Access to services

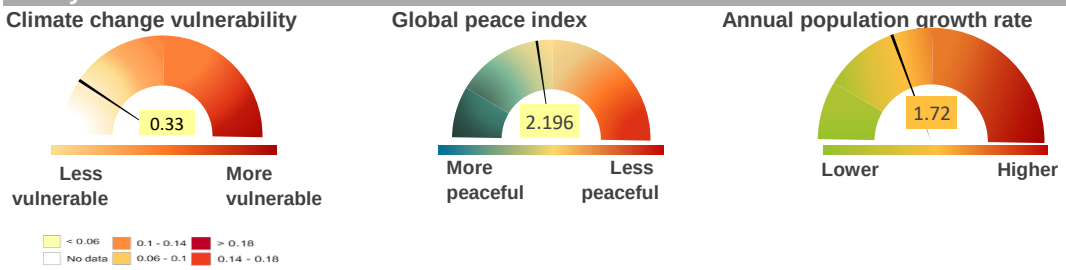


Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors



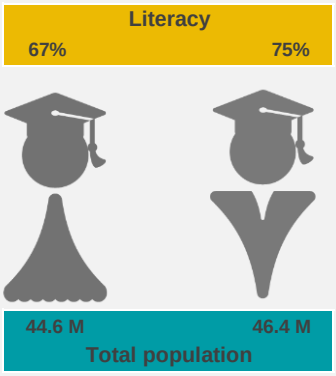
Egypt

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

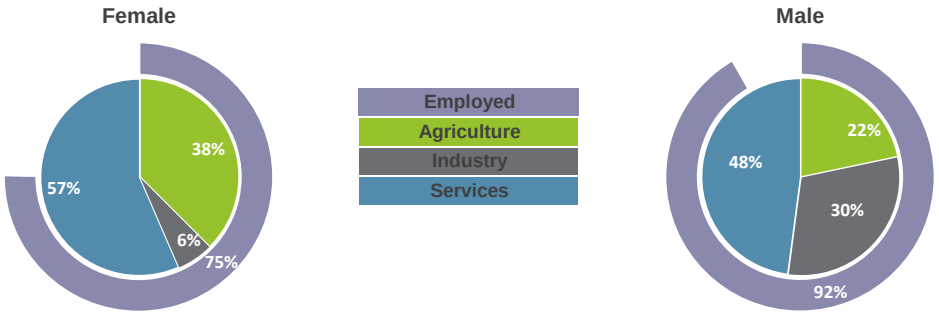
Takeaway messages:

- Increased targeted investment in agriculture improves water & land productivity and increase contribution to the economy.
- Despite natural water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming.
- Elevated poverty levels, especially in rural areas, is a critical factor affecting access to nutritious food.
- Despite high cereal yield, high dependency on food imports is a critical challenge which would benefit from improving LPI.
- Despite adequate food supply, food choices and preferences remain contributing factors to adult obesity, as well as to stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies in children.
- Population growth rate is very high, surpassing world average.

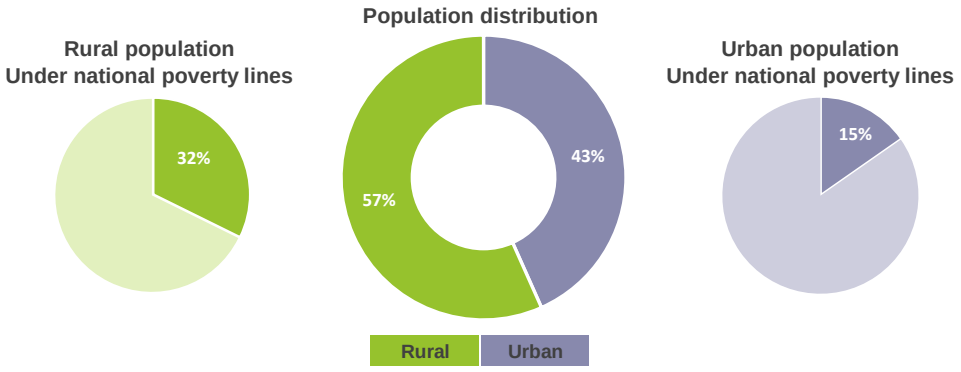


Access

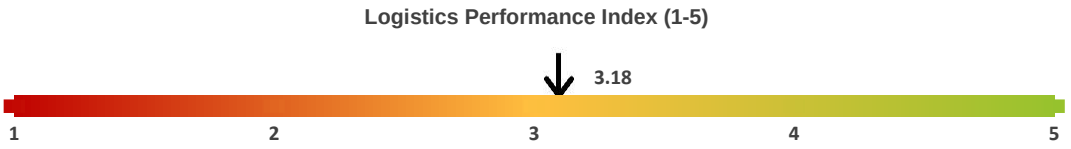
1- Employment

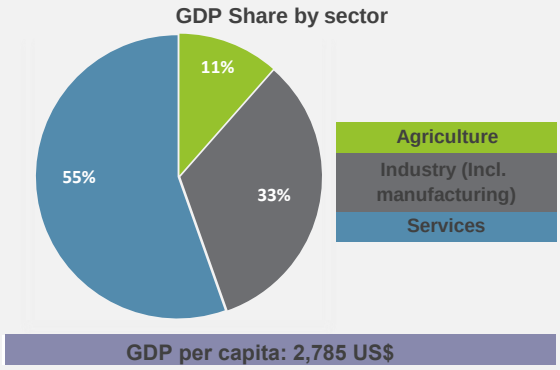


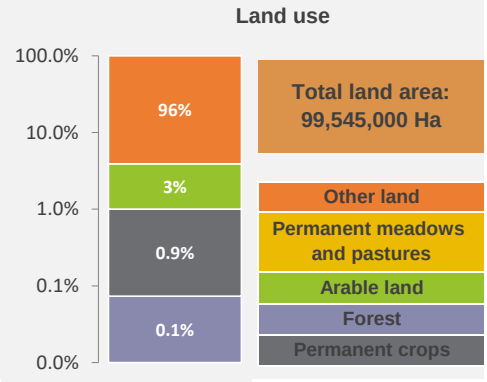
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

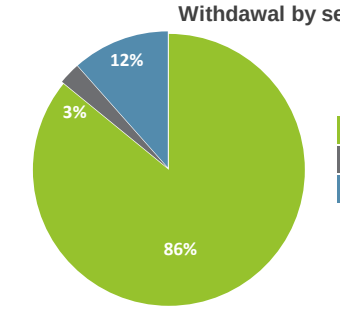


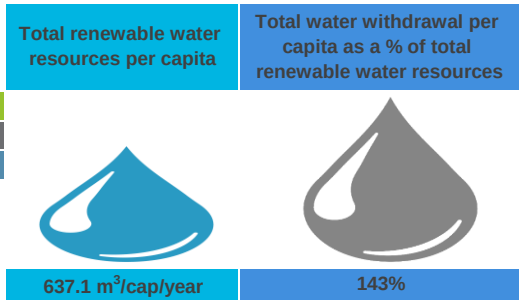




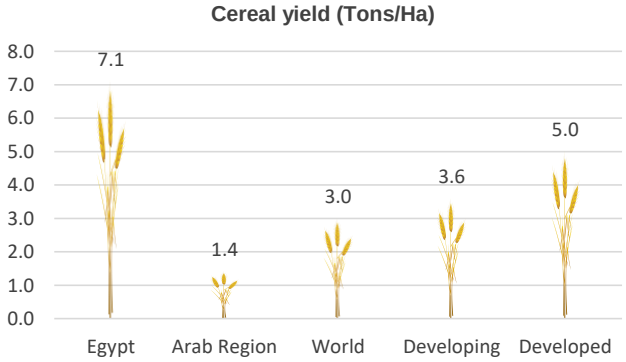
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield

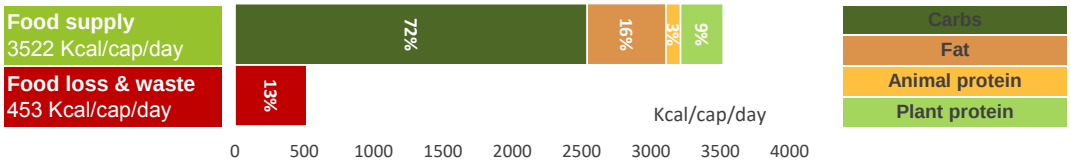


Cereal import dependency ratio: 42.1%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -6,635,994.75

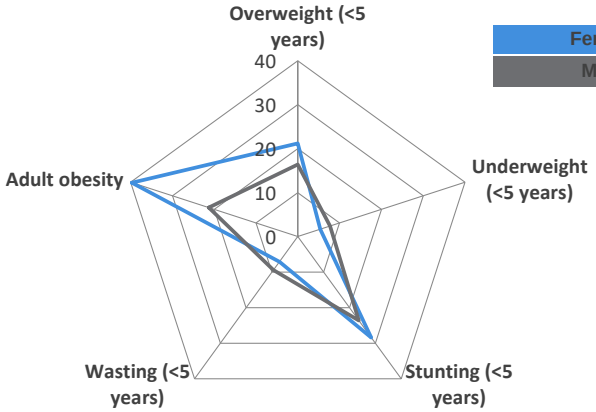
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 35.8%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



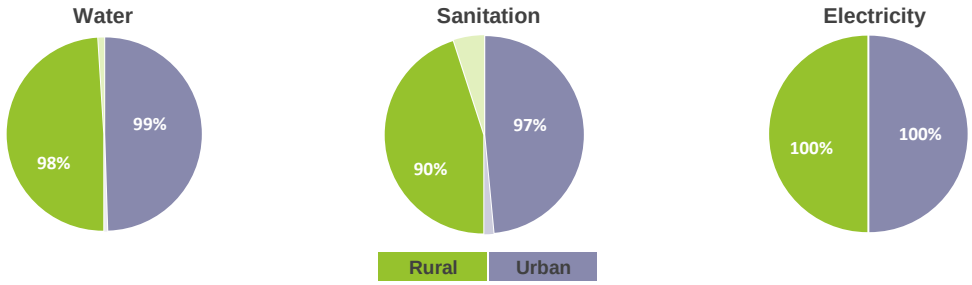
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



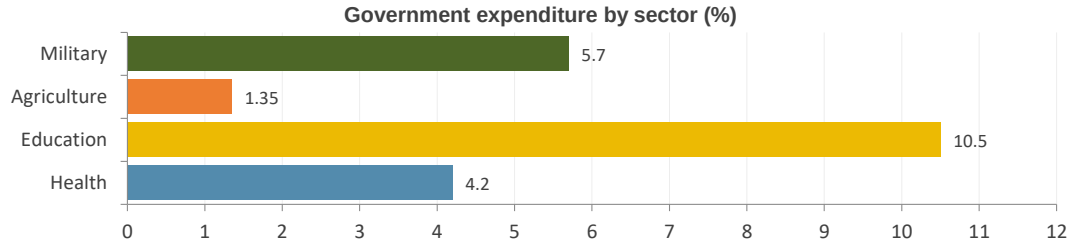
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	30%
Iodine	31%
Vitamin A	12%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

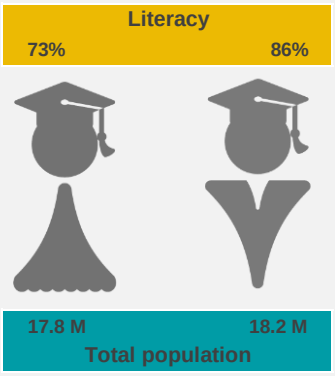
Iraq

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

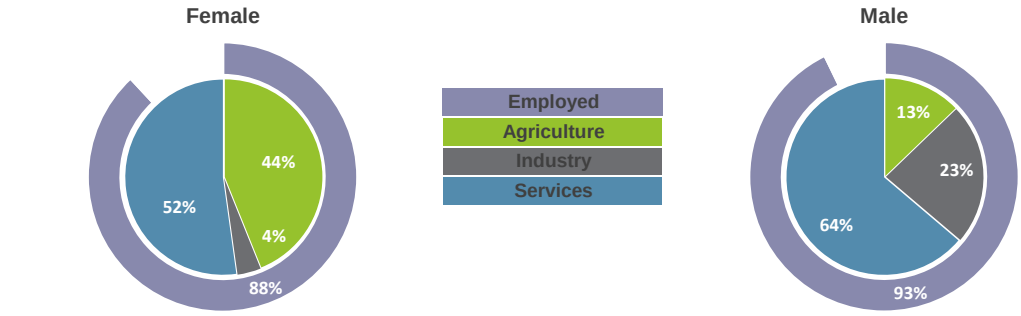
Takeaway Messages:

- Despite the high employment in and elevated water allocation for agriculture, its contribution to GDP is rather low.
- Given the high dependency on imports, there is room for improvement of the LPI.
- Despite adequate food supply, in addition to poverty, food choices and preferences remain contributing factors to food related disorders (adult obesity, stunting and iron deficiency in children).
- Enhanced utilization of food could benefit from improved access to water and sanitation services.

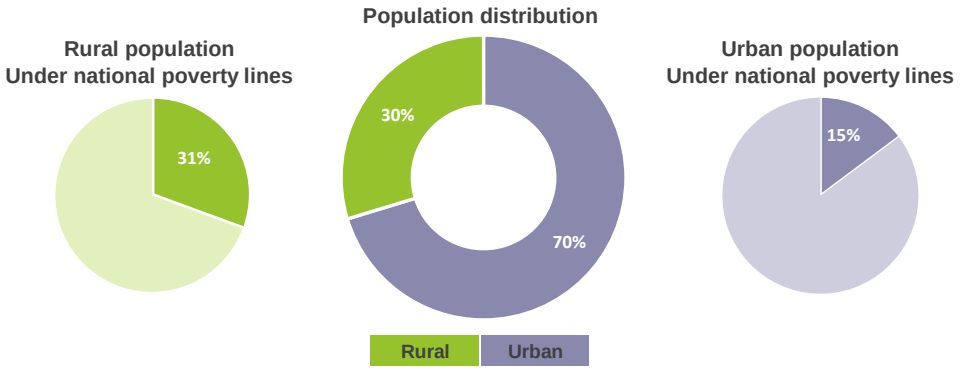


Access

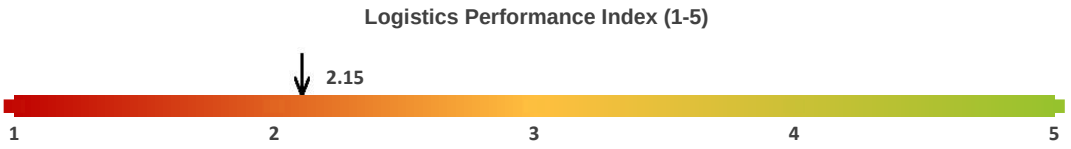
1- Employment

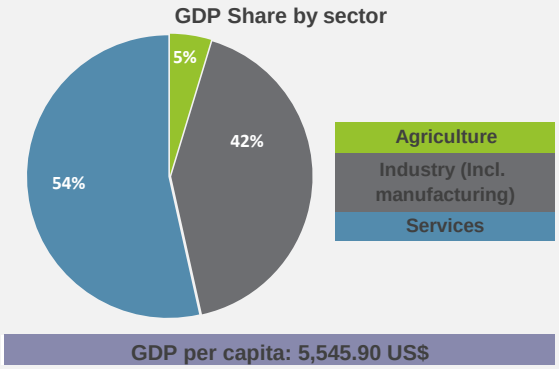


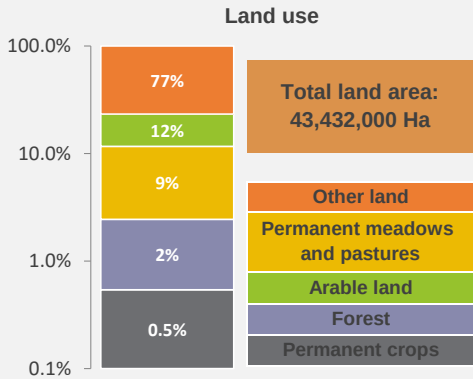
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

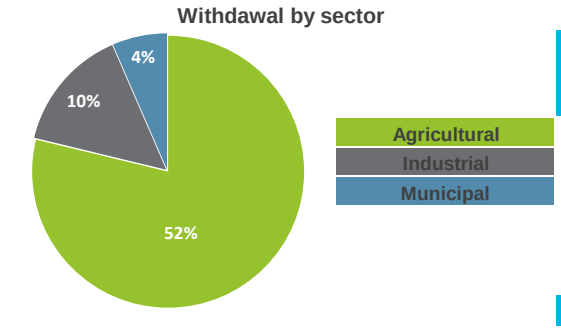






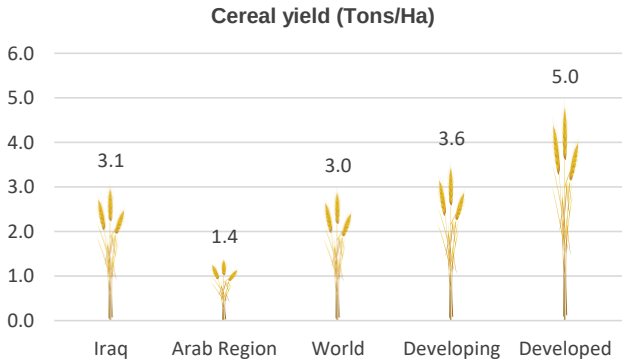
Availability

1- Water



Total renewable water resources per capita	Total water withdrawal per capita as a % of total renewable water resources
2467 m^3/cap/year	107%

2- Yield

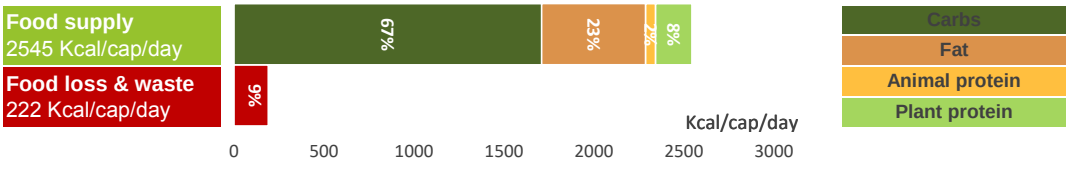


Cereal import dependency ratio: 51.8%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -5,870,380.75

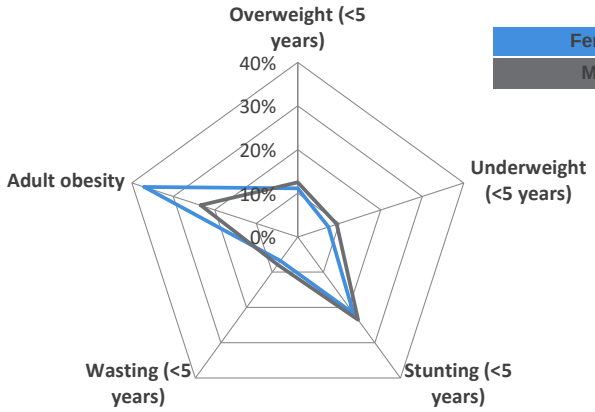
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 8%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



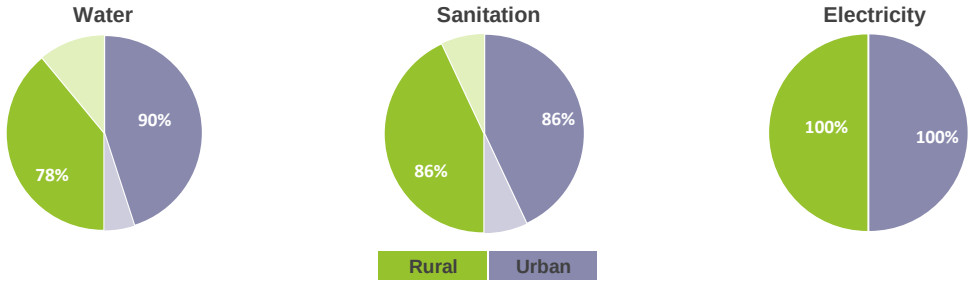
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



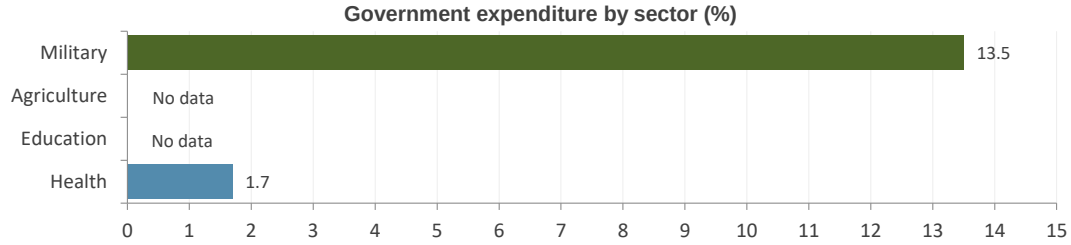
Prevalence of Undernourishment: 22.8%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	56%
Iodine	No data
Vitamin A	30%

2- Access to services

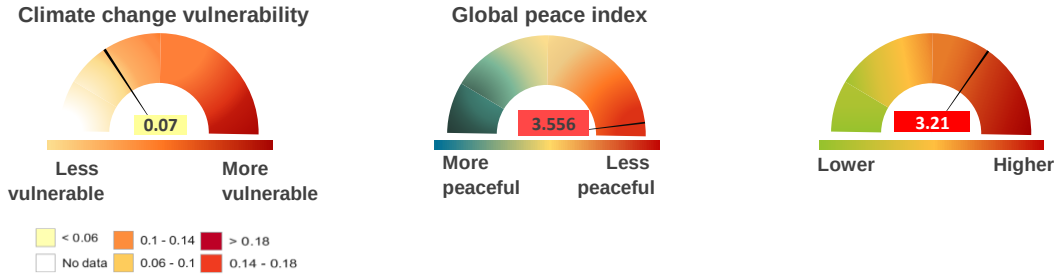


Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors



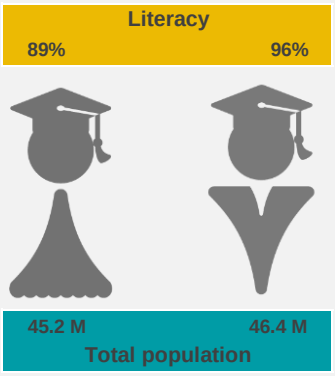
Jordan

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

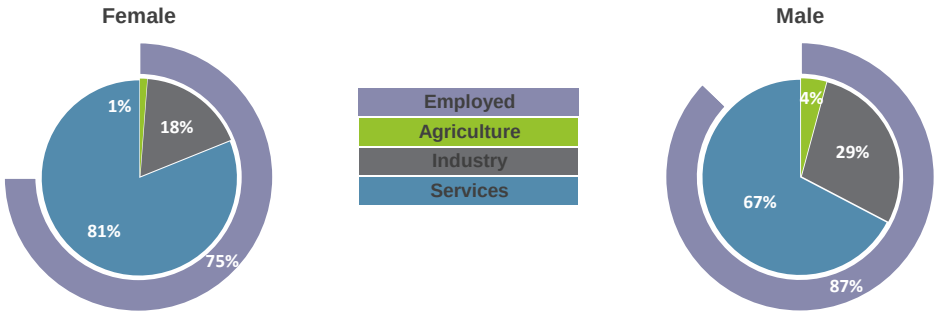
Takeaway Messages:

- There is need for increased investment in agriculture to enhance water and land productivity and increase cereals yield.
- Withdrawing water beyond the renewable limit is alarming.
- Given the high reliance on food imports, there is room for improvement for the LPI.
- Despite the adequate food supply, food choices and preferences are contributing factors to high adult obesity and elevated iron and iodine deficiency levels in children.
- Population growth rate is high, surpassing the world average.

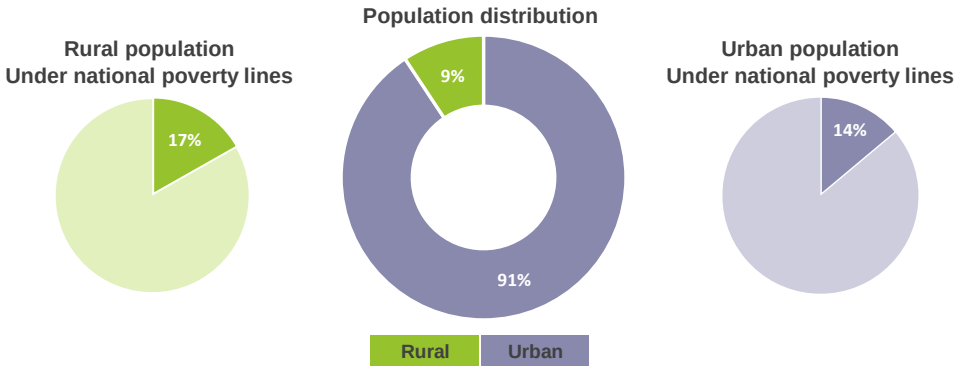


Access

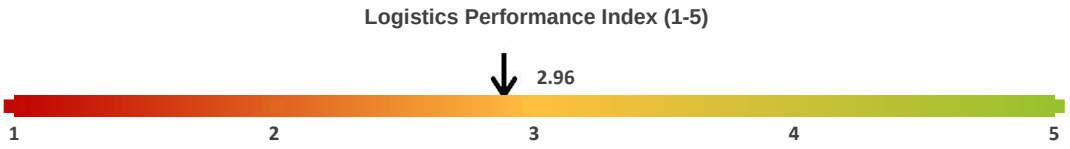
1- Employment

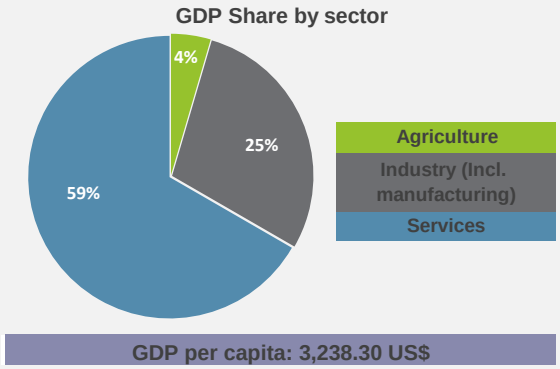


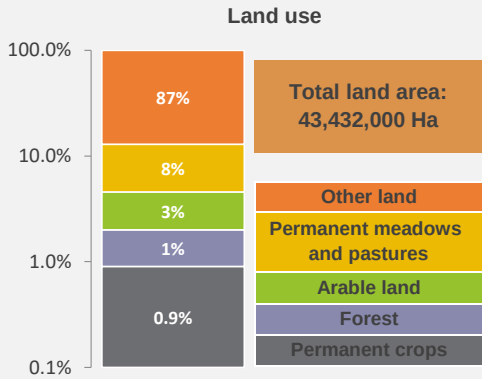
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

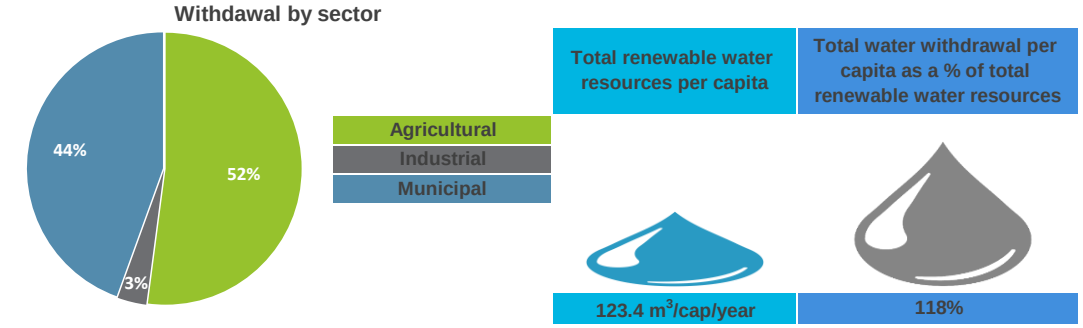




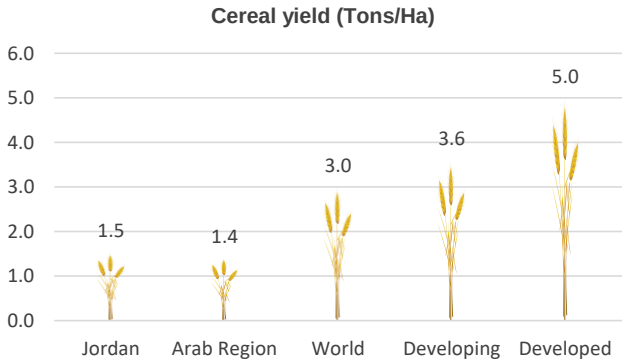


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield

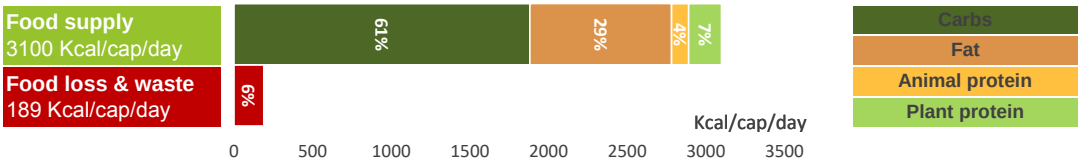


Cereal import dependency ratio: 93.7%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -1,629,788.25

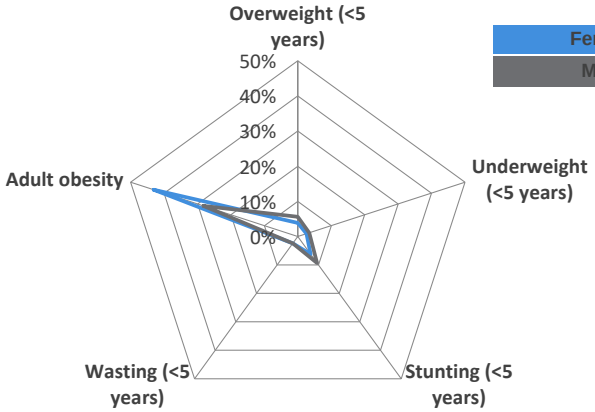
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 34%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



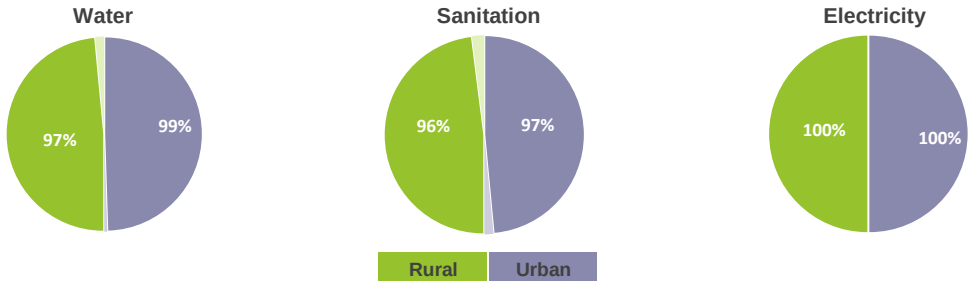
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



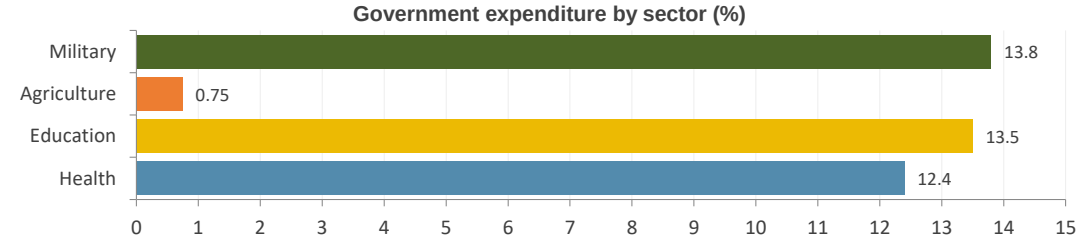
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	28%
Iodine	24%
Vitamin A	15%

2- Access to services

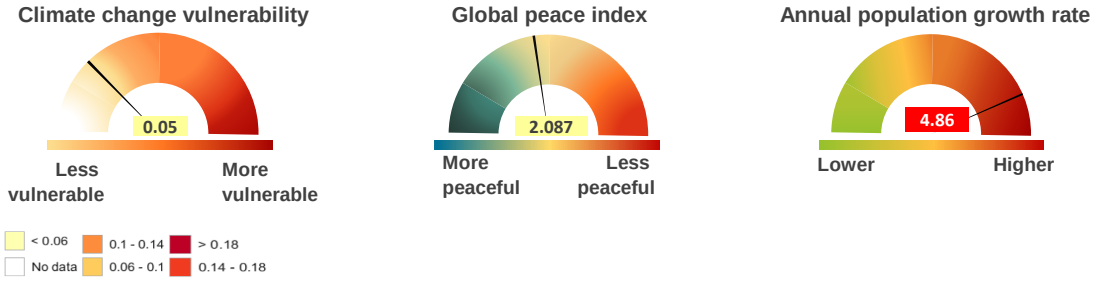


Stability

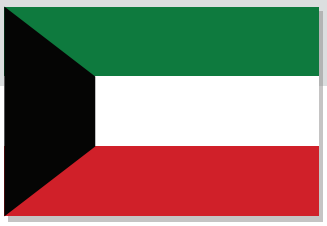
1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors



Kuwait

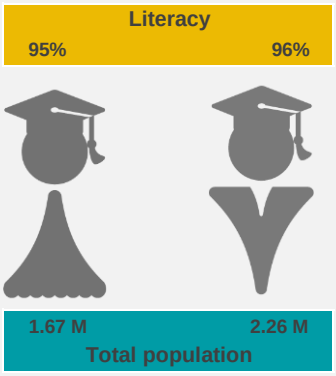


Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

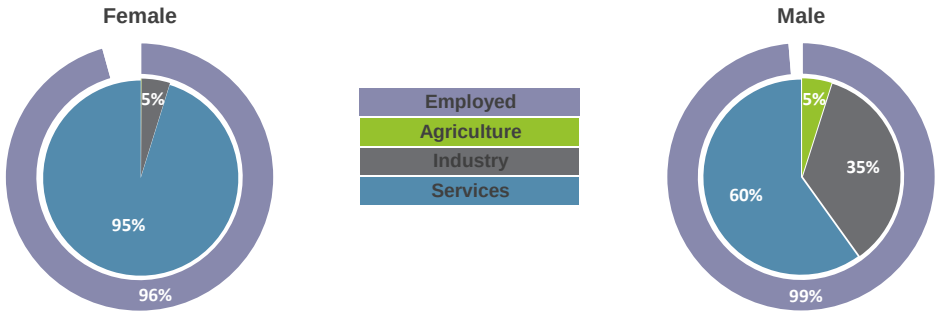
Takeaway Messages:

- Despite the natural high water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming.
- Given the high dependency on import, there is still room for improvement in the LPI.
- Despite having adequate supply of food, food choices and preferences remain contributing factors to high adult obesity and micronutrient deficiencies (iron and iodine) in children.
- Population growth is very high, surpassing world average; however it might be explained by the elevated levels of expats.

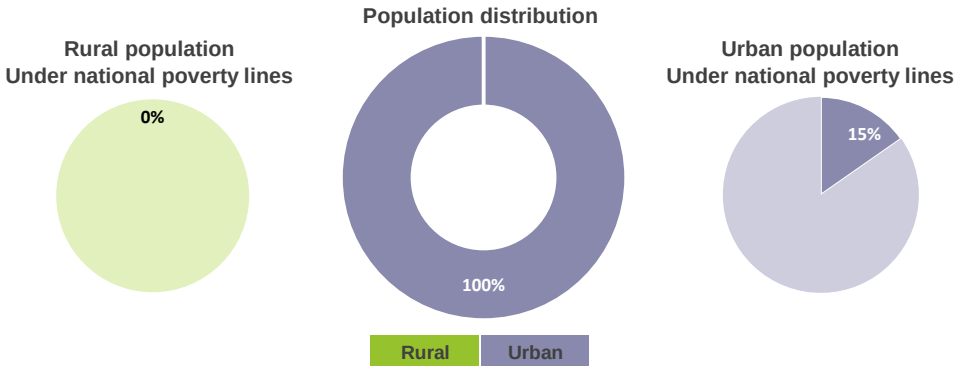


Access

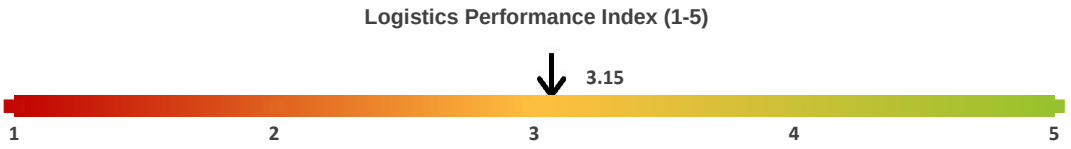
1- Employment

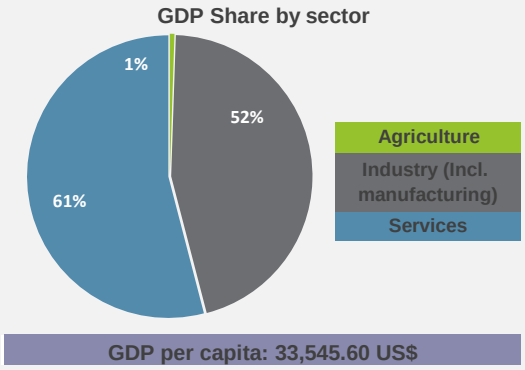


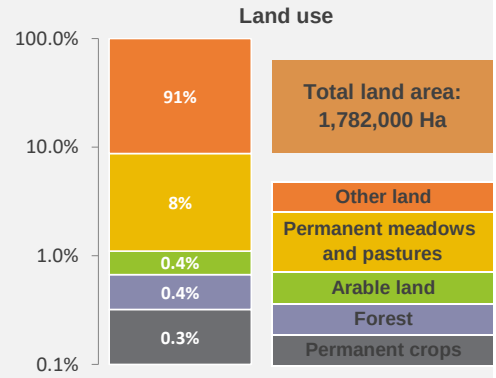
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

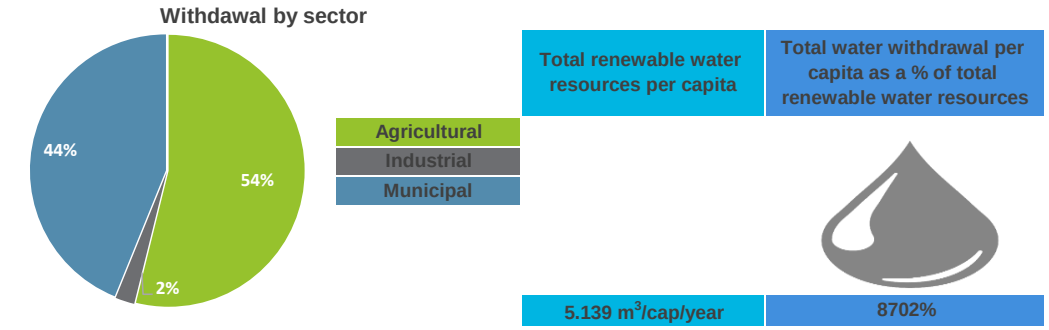




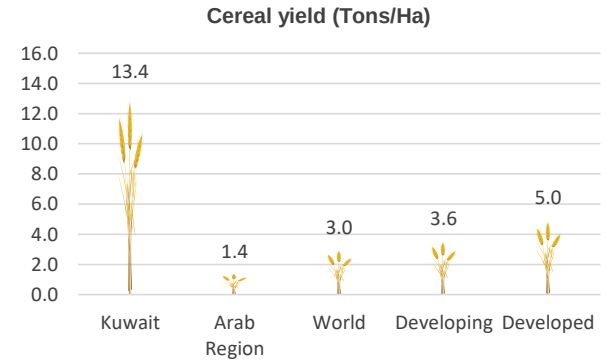


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield

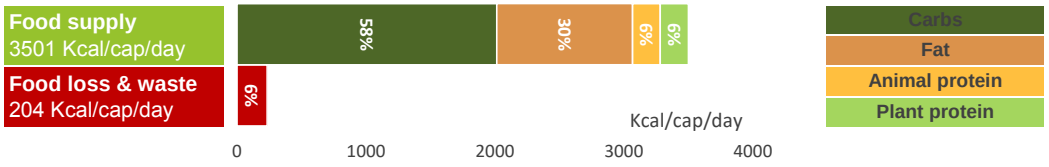


Cereal import dependency ratio: 97.3%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -2,468,332.75

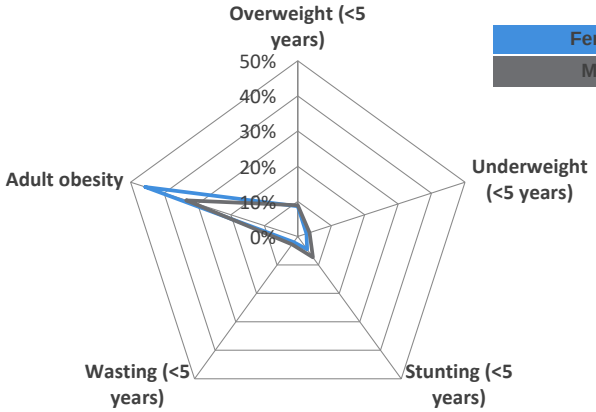
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 3.4%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



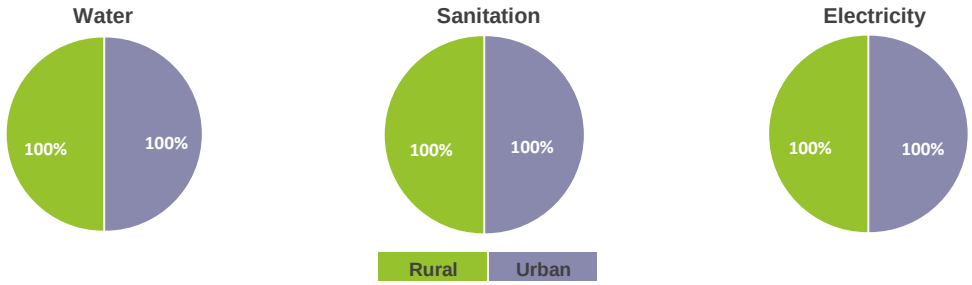
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



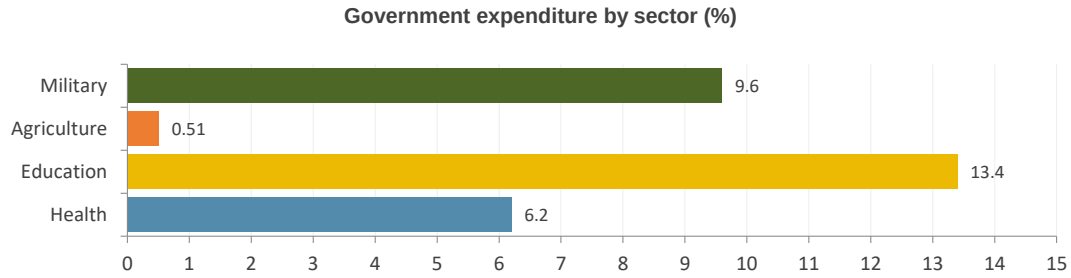
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	32%
Iodine	31%
Vitamin A	No data

2- Access to services

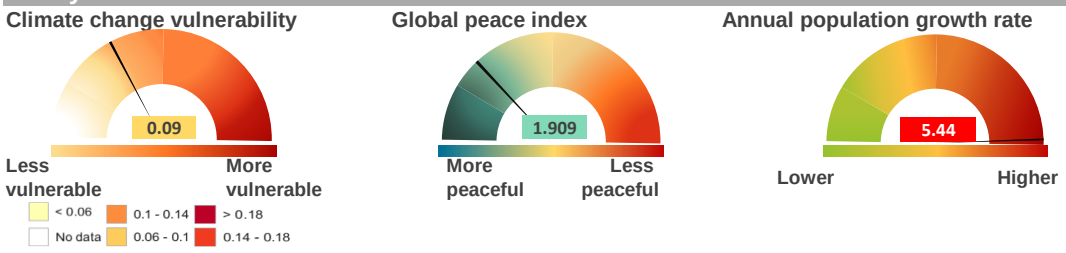


Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors



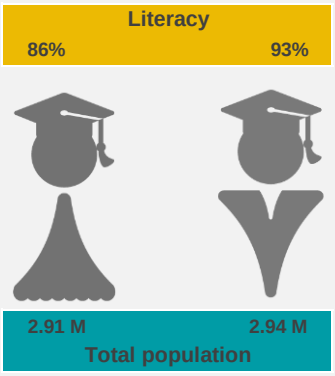
Lebanon

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

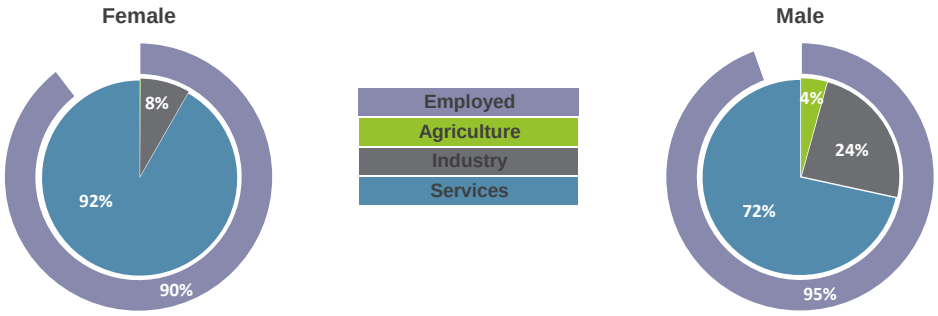
Takeaway Messages:

- Increased targeted investment in agriculture could improve water and land productivity and increase agricultural contribution to the economy.
- Despite high potential for agricultural production, Lebanon is highly dependent on cereal imports which is leading to the trade deficit. Building on this, there is room for improvements in the LPI.
- Despite adequate food supply, micronutrient (iodine and iron) deficiencies in children is high; moreover, food choices and preferences are reflected in high adult obesity.
- The Syrian crisis has had a direct impact on Lebanon, reflected in its high GPI and high population growth rate.

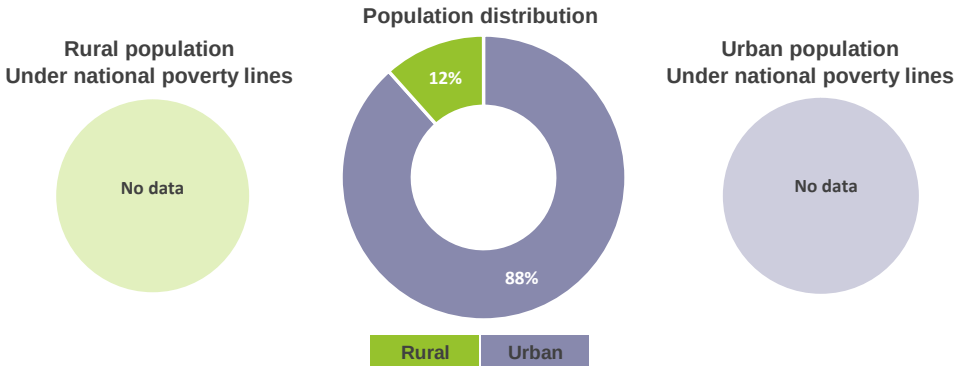


Access

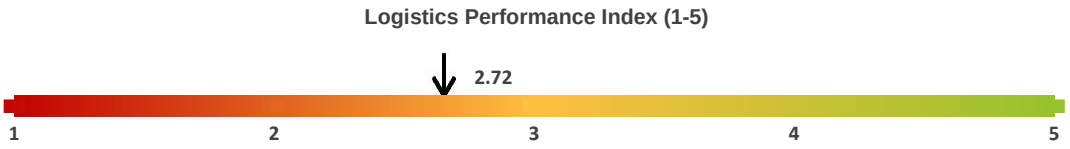
1- Employment

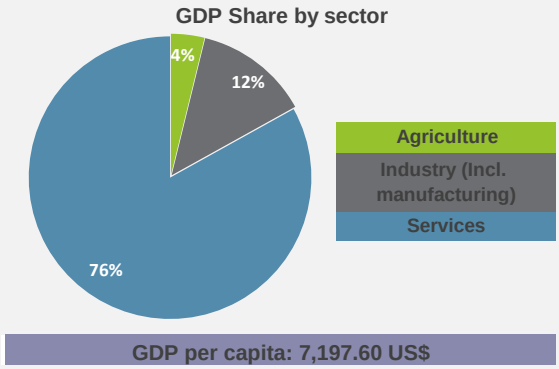


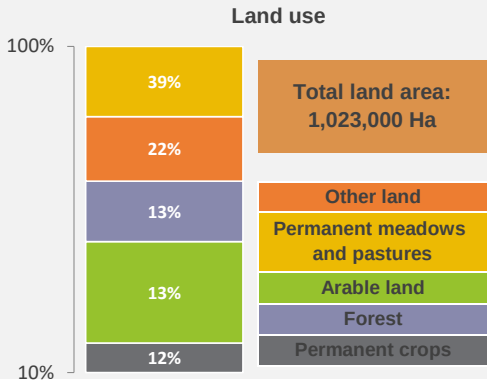
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

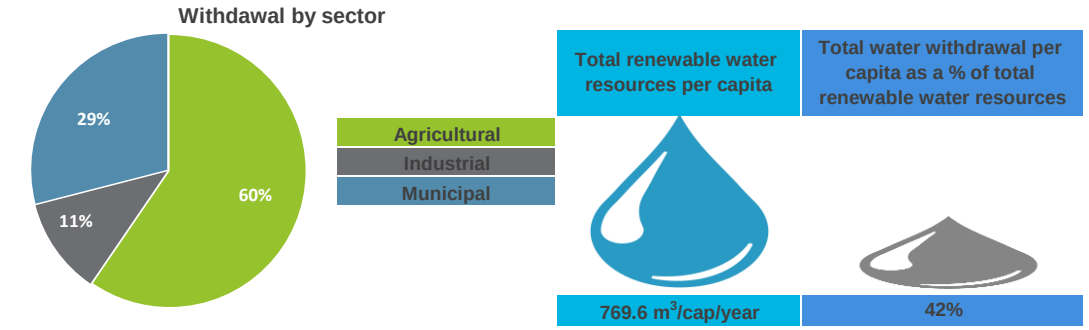




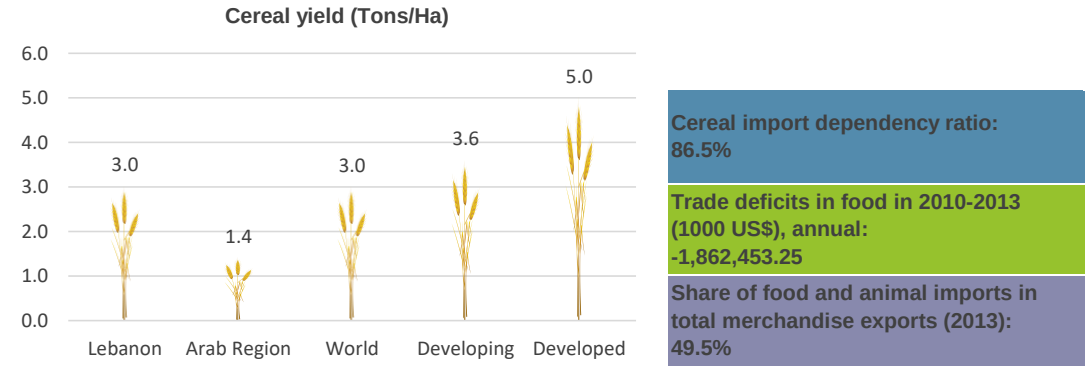


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield

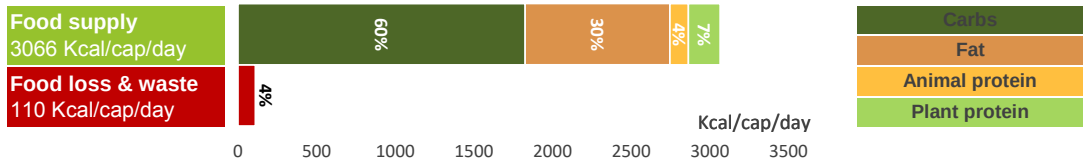


Cereal import dependency ratio: 86.5%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -1,862,453.25

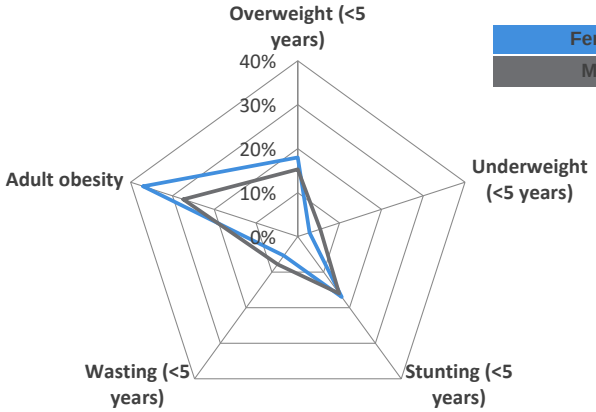
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 49.5%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



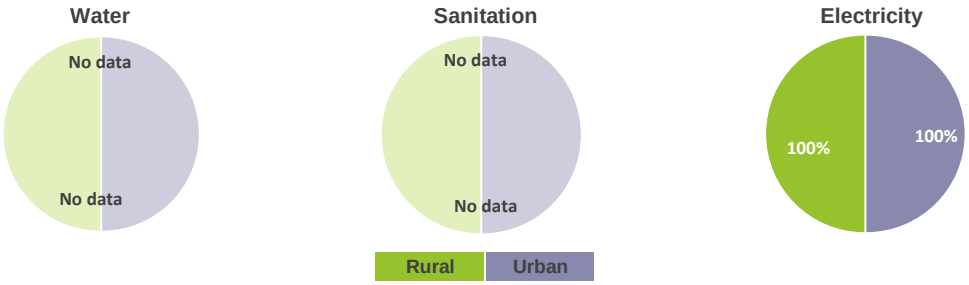
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



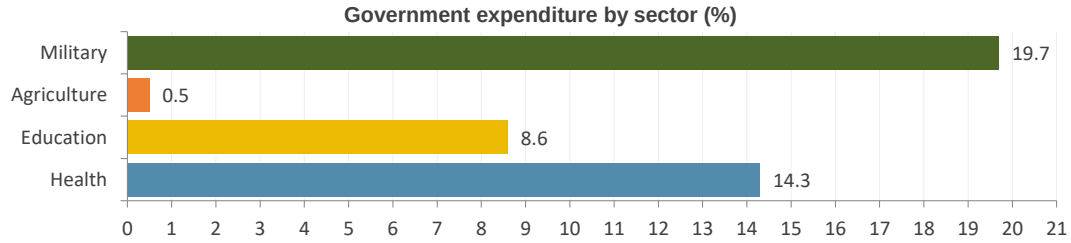
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	28%
Iodine	56%
Vitamin A	11%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

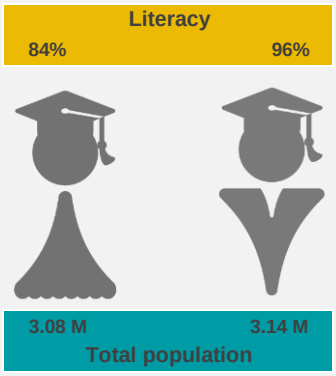
Libya

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

Takeaway Messages:

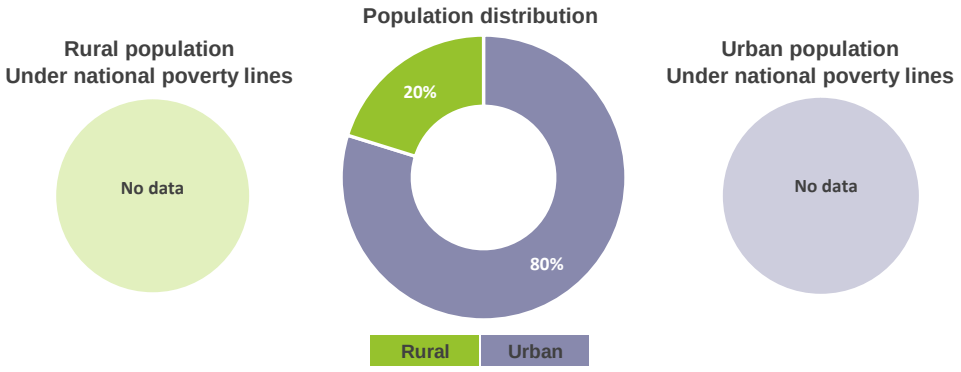
- Despite the low contribution to GDP and very low cereals yield, water withdrawal for agriculture remains very high leading to economic and possibly social inefficiencies.
- Water withdrawal beyond sustainable limits is alarming.
- Food imports could benefit from improving the LPI.
- There is high prevalence of food related disorders (adult obesity and overweight, stunting and iron deficiency in children), which may be explained by food choices and preferences and the ongoing conflict.
- The security situation (very high GPI) is a major challenge facing food security.



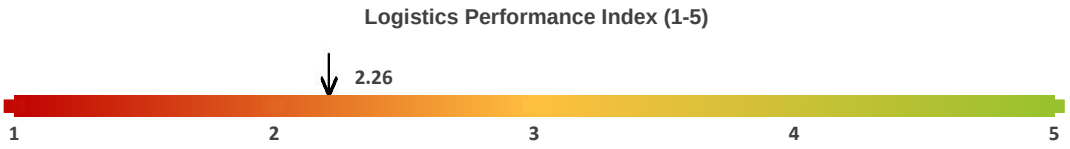
Access

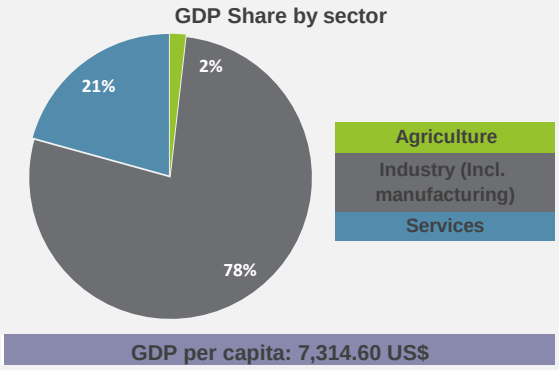
1- Employment

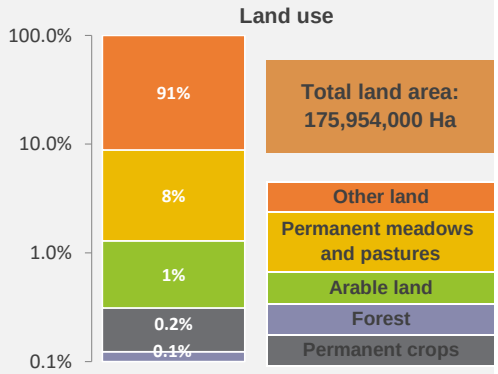
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

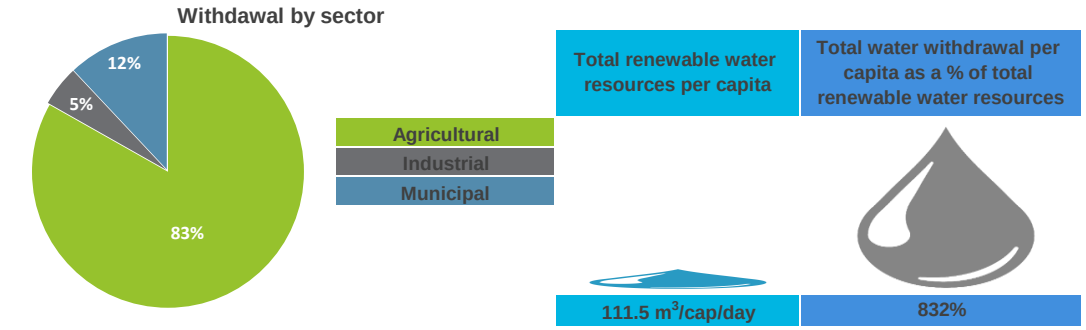




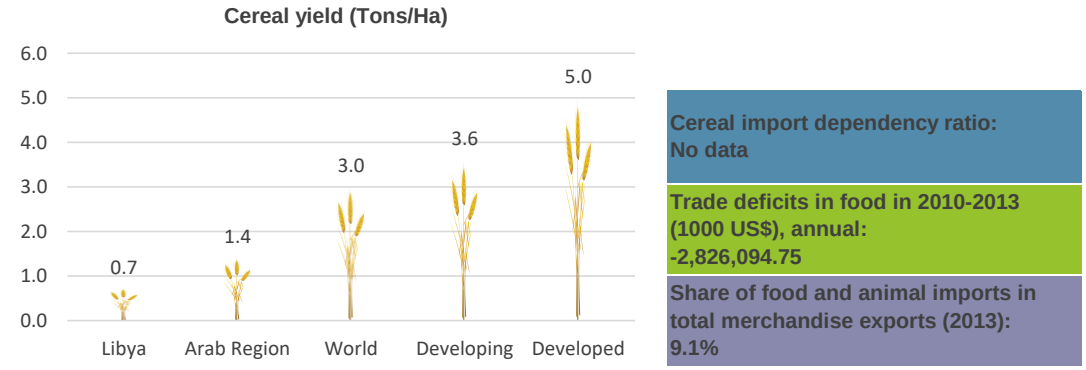


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield



Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

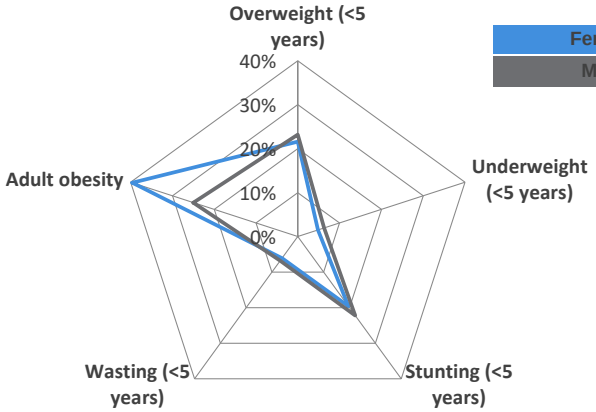
Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-2,826,094.75

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
9.1%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

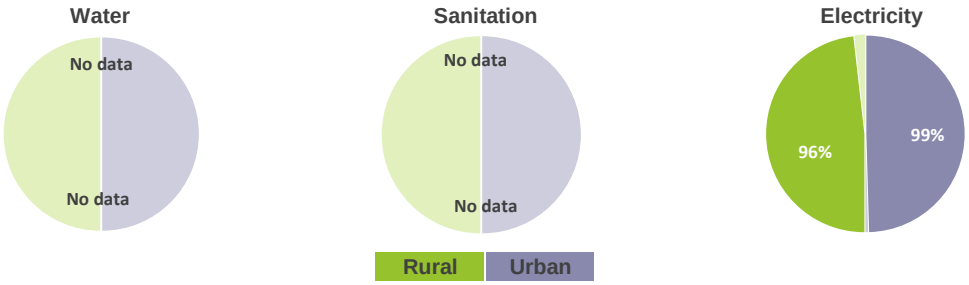
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



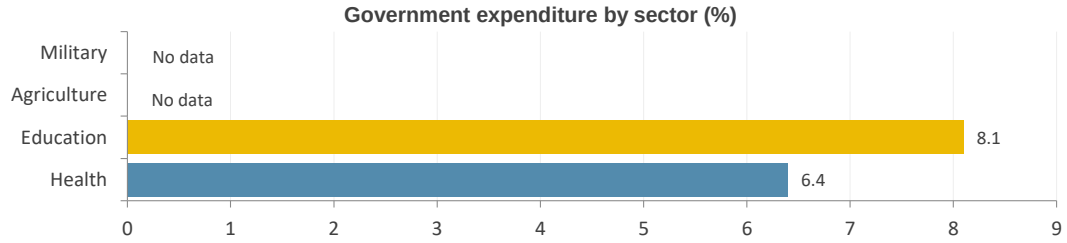
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	34%
Iodine	No data
Vitamin A	8%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

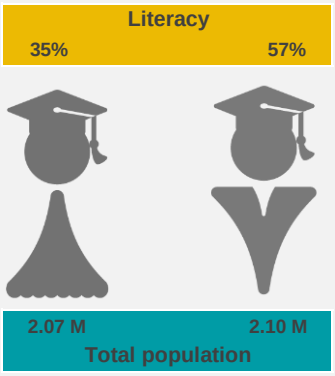
Mauritania

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

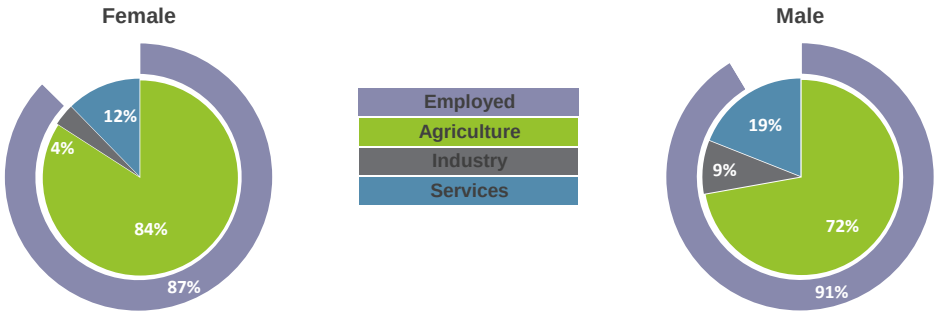
Takeaway Messages:

- Literacy rates are extremely low, explaining the unbalanced distribution of the labor force among sectors.
- Despite having high potential for agricultural production with land and water availability, cereals yield and production remains low.
- High dependency on food imports could benefit from improving the low LPI.
- High poverty rates affect access to nutritious food, which lead to alarming prevalence of food related disorders.
- The high population growth rate (surpassing the world average) and the high vulnerability to climate change, pose additional challenges to food security.

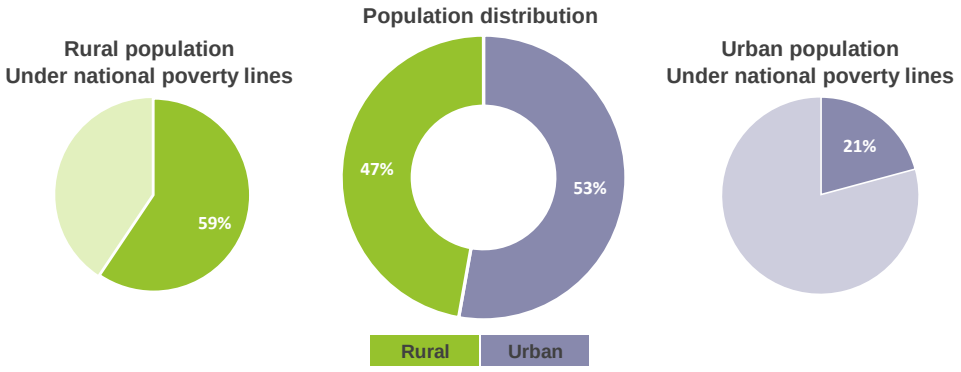


Access

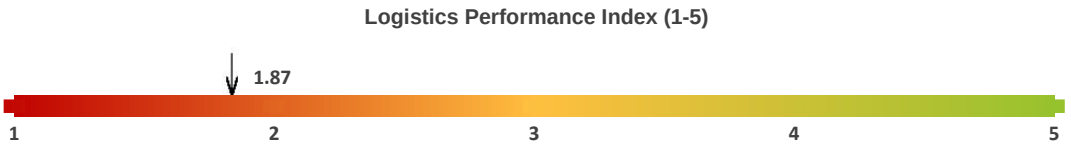
1- Employment

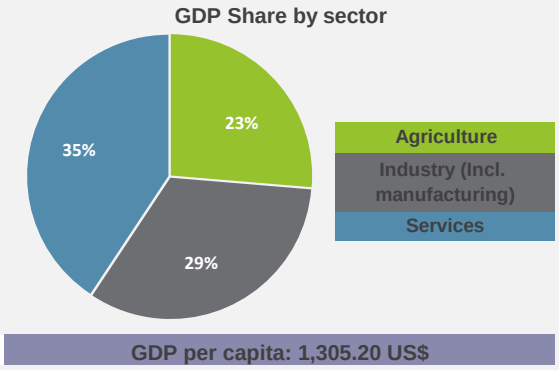


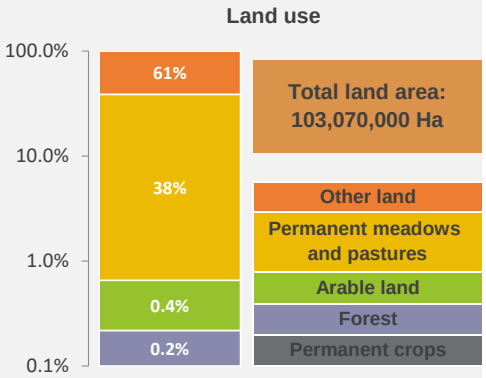
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

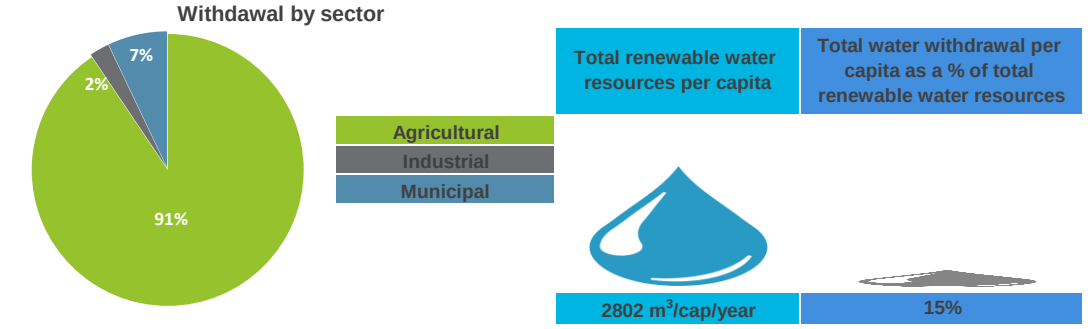




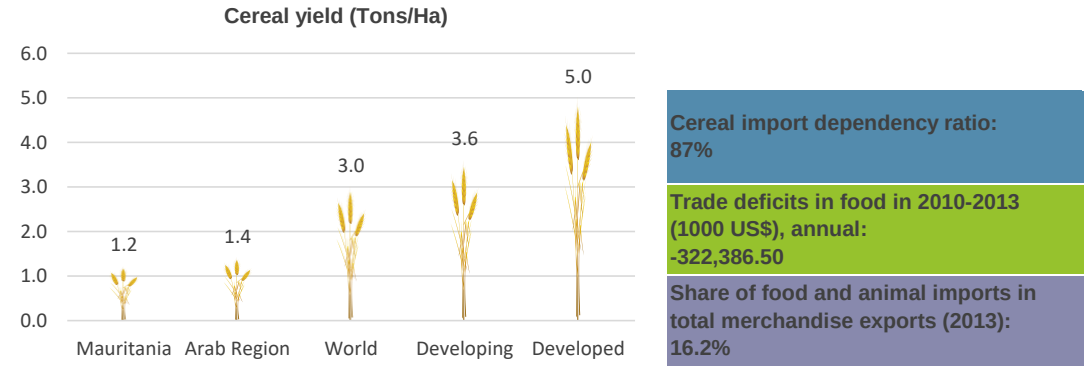


Availability

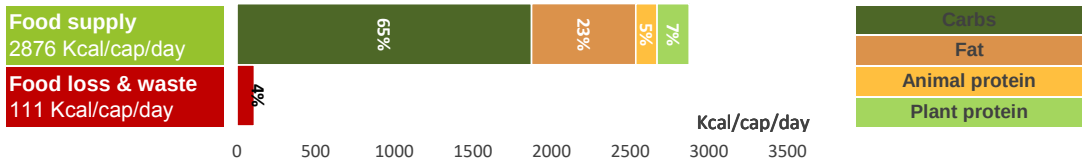
1- Water



2- Yield

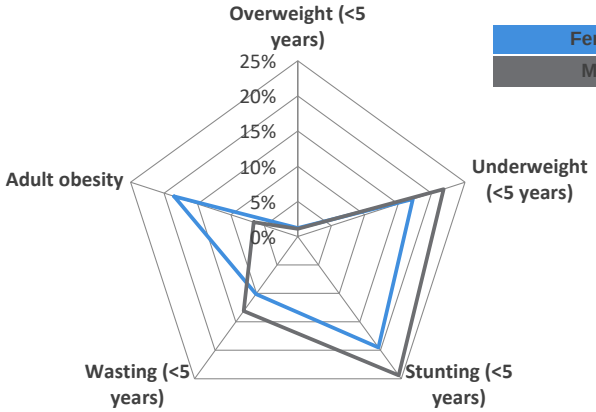


3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



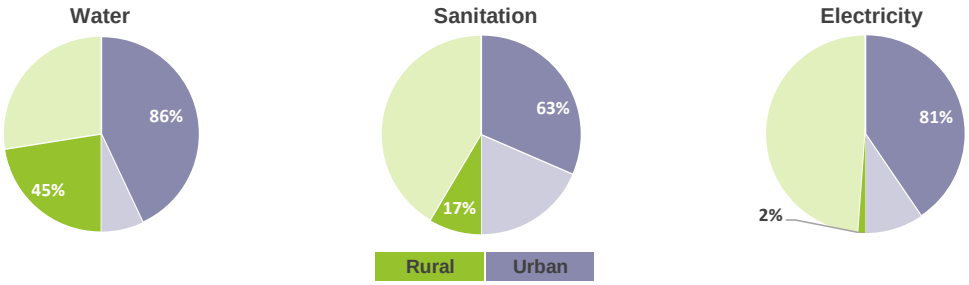
Utilization

1- Food related deficiencies



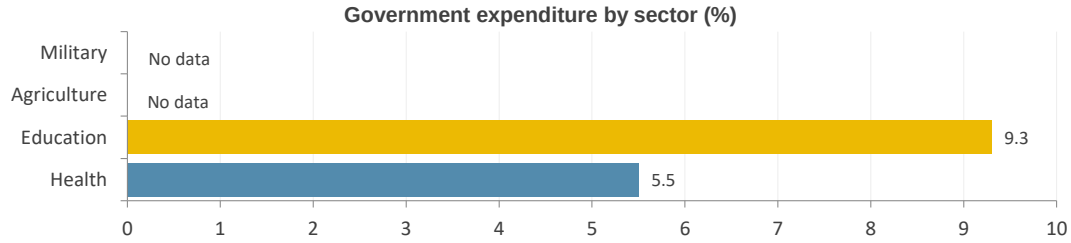
Prevalence of Undernourishment: 5.6%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	68%
Iodine	70%
Vitamin A	48%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

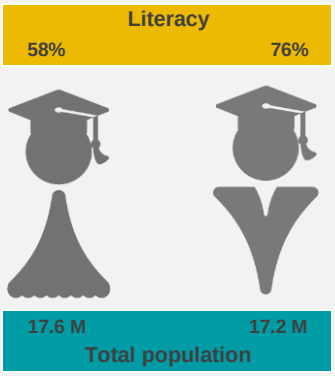
Morocco

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

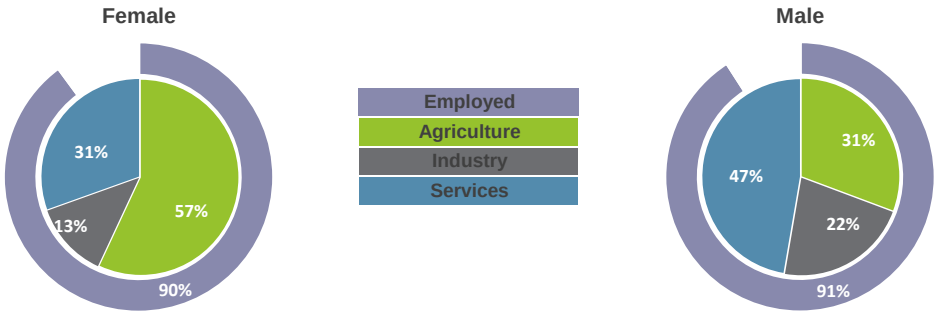
Takeaway Messages:

- Inequality in literacy data is reflected in unbalanced employment for females.
- Higher targeted investments in agriculture could improve water and land productivity and could better utilize the high allocation of water resources for agriculture.
- High reliance on food imports can benefit from improving the LPI.
- Despite adequate food supply, food choices and preferences remain contributing factors to micronutrient deficiencies in children and to adult female obesity.
- Access to services in rural areas needs attention, where it may be contributing to inadequate utilization of food.

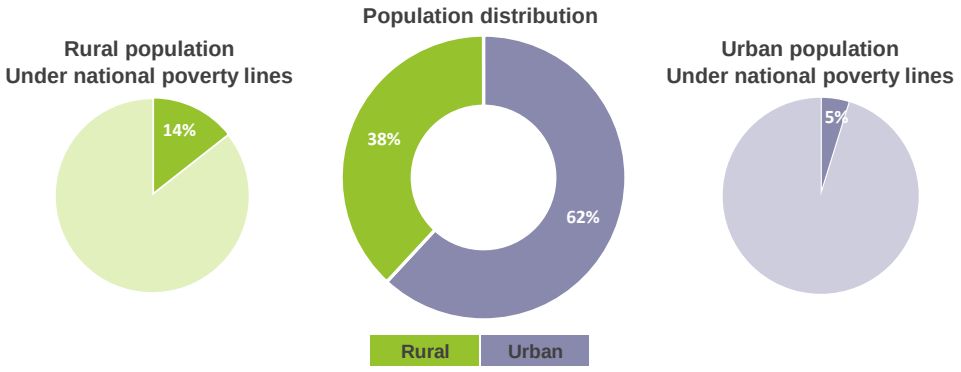


Access

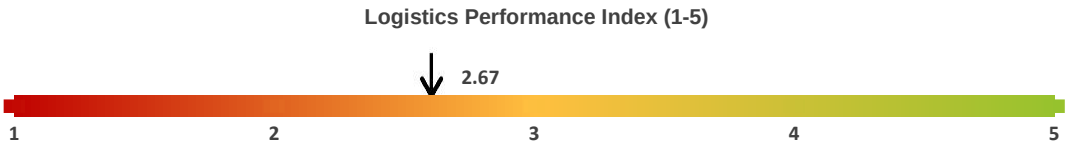
1- Employment

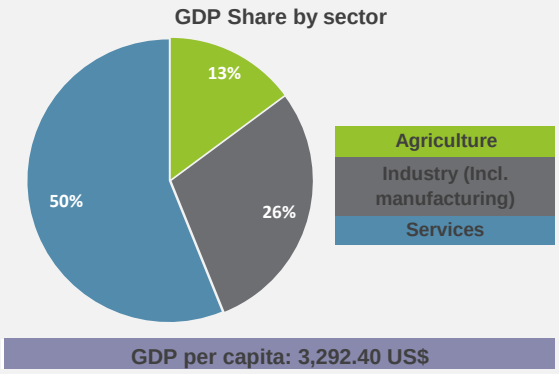


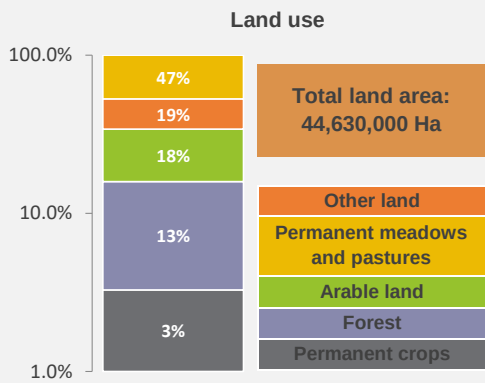
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

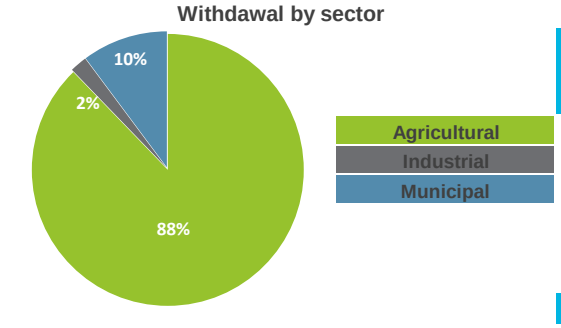


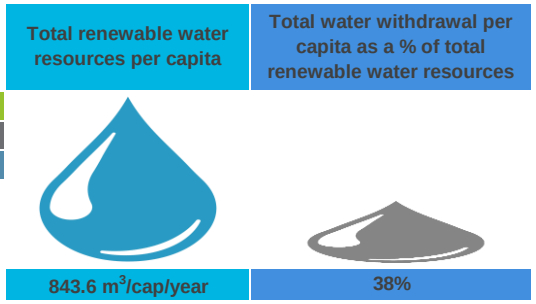




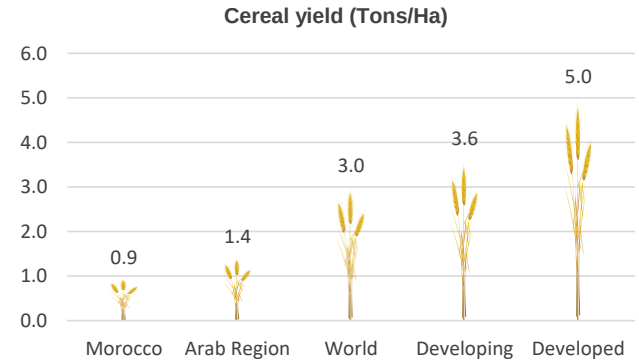
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield

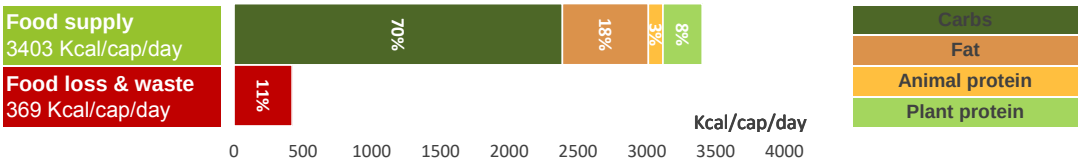


Cereal import dependency ratio: 42.1%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -2,045,691.50

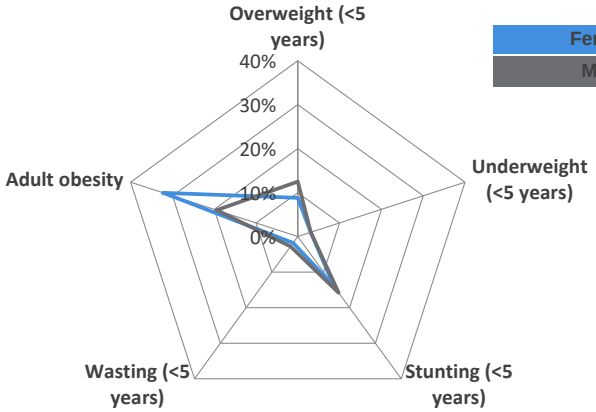
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 17.8%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



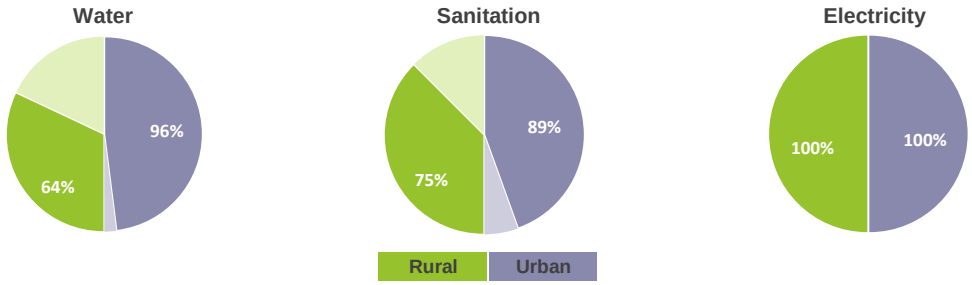
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



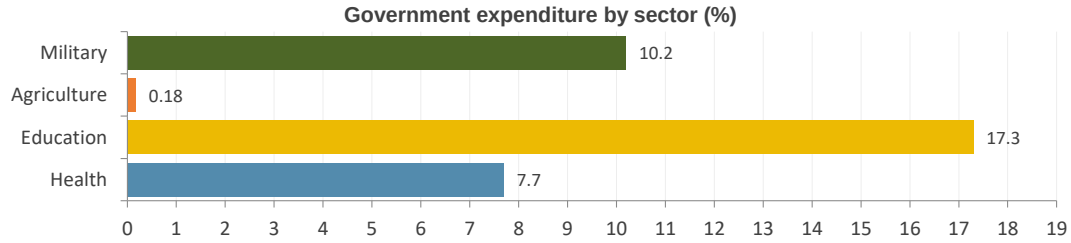
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	32%
Iodine	63%
Vitamin A	40%

2- Access to services



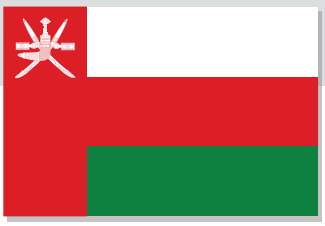
Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

Oman

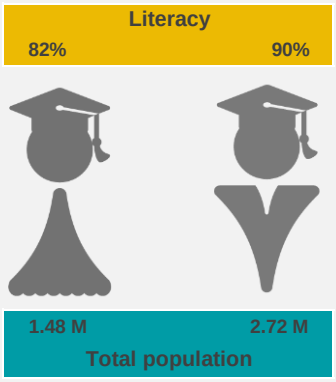


Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

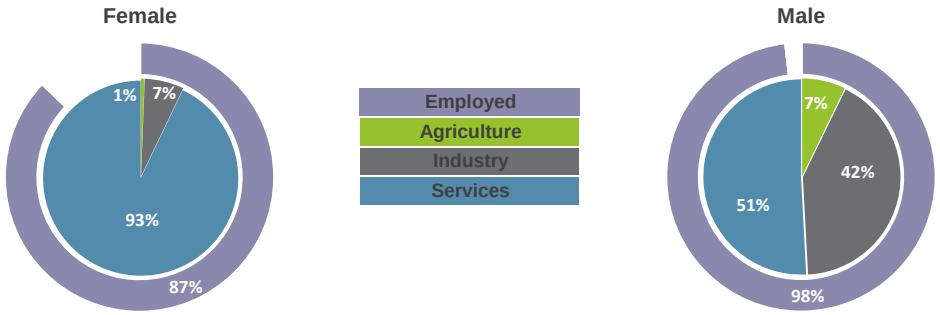
Takeaway Messages:

- Despite natural water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming.
- Targeted investment in agriculture could increase water & land productivity and contribution to GDP.
- Given high reliance on food imports, there is room for improvement in the LPI.
- Population growth rate is very high, surpassing world average; however, this could result from influx of expats.
- Despite adequate supply of food, high rates of adult obesity and micronutrient deficiencies in children relates to food choices and preferences.
- Access to improved drinking water services in rural areas need greater attention.

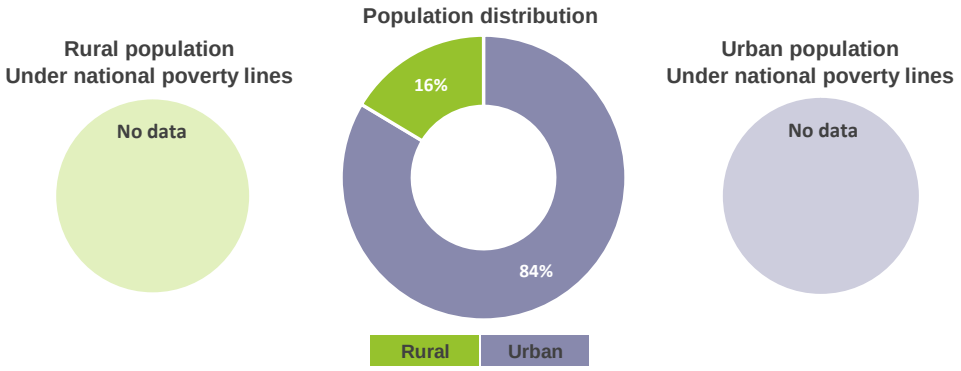


Access

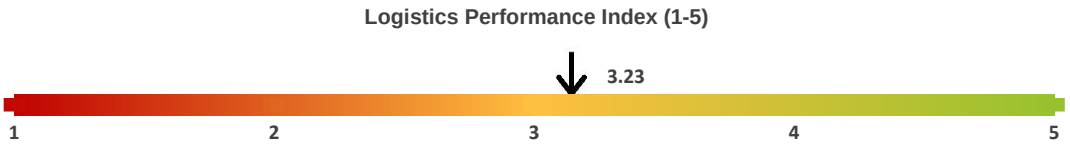
1- Employment

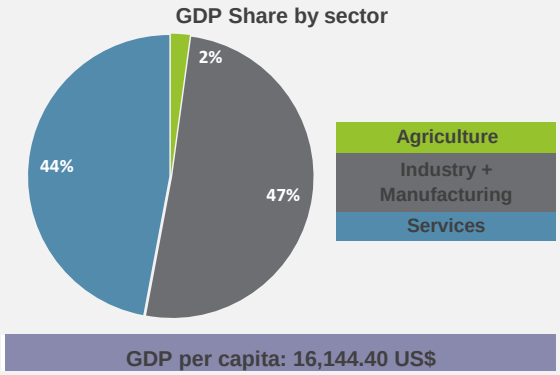


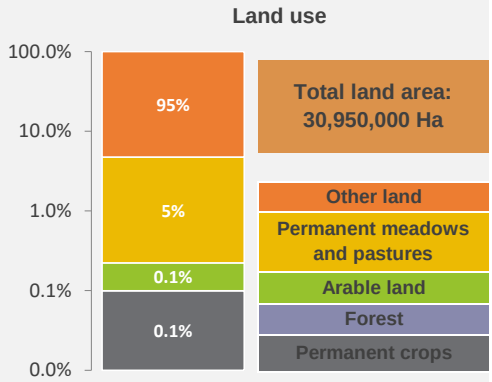
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

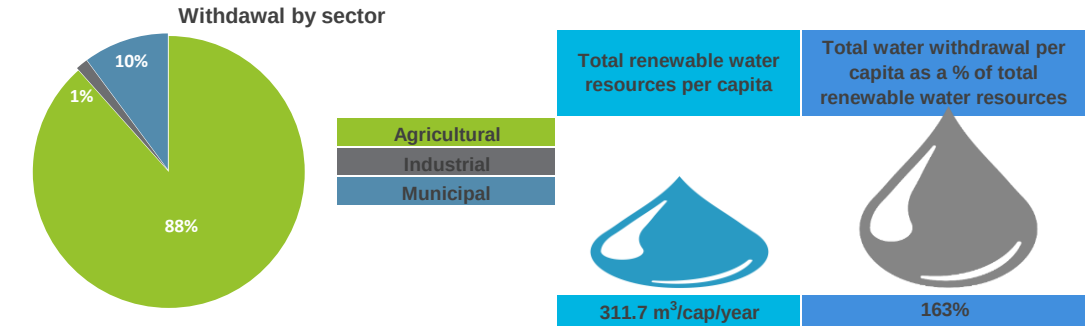




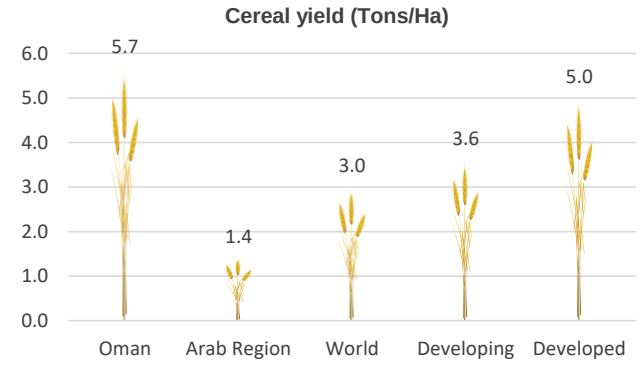


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield

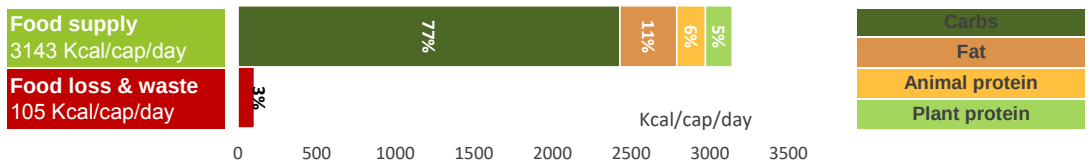


Cereal import dependency ratio: 93%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -1,527,717.50

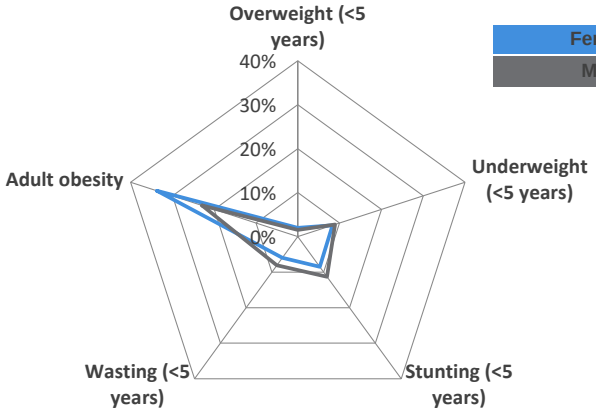
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 4.6%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



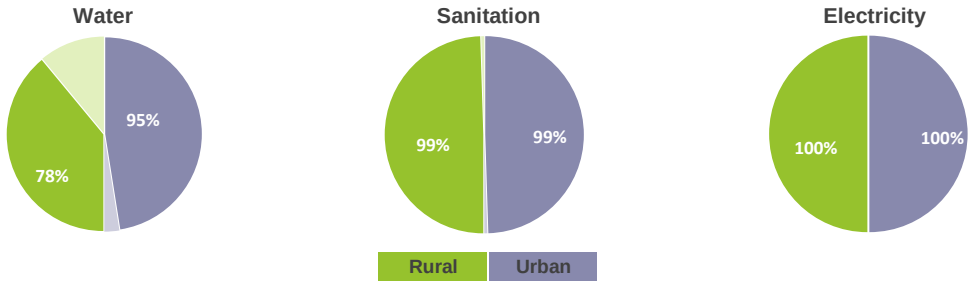
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



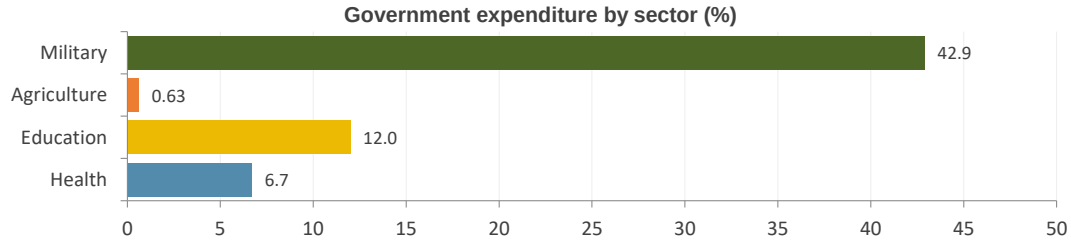
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	51%
Iodine	50%
Vitamin A	6%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

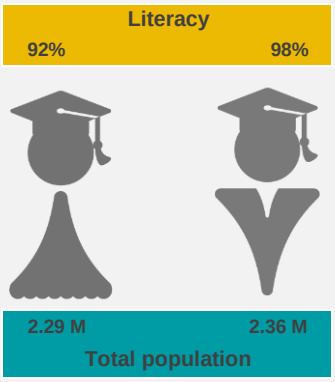
Palestine

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

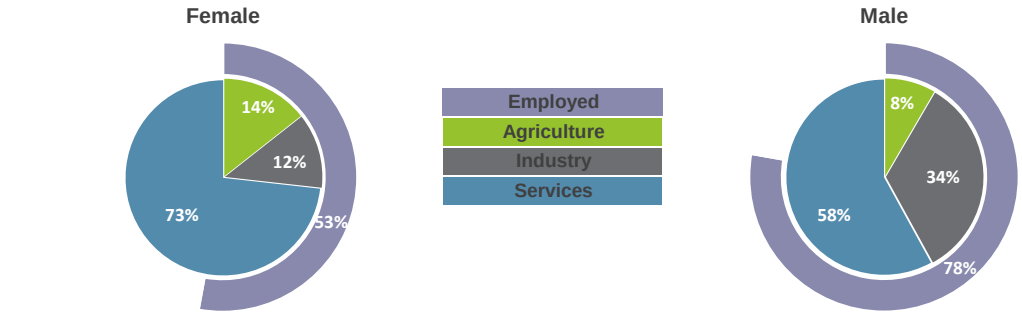
Takeaway messages:

- Occupation is an underlying factor that has direct and indirect impacts on food security in Palestine.
- High gender equality in education is not reflected in employment.
- Higher targeted investment in agriculture could increase land and water productivity and its contribution to the economy.
- Stunting and iron deficiency in children are affected by food choices and could be an indication of elevated poverty levels.

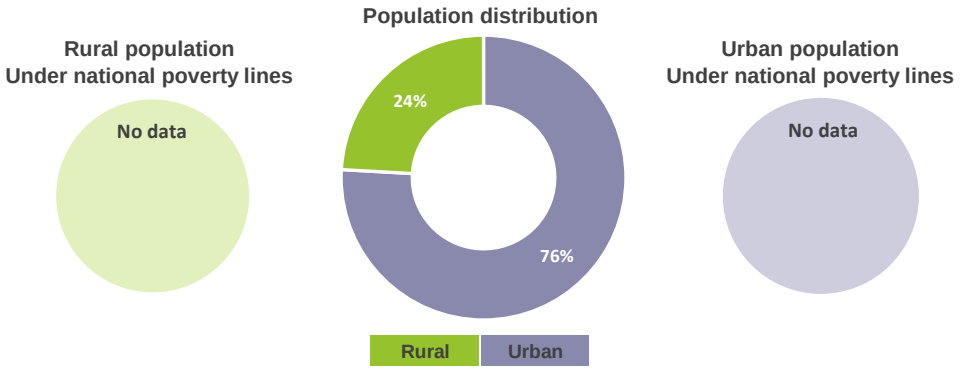


Access

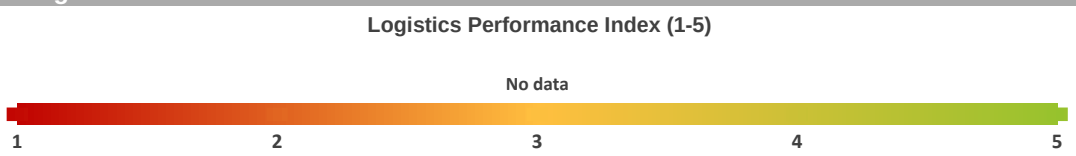
1- Employment

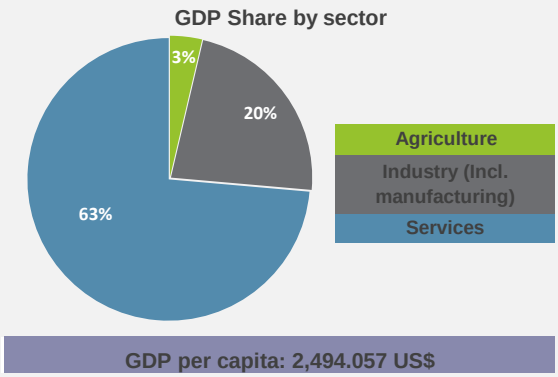


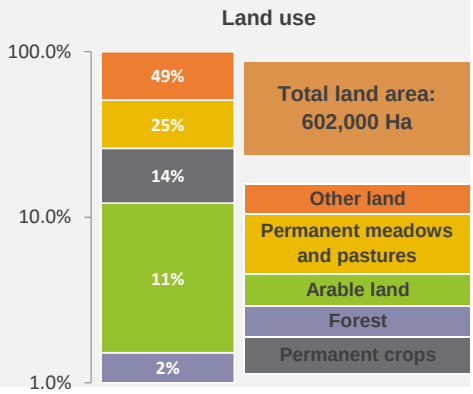
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

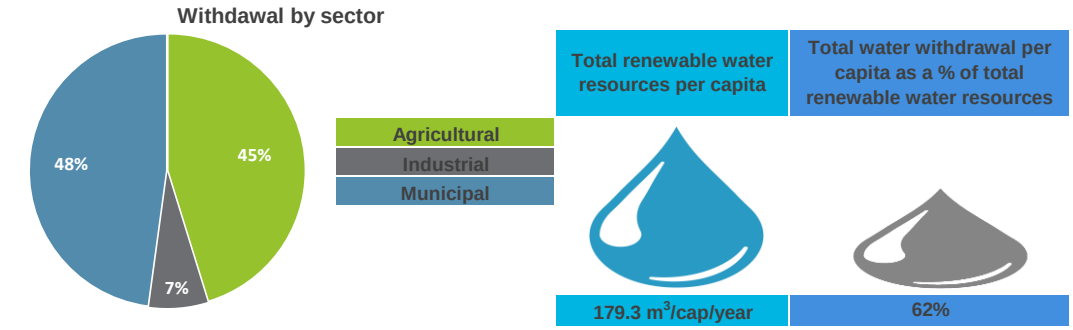




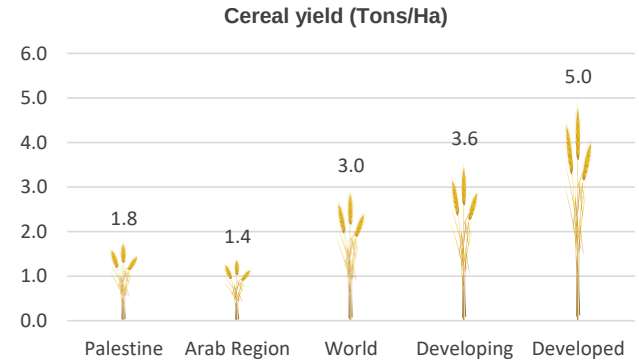


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield



Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

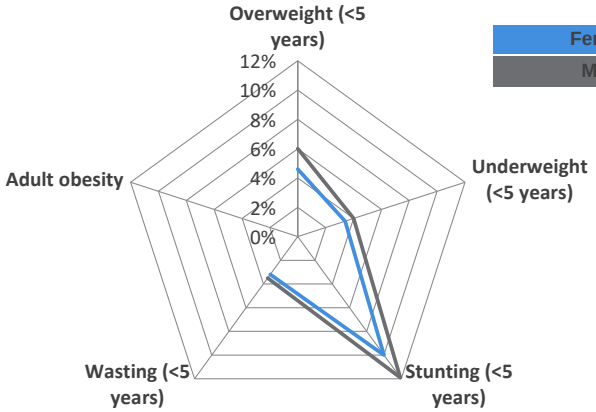
Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-463,662

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
61.3%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

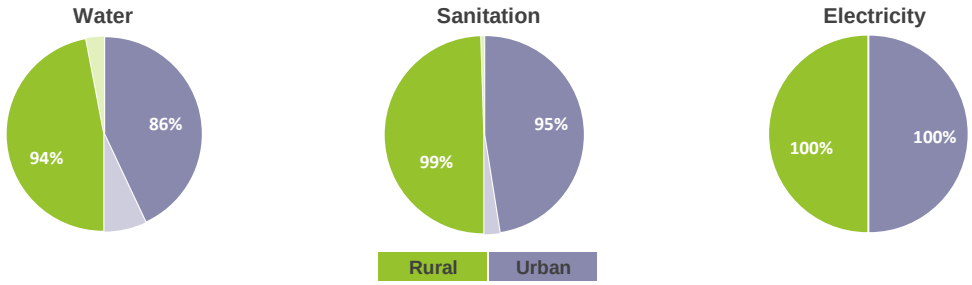
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



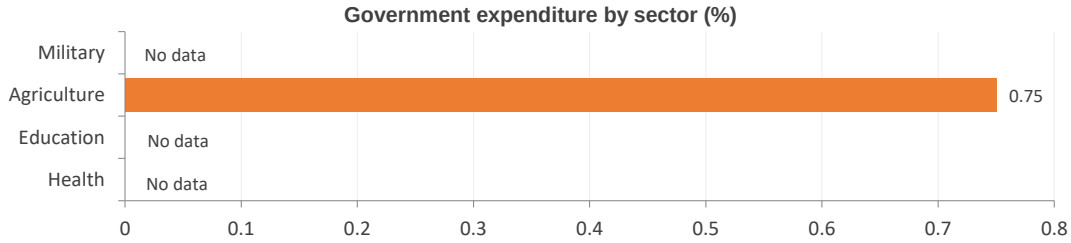
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	30%
Iodine	No data
Vitamin A	No data

2- Access to services

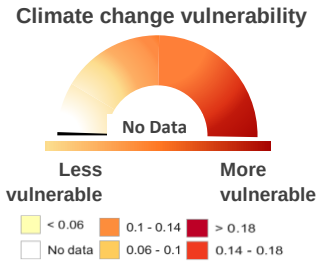


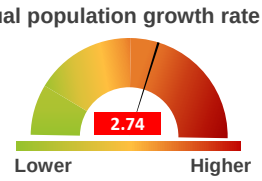
Stability

1- Expenditures

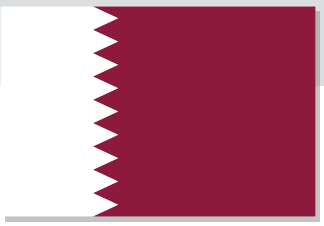


2- Key monitors





Qatar

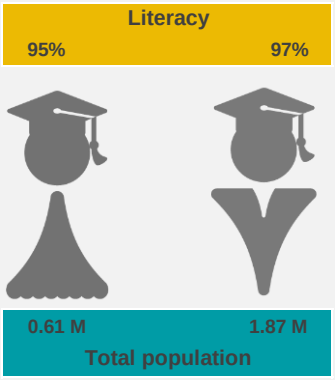


Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

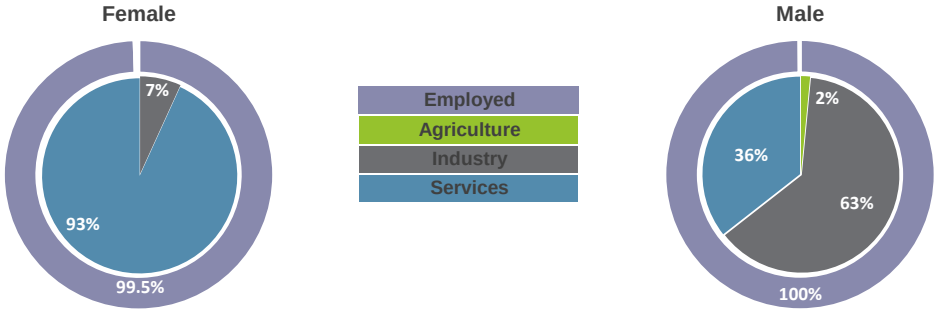
Takeaway Messages:

- Despite the natural water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming. Higher physical and economic water productivity and the adoption of innovative approaches in agricultural production is therefore needed for more sustainable food production locally.
- Despite having adequate supply of food, food choices and preferences remain contributing factors to high adult obesity and micronutrient deficiencies (iron and iodine) in children.
- Population growth rate is high, surpassing world average; however this might be due to the influx of expats.

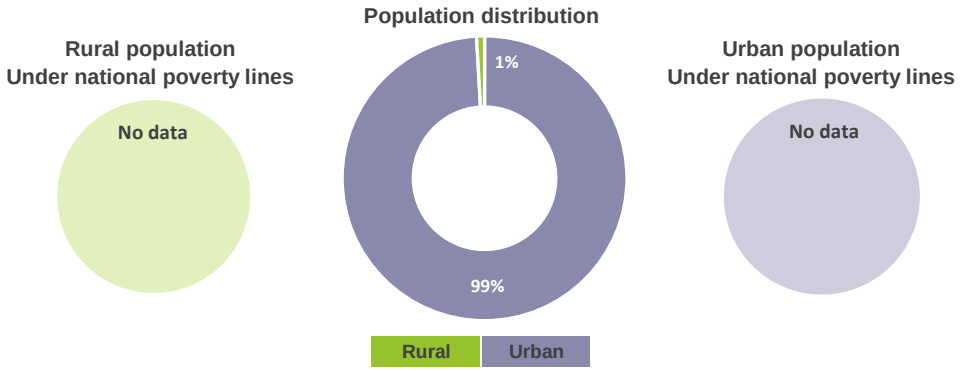


Access

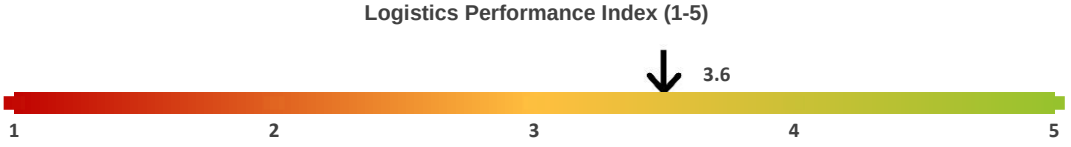
1- Employment

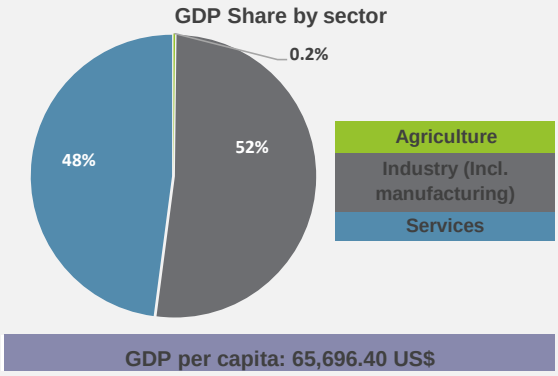


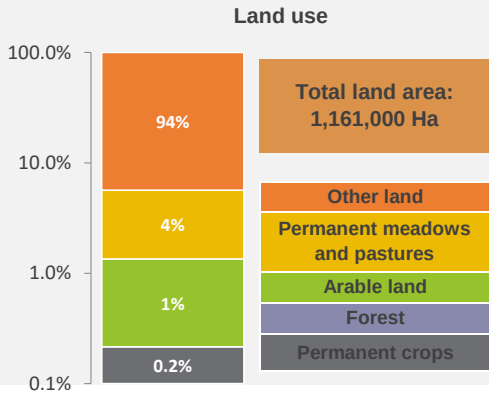
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

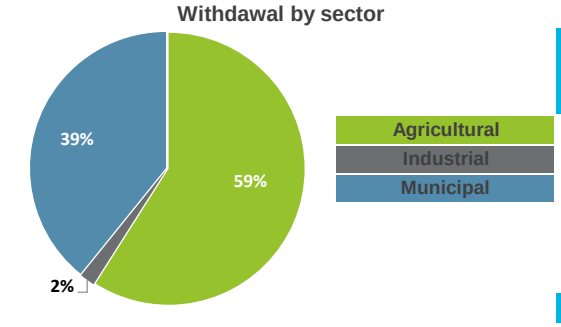


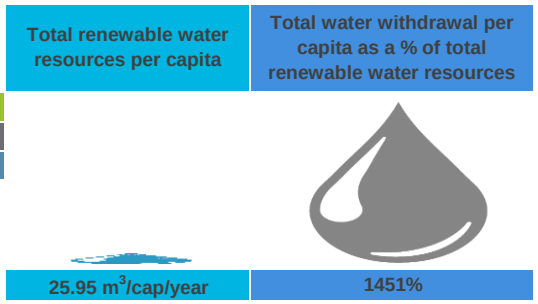




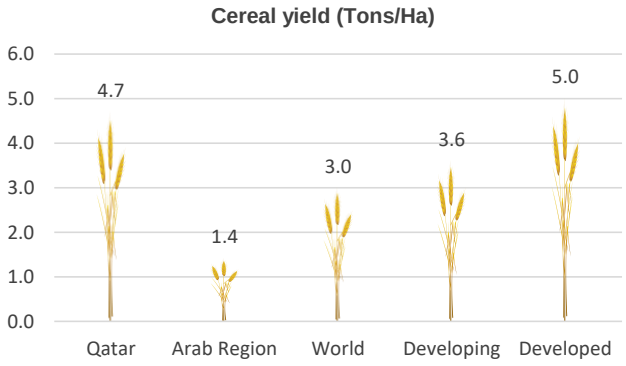
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield



Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

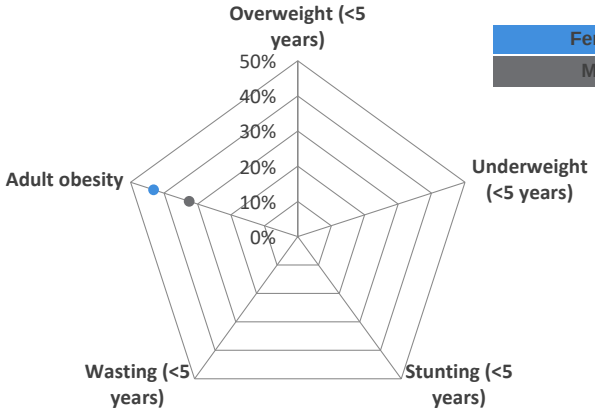
Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-1,527,717.50

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
1.5%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

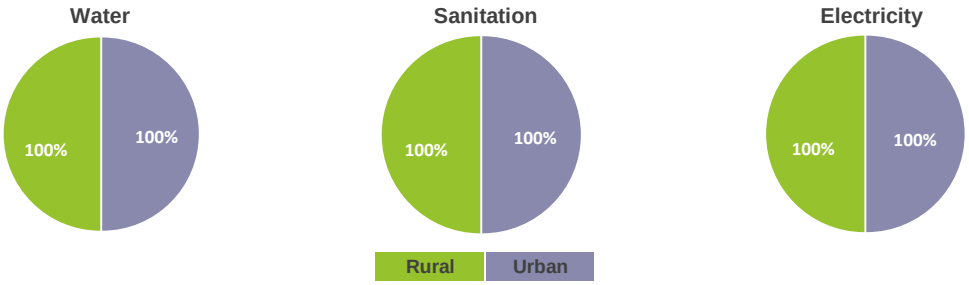
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



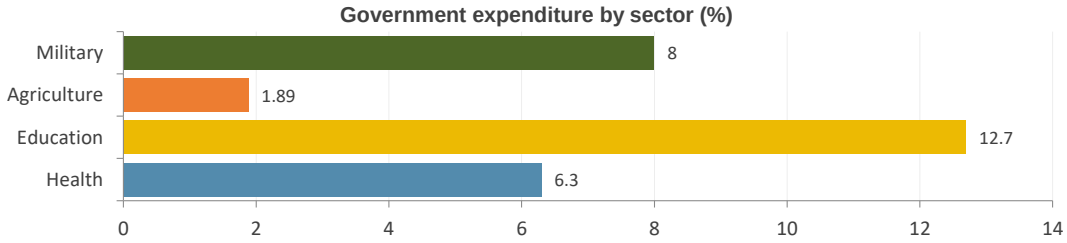
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	26%
Iodine	30%
Vitamin A	No data

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

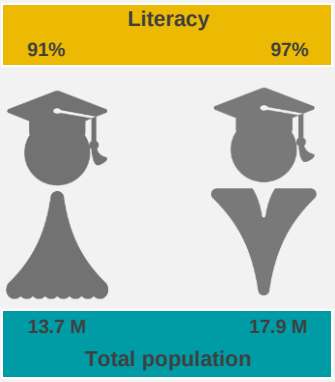
Saudi Arabia

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

Takeaway Messages:

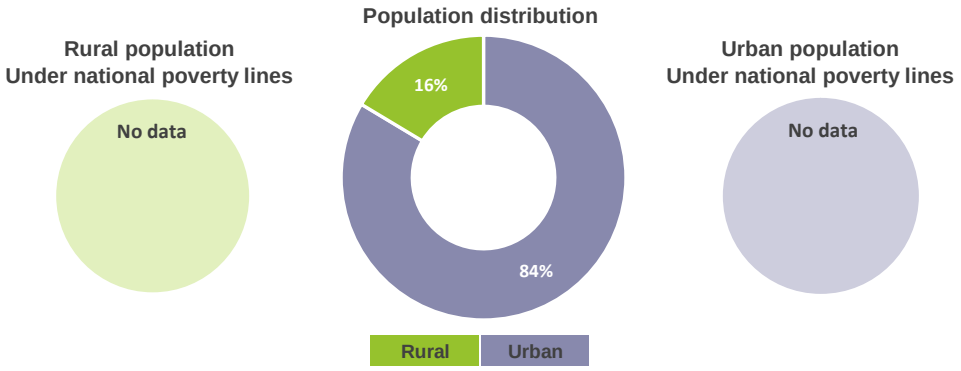
- Despite natural water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming.
- Despite adequate food supply, food related disorders (especially adult obesity) and micronutrient deficiencies in children are issues of concern, which may be attributed to food choices and preferences.
- Given the country's high reliance on food imports, there is room for improvements in the LPI.
- Population growth rate is high, surpassing world average, but this might be due to the influx of expats.



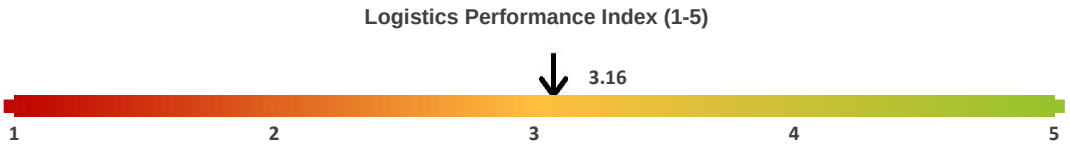
Access

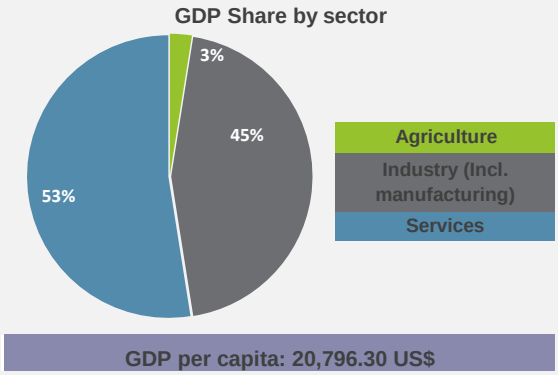
1- Employment

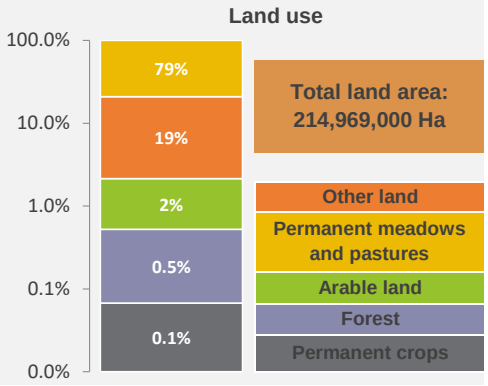
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

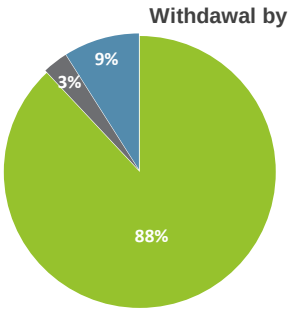






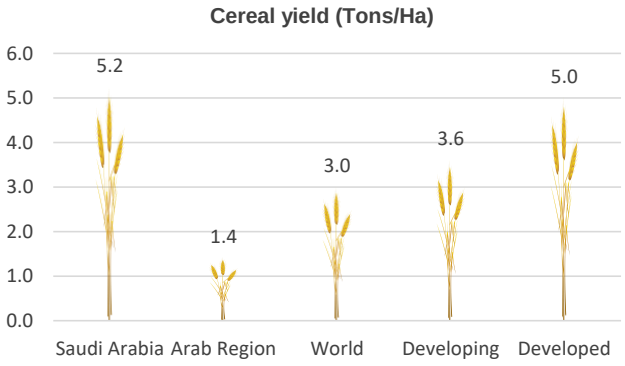
Availability

1- Water



Total renewable water resources per capita	Total water withdrawal per capita as a % of total renewable water resources
76.09 m^3/cap/year	1193%

2- Yield

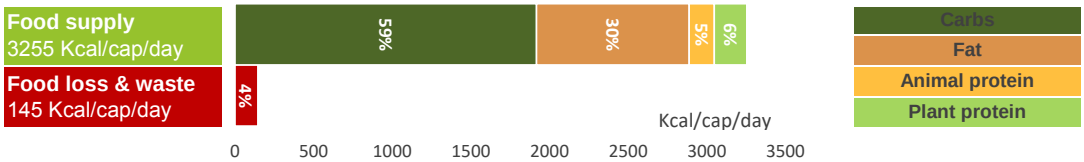


Cereal import dependency ratio: 96%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -14,590,306.25

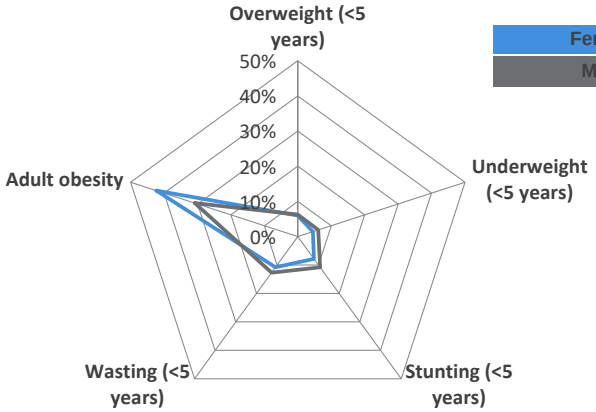
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 5.4%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



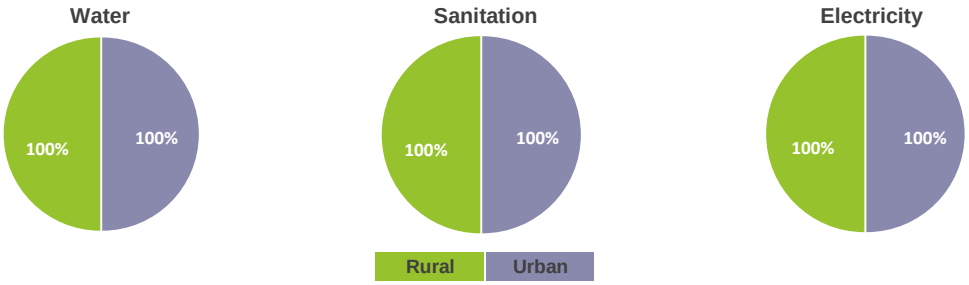
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



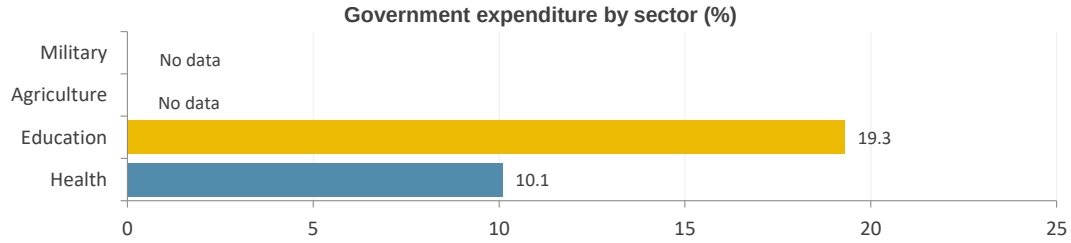
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	33%
Iodine	23%
Vitamin A	4%

2- Access to services

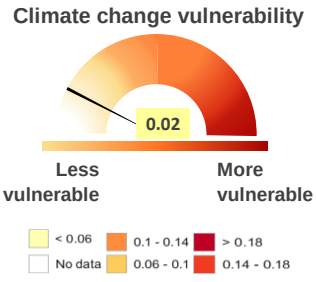


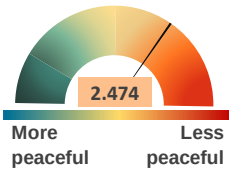
Stability

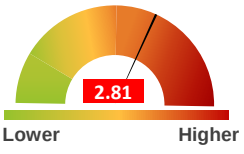
1- Expenditures



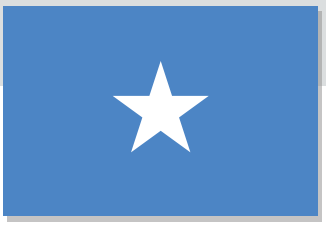
2- Key monitors







Somalia

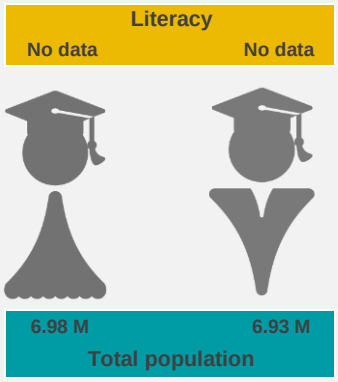


Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

Takeaway Messages:

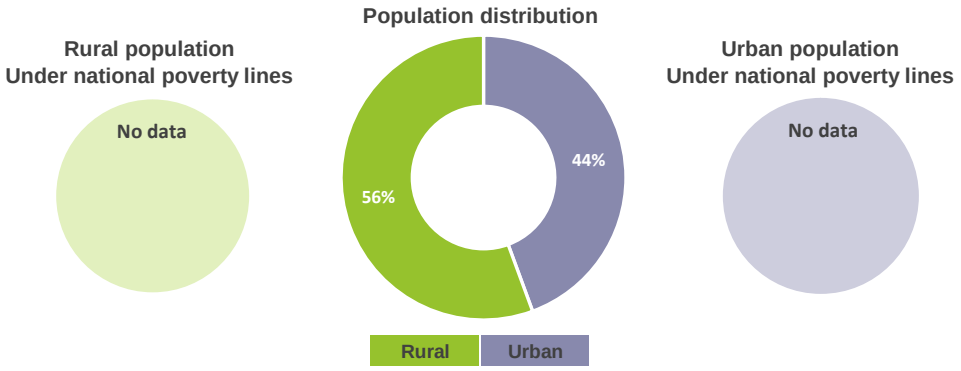
- Cereals yield is very low considering the high contribution of agriculture to the GDP, and the high water allocation to agriculture, as well as the high employment rate in the sector.
- Given the country's reliance on imports, there is major room for improvement of the LPI.
- High prevalence of food related disorders and micronutrient deficiencies in children might be due to high poverty levels and inadequate access to services (water, sanitation, and electricity).
- The country's vulnerability to climate change and its security situation (high GPI) pose an additional challenge to food security.
- Population growth rate is high, surpassing the world average.



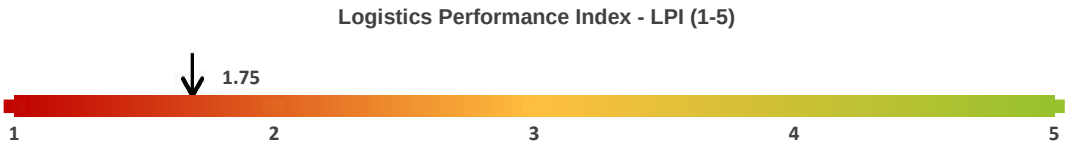
Access

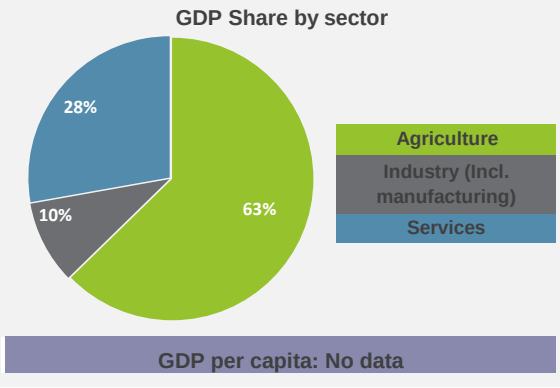
1- Employment

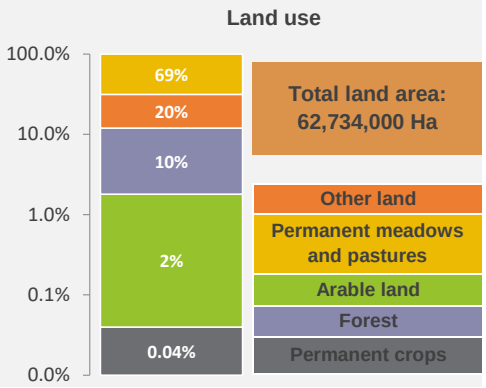
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

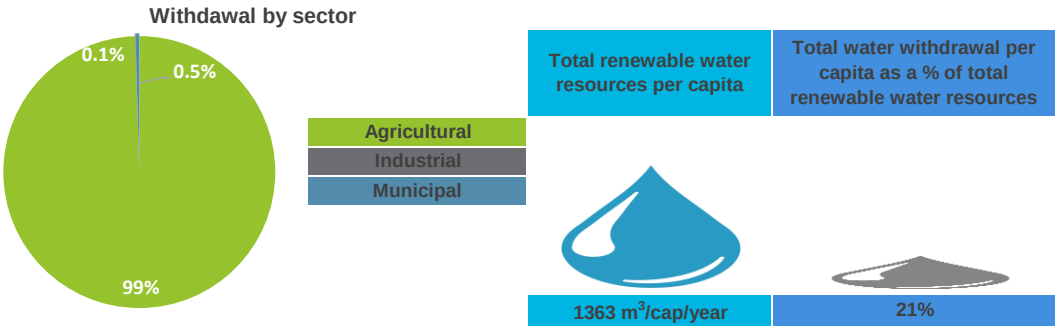




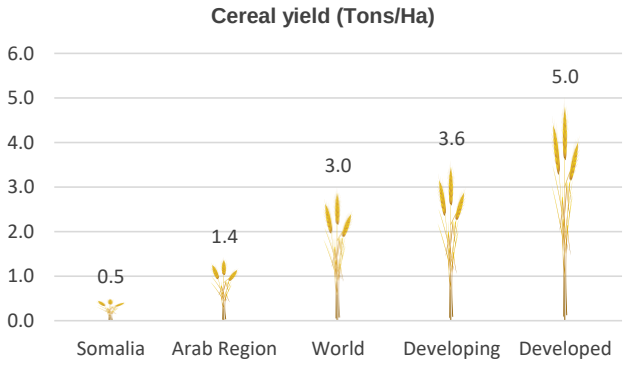


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield



Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

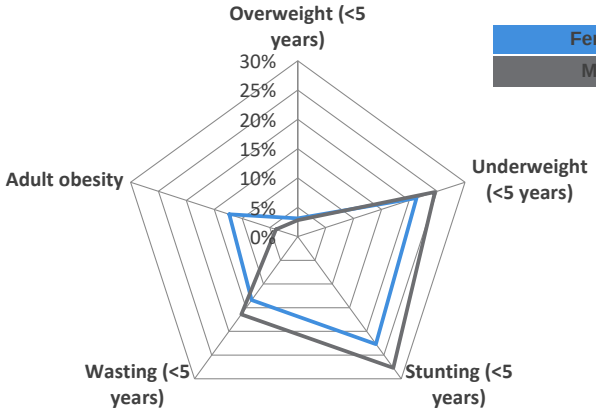
Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-477,634.75

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
278.8%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

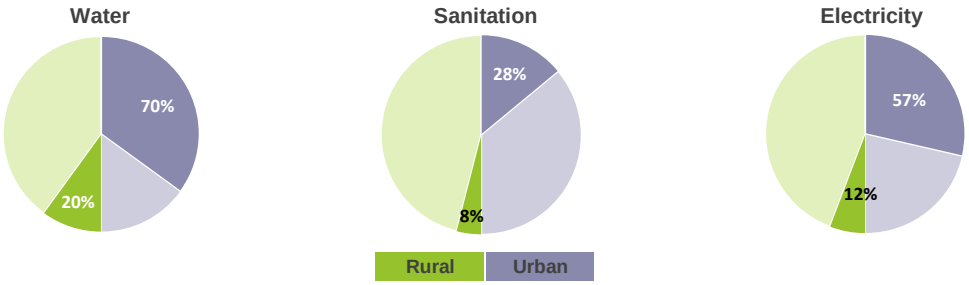
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



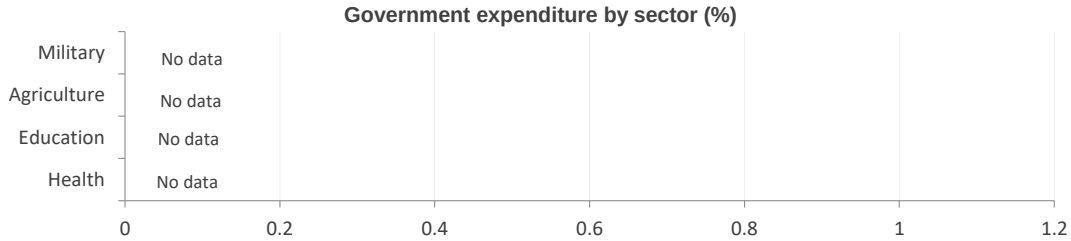
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	No data
Iodine	No data
Vitamin A	62%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

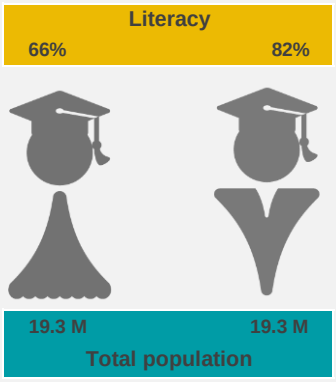
Sudan

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

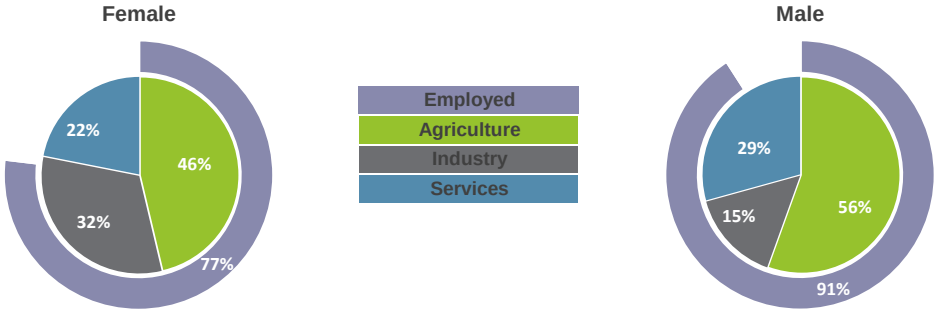
Takeaway Messages:

- Given the high contribution of agriculture to GDP, high water allocation, and high employment in the sector, cereals yield and production remains very low.
- More targeted investments are needed in increase the physical and economic water productivity.
- Inadequate access to services contributes, along with poverty, to prevalence of food related disorders and micronutrient deficiencies in children.
- Given the country's reliance on imports, there is room for improvement of its LPI.
- High population growth rate, surpassing the world average, coupled with high vulnerability to climate change and poor security (high GPI), are additional challenges to food security.

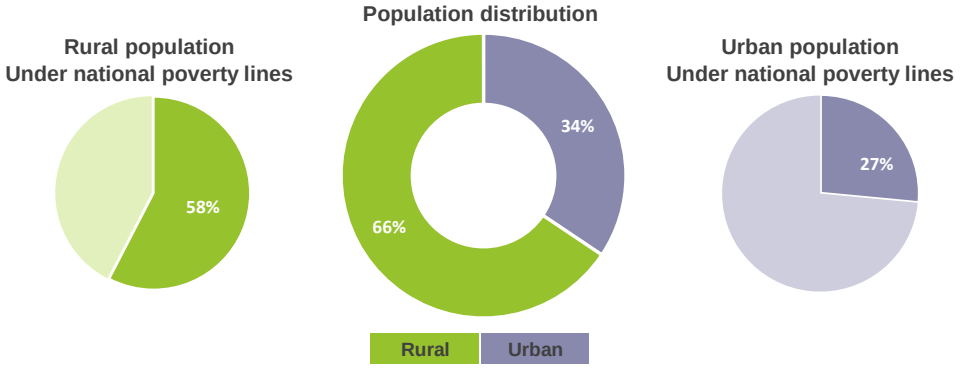


Access

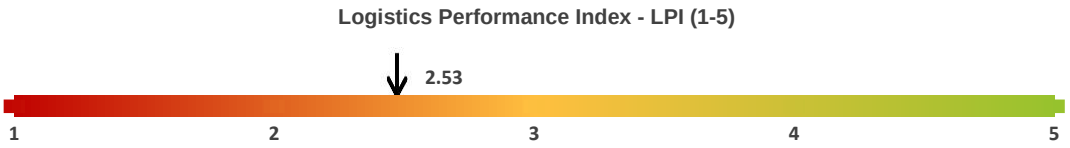
1- Employment

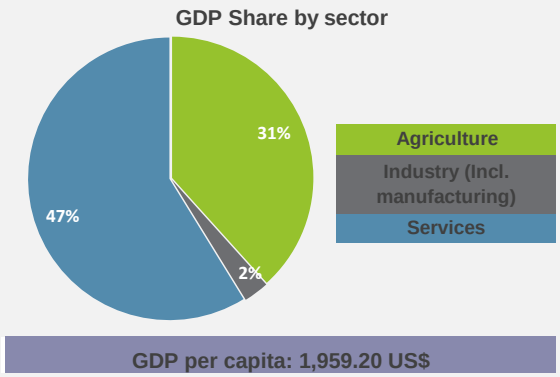


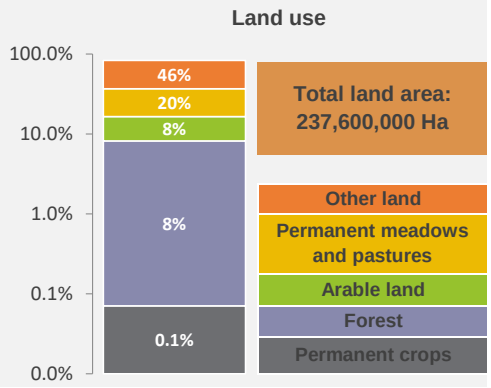
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

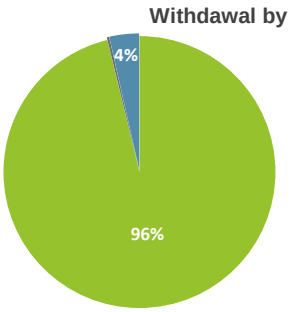


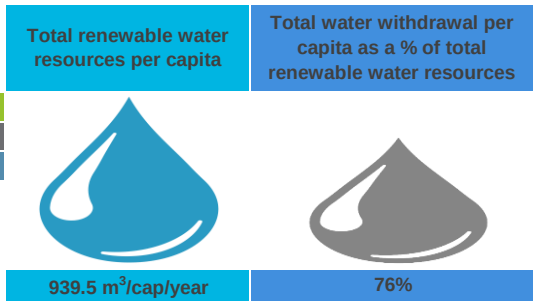




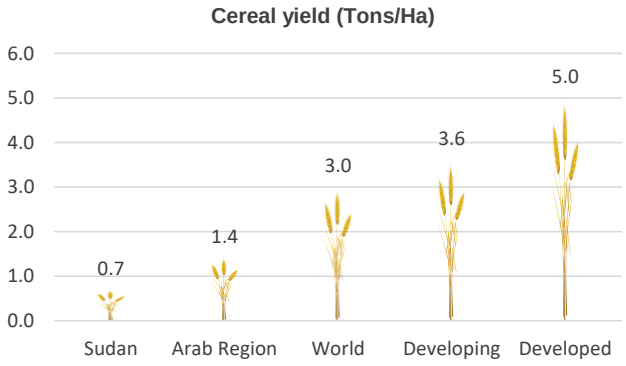
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield

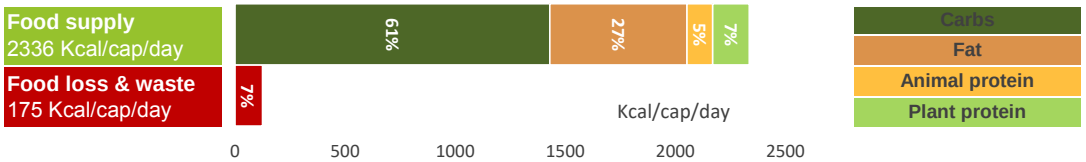


Cereal import dependency ratio: 18.3%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -1,451,636.00

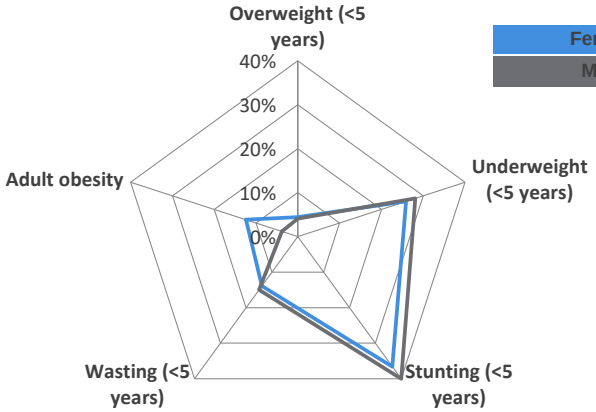
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 31%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



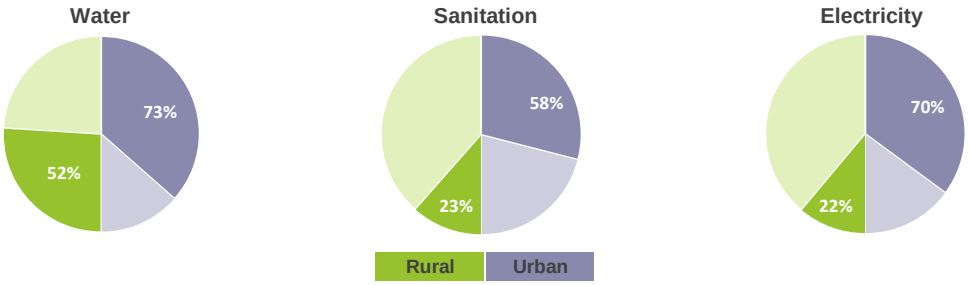
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



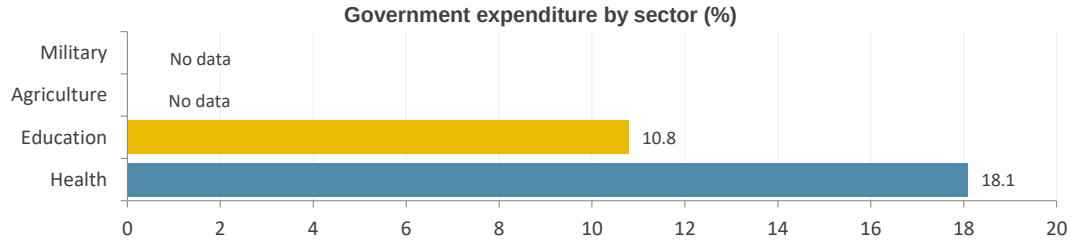
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	85%
Iodine	62%
Vitamin A	28%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

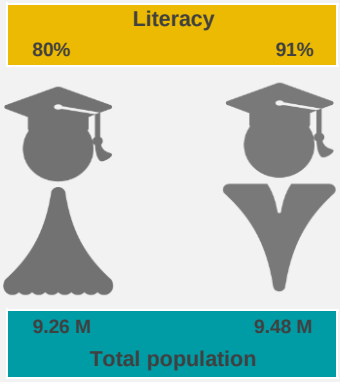
Syrian Arab Republic

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

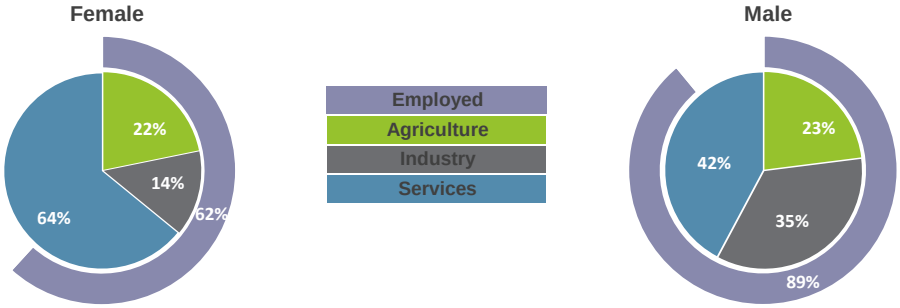
Takeaway Messages:

- Targeted investment and policy reform in agriculture can lead to enhanced physical and economic land and water productivity.
- Poverty and the security situation are additional challenges to food security. They affect food selection, leading to high prevalence of food related disorders and micronutrient deficiencies in children.
- The negative population growth rate is due to forced migration and to increasing death tolls caused by the war.
- Apart of the direct impacts of the ongoing armed conflict, there is also major room for structural improvement of the LPI.

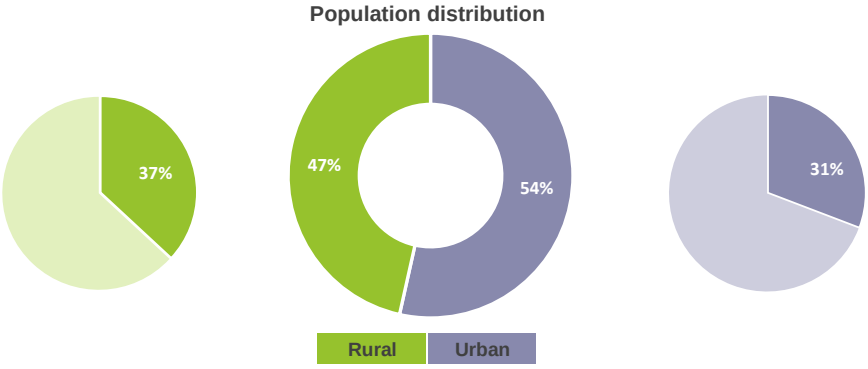


Access

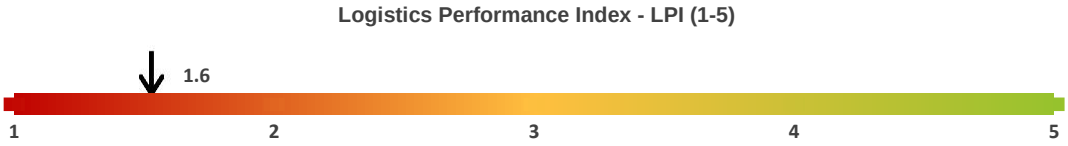
1- Employment

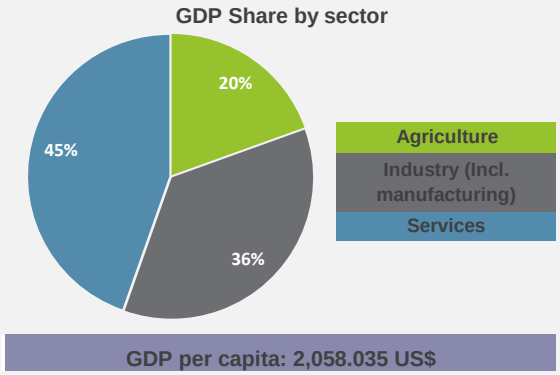


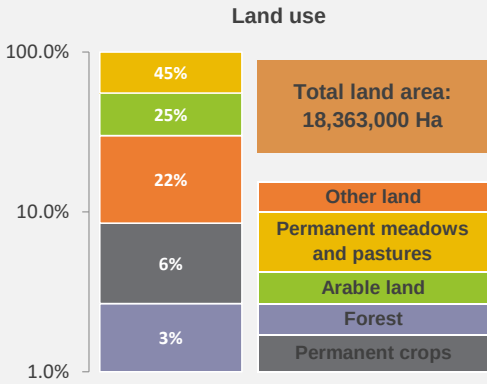
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

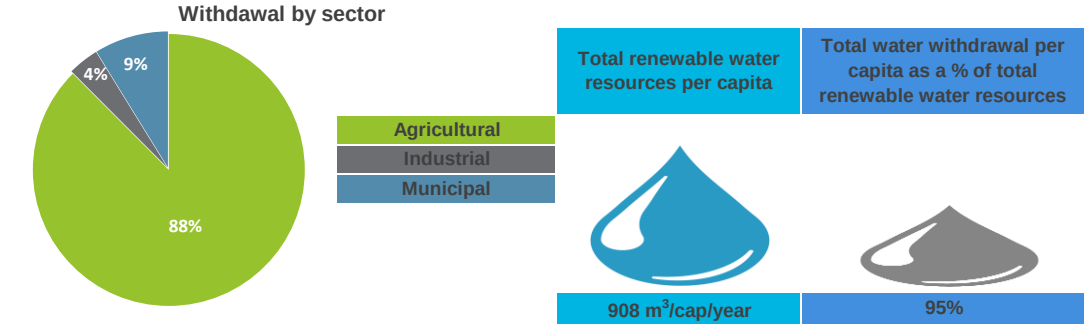




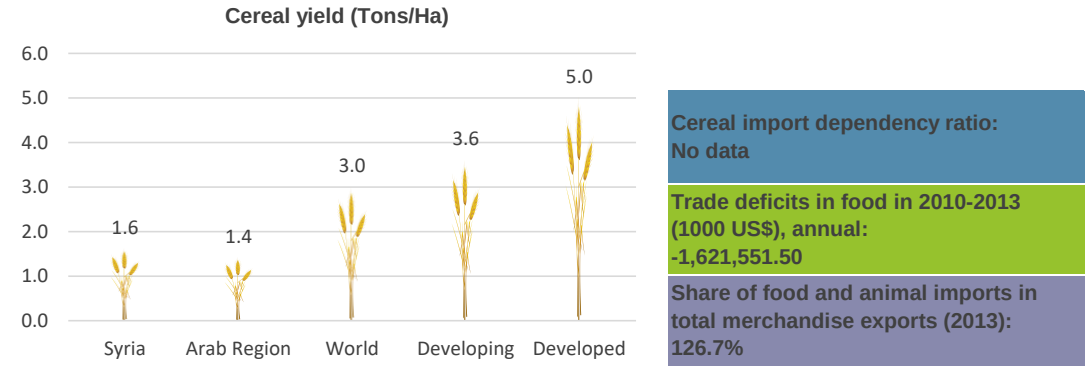


Availability

1- Water



2- Yield



Cereal import dependency ratio:
No data

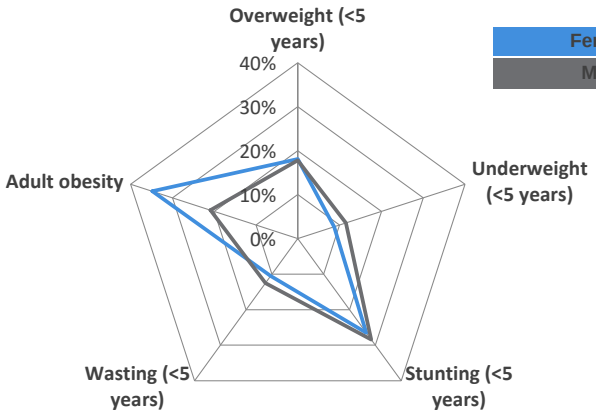
Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual:
-1,621,551.50

Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013):
126.7%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

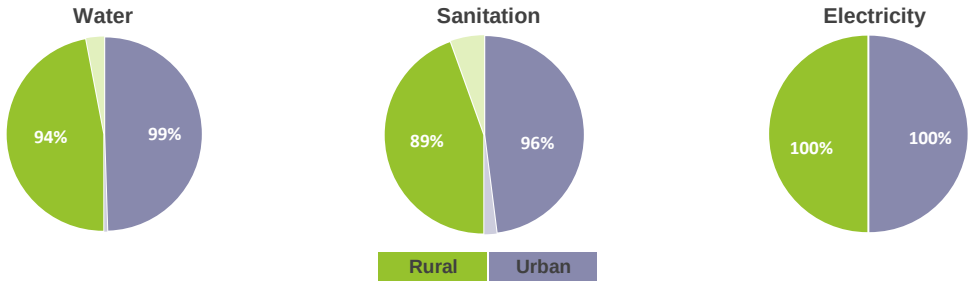
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



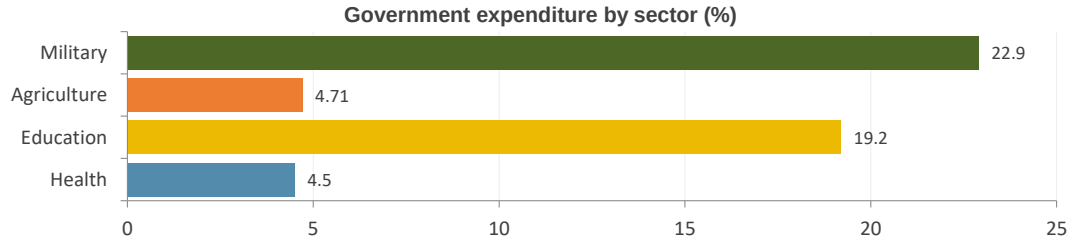
Prevalence of Undernourishment: No data	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	41%
Iodine	No data
Vitamin A	12%

2- Access to services



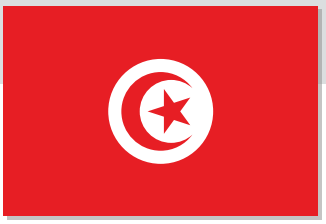
Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

Tunisia

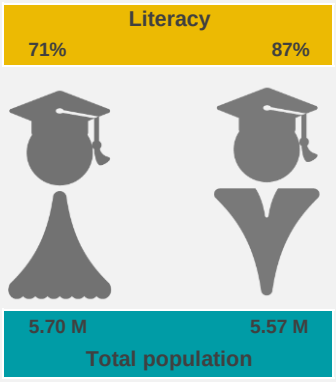


Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

Takeaway Messages:

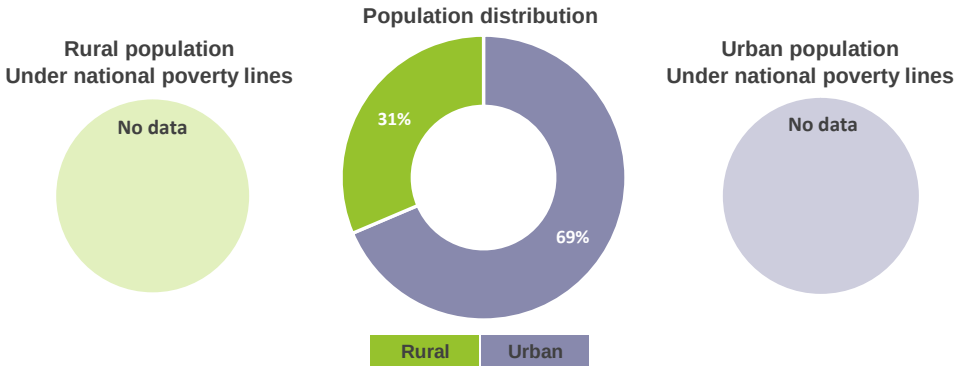
- Inequality is an issue of concern evident from literacy and in employment data.
- Despite the high expenditure on, high employment rates in, and high water allocation for agriculture, cereal yields remains half that of the world average.
- Access to services in rural areas needs attention, where it may be contributing to inadequate utilization of food.
- Despite adequate food supply, food choices and preferences are contributing factors to adult obesity and micronutrient deficiencies in children.
- Given the high reliance on import, there is room for improvement in the LPI.



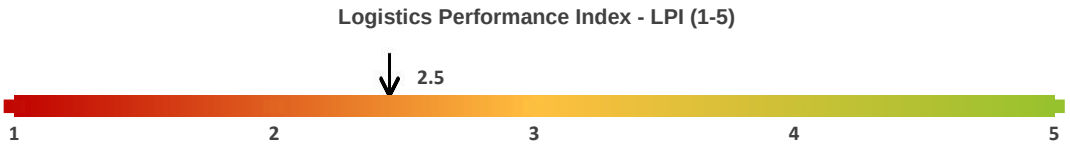
Access

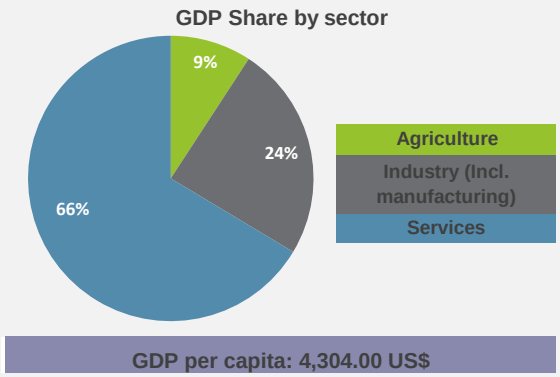
1- Employment

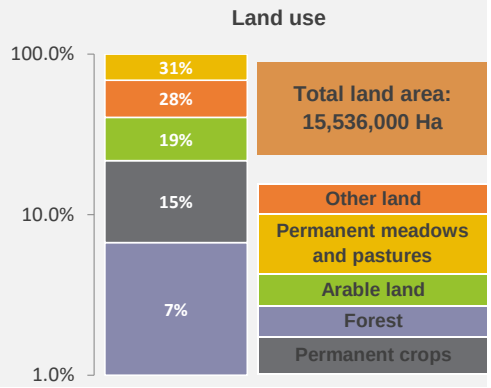
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

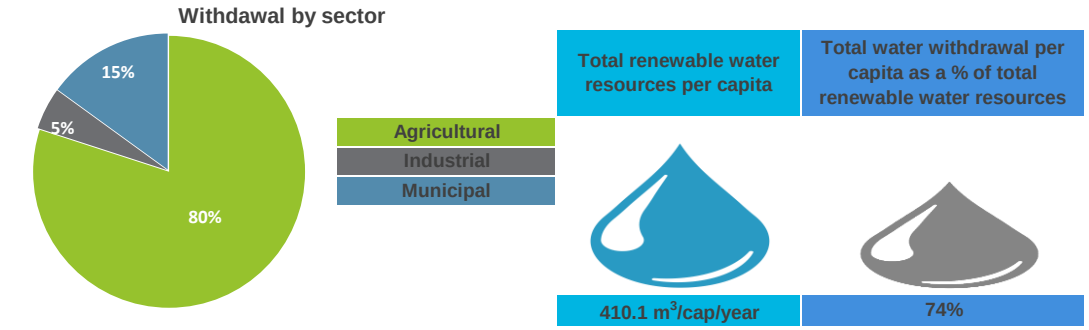




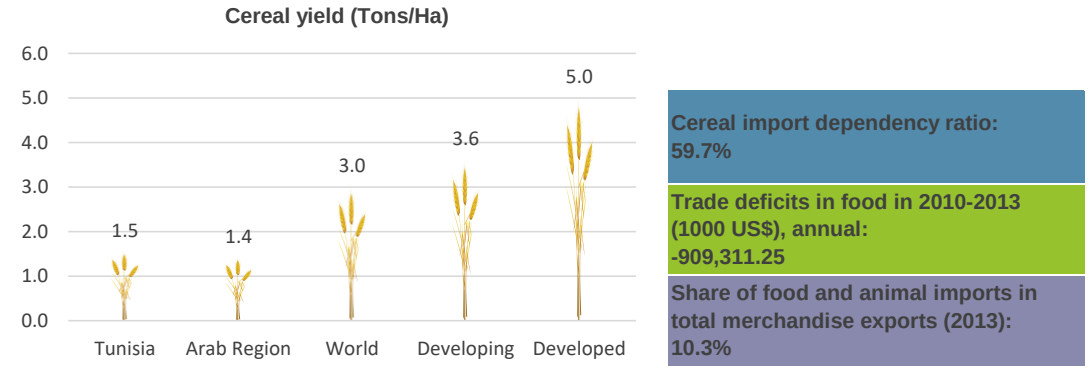


Availability

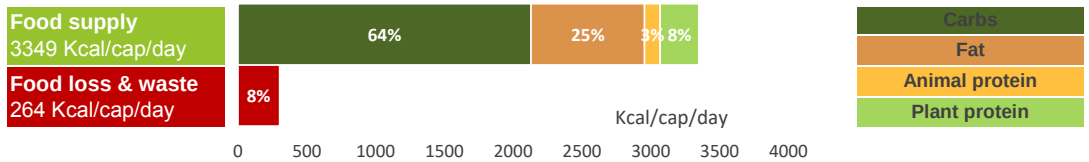
1- Water



2- Yield

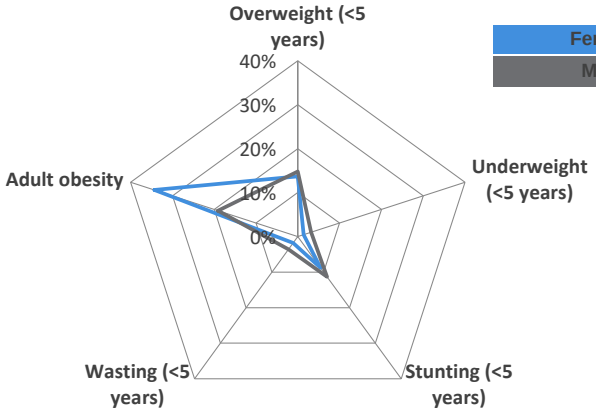


3- Food supply vs. loss & waste



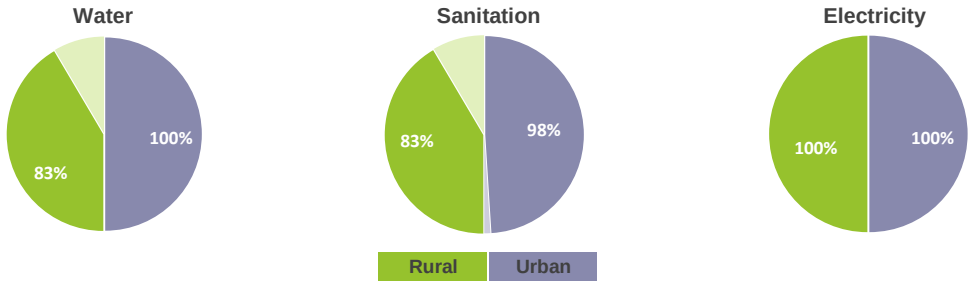
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



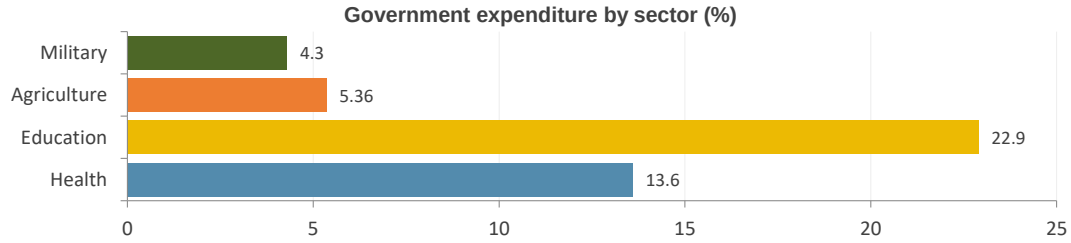
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	22%
Iodine	26%
Vitamin A	15%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

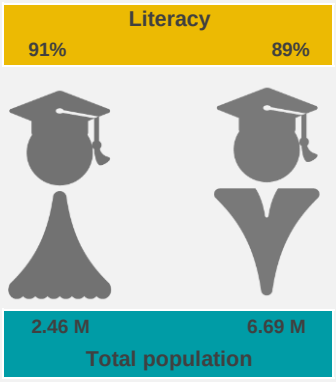
United Arab Emirates

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

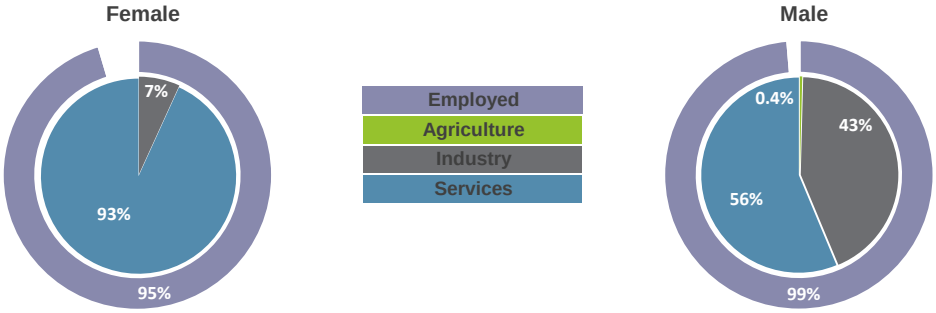
Takeaway Messages:

- Despite the natural water scarcity, water withdrawals beyond renewable limits is alarming. Higher physical and economic water productivity and the adoption of innovative approaches in agricultural production is therefore needed for more sustainable food production locally.
- Despite adequate supply of food, high rates of adult obesity and micronutrient deficiencies in children may be attributed to food choices and preferences.
- Population growth rates are high, surpassing the world average, but this might be explained with the influx of expats.

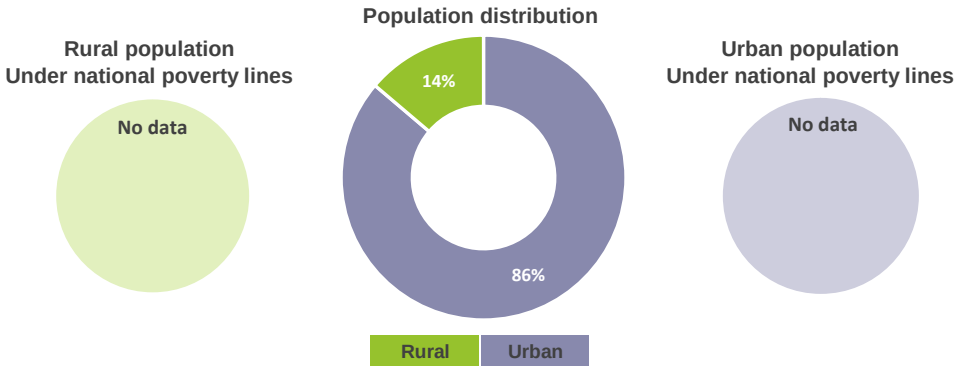


Access

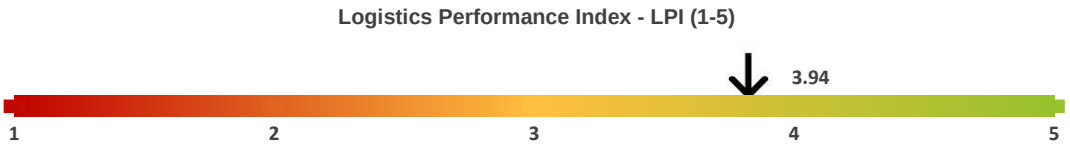
1- Employment



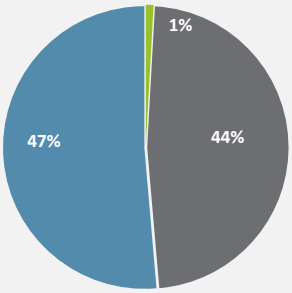
2- Poverty



3- Logistics



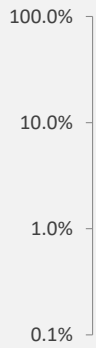
GDP Share by sector



Agriculture
Industry (Incl. manufacturing)
Services

GDP per capita: 41,197.20 US$

Land use



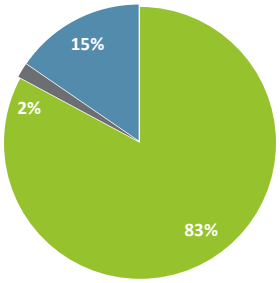
Total land area: 8,360,000 Ha

Other land
Permanent meadows and pastures
Arable land
Forest
Permanent crops

Availability

1- Water

Withdawal by sector

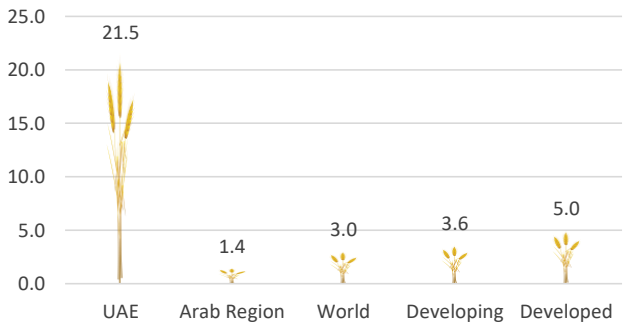


Agricultural
Industrial
Municipal

Total renewable water resources per capita	Total water withdrawal per capita as a % of total renewable water resources
16.38 m^3/cap/year	4061%

2- Yield

Cereal yield (Tons/Ha)

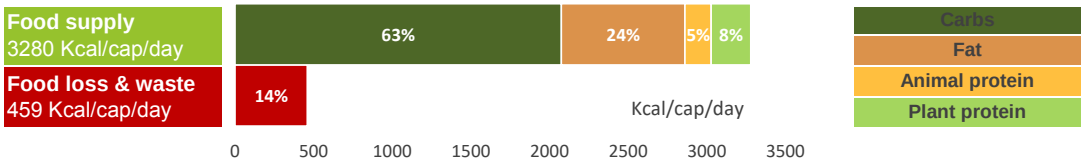


Cereal import dependency ratio: 100%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -8,035,446.50

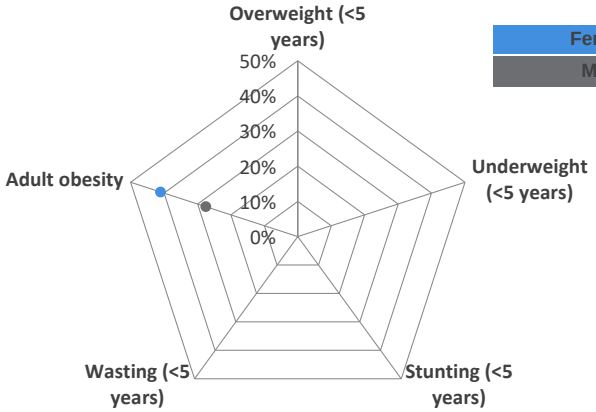
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 3.4%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



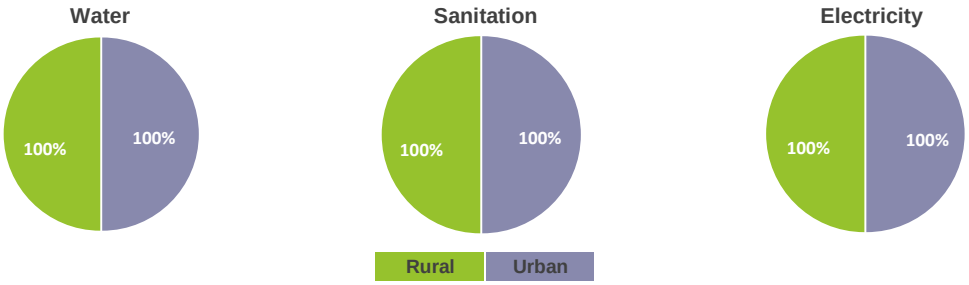
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



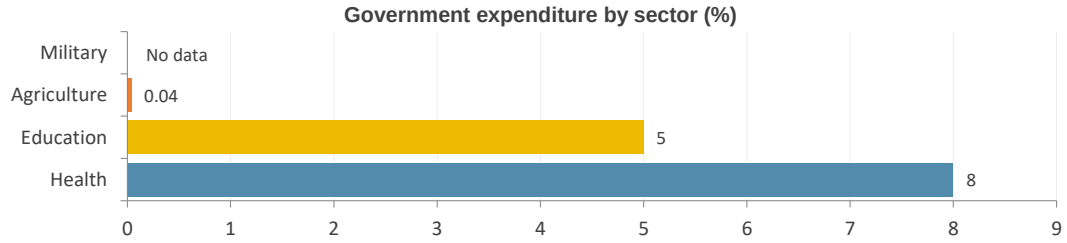
Prevalence of Undernourishment: <5%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	28%
Iodine	57%
Vitamin A	No data

2- Access to services

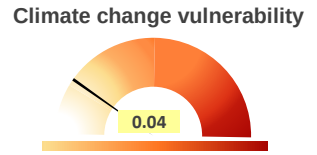


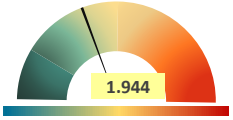
Stability

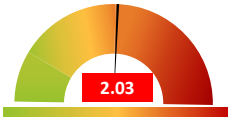
1- Expenditures

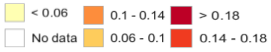


2- Key monitors









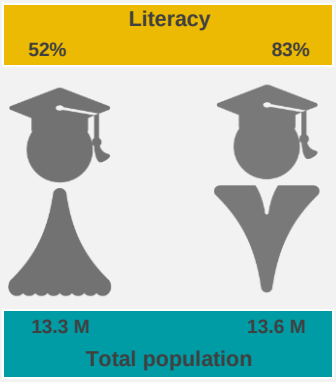
Yemen

Disclaimer: Takeaway messages are derived from the factsheets and not from a thorough socio-economic analysis of the country.

General information

Takeaway Messages:

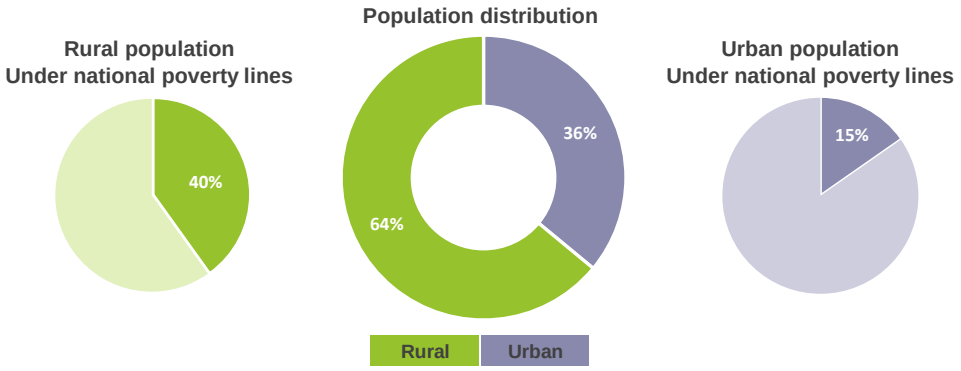
- Despite the natural water scarcity, water withdrawal beyond renewable limits is alarming.
- Given the sizable contribution of agriculture to GDP and its high rates of employment, along with the high government expenditures on the sector and the extremely high water allocation, cereal yield and production need major improvements.
- Given the country's high reliance on food imports, there is much room for improvement in its LPI.
- High poverty rates, along with poor access to services, and the ongoing armed conflict (high GPI) affect access to nutritious food, which is reflected in the alarming prevalence of food related disorders and micronutrient deficiencies in children.
- Population growth rates are high, surpassing the world average.



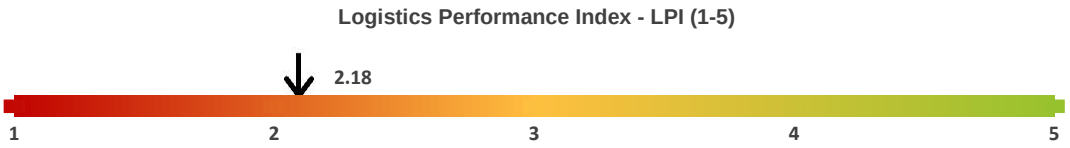
Access

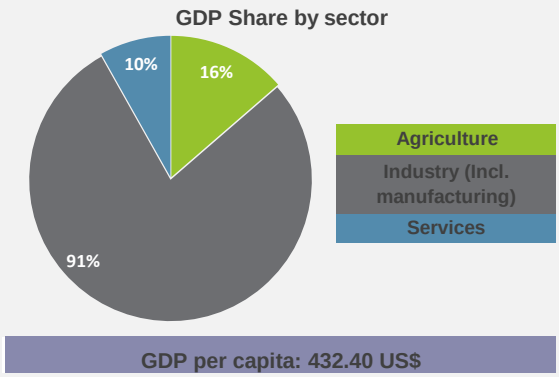
1- Employment

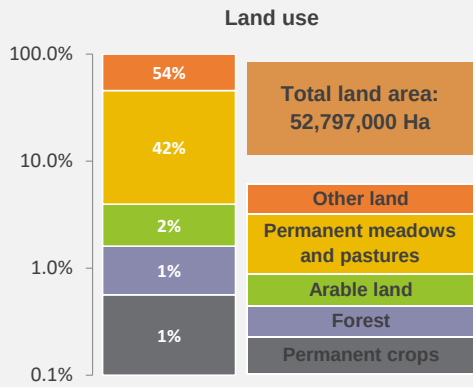
2- Poverty



3- Logistics

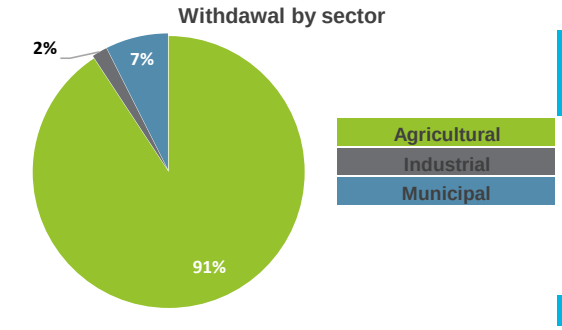


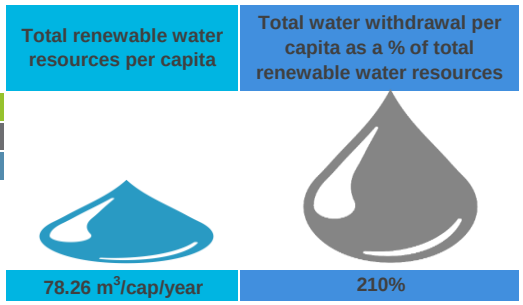




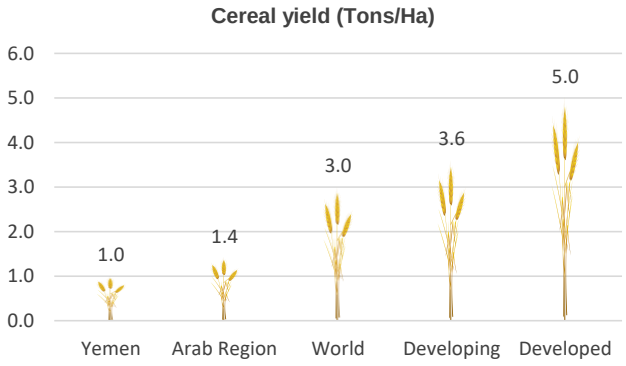
Availability

1- Water





2- Yield

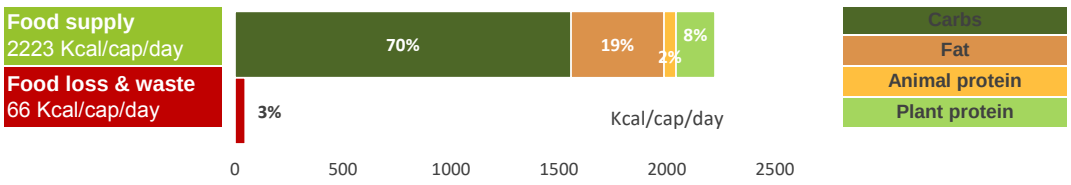


Cereal import dependency ratio: 95.3%

Trade deficits in food in 2010-2013 (1000 US$), annual: -2,857,463.25

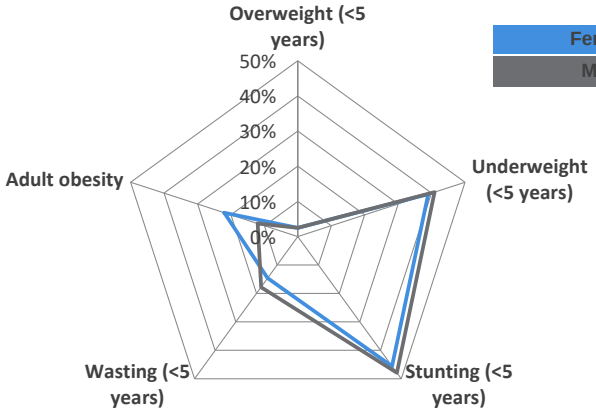
Share of food and animal imports in total merchandise exports (2013): 36.8%

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply



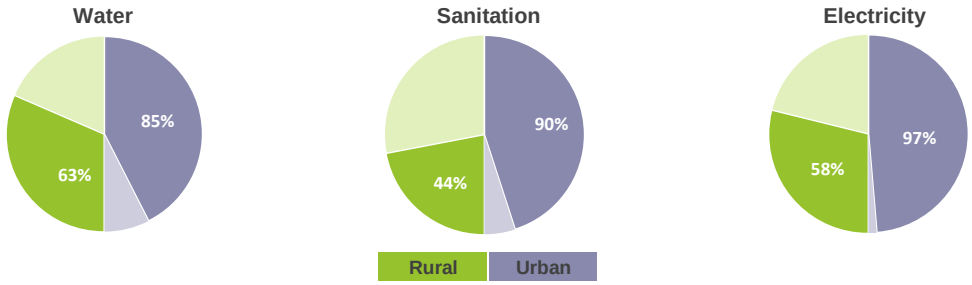
Utilization

1- Food related disorders



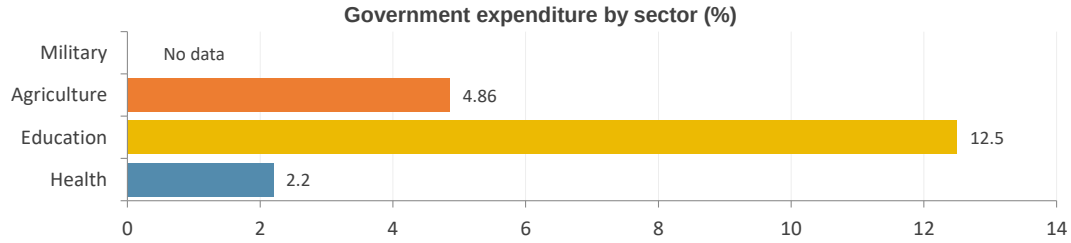
Prevalence of Undernourishment: 26.1%	
Micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5	
Iron	68%
Iodine	30%
Vitamin A	27%

2- Access to services



Stability

1- Expenditures



2- Key monitors

Definition of Terms

Population and literacy

Total Population - Male (2015): Total Population - Male. De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. Source: UNDESA, 2018. Available from: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/

Total Population - Female (2015): Total Population - Female. De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. Source: UNDESA, 2018. Available from: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/

Literacy rate (2016): Total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The adult literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 years and older, and the youth literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 to 24 years. Source: UNICEF, 2018. Available from: https://data.unicef.org/topic/education/literacy/

GDP Share by sector

The database for some countries is incomplete; it either misses an additional sector or it adds up to more than 100%

GDP per capita (2017): GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD?view=chart

Services, value added (% of GDP) (2017*): Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.SRV.TOTL.ZS?view=chart.
*Data is for 2017 for all countries, except for Comoros (2015), Kuwait (2016), Oman (2016), Palestine (2016), Qatar (2016) and Yemen (2016). (No data for Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria and Tunisia; in this case the value was calculated by deducting the sum of the other featured sectors from 100%; thus assuming that this is the only remaining contributing sector to the GDP)

Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP) (2017*): Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.TOTL.ZS?view=chart
*Data is for 2017 for all countries, except for Comoros (2015), Kuwait (2016), Libya (2008), Oman (2016), Palestine (2016), Qatar (2016), Somalia (1986), Syria (2007), Tunisia and Yemen (2016).

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2017*): Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?view=chart
*Data is for 2017 for all countries, except for Comoros (2015), Kuwait (2016), Libya (2008), Oman (2016), Palestine (2016), Somalia (1990), Syria (2007), Tunisia and Yemen (2016).

Land (2015)

Arable land: Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for "Arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Forest: Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as: rubber-wood plantations and cork, oak stands. Excludes: tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.

Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Other land: Other land is the land not classified as Agricultural land and Forest area. It includes built-up and related land, barren land, other wooded land, etc. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Permanent crops: Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Permanent meadows and pastures: Permanent meadows and pastures is the land used permanently (for a period of five years or more) for herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or naturally growing. A period of five years or more is used to differentiate between permanent and temporary meadows. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Land area: Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Access

1- Employment

***Employment rate, by gender:** *This indicator is calculated as 100% minus the unemployment rate, explained below:

Unemployment rate - ILO modelled estimates, May 2018: The unemployment rate is the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the total number of employed and unemployed persons (i.e., the labour force). This indicator is part of the ILO Estimates and Projections series, analysed in the ILO's World Employment and Social Outlook reports. For more information, refer to the indicator description and the ILO estimates and projections methodological note. Data are also available in Stata format via the bulk download facility. Source: ILO, 2018. Available from: http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page3.jspx?MBI_ID=2&_afrLoop=1366067010202731&_afrWindowMode=0&_afrWindowId=zdmhtu55m_1#!%40%40%3F_afrWindowId%3Dzdmhtu55m_1%26_afrLoop%3D1366067010202731%26MBI_ID%3D2%26_afrWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3Dzdmhtu55m_62

Employment by sector - ILO modelled estimates, May 2018: This table presents data on employment across three broad sectors. The aggregate sector categories are based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). This indicator is part of the ILO Estimates and Projections series, analysed in the ILO's World Employment and Social Outlook reports. For more information, refer to the indicator description and the ILO estimates and projections methodological note. Data are also available in Stata format via the bulk download facility. Source: ILO, 2018. Available from: http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page3.jspx?MBI_ID=33&_afrLoop=1366064249434626&_afrWindowMode=0&_afrWindowId=null#!%40%40%3F_afrWindowId%3Dnull%26_afrLoop%3D1366064249434626%26MBI_ID%3D33%26_afrWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3Dzdmhtu55m_45

2- Poverty

Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban and rural areas, 1950- 2050: Source: UNDESA, 2018. Available from: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Download/

Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population): Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.RUHC?locations=EG
Data for Algeria is from 2011, for Comoros 2004, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2012, Jordan 2010, Mauritania 2008, Morocco 2007, Palestine 2011, Sudan 2009, Syria 2007, and Yemen 2005.

Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population): Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.URHC?locations=EG
Data for Algeria is from 2011, Comoros 2004, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2012, Jordan 2010, Mauritania 2008, Morocco 2007, Palestine 2011, Sudan 2009, Syria 2007, and Yemen 2005.

3- Logistics

Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)* (2016): Logistics Performance Index overall score reflects perceptions of a country's logistics based on efficiency of customs clearance process, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time. The index ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance. Data are from Logistics Performance Index surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. 2009 round of surveys covered more than 5,000 country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets. Scores for the six areas are averaged across all respondents and aggregated to a single score using principal components analysis. *Details of the survey methodology and index construction methodology are in Arvis and others' Connecting to Compete 2010: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy (2010). Source: World Bank, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/LP.LPI.OVRL.XQ?view=chart

Availability

1- Water

Total water withdrawal per capita as a % of total renewable water resources (per capita): This indicator is calculated based on the following two indicators:

Total renewable water resources per capita (2014): Total annual actual renewable water resources per inhabitant. Source: AQUASTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/popups/itemDefn.html?id=4190

Total water withdrawal per capita*: Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita. Source: AQUASTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/popups/itemDefn.html?id=4257

*Data for Algeria is from 2012, Bahrain 2003, Comoros 1999, Djibouti 2000, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2000, Jordan 2015, Kuwait 2002, Lebanon 2005, Libya 2012, Mauritania 2005, Morocco 2010, Oman 2003, Palestine 2005, Qatar 2005, Saudi Arabia 2006, Somalia 2003, Sudan 2011, Syria 2005, Tunisia 2011, UAE 2005, and Yemen 2005.

Agricultural water withdrawal: Annual quantity of self-supplied water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes. It can include water from primary renewable and secondary freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal from fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, direct use of (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. Water for the dairy and meat industries and industrial processing of harvested agricultural products is included under industrial water withdrawal. Source: AQUASTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en
Data for Algeria is from 2012, Bahrain 2003, Comoros 1999, Djibouti 2000, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2000, Jordan 2015, Kuwait 2002, Lebanon 2005, Libya 2012, Mauritania 2005, Morocco 2010, Oman 2003, Palestine 2005, Qatar 2005, Saudi Arabia 2006, Somalia 2003, Sudan 2011, Syria 2005, Tunisia 2011, UAE 2005, and Yemen 2005.

Industrial water withdrawal: Annual quantity of self-supplied water withdrawn for industrial uses. It can include water from primary renewable and secondary freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal from fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, direct use of (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. This sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to the public distribution network. The ratio between net consumption and withdrawal is estimated at less than 5%. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric and nuclear power plants, but it does not include hydropower. Water withdrawn by industries that are connected to the public supply network is generally included in municipal water withdrawal. Source: AQUASTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en
Data for Algeria is from 2012, Bahrain 2003, Comoros 1999, Djibouti 2000, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2000, Jordan 2015, Kuwait 2002, Lebanon 2005, Libya 2012, Mauritania 2005, Morocco 2010, Oman 2003, Palestine 2005, Qatar 2005, Saudi Arabia 2006, Somalia 2003, Sudan 2011, Syria 2005, Tunisia 2011, UAE 2005, and Yemen 2005.

Municipal water withdrawal: Annual quantity of water withdrawn primarily for the direct use by the population. It can include water from primary renewable and secondary freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal from fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, direct use of (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. It is usually computed as the total water withdrawn by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries and urban agriculture, which is connected to the municipal network. The ratio between the net consumption and the water withdrawn can vary from 5 to 15% in urban areas and from 10 to 50% in rural areas. Source: AQUASTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en
Data for Algeria is from 2012, Bahrain 2003, Comoros 1999, Djibouti 2000, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2000, Jordan 2015, Kuwait 2002, Lebanon 2005, Libya 2012, Mauritania 2005, Morocco 2010, Oman 2003, Palestine 2005, Qatar 2005, Saudi Arabia 2006, Somalia 2003, Sudan 2011, Syria 2005, Tunisia 2011, UAE 2005, and Yemen 2005.

2- Yield

Cereal yield (2016):

(Cereals, Total): Cereals are generally of the gramineous family and, in the FAO concept, refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Crops harvested green for forage, silage or grazingare classified as fodder crops. Also excluded are industrial crops, e.g. broom sorghum (Crude organic materials nes) and sweet sorghum when grown for syrup (Sugar crops nes). For international trade classifications, fresh cereals (other than sweet corn), whether or not suitable for use as fresh vegetables, are classified as cereals. Cereals are identified according to their genus. However, when two or more genera are sown and harvested as a mixture they should be classified and reported as "mixed grains". Production data are reported in terms of clean, dry weight of grains (12-14 percent moisture) in the form usually marketed. Rice, however, is reported in terms of paddy. Apart from moisture content and inedible substances such as cellulose, cereal grains contain, along with traces of minerals and vitamins, carbohydrates - mainly starches - (comprising 65-75 percent of their total weight), as well as proteins (6-12 percent) and fat (1-5 percent). The FAO definitions cover 17 primary cereals, of which one - white maize - is a component of maize. Each definition is listed along with its code, botanical name or names, and a short description. Cereal products derive either from the processing of grain through one or more mechanical or chemical operations, or from the processing of flour, meal or starch. Each cereal product is listed after the cereal from which it is derived.

(Yield): Harvested production per unit of harvested area for crop products. In most of the cases yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested. Data on yields of permanent crops are not as reliable as those for temporary crops either because most of the area information may correspond to planted area, as for grapes, or because of the scarcity and unreliability of the area figures reported by the countries, as for example for cocoa and coffee. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC

Cereal import dependency ratio (%) (3-year average) (2012): This indicator is part of the FAO Suite of Food Security Indicators (2017) in the dimension "stability". The cereal imports dependency ratio tells how much of the available domestic food supply of cereals has been imported and how much comes from the country's own production. It is computed as (cereal imports - cereal exports)/(cereal production + cereal imports - cereal exports) * 100. Given this formula the indicator assumes only values <= 100. Negative values indicate that the country is a net exporter of cereals. This indicator provides a measure of the dependence of a country or region from cereal imports. The greater the indicator, the higher the dependence. The indicator is calculated in three year averages, from 1990-92 to 2009-11, to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated production and trade, due to the difficulties in properly accounting of stock variations in major food. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS

Value of food imports over total merchandise exports (%) (3-year average) (2013): Value of food (excl. fish) imports over total merchandise exports. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS

3- Food Loss and Waste vs. Total Food Supply

Food supply (2013): Food supplied per micronutrient. Calculated by ESCWA based on data from FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS

Food waste and loss (2011 – 2013): Source: ESCWA, 2017. Horizon 2030: Prospects for enhancing food security in the Arab region.

Utilization

1- Food related illnesses

Prevalence of overweight, weight for height, male (% of children under 5): Prevalence of overweight, male, is the percentage of boys under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.OWGH.MA.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2014.

Prevalence of overweight, weight for height, female (% of children under 5): Prevalence of overweight, female, is the percentage of girls under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Source; WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.OWGH.FE.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2008.

Prevalence of underweight, weight for age, male (% of children under 5): Prevalence of underweight, male, is the percentage of boys under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MALN.MA.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2014.

Prevalence of underweight, weight for age, female (% of children under 5): Prevalence of underweight, female, is the percentage of girls under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MALN.FE.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2008.

Prevalence of stunting, height for age, male (% of children under 5): Prevalence of stunting, male, is the percentage of boys under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.STNT.MA.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2014.

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*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2008.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height, male (% of children under 5): revalence of wasting, male, is the proportion of boys under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WAST.MA.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2014.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height, female (% of children under 5): Prevalence of wasting, female, is the proportion of girls under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WAST.FE.ZS?view=chart
*Data for Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunisia is from 2012; for Iraq and Morocco, data is from 2011; for Kuwait, data is from 2014; data for Libya is from 2007; Data for Oman, Somalia and Syria is from 2009; data for Palestine is from 2010; data for Yemen is from 2013; for Egypt, data is from 2008.

Adult obesity (2014): Prevalence of obesity among adults, BMI ≥ 30, age-standardized. Estimates by country. Source: WHO, 2018. Available from: http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A900A?lang=en

2- Access to services

Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) (2016*): Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.RU.ZS
*Data for all countries is for 2016, except for Djibouti (2015), and Mauritania (2014).

Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) (2016): Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban

population with access to electricity. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.UR.ZS

Access to water and sanitation (2015): Population that has access to at least basic drinking water services, and population that has access to at least basic sanitation facilities. Source: JMP, 2018. Available from: https://washdata.org/data

Stability

1- Expenditures

Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure) (2017*): Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.) Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/MS.MIL.XPND.ZS?locations=EG
*Data is for 2017 for all countries, except for Djibouti (2008), Libya (2014), Mauritania (2016), Qatar (2010), Syria (2010), United Arab Emirates and Yemen (2014).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing (Central government), Share of total outlays (*2016): In the GFS framework, Expenditures are defined as Expenses plus the Net investment in non-financial assets, and are grouped according to the COFOG categories. Expenses are those transactions that imply a decrease of the net worth. Net investment in non-financial assets, instead, are those transactions that affect the stock of non-financial assets without changing the net worth. Expenditures are classified according to COFOG. Agriculture (Includes Crops and Livestock) - COFOG 0421:

- Administration of agricultural affairs and services; conservation, reclamation or expansion of arable land; agrarian reform and land settlement; supervision and regulation of the agricultural industry;
- Construction or operation of flood control, irrigation and drainage systems, including grants, loans or subsidies for such works;
- Operation or support of programs or schemes to stabilize or improve farm prices and farm incomes; operation or support of extension services or veterinary services to farmers, pest control services, crop inspection services and crop grading services;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on agricultural affairs and services;
- Compensation, grants, or subsidies to farmers in connection with agricultural activities, including payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated.

Excludes: multi-purpose development projects, such as the development of integrated facilities for flood control and irrigation, which would fall under code 0474. Source: FAOSTAT, 2018. Available from: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/IG/visualize
*Data is for 2016 for all countries, except for Algeria (2009), Bahrain (2008), Jordan (2015), Kuwait (2015), Morocco (2012), Oman (2014), Palestine (2011), Qatar (2005), Syria (2009), Tunisia (2012) and United Arab Emirates (2015).

Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure) (*2016): General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments. Source: WDI, 2018. Available from: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS?locations=EG&view=chart
*Data is for 2016 for all countries, except for Algeria (2008), Comoros (2015), Djibouti (2010), Egypt (2008), Lebanon (2013), Libya (1999), Morocco (2009), Qatar (2014), Saudi Arabia (2008), Sudan (2009), Syria (2009), Tunisia (2015), United Arab Emirates (1997) and Yemen (2008).

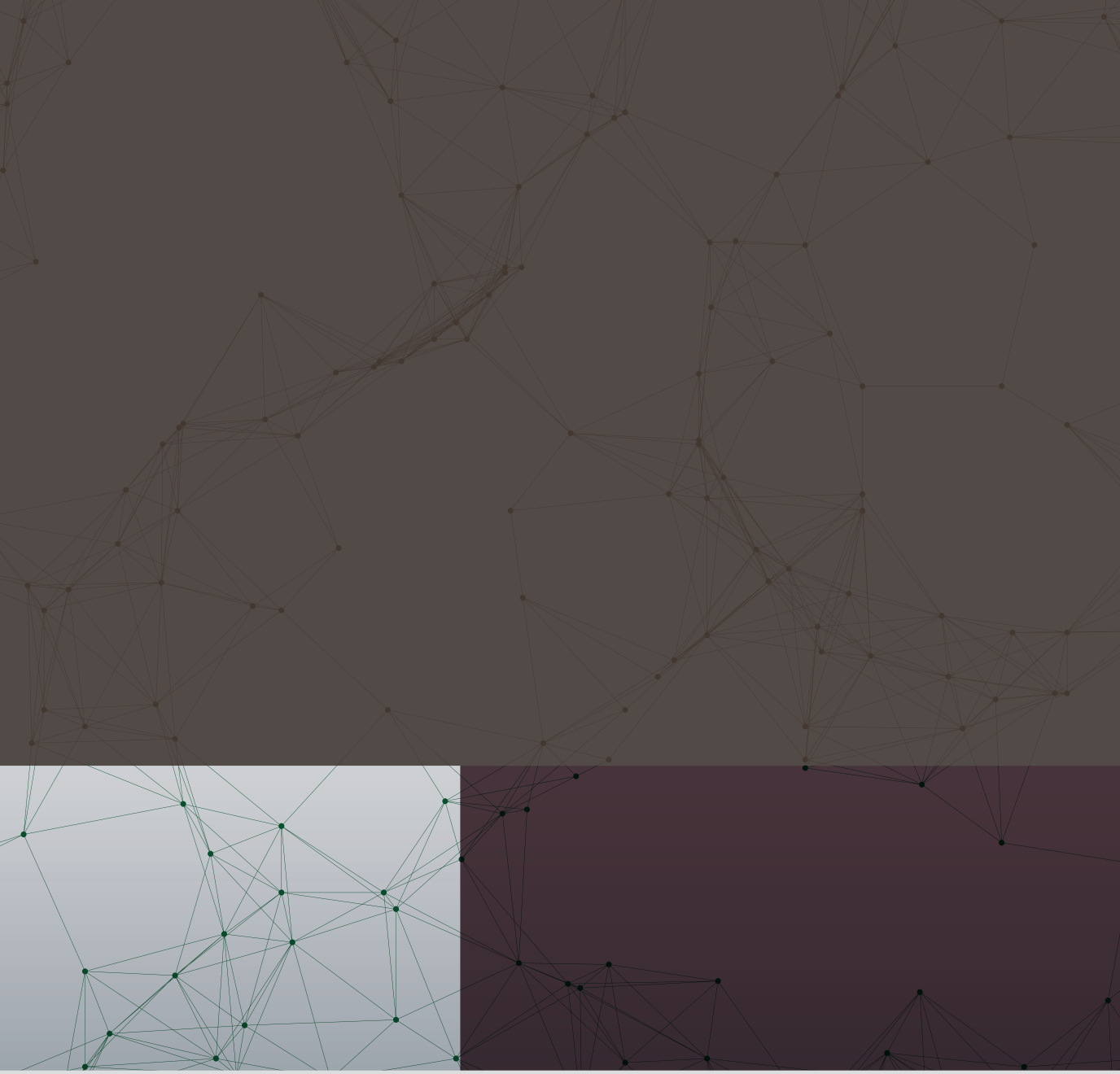
Domestic general government expenditure on health as a share of general government expenditure (*2015): Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of total public expenditure. It indicates the priority of the government to spend on health from own domestic public resources. Source: KNOEMA, 2018. Available from: https://knoema.com/atlas/Egypt/topics/Health/Health-Expenditure/General-government-expenditure-on-health-as-a-share-of-general-government-expenditure#

2- Key monitors

Global Peace Index (2016): The Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. The GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation. Available from: http://maps.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index

Climate change vulnerability monitor (2017): The climate change vulnerability index shows the relative standing of various countries with respect to three major impacts of climate change: weather-related disasters; sea level rise; and loss of agricultural productivity.
Available from: http://projects.hcss.nl/monitor/70/

Annual Population Growth Rate (2010 – 2015): Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is calculated as ln(Pt/P0)/t where it is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage. Source: UNDESA, 2018. Available from: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/



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