



JABi Consulting

MENA Monthly Pulse

Providing policymakers, practitioners and leaders with the latest political and economic trends from the MENA region



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Message from Our Founder & CEO

Dear Partners, Clients and Friends,

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region stands at a defining crossroads. The region possesses extraordinary potential — rich natural resources, vast sovereign wealth, and one of the world's youngest and most educated populations. Yet, this promise remains constrained by weak governance, limited trust in institutions, and the underutilization of its most powerful asset: its people.

Across MENA, women now outnumber men in universities, with a female-to-male enrollment ratio exceeding 1.08 to 1. Yet, women's participation in the labor market remains among the lowest globally — just 19%, compared to 71% for men. This “education-without-

employment” paradox is more than a social issue; it is an economic crisis. The World Bank estimates that equal participation by women could raise average household incomes in MENA by up to 25%, while McKinsey projects that full gender parity could add \$2.7 trillion to regional GDP by 2030.

Youth face a similar challenge. The regional youth unemployment rate is around 24.5%, more than double the global average. For many, the lack of transparency, merit-based hiring, and trust in governance has created deep frustration and apathy. Only 12% of MENA citizens express high confidence in their governments, and nearly 60% describe themselves as dissatisfied with public institutions.

The World Bank's Doing Business Index ranked the region's economies, on average, 112th out of 190 globally in the most recent assessment. While the UAE and Saudi Arabia have shown progress through reform, much of the region continues to face heavy bureaucracy, limited access to credit, and unpredictable regulatory environments that stifle innovation and deter investment. Similarly, the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index places many MENA countries near the bottom globally — a clear signal that stronger governance and consistent enforcement of law must become a priority.

The cost of inaction is immense. When a young engineer emigrates because her ideas can't find backing, when teachers must work three jobs to meet basic expenses, or when an entrepreneur loses months navigating red tape, the region loses not just opportunity, but hope.

At Jabi Consulting, we believe reform is not optional — it is essential. Real reform begins with trust, and trust grows when citizens see fairness, transparency, and accountability in action. MENA's path forward lies in clean governance, the rule of law that protects all equally, and an inclusive economy that values both women and youth as full partners in growth.

The transformation of MENA will not come solely from foreign aid or infrastructure projects. It will come from within — from a new social contract that prioritizes merit, equality, and justice. The region's future depends on leaders bold enough to pursue reform not as rhetoric, but as reality.

The time to act is now.



Hisham Jabi, Founder and CEO



Warm regards,
Hisham Jabi, *Founder & CEO*

jabiconsulting.com

Download our Blueprint for doing Business in the Gulf Region

Includes an exclusive “Market Readiness Assessment Tool”



Gaza Ceasefire: Dream or Reality?



In this aerial view, People walk amid the destruction in Gaza City in the northern Gaza Strip on October 11, 2025, a day after a ceasefire took effect. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Engaging the Diaspora: Building the First Palestinian State of Mind

Hisham Jabi, Founder & CEO

What is missing in all the “Gaza Day After” plans?

As one of the many members of the Palestinian diaspora living in Washington, D.C., I follow Al Jazeera, CNN, and countless updates each morning about the situation in Gaza — watching, praying, calling relatives, and hoping for the best. But I often ask myself: Where does all this energy, pain, and resilience go?

We Palestinians are a nation defined not only by our land but by our identity — a people known for resilience, education, and an unshakable belief in justice and peace. Ours is a diverse and inclusive society: Muslims and Christians living side by side, shaping a shared national story of perseverance and hope. The Christian community in Palestine — one of the oldest in the world — has always been integral to our social, economic, and cultural life, building schools, hospitals, and enterprises that have strengthened the nation’s foundations.

Like any other nation, we have diverse opinions on how to achieve independence, stability and prosperity. [Read more.](#)

Why the Rush to Recognize Palestine? And Does It Matter?

Arab Center Washington DC

Recognition of a State of Palestine has recently taken on new momentum. On September 22, 2025, France became the latest country to extend recognition when French President Emmanuel Macron added his country's voice to the growing chorus in the UN General Assembly (UNGA). France joined several other European countries, along with Australia and Canada, in recognizing Palestine the same month—a coordinated diplomatic move by US allies that broke ranks with Washington's long-standing position and defied both Israel and the United States, the principal opponents of Palestinian recognition. These actions bring the total number of countries recognizing the State of Palestine to 157, roughly 81 percent of UN member states. Notably, 20 of these recognitions have come in the past two years, with half taking place in the last month.

The sudden wave of diplomatic recognitions for Palestine raises three questions: What purpose does it serve, why now, and what impact will it have? [Read more.](#)

Making the 20-Point Plan Work in Gaza

RAND Corporation

At his recent meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, President Trump, released "20 points" outlining how, with the support of Arab neighbors, Europeans, and others, the devastating conflict that began October 7, 2023, with Hamas's brutal attack on Israel might end and a lasting peace be established.

Netanyahu accepted the 20 points as a way forward. The framework was presented to Hamas by Arab mediators, and Hamas's first response is to say it is willing to release the hostages but it would like to negotiate on other aspects of the proposal.

As encouraging as these developments are, there is much serious work to be done to convert the framework's acceptance into a pathway to durable peace.

The 20 points envision the creation of a transition authority to take civilian responsibility for Gaza under a "board of peace" chaired by President Trump.

[Read more.](#)



Trucks carrying aid provided by the World Food Programme drive on a road in Deir el-Balah, Gaza Strip, October 16, 2025. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

A Guide to the Gaza Peace Deal

Council on Foreign Relations

White House envoys traveled to the Middle East on Monday after clashes in Gaza over the weekend threatened to derail the Israel-Hamas ceasefire negotiated earlier this month through Washington's twenty-point peace plan.

Israel and Hamas have each accused each other of violating the fragile truce in recent days, but both sides recommitted to the deal on Monday. Over the weekend, Israel said that Hamas fighters killed two of its soldiers in Rafah and launched a series of strikes that killed at least forty-five people. Israeli military forces have also killed Palestinians who allegedly crossed onto Israel's side of a negotiated withdrawal line, which is not yet fully demarcated. Hamas said it was not aware of the clashes in Rafah and had not been in touch with groups there for months. U.S. President Donald Trump has suggested that "maybe leadership wasn't involved" in the aftermath. [Read more.](#)

Gaza's Ceasefire is Vital, but Only a Start

International Crisis Group

What's new? Two years of war in Gaza halted on 9 October as a ceasefire took hold. Pushed by U.S. President Donald Trump, the truce brought huge relief, though initial implementation is rocky. With next steps vague, setting Gaza on a path to long-term peace will require much additional work.

Why does it matter? The truce is meant to be only the first phase implementing a twenty-point plan, but without concerted outside effort the parties could become mired in that phase one. That would leave Palestinians in Gaza trapped in a humanitarian calamity, struggling to survive without hope of recovery.

What should be done? Negotiations about security, governance and reconstruction must continue, with outside powers – especially the U.S. – remaining engaged. Outside powers must both pressure and incentivise Israel and Hamas to hold to the ceasefire, while making progress on the next phase. [Read more.](#)

UK pitches lessons from Northern Ireland for Gaza peace fund

The National

A peace fund modelled on an initiative from Northern Ireland could be launched by British Prime Minister Keir Starmer within months, The National can reveal, as the UK seeks to bolster its role as a peacemaker in the Gaza conflict.

But critics say that a key element from the Northern Ireland peace process is missing in the Gaza plan: the inclusion of Palestinian voices. [Read more.](#)

Israel's Political Pressure



Families of Israeli hostages and their supporters demonstrate ahead of the two-year anniversary of Hamas' Oct. 7, 2023 attack on Israel, demanding the immediate release of all hostages and the end of the war in Gaza, Jerusalem, October 4, 2025.

[PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Why Netanyahu had to say 'yes' to Trump's ceasefire plan for Gaza

The Christian Science Monitor

"It's Now or Never," read the massive banner carried through packed Tel Aviv streets Saturday.

There, some 200,000 Israelis united to demand that U.S. President Donald Trump's deal to bring home their hostages and end the war in Gaza be finalized – while simultaneously sending a message to their own leadership not to sabotage it.

Protest organizers, long considered a thorn in the side of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, released an aerial photo of the banner amid the crowds. President Trump promptly shared it on his Truth Social account.

Tuesday will mark exactly two years since Hamas militants broke through Israel's border to massacre and take hostage its citizens in the Oct. 7, 2023, assault that sparked the war – the longest in Israel's history.

Indirect negotiations between Israel and Hamas, conducted with American and Arab intermediaries, are scheduled to begin Monday in Cairo. [Read more.](#)

The Trump-Netanyahu Plan for Gaza: A Legal Analysis

Arab Center Washington DC

Much has been said and written about the [Gaza peace plan](#) announced by President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on September 29, 2025. Many have [praised](#) it as a breakthrough that would not only end two years of fighting in Gaza but also resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and even bring “[eternal peace](#)” to the Middle East. Politicians and pundits were quick to give their opinions, some of them announcing with bated breath that



Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at the White House with US President Donald Trump. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

only Hamas’s acceptance stood between us and the promised nirvana. On October 3, Hamas [announced](#) that it had accepted parts of the plan but needed clarifications on several points, prompting President Trump to [call on Israel](#) to “immediately stop the bombing of Gaza.” [Read more.](#)

How Americans View the Israel-Hamas Conflict 2 Years Into the War

Pew Research Center

Nearly two years into Israel’s military operation against Hamas in the Gaza Strip following Hamas’ Oct. 7, 2023, attack on Israel, Americans’ skepticism of Israel’s operation and its government is higher than at earlier points in the conflict:

- 39% now say Israel is going too far in its military operation against Hamas. This is up from 31% a year ago and 27% in late 2023.
- 59% now hold an unfavorable opinion of the Israeli government, up from 51% in early 2024.

Today, 16% say Israel is taking about the right approach to the conflict, and 10% say it isn’t going far enough. A third of adults say they aren’t sure.

Large shares of Americans continue to express uncertainty across several questions about the ongoing war in the Middle East and the U.S. government’s response.

A new national survey from Pew Research Center, conducted Sept. 22-28 among 3,445 adults, finds that 42% of U.S. adults disapprove of the Trump administration’s response to the conflict between Israel and Hamas, while 30% approve. Roughly a quarter (27%) say they are not sure. [Read more.](#)

For Israel, After the Gaza War Comes Politics

Council on Foreign Relations

As Israel enters its third year of war with the imminent possibility of a truce led by President Donald Trump, it faces a transformed regional landscape. The Bashar al-Assad regime in Syria has fallen, the United States joined Israel in destroying large parts of the Iranian nuclear program, Hezbollah is greatly weakened, and Hamas's control of Gaza hangs by a thread.

But the Israeli domestic political scene changed little in the past year. The coalition government led by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu relies on a few far-right ministers to remain in office. The opposition remains divided, and massive protest demonstrations are regular occurrences. Opinion polls suggest that Netanyahu's popularity is falling and that his coalition could lose the next election. All of that was true twelve months ago and remains true today.

It will not remain true for another year, however. [Read more.](#)

Why Israel's push for West Bank annexation is going mainstream—and what it means for the Abraham Accords

Atlantic Council

Are the Abraham Accords heading towards their toughest test yet? Having so far survived the ongoing war in Gaza, the landmark normalization agreements between Israel and its Arab and Muslim neighbors will be facing a new challenge if Israel decides to go forward with the annexation of the West Bank.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), which has already once managed to cancel Israeli annexation plans in 2020, came out with a strong statement last month saying that annexing the occupied West Bank would cross a "red line" and undermine the spirit of the Abraham Accords that established relations between the two countries.

But as the UAE raises the diplomatic stakes on such actions, domestic pressure on Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to declare sovereignty and annex parts of the West Bank is growing. [Read more.](#)



A Palestinian Bedouin child plays, as the communities of Jabal al-Baba face displacement due to plans to build a new Israeli settlement near the E1 road, in Jabal al-Baba in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, September 17, 2025. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)



AI could change how we deal with technology in multiple sectors, said Mohamed Al Kuwaiti, UAE Head of Cybersecurity.

[PHOTO CREDITS](#)

'AI is a new oil': UAE cyber chief details key pillars of digital resilience

World Economic Forum

Artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping the cybersecurity landscape, transforming both the nature of cyber threats and the tools used to defend against them.

The intersection of AI and cybersecurity is a major topic of discussion this week at the World Economic Forum's Annual Meetings of the Global Future Councils and Cybersecurity (AMGFCC) in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The gathering brought together hundreds of global leaders and interdisciplinary specialists, including more than 150 top cybersecurity experts, to explore how emerging technologies are redefining digital security.

"AI is a new oil into so many sectors that we have," said Mohamed Al Kuwaiti, the UAE's Head of Cybersecurity. "It could change a lot of the way we see and deal with technology."

During a public session, The New Cyber Order: Cooperation Amid Turbulence, Al Kuwaiti detailed an approach that the UAE is pursuing to reinforce its cyber resilience. The plan is based on five pillars: partnership, governance, protection, innovation and technology building. The various applications of AI, Al Kuwaiti added, are key to the strategy.

"We need to innovate," Al Kuwaiti noted. [Read more.](#)

Trading amid turbulence: the GCC states' networked approach to geo-economic resilience

The International Institute for Strategic Studies

Since the onset of the ongoing trade war between China and the United States in 2017, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have embarked on a trade-liberalisation frenzy. Ending a decade of paralysis, the GCC bloc – comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) – has launched 12 collective free-trade-agreement (FTA) negotiations. More concerned with speed and scale than group cohesion, individual GCC member states, most notably the UAE, have also concluded bilateral comprehensive-



Amid ongoing global trade frictions, GCC states are setting up networks of preferential trade agreements to ensure their own economic growth and resilience. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

economic-partnership agreements (CEPAs) with at least 29 countries, including several G20 economies: Australia, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Korea, and Turkiye.

Discriminatory tariff regimes and geopolitical frictions create opportunities for arbitrage and openings for ‘connector countries’ to act as trade superhighways in an otherwise throttled trading system. [Read more.](#)

Renewable Energy Development in the GCC: Progress Made and Challenges Ahead

Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have not only the world’s lowest costs for oil and gas production but also the lowest costs for electricity generated from renewable energy sources. Aiming to increase the share of renewables in their energy mix, GCC countries have set ambitious goals for their energy transition and zero-emissions targets for 2030 and beyond, including 165 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy capacity. The author estimates that the GCC market will need to invest \$60 billion between 2025 and 2030 to add nearly 102 GW of renewable energy capacity, the remaining amount toward its goal.

This blog examines the current state of renewable energy development in GCC countries and identifies critical regulatory, technical, and financial challenges that must be addressed to meet the 2030 targets effectively. Governments will need to establish a competitive market structure for the emerging renewable energy sector to attract foreign investments, address technical challenges, and secure sustainable financial resources of an estimated \$6 billion annually to fulfill long-term obligations of power purchase agreements. [Read more.](#)

Qatar Development Bank unveils financial literacy program

ZAWYA

Qatar Development Bank has announced the launch of its Financial Literacy Program, a leading national initiative designed to empower Qatari individuals, entrepreneurs, and businesses. The program equips participants with the financial knowledge and skills to make informed, sustainable decisions, ensuring the long-term success of their ventures in a rapidly evolving economic landscape.

The initiative aligns with the bank's ongoing efforts to support Qatar's economic diversification strategy, promote financial inclusion, and contribute to building a knowledge-based economy in line with Qatar National Vision 2030 and the Third Financial Sector Strategic Plan.

Financial literacy is crucial to ensuring Qatar's balanced economic development. The launch of the program responds directly to the growing need for individuals and businesses to gain a better understanding of the financial system and how to effectively navigate banking products. [Read more.](#)

The tourism impact: Diversifying Saudi Arabia's economy and creating jobs through culture

World Bank Group

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has a rich cultural heritage, and a wealth of natural assets like the colorful Red Sea and stunning desert landscapes. Visitors can scuba dive with sea turtles today and traverse 2,000 year-old Nabatean tombs tomorrow.

Until recently, tourism in the Kingdom mainly concentrated on Islam's iconic religious sites. That is rapidly changing. Under Vision 2030, the country is inviting the world to discover and explore its various wonders. This forward-thinking strategy aims to utilize KSA's untapped cultural and natural assets to expand the tourism industry, in turn contributing to diversifying the economy and boosting growth and domestic job creation. Tourism is becoming more than just travel - it's about opportunity, culture, and progress. [Read more.](#)

Bahrain contributes USD 200,000 to WEIDE Fund to support women exporters

World Trade Organization

The signing marked Bahrain's commitment to advancing women's economic empowerment through digital trade and to creating new opportunities for inclusive growth by supporting women-led micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

Launched in February 2024 at the WTO's 13th Ministerial Conference in Abu Dhabi, the USD 50 million WEIDE Fund is jointly funded and managed by the WTO Secretariat and ITC. The Fund provides grants, mentorship and access to international business networks to help women entrepreneurs leverage digital trade opportunities and compete in global markets. [Read more.](#)

US approves some Nvidia UAE sales, Bloomberg News reports

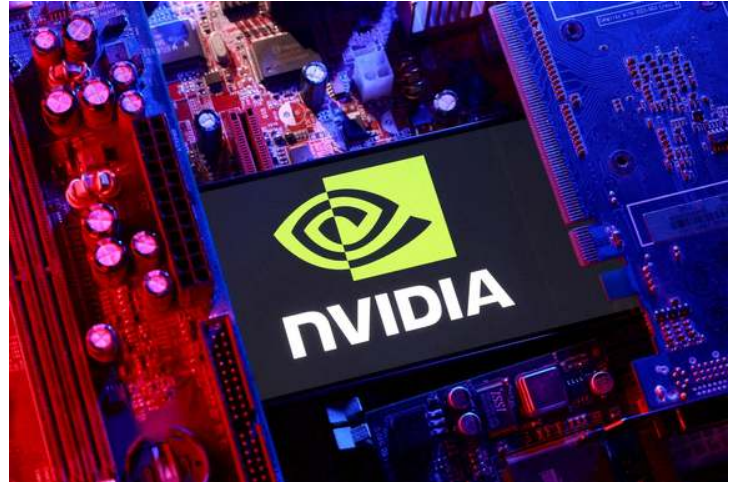
Reuters

The United States has approved several billion dollars worth of Nvidia (NVDA.O), [opens new tab](#) chip exports to the United Arab Emirates, Bloomberg News reported on Wednesday.

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security recently issued the Nvidia export licenses under the terms of a bilateral artificial intelligence agreement hashed out in May, the report said, citing people familiar with the matter.

The deal would boost UAE's construction of data centers vital to developing AI models.

The approval came after the UAE made concrete plans for a reciprocal amount of investment on American soil, the report said. [Read more.](#)



An Nvidia logo and a computer motherboard appear in this illustration taken August 25, 2025. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

The SpaceBelt KSA-iRocket deal marks Saudi Arabia’s next leap into space

Atlantic Council

Saudi Arabia’s space sector is entering a new chapter with the [announcement](#) of a significant partnership between the Saudi-based space logistics and satellite security platform SpaceBelt KSA and the US launch company iRocket.

In August 2025, SpaceBelt KSA [signed](#) a \$640 million, five-year contract with iRocket to support up to thirty orbital launches, aimed at deploying a low-Earth orbit (LEO) satellite network to provide secure internet and data transmission across the Kingdom and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region. The agreement is more than just a commercial launch deal. It underscores Saudi Arabia’s resolve to build sovereign space infrastructure in line with its [Vision 2030](#) goals of strategic autonomy, technological competency, and economic diversification.

As [noted](#) on SpaceBelt KSA’s website, “this isn’t science fiction; it’s strategic necessity for a resilient future economy.”

The SpaceBelt KSA-iRocket project embodies this vision, aiming to provide Saudi Arabia with an independent, encrypted satellite communications network—a capability that could transform its defense posture, economic security, and technological self-reliance. [Read more.](#)

Bahrain's sovereign fund, SandboxAQ sign deal to speed up drug discovery with AI

Reuters

SandboxAQ, a U.S.-based artificial intelligence and quantum technology firm, signed an agreement with Bahrain's sovereign wealth fund on Monday aimed at speeding up the development of drugs and creating biotech assets worth \$1 billion.

The deal, announced on the sidelines of Saudi Arabia's flagship investment conference, the Future Investment Initiative in Riyadh, will see Bahrain's Mumtalakat license SandboxAQ's large quantitative models trained on physics, chemistry and biology to accelerate drug discovery and scientific research.

"The collaboration will help position Bahrain as a regional biotech hub, with a joint research committee guiding a three-year program aimed at developing valuable new drugs," they said in a statement. [Read more.](#)

Why Trump's Executive Order on Qatar Marks a Historic Shift

Center for Strategic and International Studies

On September 29, President Trump signed an executive order entitled "Assuring the Security of the State of Qatar" that recognizes the "enduring alliance" between the United States and Qatar and provides Qatar an explicit security guarantee in the event of "external attack." The executive order states, "the United States shall take all lawful and appropriate measures—



US President Trump signing an executive order on Qatar's security. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

including diplomatic, economic, and, if necessary, military—to defend the interests of the United States and the State of Qatar and to restore peace and stability."

Q1: What is the significance of the executive order?

A1: The executive order's explicit security guarantee is unprecedented for any Arab country, significantly deepening Qatar's ties to the United States. Notably, as an executive order, the guarantee can be easily reversed by the next president. [Read more.](#)

Middle East Regional Shifts



US President Donald Trump speaks next to Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi as they attend the official signing of the first phase of the Gaza ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, October 13, 2025. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

What could the Israel-Gaza deal mean for the Middle East?

Brookings

On October 8, 2025, Israel and Hamas agreed to a U.S. ceasefire proposal regarding the war in the Gaza Strip. Below, Brookings scholars reflect on the agreement and what it means for the broader Middle Eastern region.

After two years of excruciating violence, including 1,200 Israelis and foreigners killed on October 7, 2023, followed by more than 67,000 Palestinians killed since—the equivalent of another Oct. 7 every two weeks—thankfully, the daily bloodshed has paused. Israelis have seen dozens of their citizens held captive in Gaza returned, and Palestinians are seeing captives and the bodies held by Israel released—but only a small fraction of them, as thousands remain held without trial and hundreds of bodies have been held for years—long before Oct. 7. Even so, stopping the daily killing is only the beginning. The harder work now begins: Can a ceasefire hold? Can a just peace emerge?

While President Donald Trump traveled to Israel to speak to its parliament and public, he hasn't done the same with the Palestinian people. Though his son-in-law Jared Kushner and his envoy [Steve Witkoff met and shook hands with Hamas negotiators to seal the deal](#), those being asked to accept a political future must have a voice in shaping it. [Read more.](#)

From Discord to the Streets: Gen Z's Moment in the Middle East

The Washington Institute for Near East Policy

The skull-and-crossbones Jolly Roger flag with a straw hat—popularized by the Japanese anime series One Piece—is waving in the wind at protests across Morocco. The image has become a rallying symbol for Gen Z Moroccans, who have led protests in cities and suburbs across the country since September 27. The choice of a story about a pirate fighting elites and oppression reflects the global connectivity of Gen Z, but it also points to the systemic grievances driving youth into the streets in places like



Facing an uncertain economic future and fed up with corruption and mismanagement, young people in countries from Morocco to Iran have begun voicing demands for more responsive leadership and a more open society. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Madagascar, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, and South Africa—as well as Iran in 2022.

Character of Morocco's Gen Z Protests

Known as Gen Z 212—in reference to Morocco's country code—the protests began in response to a series of deaths among pregnant women in the main public hospital in the southern city of Agadir. The leaderless movement then spread to at least twenty other cities and towns, including Casablanca, Marrakesh, Oujda, Rabat, and Tangier. [Read more.](#)

Signs of Improvement in the Economic Outlook for the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan Region

World Bank Group

The latest World Bank economic report on the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan (MENAAP) points to an improved economic outlook for the region, with expected growth reaching 2.8 percent in 2025 and 3.3 percent in 2026. However, global uncertainty, trade policy shifts, and continued conflict and displacement all pose possible risks.



[PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will likely benefit from phasing out voluntary oil production cuts and growth in their non-oil industries. Oil-importing countries are also expected to see economic improvements, thanks to private spending and investments as well as a rebound in agriculture and tourism. [Read more.](#)

Could AI help the Middle East and North Africa unlock \$200 billion in sustainable finance by 2030?

World Economic Forum

Artificial intelligence (AI) is growing at an exponential rate, with its market value set to reach \$4.8 trillion by 2033 – a 25-fold increase in a decade, profoundly changing how businesses operate.

Although early use cases have generated impressive results – especially when it comes to automation and efficiency – AI can deliver even more meaningful outcomes by accelerating sustainability efforts for several stakeholders.

For the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, this is even more crucial, with AI applications serving as a multiplier to ongoing sustainability initiatives, particularly in financing, energy, resource management and decarbonization. [Read more.](#)

For Arab Youth, Mass Mobilization Won't Fight Climate Change

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Throughout the Arab world, climate change has led to brief episodes of mass mobilization by impacted communities and put forward popular demands for more effective mitigation and adaptation efforts. At the core of the HIRAK Rif Movement in Morocco in 2016–2017, the grassroots mobilization in Libyan Derna following the 2023 devastating floods, and local mobilization in Yemen demanding accountability for polluted water and other environment issues has been citizens' realization that their governments fail to address the impacts of climate change as well as continue to exclude them from governance.

However, these climate mobilizations build upon more than a decade of Arab experiences with mass mobilization. When the first wave of Arab Spring uprisings broke out in 2010, citizens memorably seized upon public spaces demanding bread, freedom, justice, and dignity. [Read more.](#)

The UK's National Security Strategy in the Middle East

Center for Strategic and International Studies

The UK's National Security Strategy (NSS) states that the Middle East is a secondary priority area for the United Kingdom, after the Euro-Atlantic theater. Yet, the UK faces serious threats from the Middle East:

First, the Israel-Gaza war and its spillover effects continue to threaten UK interests. Israel has conducted strikes on at least six countries across the region, which have shifted the regional balance of power. Some of the implications of this shift are positive for the UK. The attacks decimated Hezbollah in Lebanon, which also contributed to the ouster of Bashar al-Assad in Syria. [Read more.](#)

Jordan's Uncertain Future



President Donald Trump speaks with Jordan's King Abdullah II in February 2025. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Jordan's economy in peril – here's how the US can help

The Hill

Jordan is a dependable U.S. ally in a region where reliability is scarce. Jordan promotes religious tolerance, hosts U.S. forces, and cares for hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees. It punches well above its weight in terms of geopolitical role.

Its economy, however, leaves something to be desired.

Ask any Jordanian how the economy is going, and you will hear the word “zift” — an Arabic slang expression that means “crap.” It is a bitter shorthand for high inflation, low growth, and heavy taxes. As Jordan's largest donor and strategic partner, the U.S. has the tools to help reformers in Jordan seize opportunities and shift the country's economic trajectory.

Jordan's economy has been stagnant for more than a decade. With population growth fueled by the Syrian refugee crisis, per capita incomes are now lower than before the 2008 global financial crisis. Unemployment remains high at 21 percent, but even that figure understates the problem, because most Jordanians have stopped looking for work. [Read more.](#)

Learning what matters in Jordan

Brookings

How well are education systems creating opportunities for children and young people to learn what matters? The Queen Rania Foundation (QRF) addressed this question through a qualitative study in Jordan examining the integration of holistic education principles into the country's new Arabic Language curriculum and assessed systemic conditions supporting or constraining implementation.

This exploration addresses Jordan's pressing

literacy crisis, where over half of 10-year-olds cannot read and comprehend age-appropriate Arabic texts, while serving a population where more than one-third are displaced from neighboring countries (World Bank 2019).

Drawing on established frameworks for education system transformation—including the four Ps and three Cs—this study provides analytical depth for understanding transformation challenges in refugee-hosting contexts. [Read more.](#)

Can the Jordan-Israel peace treaty survive damage done from the Gaza War?

Atlantic Council

The 1994 peace treaty between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Israel is facing a reckoning—with longstanding public anger increasing into pressure on Amman to revoke the landmark agreement.

The moment is coming as—despite Amman's defense of the treaty through many public statements—the government grapples with its concerns about Israel's conduct during the Gaza war, and its plans for the future of the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Now, with the announcement of a phase one cease-fire deal agreement for Gaza, significant questions remain about post-war governance and strategy in Gaza, and what that means for Israel's neighbors.

Absent a strategic pivot from Jerusalem—which may be coming imminently if the parties can implement US President Donald Trump's twenty-point proposal to end the war—there is a chance that Israel may be approaching a point at which it can do real damage to its pre-Gaza war relationships, particularly with Jordan.

A consistent majority of Jordanians oppose the treaty and any relations with Israel or business with Israeli companies. [Read more.](#)



Arabic Alphabet. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Egypt and Regional Instability



European Council President António Costa and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen met with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi at the first-ever EU-Egypt Summit, the first bilateral meeting between the EU and a MENA country. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

The first EU-Egypt summit is to focus on economic ties, migration and Gaza

ABC News

Egypt and the European Union will hold their first bilateral talks Wednesday in Brussels where leaders will discuss security, trade and migration as well as stability in Gaza.

Egyptian President Abdel-Fattah el-Sisi, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President António Costa are expected to announce increased European economic assistance to Egypt and Egypt's admission to the EU's Horizons research incubation program.

The summit comes as the 27-nation bloc has sought to forge new trade and security deals amidst geopolitical tumult sparked by the combative policies of U.S. President Donald Trump and export controls from Chinese President Xi Jinping.

Part of its approach is a so-called Pact for the Mediterranean in which the EU seeks deeper integration with countries from Morocco to Turkey, including offering European aid in exchange for efforts to slow migration to Europe. Egypt is weathering soaring inflation, as well as instability from the still-smoldering war in neighboring Gaza. [Read more.](#)

Egypt's Parliamentary Elections Will Pave the Way for What Comes Next

The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy

Egypt is set to hold elections for its House of Representatives on November 10 and 11, 2025, following last August's Senate elections, in a political environment tightly managed by security agencies. These elections are significant for their timing: they will be the last elections before the end of President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's third and final term in 2030. This positions the new parliament as a central actor in Egypt's political trajectory—it will either pave the way for a constitutional amendment that would extend Sisi's term or prepare the ground for a post-Sisi political transition.

For this reason, these legislative elections represent a pivotal political moment for Egypt; one that exposes the underlying structure of the country's political system, its relationship with society, and the deepening consolidation of authoritarian rule. [Read more.](#)

Amid Gaza cease-fire hope, where does the Egypt-Israel relationship stand?

Atlantic Council

In his speech at the emergency Doha summit last month in response to Israel's airstrikes targeting Hamas officials in Qatar, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi for the first time labelled Israel an "enemy."

He also condemned the attack on Doha as "reckless" and "in grave violation of international law" and warned the Israeli people that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government was "endangering the peace agreement with Egypt" and "making further normalization with countries in the region impossible."

But apart from the fiery rhetoric, the summit of Arab and Muslim leaders stopped short of threatening Israel with retaliatory measures. That said, Israel's Doha strike has nonetheless shifted the dynamics in relations between Jerusalem and Cairo—likely stemming from concerns that Egypt may be next for Israeli crosshairs.

Despite the harsh exchange of accusations and increased hostility toward Israel, the peace treaty cited by el-Sisi—reached in 1979—remains intact. [Read more.](#)



Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi at the official signing of the first phase of the Gaza ceasefire agreement, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, October 13, 2022. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Lebanon: Harnessing Political Momentum



Protesters in Lebanon wave Hezbollah flags. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Will the Ceasefire in Gaza Impact Disarmament in Lebanon?

Arab Center Washington DC

In late September 2025, nearly two years after the start of Israel's war on Gaza, President Donald Trump unveiled a highly touted 20-point "peace plan" that presents a long-term framework for reconstruction and governance linked to a sustained ceasefire in the Strip, the release of Israeli and Palestinian hostages and detainees, and the demilitarization of Hamas. The plan's first phase is haltingly taking shape: Israel and Hamas have reached a truce despite continued Israeli violations, Israeli forces have withdrawn from limited parts of Gaza, and the release of hostages and Palestinian prisoners is underway. Humanitarian aid is entering Gaza, albeit in very limited quantities, and internally displaced Gazans are beginning to return to destroyed and damaged homes. Hamas, however, has publicly rejected key next parts of Trump's plan, in particular its insistence on the group's disarmament, which Hamas has said will not happen until a sovereign Palestinian state is established. Nor has Israel agreed to the rest of Trump's 20 points. Indeed, any initial optimism is fading as it looks uncertain that the convergence of a ceasefire, prisoner exchange, and international involvement will coalesce into a path toward stabilization and recovery in Gaza and the rest of the occupied territories.

Beyond Palestine, a potential end to the war in Gaza could have implications for Lebanon. [Read more.](#)

Why Lebanon is stuck in the middle on Hezbollah disarmament

Atlantic Council

If the long-awaited ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas announced this week holds, bringing an end to the devastating two-year war in Gaza, international attention could refocus on Lebanon, where the government is struggling to disarm the powerful Hezbollah organization while the Israeli military continues a low-level campaign of near-daily airstrikes across the country.

Lebanese President Joseph Aoun welcomed the Gaza ceasefire agreement, while urging the international community to pressure Israel to halt its attacks on Lebanon, withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory, and abide by a November 2024 ceasefire deal that was supposed to end thirteen months of fighting between Israel and Hezbollah.

The Lebanese government currently finds itself caught between the rock of the United States pressuring for Hezbollah's disarmament and the hard place of Hezbollah refusing to do so. The dilemma facing the Lebanese government is how to achieve the disarmament of an unwilling Hezbollah without dragging the country into civil strife, while doing so at a pace that satisfies an impatient US President Donald Trump and dissuades a bullish Israel from escalating its attacks into Lebanon. [Read more.](#)

Priority policies for an economic recovery in Lebanon

Middle East Institute

The current government in Lebanon is keen to encourage financial recovery and find a new path to economic growth. A thorough understanding of the causes behind the country's recession and the factors constraining a recovery are necessary to shape policy priorities. These are also important as an input into the discussions of the 2026 budget and to the ongoing negotiations with the International

Monetary Fund (IMF). Using the wrong framework for these decisions could yield low economic growth, which would be harmful for a quick and decisive economic recovery. Conversely, improved economic outcomes and broad buy-in, following public consultations, will ease the implementation of politically difficult reforms. Thus, policymakers must take great care to develop a narrative about how to achieve progress in the short and medium terms that is adjusted to local circumstances. [Read more.](#)



PHOTO CREDITS

Syria's Reconstruction



Area of Aleppo, Syria damaged by years of civil war. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

The “New Syria” and Reconstruction under Regional Influences

Arab Center Washington DC

On September 24, 2025, interim Syrian president Ahmed al-Sharaa addressed the 80th United Nations General Assembly—the first time a Syrian president has done so since 1967. This historic appearance symbolized the end of an era—that of the Assad family’s rule—and the opening of a new chapter for Syria. Exhausted after more than a decade of civil war, sanctions, and social fragmentation, the country seems to be on the cusp of remaking itself. Yet building the new Syria is not solely a Syrian matter: it is shaped by the influence of external powers—the United States, Israel, the Gulf states, and Turkey—who seek to remodel the country according to their own strategic, security, and economic interests. The project thus extends beyond national reconstruction: it represents a genuine exercise in political and territorial engineering, where regional rivalries intersect with international ambitions.

A Transitional Authority under US-Gulf Influence

In May 2025, the first step toward the new Syria was taken in Riyadh during a meeting between Ahmed al-Sharaa, President Donald Trump, and Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. [Read more.](#)

Iraqi lessons for Syria's post-Baathist constitution

Brookings

On October 5, an electoral college appointed by Syria's interim president, Ahmed Al-Sharaa, elected two-thirds of a national assembly that will draft a permanent constitution within the next 30 months. Coincidentally, October also marks the 20th anniversary of Iraq's constitutional referendum. The parallels between Iraq and Syria—shared ethno-religious diversity, a Baathist past, geostrategic location, and experience with the trauma of sanctions and ISIS—offer a valuable opportunity for Syria to learn from its eastern neighbor. Chief among these lessons is the promise of federalism, a model that Iraq adopted to manage its internal divisions and preserve its unity.

Iraq's constitutional referendum, held on October 15, 2005, was shaped by national aspirations during the occupation. Although the referendum was tainted by the ongoing U.S. military presence, it also reflected an Iraqi-led attempt to reclaim sovereignty and to establish an inclusive social contract. [Read more.](#)

Why is Saudi Arabia Investing in Syria?

New Lines Institue

Saudi Arabia has taken a central role in Syrian economic development, using a soft-power approach to strengthen its influence there. While other powers have made diplomatic overtures to the fledgling Syrian government, Riyadh has made vital economic inroads. These include advocating for sanctions relief, establishing a joint economic council, and investing in infrastructure and reconstruction projects. Saudi Arabia sees this investment as essential to increase its regional influence. The fall of former Syrian President Bashar al-Assad weakened Iran's standing, creating an opening in the Levant that Saudi Arabia is poised to fill. As it takes a more assertive approach to regional strategy, its investment and tolerance for risk will only increase. [Read more.](#)

Is Syria on the Recovery Path?

Italian Institute for International Political Studies

Between July and August 2025, Syria hosted two major investment forums that drew businessmen and firms from Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE. Pledges reached up to 20 billion dollars largely for mega transport, leisure and real estate projects. In parallel, Damascus signed multiple memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with foreign investors in power, telecommunications and media. The United States (US) and the European Union (EU) seemed also willing to provide Syria with an opportunity, hoping to have a normal relationship with Syria shaped by economic cooperation and political normalisation. In May 2025, American and European sectoral and entity sanctions were announced to be lifted, including measures on the Central Bank of Syria, and the return of Syria to the SWIFT system. From the perspective of the new leadership in Damascus, this is more than a "new kick off of Syria's economy", but also an important political message from abroad that Syria "deserves a new start". [Read more.](#)

Syria acknowledges 'shortcomings' in number of seats won by women at election

BBC

The committee which organised Syria's first parliamentary elections since the fall of Bashar al-Assad has acknowledged "significant shortcomings", after results showed only 13% of the seats contested were won by female and minority candidates.



A citizen voting in Syria's first parliamentary elections since the fall of Bashar al-Assad's government. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Observers said six women and 10 members of religious and ethnic minorities were among the 119 people elected to the new People's Assembly on Sunday.

There was no direct popular vote. Instead, electoral colleges are selecting representatives for two-thirds of the 210 seats. Interim President Ahmed al-Sharaa is appointing the rest. [Read more.](#)

Forging Syrian National Unity Is Key to Regional Peace

The Washington Institute for Near East Policy

The Gaza ceasefire has been the culminating step in a dramatic reordering of the Middle East. With the crushing defeat of the Islamic State (IS) as a major political force in 2019, the major remaining threat has been Iran, with its regional proxy network fuelling wars in Syria, Yemen, and, from 2023, Gaza, supported by its nuclear programme, terrorist networks, and ballistic missile arsenal.

But by mid-2025, this regional threat—at least for the moment, with all the elements of Iran's power system with the exception of the Houthis—is seriously degraded. The result is a Middle East with no immediate regional threat at either the national or ideological levels for the first time since the immediate aftermath of Kuwait's liberation. This opens the door to a transformation of not just regional politics, but the lives of hundreds of millions, as Trump laid out in his Riyadh, Jerusalem, and Sharm el-Sheikh speeches.

The region's future could thus resemble South America over the past 30 years, being largely free of state-to-state and ideological violence, with overall prosperity growing. Nevertheless, earlier moments of such hope in the region—after the 1973 War and Kuwait's liberation—were followed by spasms of extremism and violence. [Read more.](#)

Yemen's Potential and Shaky Future



Houthi rebels protest the Israel-Hamas war.

PHOTO CREDITS

After the Gaza cease-fire, what's next for the Houthis?

Atlantic Council

Israel and Hamas consenting to a US-brokered cease-fire to end the war in Gaza is good news for the Palestinians in the strip, and provides hope that the war that increasingly drew condemnation from the international community may come to an end. However, it also raises important questions about the future direction of regional conflicts, specifically, in terms of the Houthi rebels in Yemen. The question is, how the Iran-backed group respond to this step towards peace? Will they, as they have repeatedly claimed to do, cease their hostilities in the Red Sea and their own war with Israel? The brief response is yes—but likely, only for the time being.

The Houthis were continuing to attack Israel right until the parties agreed to the Gaza cease-fire—and have since paused attacks. But the militant group seems to present this as a victory, and promise to militarily enforce Hamas' mission if the Palestinian militant group disarms, as stipulated by the cease-fire plan. The Houthis use this commitment as proof of their dedication to the Palestinian cause, something that is deeply entrenched in their ideology and messaging as a leading force in Iran's so-called "Axis of Resistance." This is despite the fact of a significant military imbalance between the Houthis and Israel—felt at the expense of Yemen's people and hopes for stability, due to colossal Israeli retaliation. [Read more.](#)

Houthi rebels detain 20 UN staff in Yemen

The Guardian

Houthi rebels have detained 20 employees at a UN facility in Sana'a, the capital of Yemen.

They are holding five Yemenis and 15 international workers but released another 11 after questioning them on Sunday. It was the second raid on a UN building in Sana'a in 24 hours.

A UN spokesperson said officials were in contact with the Houthis and other parties "to resolve this serious situation as swiftly as possible, end the detention of all personnel, and restore full control over its facilities in Sana'a."



Houthi soldiers on patrol in Sana'a. The group has seized control of Yemen's capital as well as the seaport of Hodeidah. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

A second UN official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the rebels confiscated all communications equipment from the facility, including phones, servers and computers. The employees belong to agencies including the World Food Programme (WFP), Unicef and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. [Read more.](#)

Solar power offers a ray of hope in Middle East's least electrified country

Reuters

Yemen's first large-scale solar plant is helping to alleviate electricity shortages in the southern port city of Aden, bringing some relief to residents and businesses which suffer losses particularly when the intense summer heat hits.

Funded by neighbouring United Arab Emirates and operational since July 2024, the Aden Solar Power Plant marks a significant shift towards renewable energy in a country the International Energy Agency lists as the Middle East's least electrified.

Yemen has been grappling with almost 30 years of electricity crisis due to fuel shortages and a war that caused severe damage to the national power infrastructure.

Located north of Aden - the interim seat of Yemen's internationally recognised government - the 120-megawatt plant supplies electricity to between 150,000 and 170,000 homes daily, according to Sabri al-Maamari, a technician at the plant. [Read more.](#)

USAID and Foreign Aid Legacies



A flag outside the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) headquarters in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 3. The agency was shut down on July 1; remaining programs have been transferred to the State Department. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

Shifting Power: The Next Phase of U.S. Foreign Assistance

Center for Strategic and International Studies

Introduction

The beginning of the second Trump administration rapidly entailed cuts to U.S. foreign assistance, including the dismantling of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The administration cited budgetary and programmatic inefficiencies, the spread of a “woke” agenda, and the lack of return on investment to U.S. strategic interests. In announcing the dissolution of USAID, Secretary of State Marco Rubio described that the administration’s goal was to make “America safer, stronger, and more prosperous.” This rollback is not unique to the United States. Other major Western donors have decreased their official development assistance (ODA) in favor of other priorities.

Traditional recipients of U.S. foreign assistance have not stood back and waited for a return to large-scale foreign assistance. Instead, they have worked to imagine what a post-foreign assistance world could look like. “We are called to build systems that do more than respond to crises—we must build systems that generate resilience, produce equity, and amplify dignity.” These are the words of President John Dramani Mahama at the historic Africa Health Sovereignty Summit in Accra this past June. While the comment was intended to specifically address the need for Africa to drive the best vision for its own health ecosystem, the underlying sentiment is the need for a new model that is equitable, just, and sustainable. [Read more.](#)

Disentangling Foreign Aid and Development

Center for Global Development

The dismantling of US foreign aid programs contributed to death and hardship that will take years to fully understand and quantify. The actions follow calls to reform the aid system that have persisted through several administrations, with large aid bureaucracies being slow to adapt. As policymakers look to the future, it is important to distinguish between “foreign aid” and “development.” While there are synergies between them—and the term “development assistance” as applied to aid suggests that they are synonymous—the overlap is far from complete. Clarifying the distinction between foreign aid and development policy is important for crafting the future of each.

Foreign aid is a tool of economic statecraft used to advance the foreign policy goals of the government, including international development. International development is a policy goal that can be advanced by multiple foreign policy tools, including foreign aid. Yet development has not been the only—and often not even the primary—policy objective of aid. And aid is not the only—or even the most important—vehicle by which to achieve development. [Read more.](#)

Is there still public support for foreign aid?

London School of Economics

The 2030 deadline for the Sustainable Development Agenda looms, even as the United Nations and civil society express concern (and in some cases alarm) that its goals feel increasingly out of reach.

Meanwhile, European leaders have joined a commitment to mobilise \$300 billion in global climate finance by 2035, even as their constituents – responding to a rising tide of populist rhetoric – seem to lean inward. Unable to ignore this tension, charities, NGOs and policymakers are all faced with the same existential question: do the public still believe in global solidarity?



Foreign aid worker preparing humanitarian aid boxes. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

At the Development Engagement Lab (DEL), our research is examining this question. Drawing on five years of surveys in France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States, we track how the public understand, value and act on global development, resulting in a wealth of insights, many hinted at below, while others are ready and available for researchers to mine. [Read more.](#)

UK launches new aid inquiry in response to 40% budget cut

Devex

A U.K. parliamentary committee has launched a major inquiry into the future of the country's international aid program after the government confirmed plans, first announced in February, to slash overseas development spending by 40% to help fund an increase in defense spending.

The review, led by lawmakers on the International Development Committee, or IDC, will explore how the U.K. can still deliver "high impact" aid as the budget falls from 0.5% to 0.3% of gross national income by 2027 — the lowest level since the mid-1990s.



A Rohingya man carries a UK AID bag in a refugee camp, south of Cox's Bazar near the border with Myanmar. [PHOTO CREDITS](#)

"We are at a critical moment when it comes to the future of U.K. foreign aid," said Member of Parliament Sarah Champion, who chairs the committee, when announcing the inquiry. "How do we ensure no one is left behind, particularly the most vulnerable including the extreme poor, women and girls and people with disabilities, whilst also meeting the government's stated priorities?" [Read more.](#)

Forgotten Fronts: USAID cuts will kill millions in Sudan and leave America destitute on the world stage

The Tufts Daily

President Donald Trump's dismantling of the United States Agency for International Development was never just a budgetary decision; It was a political declaration that welfare abroad be damned — ushering in a new era of direct and in-your-face U.S. intervention.

A June analysis in The Lancet attempted to quantify the potential impacts of the Trump administration's massive 83% cut to all USAID programs, focusing on the humanitarian crisis in Sudan prior to the agency's final shutdown on July 1.

The results were incredibly grim: If USAID cuts remain in place, by 2030, they will lead to an estimated 14.05 million avoidable fatalities, with a lower bound estimate of around 8.5 million and an upper bound approaching 20 million. [Read more.](#)

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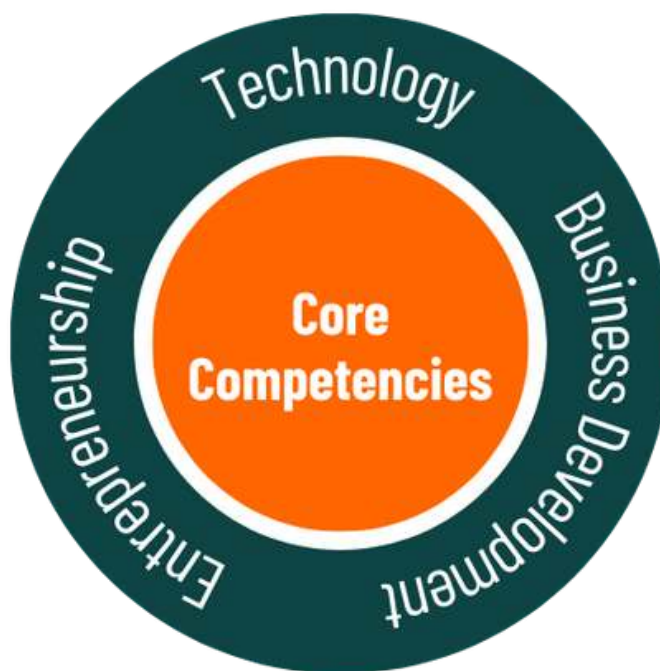
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Palestine

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 Nablus, Palestine
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Core Competencies

Jabi Consulting, based in Washington, DC, specializes in helping private and government contractors compete, expand and succeed in emerging markets. We provide strategic advisory, market intelligence, and partnership facilitation to drive growth and impact in defense, infrastructure, and public and private sectors. We collaborate with USG contractors across various industries, with a strong focus on public administration and business consulting. We bring strategic insights, technical expertise, and hands-on experience to drive impactful and sustainable solutions in complex operating environments.

Core Competencies:

- Capture & Proposal Development
- Market Research & Analysis
- Public Sector Advisory & Implementation
- Digital Transformation & Innovation
- Capacity Building & Management Training
- Project Management & Implementation
- Technology Integration Strategy

Key Differentiators

Client-Oriented & Results-Driven – Focused on delivering solutions that maximize efficiency, time, and resources.

Agile & Flexible – Quickly adapts to shifting priorities and delivers results under tight timelines.

Expert in Client Management – Skilled in navigating and managing client relationships for smooth operations and strategic alignment.

Strategic Cost Efficiency – Provides innovative, cost-effective consulting solutions to optimize budgets and achieve client goals.

USG & MENA Expertise – Deep understanding of USG contracting and the political, economic, and cultural dynamics of the Middle East, bridging global expectations with local implementation.

Turnkey Proposal Support – Manages the full proposal development process, allowing clients to focus on project execution.

Efficient Project Costing – Delivers accurate cost estimates and streamlined proposal preparation for competitive and successful bids.

Rapid On-the-Ground Support – Conducts quick reconnaissance trips, providing real-time insights for operational readiness.

Company Information

Registered in 2022 in Virginia
UEI: GLVNQ7783YC8
CAGE Code: 9NJF9

PCS Codes: R406, R410, R429,
R431, R499, R607, R699, R707,
R799, D399, D302, D303, D305,
D306, D307, D308, D310, D318,
D322, D324

Business Size: Small and
Minority-owned

NAICS Codes: 928120,
541611, 541612, 541512,
541519, 541618, 561110,
561311, 561312, 561320,
561499, 611430

SAM Registration: Active

Commonwealth of Virginia
Designation: Micro Business



**We Grew our
Client Portfolios
by \$130 Million
in 2024.**

Past Performance

- **2025, IDG** – Worked with IDG leadership to draft a concept note on a Palestinian economic governance plan for the Gaza Day After.
- **2024, Palladium** – Led the development of a global youth workforce strategy and a growth strategy in the Middle East. Spearheaded a corporate strategy, positioning the firm for the Gaza Day After, including a monthly bulletin analyzing political and economic consequences and donor responses.
- **2024, IBI/URC** – Drafted a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) growth strategy for the MENA region, including a \$43M Trade, Investment, and Blended Finance proposal.
- **2023, Panagora** – Led the capture and proposal development of a \$26M USAID MEL activity in the Middle East.
- **2022, USAID Middle East** – Contributed to USAID-funded regional research, leading two research questions to examine transitions in secondary education across 10 Middle Eastern countries.
- **2022, Creative Associates** – Led the design and proposal development for a \$25M TVET program in the Middle East.
- **2022, The World Bank** – Designed a model to engage 173 municipalities in the Middle East, focusing on livelihoods for local communities in partnership with MS.
- **2022, UNOPS** – Jabi Consulting played a pivotal role in launching a green economy initiative and establishing a Regional Green Community of Practice (GCoP). Facilitated stakeholder engagement, consultations, and strategic meetings to build consensus on a green finance framework.
- **2022, ILO** – Worked closely with the ILO team to design comprehensive TVET strategies for Lebanon, Yemen, and Syria, with a focus on integrating technology.
- **2022, Chemonics** – Led the design of an \$87M USAID economic growth proposal in the Middle East, which was successfully awarded to Chemonics.
- **2022, IBTCI** – Led the design and drafting of the management strategy for a third-party monitoring (TPM) proposal in the Middle East.
- **2021, The World Bank** – Designed a framework and drafted nine case studies on the impact of technology on youth entrepreneurship in the Middle East.