



Islamic Organization for Food Security  
l'Organisation Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire  
المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي



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# FOOD SECURITY HUB

- Morocco and Tunisia become official members of the Islamic Organization for Food Security



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## Kingdom of Morocco joins the Islamic Organization for Food Security



PHOTO: H. E. Abdul Jalil Sabri, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Kazakhstan at IOFS headquarters

The agricultural sector, unarguably, plays a major role in the economies of the OIC Member States. It demands great efforts to develop and modernize further, and in addition to alleviating poverty and unemployment, it needs to increase its GDP share.

This leads us to the importance of establishing the Islamic Organization Food Security (IOFS), where the organization works on exchanging experience between the Member States; introducing modern technology in the agricultural field; bringing together the agricultural sector in Islamic countries under one umbrella; reaching the ultimate goal of food security and providing adequate food for all Muslims.

Nonetheless, no organization or institution can carry out its tasks without direct support from the Member States. Certainly, when talking about the added value, it is necessary to mention the Kingdom of Morocco's decision to join IOFS.

On February 25, 2021, H. E. Mustafa Al-Mansouri, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Permanent Representative to the OIC, signed the IOFS Statute. Following the accession, His Excellency Abdul Jalil Sabri, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco in Kazakhstan visited the IOFS headquarters to hoist the Moroccan flag.

Agriculture is the most important contributor to the GDP of the Kingdom of Morocco. At a share of 14%, it outperforms many other sectors.

According to the statistics of FAO, the 30.1 million hectares, or 67% of Morocco's area, are farmlands. These numbers clearly demonstrate the significance of the agricultural input to the Moroccan economy.

When comparing the IOFS programs to the Moroccan strategic plan for agriculture, we find them complementing each other. While the first dimension of the IOFS strategic plan focuses on developing the strategic commodities (wheat, rice, cassava, palm oil), we find the grain production in Morocco representing 60 % of their total agricultural production. As mentioned previously, it is necessary to benefit from the experience accumulated by the Kingdom of Morocco and share it with the other Member States.

In the second dimension of the OIC food security reserves, the strategic location of Morocco may help it become one of the food reserve centres. This, in turn, links us to the 5<sup>th</sup> dimension, humanitarian aid. The location of Morocco could help to launch humanitarian aid to the member states in Africa.

Science, technology, and innovation are key factors in enhancing the role of the agricultural sector. The IOFS is fully prepared to cooperate with the Kingdom of Morocco in the development of gene banks, management of transboundary pest control, in addition to water management in agriculture. Moreover, the advancement of food safety and halal food sector would not only serve the entire world, not just the Islamic countries thanks to the geographical location of the Kingdom of Morocco to the European Union.

The fourth dimension related to the development of the private sector, the trade and food balance database, is also considered an effective area for cooperation. IFPA can play an important role in opening new markets for export, in addition to finding new stakeholders willing to invest in the Kingdom of Morocco.

Finally, the IOFS realizes that the accession of the Kingdom of Morocco to the organization opens up new horizons for enhancing food security and benefiting all parts of the Islamic world.

### REFERENCE:

[1] FAO Database (processed by IOFS Database)

## المملكة المغربية تنضم الى المنظمة الاسلامية للأمن الغذائي

ان مما لا شك فيه ان القطاع الزراعي يلعب دوراً كبيراً في اقتصاديات الدول الأعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي، وهذا القطاع بحاجة الى جهود كبيرة للتطوير والتحديث لإضافة المزيد الى الناتج القومي الوطني بالإضافة الى التخفيف من حدة الفقر والبطالة ، الامر الذي يقودنا الى أهمية انشاء المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي والتي بدورها تعمل على تبادل الخبرات بين الدول وإدخال التكنولوجيا الحديثة في المجال الزراعي، وجمع القطاع الزراعي في الدول الإسلامية تحت مظلة واحدة والوصول الى الهدف الأسمى والمتمثل بتحقيق الامن الغذائي وتوفير الغذاء المناسب لكل المسلمين في العالم، بالإضافة الى المساعدة في جميع مراحل السلسلة الغذائية والتي دعمتها المنظمة بشعار "من الجينات الى الشوكة".

وفي المقابل لا تستطيع أي منظمة او مؤسسة تنفيذ مهامها دون دعم مباشر من الدول الأعضاء والتي لديها قيمة مضافة لتقديم ما يكفي من الخبرات للنهوض بجوانب الامن الغذائي ، وبالتأكيد عند الحديث عن القيمة المضافة لابد من الحديث عن قرار المملكة المغربية بالانضمام الى المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي وذلك من خلال قيام السفير مصطفى المنصوري، سفير المملكة المغربية لدى المملكة العربية السعودية والمندوب الدائم لدى منظمة التعاون الإسلامي بالتوقيع باسم بلده على النظام الأساسي للمنظمة، وفي هذا الاطار قام سعادة السفير عبدالجليل صبري سفير المملكة المغربية لدى كازاخستان بزيارة مقر المنظمة وتم وضع علم المملكة المغربية.

يعتبر القطاع الزراعي أبرز المساهمين في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في المملكة المغربية حيث يساهم بنسبة 14% متفوقاً على العديد من القطاعات الأخرى، ويمثل إنتاج الحبوب أكثر من 60% من الإنتاج الزراعي<sup>1</sup>، وفي المقابل 30.1 مليون هكتار أو ما نسبته 67% من مساحة المغرب هي أراضي زراعية بحسب إحصاءات منظمة الأغذية العالمية، ومن خلال هذه الأرقام ندرك حجم المساهمة التي يقدمها القطاع الزراعي في المملكة المغربية.

وبعد الربط بين الخطة الاستراتيجية للمنظمة وواقع القطاع الزراعي في المملكة المغربية نجد ان هنالك تكامل وتناسق بين بينهما، ففي حين ان المحور الأول من الخطة الاستراتيجية للمنظمة يركز على تطوير السلع الأساسية ( القمح،الأرز،الكاسافا، زيت النخيل) نجد ان إنتاج الحبوب يمثل 60% من الإنتاج الزراعي مثلما ذكر سابقاً، وهنا لابد من الاستفادة من الخبرات المتراكمة لدى المملكة المغربية و نقلها الى الدول الأعضاء الأخرى.

وفي المحور الثاني والمتمثل باحتياجات الامن الغذائي نجد ان الموقع الاستراتيجي للمملكة المغربية يساعدها لتكون موقع احدي مراكز احتياطات الأغذية والذي يرتبط بالمحور الخامس والذي يهتم بالمساعدات الإنسانية حيث ان هذا الموقع الاستراتيجي يمكن ان يكون عاملاً مهماً لتكون المملكة المغربية مقر لانطلاق المساعدات الإنسانية للدول الإسلامية في قارة افريقيا.

ولان التكنولوجيا والعلوم والاختراع هي عوامل رئيسية لتعزيز دور القطاع الزراعي فإن المنظمة على استعداد تام للتعاون مع المملكة المغربية في تطوير بنوك الجينات المحلية ومكافحة الحشرات العابرة للحدود بالإضافة الى إدارة المياه في الزراعة وبالأهمية مما كان أيضاً تطوير قطاع الطعام الحلال، ليس فقط لخدمة الدول الإسلامية ولكن لتوفير الطعام الحلال للعالم وذلك نظراً للقرب الجغرافي للمملكة المغربية من دول الاتحاد الأوروبي.

وفي المحور الرابع والخاص بتطور القطاع الخاص والتجارة وقواعد البيانات يعتبر محور فعال للتعاون فالإتحاد الإسلامي لتصنيع الأغذية يستطيع ان يلعب دوراً هاماً في فتح أسواق جديدة للتصدير بالإضافة الى إيجاد مستثمرين جدد لاستغلال الأرض الخصبة للاستثمار في المملكة المغربية.

في النهاية ان المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي تدرك أن انضمام المملكة المغربية للمنظمة يفتح افاق جديدة لتعزيز الامن الغذائي و للتعاون المثمر وتحقيق الفائدة لكل الأطراف في العالم الإسلامي.

## Republic of Tunisia signs the IOFS Statute in March 2021



The IOFS considers the signing of the IOFS statute by H. E. Hisham Al-Furati, Ambassador of Tunisia to the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia and Permanent Representative to the OIC on March 14, 2021 an important step and a qualitative leap in the enhancement of food security in the OIC member states, as Tunisia possesses a wealth of experience in the agricultural sector. Hereby, in March 2021, the Republic of Tunisia has become the 36<sup>th</sup> Member State of the IOFS.

It is worth noting that agriculture and agribusiness constitute 10.4% of Tunisia's GDP. In 2020, exports of the agricultural and food products increased by 12%. Overall, the agricultural sector contributes 10% to the Tunisian exports, attracts 8% of the total investments in the national economy, engages 14% of the active labor force, and provides livelihoods for more than 570,000 people.

Taking into consideration the abovementioned figures, the IOFS realizes the strategic role that the Republic of Tunisia could play in the implementation of all the programs and strategic plans of the organization, especially in the field of science, technology and innovation, the private sector, trade and halal food development.

It would be beneficial to focus on the Tunisian experience in governance of the agricultural sector, as their long-term plan for 2016-2020 resulted in increased exports and production growth, in addition to improving the food chain system in general. The IOFS team is delighted to know that IOFS and Tunisia share common interests, and that their initiatives, Food Governance program and the Strategic Plan for Good Governance respectively complement each other.

### REFERENCE INFORMATION:

**The most important agricultural exports:** olive oil, dates, fish products and citrus fruits.<sup>3</sup>

**The most important agricultural imports:** wheat, corn, vegetable oils, soybeans, sugar, and barley.<sup>4</sup>

## الجمهورية التونسية توقع على النظام الاساسي للمنظمة الاسلامية للأمن الغذائي في شهر مارس 2021

يعد قيام السفير هشام الفوراتي، سفير الجمهورية التونسية في المملكة العربية السعودية، والمندوب الدائم لدى منظمة التعاون الإسلامي بالتوقيع على النظام الأساسي للمنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي بتاريخ 14 من مارس 2021، خطوة هامة ونقلة نوعية في تعزيز الأمن الغذائي وتوفير الغذاء في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي، وذلك نظراً لما تمتلكه الجمهورية التونسية من خبرات كبيرة في القطاع الزراعي، وبذلك أصبحت الجمهورية التونسية الدولة العضو السادسة والثلاثون في المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي.

والجدير بالذكر ان الزراعة والأعمال التجارية الزراعية تشكل 10.4% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي التونسي، وفي عام 2020 ارتفعت صادرات قطاع المنتجات الزراعية والغذائية بنسبة 12%، حيث يساهم القطاع الزراعي بنسبة 10 في المئة في الصادرات التونسية، ويستقطب 8% من اجمالي الاستثمارات في الاقتصاد الوطني، و14% من الايدي العاملة النشيطة، كما يؤمن موارد رزق لأكثر من 570 ألف شخص.

وبناءً على الأرقام المذكورة أعلاه تترك المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي الدور الاستراتيجي الذي تلعبه الجمهورية التونسية في تنفيذ جميع البرامج والخطط الاستراتيجية لدى المنظمة وبالأخص في مجال العلوم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار بالإضافة الى مجال تطوير القطاع الخاص والتجارة وتتمية الطعام الحلال.

وبالضرورة يجب علينا التركيز على الاستفادة من تطوير الجمهورية التونسية الحوكمة الرشيدة لإدارة قطاع الزراعة حيث تم وضع خطة طويلة المدى (2016-2020) والتي بدأت تثمر نتائجها بزيادة الصادرات ونمو الإنتاج بالإضافة الى تحسين منظومة السلسلة الغذائية بشكل عام، وهنا نجد مدى التوائم والتكامل بين مشروع حوكمة الأمن الغذائي في المنظمة والخطة الاستراتيجية للحوكمة الرشيدة في الجمهورية التونسية.

### اهم الصادرات الزراعية:

زيت الزيتون والتمور والمنتجات السمكية والحمضيات

### اهم الواردات الزراعية:

القمح والذرة والزيوت النباتية وفول الصويا والسكر والشعير

<sup>3</sup>FAO DATABASE

<sup>4</sup>FAO DATABASE

## Director-General of IOFS and CEO & DG of International IFPA paid an official visit to UAE

On 14 February, Mr. Yerlan Baidaulet enjoyed a great meeting with his host the UAE Minister of State for Food and Water Security, H.E. Mariam Al Mheiri. H.E. Yerlan Baidaulet thanked the UAE Government for their continued support of IOFS and in particular the leadership of the Minister and the very proactive role of H.E. Essa Alhashmi.

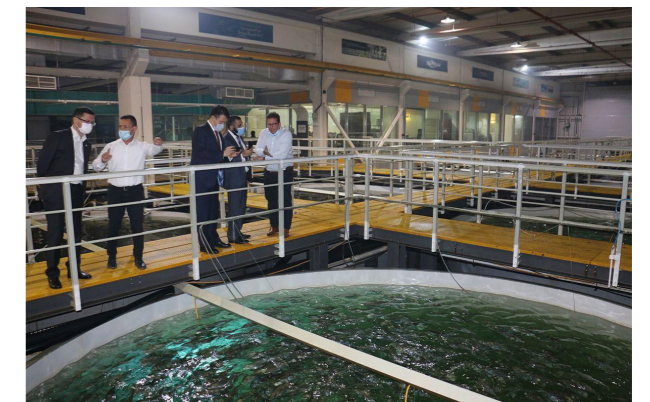


The Director General provided an overview of the key IOFS programs where the UAE can play a strategic role and mentioned that the IOFS is keen to be a coordinating platform for international agri-research centres.

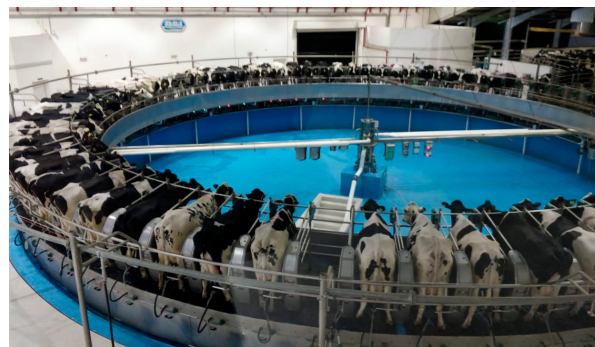
H.E. Mariam Al Mheiri provided the grand vision of the UAE Government and discussed at length their food security strategy including establishing the Foodtech Valley. Mr. Essa Alhashmi provided particular insights into real examples of the current UAE's strategic efforts and expressed their desire to utilise the platform of International IFPA.



Sheikh Bilal Khan gave an overview of the vision and mission of International IFPA, highlighting the strategic initiatives for translating the IOFS policies via the B2B private sector platform of IFPA. Sheikh Bilal Khan also discussed IFPA having local presence in the UAE's food tech hub and agreed with H.E. Mariam Al Mheiri's proposal to synergise IFPA's regional strategy with the vision of the UAE Minister of Industry & Advanced Technology, H.E. Sulran Bin Ahmed Al Jaber. Following the meeting, the delegation visited the renowned Fish Farm in Jabel Ali Zone and were given a tour of the site.



In Abu Dhabi, Director-General of IOFS had a series of meetings at the Embassy of Kazakhstan with some of the leading quasi-government/private sector agri-food businesses of the UAE such as Jenaan, Al Dahra Holding, Emirates Food Industries which form part of the UAE Food Security Alliance and who offer integrated access to the entire value chain. The discussions covered all of the strategic programs of IOFS but most notably the engagement with the IOFS's subsidiary, International IFPA. The parties briefed each other on their respective strategic focus and the various potential avenues of collaboration including becoming members and/or partners of International IFPA and forming a wider alliance in specific regions of mutual interest across the IOFS/OIC markets.



The meetings in Abu Dhabi followed up with a series of site visits to various farms in Al Ain, such as the high tech farms operating under the management of Elite Agro.

Their activities involve large scale commercial farming; agricultural land development and reclamation; post-harvest management; trading, distribution and logistics and research and development.

The official visit continued to Dubai, where the IOFS delegation made a visit to the DIEDC headquarters. The parties discussed potential areas of collaboration including the use of Islamic finance and investments for Halal food as part of the vision of the leadership of Dubai to make it the global capital of Islamic economy.

**H.E. Yerlan Baidaut and Sheikh Bilal Khan received from H.E. Abdulla Al Awar the State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2020/21 which has become a global benchmark for the industry.**

The meeting was followed by an official signing ceremony of agreements for cooperation between the IOFS and Salaam Gateway represented respectively by Mr. Yerlan Baidaut and Mr. Rafi-uddin Shikoh in the presence of H.E. Abdulla Al Awar.

Thereafter another great meeting took place with the Group Chairman of Engro Corporation and Dawood Hercules Group, the six-decade experience of which could be enlisted for private-sector engagement through the platform of International IFPA.

The IOFS delegation also had a good meeting with the Minister of Climate Change and Environment, H.E. Dr. Abdullah Bin Mohammed Belhaif Al Nuaimi where many areas of serious collaboration were discussed for the entire range of programs of IOFS and indeed for IFPA as the Ministry has an enormous scope which spans various inter-related sectors of importance for IOFS such as environment, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries to ensure food security and biosafety. The parties discussed sharing of know-how and best practices and working very closely for the benefit of both UAE and other IOFS Member States.

The day ended with a meeting with the Chief Scientist of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, Mrs Ismahane Elouafi and the Acting Director General of the UAE-based International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), Dr. Tarifa Al Zaabi where a number of initiatives were discussed in detail for close

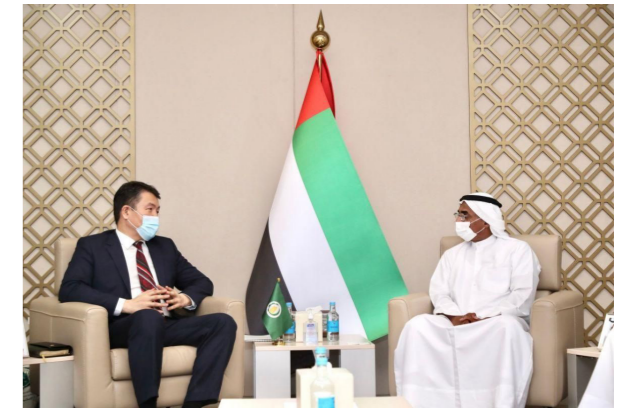
cooperation with both FAO and ICBA including in the field of STI and R&D for IOFS and linkages with value-added food processing stakeholders in the private-sector for International IFPA.

On the closing day of his working visit to Dubai and Abu Dhabi, the Director-General of IOFS met with the Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority (DAFZA) which is one of the Free Economic Zones in Dubai under the chairmanship of Sheikh Ahmed Bin Saeed Al Maktoum and the management of Dr. Mohammed Al Zarooni and Ms. Amna Rashid Lootah. They discussed many specific programs for collaboration between IOFS/IFPA and DAFZA including the initiatives of the Global Gateway to Halal Industry and the Halal Trade & Marketing Centre (HTMC) where International IFPA will be particularly involved to boost the OIC agri food trade and ag-tech projects. Thereafter the delegation was hosted by Dinar Standard under the leadership of its CEO, Mr. Rafi-uddin Shikoh for a round-table with a select group of key agri food private-sector businesses including Dubai Islamic Bank and some of the major OIC country specific conglomerates and logistics companies who have agreed to join and collaborate with the platform of IFPA.

At the end of the round-table discussion, there was a special signing ceremony conducted where International IFPA and Dinar Standard signed a partnership agreement represented respectively by Sheikh Bilal Khan and Mr. Rafi-uddin Shikoh. The parties have agreed to work very closely to develop IFPA's platform and provide a suite of services to IFPA's membership and other strategic partners.

The final meeting of the visit was with one of the major success stories of the UAE in the Halal food wholesale and distribution business, **Al Islami Foods**. The CEO of Al Islami Foods, Mr. Shahid Khan expressed a great desire to join the IFPA to broaden its OIC footprint, and diversify its food range in other OIC markets across the supply chain.

Before concluding their visit to UAE, H.E. Yerlan A. Baidaut and Sheikh Bilal Khan thanked the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan including the Ambassador H.E. Menilbekov Madiyar and the Consul General R.Zhumabek for their continuous support and facilitation along with the key hosting partners such as Dinar Standard, Salaam Gateway, DIEDC and DAFZA.





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## الأمن المائي وضرورة إدارة المياه في الزراعة

تواجه الكثير من دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي مأزقاً حقيقياً في تأمين مواردها المائية؛ التي بدأت تشح وتضرب تدريجياً لعوامل طبيعية عديدة؛ منها: الجفاف، وانخفاض معدلات سقوط الأمطار، وتتشابه الظروف الطبيعية والمناخية في هذه الدول إلى حد كبير، حيث تشير التقديرات إلى أن 26 دولة عضو في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي تعاني من النقص المائي حيث تقل حصة الفرد عن 1700 متر مكعب من المياه في السنة وفي حين أن حوالي 6 دول أعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي تقل حصة الفرد عن 1000 متر مكعب من المياه في السنة، وهذه الدول تعتبر دول تعاني من شح المياه. كما أن هناك 14 دولة عضو في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي يعانون من ندرة المياه وتلك الدول تقع في منطقة شديدة الجفاف، تنسم بندرة الموارد المائية الطبيعية، وقلة هطول الأمطار. وقد انعكست هذه الخصائص بوضوح في قلة الموارد المائية المتجددة، وفي محدودية الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة، وعوامل بشرية منها: ارتفاع معدلات النمو السكاني والتحصُّر، والمشاريع الصناعية والزراعية الضخمة؛ الأمر الذي دفع هذه الدول إلى البحث عن موارد مائية أخرى بديلة لتحقيق أمنها المائي، كان من أهمها اعتمادها على محطات تحلية مياه البحر، واستخدام مياه الصرف الصحي والصناعي والزراعي المعالجة.

ومع ظهور مفهوم الامن المائي و الذي تم تعريفه في المنتدى العالمي الثاني للمياه عام 2000، والذي عُقد في هولندا تحت شعار: "الأمن المائي في القرن الحادي والعشرين"-أن "الأمن المائي من مستوى المنزل إلى المستوى العالمي، يعني أن يكون لكل شخص إمكانية الحصول على ما يكفي من المياه الآمنة بتكلفة يستطيع تحملها ليعيش حياة نظيفة وصحية ومنتجة، مع ضمان التأكيد على أن البيئة الطبيعية محمية ومعززة"، ولأن المياه المستخدمة في الزراعة تستهلك ما يقارب 75% من الموارد المائية في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي برزت الحاجة الى إيجاد حلول وأساليب مبتكرة مختلفة لزيادة مصادر المياه والحفاظ عليها وتوزيعها و منها إدارة المياه في الزراعة.

ويعتمد مبدأ إدارة المياه في الزراعة الى التدخل والتحسين في جميع مراحل استخدام المياه، بدءاً من الموارد المائية ومروراً بطرق الري وانتهاءً بتحسين استخدام المياه، وعندما نتكلم عن الموارد المائية في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي فإنه يمكن تقسيمها الى اربعة موارد رئيسية:

- **المورد الأول:** البحيرات والانهار والمياه الجوفية؛ بما في ذلك مياه الآبار السطحية؛ التي تعتمد عادة على الأمطار الموسمية في تغذيتها، وكذلك الآبار العميقة؛ التي تستخرج مياهها من التكوينات الجيولوجية القديمة.
- **المورد الثاني:** تحلية مياه البحر وتنقيتها بالطرق الحديثة المتبعة في محطات التحلية .
- **المورد الثالث:** معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي وتنقيتها لتكون صالحة لهذا الغرض.
- **المورد الرابع:** مياه الأمطار والتلوج حيث سجلت الدول الأعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي متوسط هطول الأمطار سنوياً في الفترات الفاصلة بين الفترتين 2008-2014، حيث بلغ 47,000 ملم أي ما يعادل 22.6 % من المتوسط العالمي و 36.1 % من متوسط البلدان النامية.

فإذا ما ربطنا بين هذه المصادر وكفاءة إنتاجها المائي، وبين مدى حاجة دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي للمياه مع ندرة المياه التي كانت ولا تزال تمثل أحد تحديات الأمن الإنساني في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي بشكل عام، وتصنيفه لها ضمن التهديدات البيئية الأكثر خطورة من جانب، وبين توقعات ظهور عجز مائي شديد في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي بحلول عام 2030، فأنا نجد ان معظم دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي ستكون ضمن حزام الندرة المائية.

وبالنظر الى طرق الري وطريقة استخدام المياه في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي فإن 15 دولة من دول المنظمة لديها مناطق مروية تبلغ مساحتها 68.1 مليون هكتار أي ما يمثل 90.6 % من إجمالي المساحة المروية في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي، بينما تبلغ مساحة باكستان وحدها 19.3 مليون هكتار أي ما يمثل 25.6 % من إجمالي المساحة المروية في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي. ومن الأمور المثيرة للقلق أيضاً أن 9 دول فقط من دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي تستغل أكثر من 20% من نسبة مساحة الري مقارنة بمناطقها الزراعية. في هذا الصدد هناك 13 دولة لديها مناطق ري أقل من 0.2% من أراضيها الزراعية توضح هذه النسب أن هناك حاجة إلى تعبئة الكثير من الاستثمارات لهذه البنية التحتية الزراعية الحيوية بما في ذلك ضمان الوصول إلى التكنولوجيا الحديثة لطرق الري غير التقليدية. إن استخدام طريقة الري السطحي في الدول الأعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي غير فعال لأن هذه الطريقة هدر لاستخدام المياه، في حين أن 3.5% فقط من الأراضي المروية في بلدان منظمة التعاون الإسلامي يتم بواسطة الري بالرش وإن أكثر من 81% من الأراضي المروية تتم عن طريق الري السطحي على وجه التحديد، يستخدم الري بالرش الحديث على نطاق واسع في 7 دول أعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي في 20% من مناطقها المروية.

مما لا شك فيه ان التكنولوجيا الحديثة وطرق الإدارة والحوكمة الحديثة ساعدت في تحسين إدارة المياه في الدول المتقدمة ولتحسين إدارة المياه في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لابد من القيام بتغييرات جذرية وجوهية عديدة، مثل تبني سياسات الأمن المائي الوطنية، تلك السياسات المائية التي يتم تبنيها على المستوى الوطني لكل دولة على حدة ، ويمكن تعريف السياسة المائية إجرائياً بأنها: الإطار الذي تتم عبره إدارة الموارد المائية المتاحة، واستنباط مجموعة من القواعد والإجراءات المنظمة لذلك على المستويين الداخلي والخارجي، و اتباع نوعين من السياسات؛ هما: العرض، والطلب. ويتم تحديد أدوات سياسة إدارة الطلب على المياه وآلياته؛ وتشمل: استخدام التقنيات الحديثة في الري، واتباع نظام الحصص المائية. وعلى مستوى العرض فهناك مراجعة لإعادة توزيع الموارد المائية بين القطاعات، واستخدام تقنيات الري الحديثة، استعمال المياه المالحة في الري، تطوير سلاسل زراعية أقل استهلاكاً للمياه، وتعديل التركيب المحصولي، وإعادة التوزيع العادل للمياه بين الدول ولا بد من ترشيد استعمال المياه والاهتمام بالتوعية المائية لدى المواطنين بشكل عام والمزارعين بشكل خاص.

أن ظهور المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي ونظراً لدورها في تنسيق قضايا الأمن الغذائي، فإن تنسيق وتنفيذ نتائج برنامج إدارة المياه في الزراعة ستضيف لهذه المؤسسة المتخصصة افاق جديدة في الزراعة والتنمية الريفية والأمن الغذائي وستساهم في تعزيز الوعي بين الدول الأعضاء في منظمة التعاون الإسلامي وتبادل أفضل الخبرات في مجال إدارة استخدام المياه للأغذية والتنمية الزراعية ، بالإضافة الى تعميم التعاون داخل منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لاتخاذ إجراءات جماعية متكاملة لمعالجة الضغوط المائية المزمنة وندرة تقنيات الري المبتكرة، وتعميق تبادل البيانات لتعزيز صياغة السياسات ورصدها وتنظيمها بشأن كفاءة استخدام المياه على طول سلسلة القيمة لقطاع الأغذية، توسيع التعاون من أجل تنفيذ رؤية المياه لمنظمة التعاون الإسلامي وأهداف التنمية المستدامة بما في ذلك دعم المنظمات الإقليمية الأخرى مثل سيلس و اكبا التي تساهم في استخدام كفاءة المياه في القطاع الزراعي، وتنشيط دور القطاع الخاص ومجتمع الاستثمار ومنظمات المجتمع المدني في دعم تمويل اقتناء تكنولوجيات المياه الحديثة والدعوة لحفظ وإدارة المياه على المستوى الاجتماعي.

و في الختام تُعد المياه العذبة ثروة نادرة، وأصبح توافرها أكثر صعوبة بسبب الضغط السكاني، وسوء الإدارة، والتغير المناخي، ويعد إدارة المياه واستخدامها مورداً شديداً الأهمية بالنسبة إلى توفير احتياجات سكان دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي، والاقتصادات الحديثة التي أصبحت تعتمد على التكنولوجيا و الحوكمة الرشيدة في إدارة المياه، وفي حال حدوث انقطاع إمدادات المياه سواء للري أو للشرب لفترات طويلة؛ فإن ذلك سيترك عواقب خطيرة تهدد الاستقرار السياسي والاجتماعي في الدول المتأثرة؛ ولذلك ينبغي التوصل إلى فهم أفضل للتهديدات المحدقة بإمدادات المياه، وتحديد درجات جاهزية تعلن بها المؤسسات الحكومية المعنية بإنداز مكر، وفي الوقت ذاته يدرس التدابير الوقائية والإجراءات المخففة التي يمكن أن تضمن الأمن المائي للجميع؛ وذلك إلى جانب سرعة إنجاز الخطط التنفيذية لسيناريوهات المواجهة المقترحة التي وردت في هذا التقرير .

## Nouveaux membres dans l'équipe de sécurité alimentaire de la Oumma



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L'épidémie de la pandémie COVID-19 et les contre-mesures de suivi menacent toujours le fonctionnement des systèmes alimentaires et nuisent gravement à la santé humaine et à la nutrition. La crise a révélé des faiblesses à la fois au sein des pays et dans les relations entre eux.

L'Organisation Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (ci-après - IOFS) est une institution spécialisée de l'Organisation de la Coopération Islamique (OCI), dont le mandat a acquis une importance particulière en période de défis mondiaux, de niveaux croissants de malnutrition, de faim, notamment accélérés par pandémie de Coronavirus.

Le Statut de l'IOFS a été adoptée lors du 40ème Conseil des Ministres des Affaires étrangères de l'OCI, tenu du 9 au 11 décembre 2013 à Conakry (Guinée), où il a été signée par 19 pays membres de l'OCI.

Les résolutions annuelles du Conseil ministériel de l'OCI depuis 2013 et l'Assemblée Générale de l'IOFS depuis 2016 invitent les États membres de l'OCI qui n'ont pas signé ou ratifié le Statut de l'IOFS à le faire.

Dans ce contexte, le Secrétariat de l'IOFS se félicite cordialement de la décision des pays d'adhérer et de ratifier le Statut de l'Organisation dans les meilleurs délais. Le Secrétariat de l'IOFS reconnaît et exprime particulièrement sa gratitude au Royaume du Maroc et à la République Tunisienne, qui sont récemment devenus membres de

l'Organisation. Le 25 février 2021, l'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire du Maroc auprès du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite S.E.M. Mustafa Al-Mansouri et le 14 mars 2021, nouvellement nommé l'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Tunisie à Djeddah S.E.M. Hichem Fourati ont signé le Statut de l'IOFS au Secrétariat Général de l'OCI à Jeddah. Le 10 mars, une cérémonie commémorative de hissage du drapeau du Royaume du Maroc a eu lieu au siège de l'IOFS à Nur-Sultan avec la participation de l'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire du Maroc au Kazakhstan S.E.M. Abdeljalil Saubry.

La cohésion d'un plus grand nombre de pays de l'OCI nous permettra d'agir de manière coordonnée et plus efficace pour résoudre les tâches communes pour assurer la sécurité alimentaire de la Oumma musulmane. Ce n'est qu'en combinant leurs efforts et leurs capacités que les communautés mondiales seront en mesure de résister à la crise alimentaire imminente.

L'agriculture au Maroc est d'une importance économique et sociale indéniable, représentant environ 38% de l'emploi total au niveau national et environ 74% dans les zones rurales. L'industrie agroalimentaire occupe une place stratégique dans l'économie marocaine. Elle représente près de 30% de la production industrielle totale, ce qui en fait la deuxième industrie du pays. Le Maroc est le troisième producteur d'olives et de figes au monde et le quatrième producteur de mandarines au monde.

En avril 2008, le Gouvernement marocain a lancé un programme ambitieux appelé le Plan Maroc Vert (PMV), qui a fait de l'agriculture une priorité absolue pour le pays. En 2020, une continuation du programme a été développée - le Nouveau Plan «Green Generation», une feuille de route pour le développement de l'agriculture dans le pays jusqu'en 2030. L'objectif principal de ce nouveau plan est de doubler la part du secteur agricole dans le PIB du pays (12,3% en 2019), le deuxième objectif est de faire passer la valeur des exportations agricoles de 34,7 milliards de dirhams en 2018 à 60 d'ici 2030. Le Royaume assure 100% de ses besoins en viande, fruits et légumes; 82% des besoins en lait, 50% des besoins en sucre, 60% des céréales et 20% des besoins en huile. Le modèle marocain démontre

qu'avec de la volonté il est possible de développer le secteur, en l'adaptant aux exigences économiques du 21ème siècle, tout en assurant le bien-être de la population et le respect de l'environnement. Le Sénégal et le Gabon ont emboité le pas du Maroc et adopté leurs propres «plans verts».

Le Maroc a fait preuve de succès lors de la pandémie mondiale de Covid-19. Le ministère a accordé des subventions à plus d'un million d'agriculteurs. À cet égard, les restrictions liées à la pandémie n'ont pas beaucoup affecté l'agriculture. Au contraire, la production d'agrumes devrait augmenter de 29% par rapport à la saison précédente, en raison de l'introduction de nouvelles plantations d'agrumes dans le cadre du Plan Vert Maroc, la production d'olives augmentera de 14% par rapport à la saison précédente. La saison agricole 2020-2021 sera marquée par une récolte record de dattes - 4% de plus que l'année précédente.

Malgré la tourmente du commerce international au lendemain de la crise de Covid-19, l'agriculture en Tunisie a également bien performé en 2019/2020, malgré les effets du coronavirus. Selon les dernières données publiées par l'Observatoire national de l'agriculture (ONAGRI), les exportations tunisiennes de produits agricoles et alimentaires ont augmenté de 10,5% par rapport à la même période l'an dernier et ont atteint 339 millions de dinars à la fin du mois d'août 2020. Les exportations d'huile d'olive, produit phare du pays, ont totalisé plus de 2,2 milliards de dinars, un record également.

Les méthodes traditionnelles de production végétale sur substrats sableux de Tunisie sont deux fois reconnues par la FAO comme «Genius World Agricultural Heritage Systems» (GIAHS): en 2011 les oasis de Gafsa, en 2020 dans les lagunes de Ghar El Melh à Ramli et ses jardins suspendus de Djebba El Olia.



Source: Kapitalis

Dans le cadre de l'IOFS, les deux pays susmentionnés qui ont fait face aux conséquences de la pandémie avec des pertes minimales dans le secteur agricole pourraient servir de base pour une assistance supplémentaire et un transfert d'expérience vers d'autres pays de l'OCI dans le besoin. À son tour, l'IOFS élargira les opportunités pour le Maroc et la Tunisie en termes d'exportation de leurs produits, une composante importante de l'économie des deux pays. La coopération dans le cadre de l'IOFS offre des avantages mutuellement bénéfiques pour le développement de l'agriculture et du commerce, mais tout avant appelle les pays participants aux actions coordonnées pour assurer la sécurité alimentaire.

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## IOFS signed a collaboration agreement with Salaam Gateway

In February 2021, the Islamic Organization for Food Security signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Salaam Gateway, one of the world's leading news platforms in the Islamic economy to raise awareness of the IOFS food security programs.

The collaboration agreement was signed in Abu Dhabi by Director-General of IOFS during his visit to the UAE and Rafiuddin Shikoh, in the presence of Abdulla Mohammed Al Awar, CEO of Dubai Islamic Economy Development Centre (DIEDC).

Mr. Yerlan Baidaulet spoke of the collaboration:

"Many of the developed OIC economies are highly food import dependent, with an estimated net food trade deficit of US\$65 billion in 2019. On the other hand, among the least developed members of the OIC, there is also acute food malnutrition and hunger affecting 64.8 million people in 2018. Given these variations, our collaboration with Salaam Gateway is critical in building awareness across OIC countries' food security stakeholders: government agencies, corporates, investors and other ecosystem players, of both the challenges and practical solutions to these challenges."

## IOFS and National Center of Biotechnology (NCB) signed a Memorandum of Mutual Cooperation

On March 12, the Director-General of the National Center of Biotechnology (NCB) H.E. Yerlan M. Ramankulov paid a visit to the headquarters of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS). The Director-General of IOFS, H.E. Yerlan A. Baidaulet introduced him to the 16 strategic initiatives of IOFS dealing with various aspects of food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development.



Mr. Ramankulov stated that the National Center of Biotechnology is keen to interact with IOFS within relevant fields such as the Centers of Excellence for Wheat, Food Safety and Halal, and development of Gene Banks.

Furthermore, the sides discussed the participation of NCB in the activities/events of IOFS, such as the OIC Forum on Strategic Commodities, and conducting the IOFS-COMSTECH PGR training programs, joint scientific research, and projects. It is worth noting that Mr. Ramankulov also emphasized the need for closer cooperation with Barayev's Research and Production Center for Grain Farming in the elaboration of new varieties of wheat and other crops. Moreover, the Islamic Organization for Food Security plans to collaborate closely with NCB on the promotion of the concept of the International Conservation Centre.

The Director-General of NCB expresses his willingness to cooperate with IOFS within his competence and make a joint contribution to the food security and safety of OIC/IOFS member states. The meeting was concluded with the signing of a Memorandum of Mutual Cooperation between the Islamic Organization for Food Security and the National Center of Biotechnology.

The sides agreed to sign a joint action plan and convene a number of events in this year.

## The role of governance in ensuring the sustainable food security system



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Following the food crisis in 2007-2008, the food security turned into one of the global issues that need to be addressed by international community. Despite the world efforts of tackling the hunger and malnutrition, food security remains highly important on the international agenda as it closely linked to other problems, such as climate change, energy market turmoil and global recession (Candel, 2014). The state of food security around the world has been severely exacerbated by the direct and indirect effects of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) that disrupted the food security systems and increased the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition (FAO, 2020).

These challenges showed that the food security demands the appliance of good governance at international, regional and national levels (McKeon, 2013) to ensure the sustainable food systems. In fact, certain studies indicated that most factors of food insecurity are results of poor governance (Sahley et al., 2005; Boyd, 2011). While good governance is able to counter a food crisis and tackle various issues of food insecurity, as well as maintain the sustainable food security systems and agricultural development (Pereira et al., 2012; UN HLTF, 2010). Therefore, the governance plays a key role in formulating food security legal frameworks and strategies, integrating inter-sectoral activities at all levels with the engagement of various stakeholders, as

well as constantly monitoring and evaluating the results achieved to respond ever-changing and different socio-economic needs.

FAO described the concept of food security as "all people, at all times, having physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (FAO 2003) and which comprises of aspects of food availability, food access, and food utilization, and their stability over time (FAO 1996). Along with this, FAO identified the 'governance of food and nutrition security' as "the rules and formal and informal processes through which public and private actors articulate their positions and interests for decision-making and implementation" (FAO, 2016). Another definition of 'food security governance' is given by Candel as "the formal and informal interactions across scales between public and/or private entities ultimately aiming at the realization of food availability, food access, and food utilization, and their stability over time (Candel, 2014).

In order to achieve food security objectives and align with interests of governmental and non-governmental actors, it is also crucial to find the right and optimal level of engagement between government and other stakeholders (Kropff et al., 2013), because governing food security includes the interconnected four pillars: availability, access, utilization and stability.

The availability pillar refers to the food that is sufficient in quantities, adequate in quality and supplied through food supply chains from domestic markets, food imports or food reserves. The access to food means that all individuals have enough resources, physical and economic, to obtain appropriate food for their nutritious diet. The utilization component implies that food is distributed accordingly among members of the society, individuals are aware of good dietary practices, as well as they can employ a healthy diet with adequate and diverse nutritional value incorporating non-food inputs, such as clean water and sanitation, to reach good nutritious physical well-being. The fourth concept of stability covers the first three pillars and indicates that each and every individual or household have access and

can utilize the adequate and sufficient food with proper nutrition over time without risks of losing one of the mentioned pillar. The stability also means that the system is able to address external factors that might impede the food and nutrition security (COMCEC, 2020; FAO, 2006) .

The process of ensuring all these concepts is influenced by a number factors posed at different levels. These factors include economic, social, political, agricultural and ecological at micro- and macro-levels, such as distribution of food through supply chains, food trade and food prices, social protection and humanitarian programs, employment, minimum wages, use of natural resources, population growth, etc.

Therefore, the current food security governance shall go beyond the maintenance of food supply, regulatory actions, and just promotion of agricultural development and production. Particularly, it has to cover the development and implementation of inter-sectoral food policies, sustainable food supply chains resilient to external shocks, consumption of adequate food and nutrition by all society members, building the state model that incorporates the activities of various government and non-government actors and interests into the decision-making process, as well as establishing the coordinating body at the highest level of government that monitors and evaluates the progress achieved.

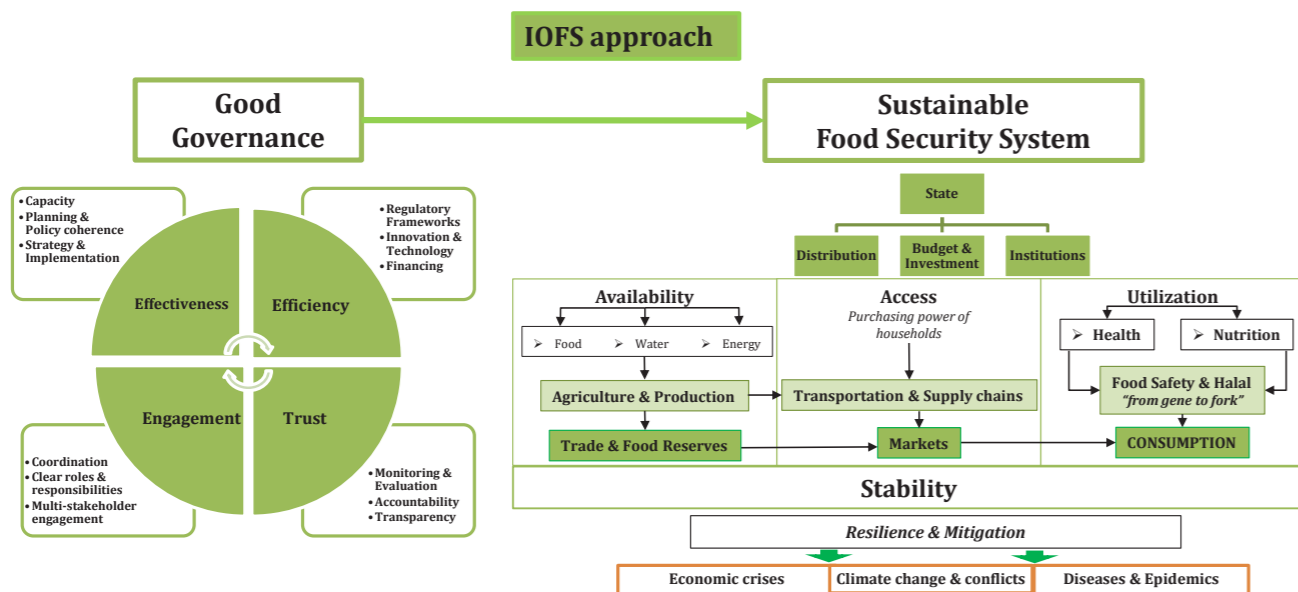
The government performance in food security is measured by four levels of good governance (COMCEC, 2020; FAO, 2011) :

### 1. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

It covers the development of comprehensive frameworks with clear vision and objectives that entails the political commitment from the highest levels of leadership to the dimension of policies, strategies and action plans that set out roles and responsibilities of different actors for implementation and achievement of goals. It is important that these frameworks are formulated with the involvement of all stakeholders and incorporate the international norms, as well as target the various segments of food security field.

### 2. COORDINATION AND COHERENCE.

This level refers to pursuing coherence between frameworks, policies and strategies; the broad approach of coordination among intra- and inter-agencies at national and local levels with the involvement of multiple actors from private sector, academia, research organization and civil society. It is important that policies and legal frameworks are consistent with resources, capacity and timeframe. In addition, the establishment of a coordinating body at the highest government level is essential to arrange the processes of planning, implementation and monitoring and activities of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.



### 3. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

This component requires the inclusive institutions to promote and enforce policy frameworks with the high level of accountability with clear roles and responsibilities. It shall build the trust among the stakeholders and create interactive and collaborative engagement. Capacity-building of human resources, adequate financing, integration of innovation and technologies have significant impact on the implementation stage.

### 4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

This level has a vital role in designing and implementation of policies, enhancing accountability of actors, ensuring evidence-informed policymaking, interlinking the planning, implementation and impact stages, promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of processes throughout the policy cycle and advancing techniques to measure progress toward objectives.

The framework of food security governance shall provide a broad diversity in its structure to include all social and political sectors. Complex social issues in food security, such as hunger, malnutrition, rural development and agricultural production can only be managed through cooperation and coordination among all actors at national and local levels and with the inclusion of interest groups. The international practices show the importance of the coordinating bodies of food security systems, in order to harmonize the inter-sectoral actions together with determining roles and responsibilities among stakeholders. In terms of implementation, it is necessary to implement mechanisms for transparency and accountability that builds a trust and creates the greater confidence among society members.

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# Intra-OIC agricultural investments to boost the development of food sector sustainability



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Agriculture has remained and remains the most demanded type of economic activity because even advanced technologies will not replace food.

Investments in the agro-industrial complex are profitable in any economic situation, even during a crisis or pandemic, people are forced to buy food, and the presence of demand is a guarantee of income from activities.

In general, agricultural development and food security in a country can be improved by increasing agriculture output, particularly food products, through either increasing agricultural productivity or extension of the arable land area (i.e. bringing more land under cultivation). This, of course, necessitates the availability of appropriate investments in agriculture sector at the national level and/or in terms of foreign direct investments (FDI). However, while investment in agriculture is a well-established economic activity in the developed countries, it is still lagging behind in many developing countries, particularly in the least-developed and low-income agricultural-based countries. Investment in agriculture-oriented projects in these countries is often regarded as a high-risk investment. In general, this is due to factors related to the weak business and investment climate in most of these countries. These factors include, among others, conflict and political instability. In this regard, IOFS highly recommends all potential investors to work closely with ICIEC (IsDB Group) to obtaining an insurance cover against political risk.

To date, to development of cooperation with ICIEC within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding, (which was signed in 2019) we activating work with ICIEC in the domain of trade promotion, export and investment insurance to support OIC Member States and their food producers. In addition, the role of the IOFS will be to promote investment in its member countries for agricultural development projects through "National food sectors development in cooperation with state investment agencies" program, as well as, via its subsidiary International IFPA.

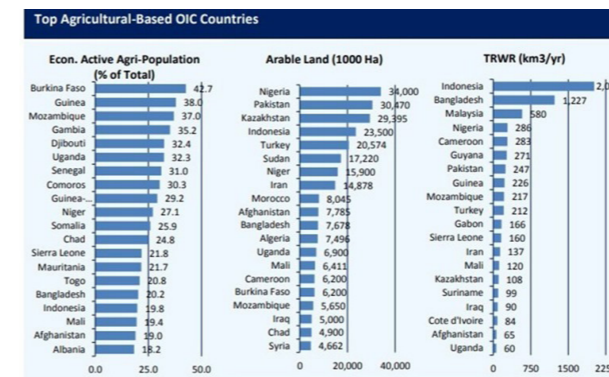
In addition, though low-income food-deficit countries may well endowed with high potential in agricultural resources such as human resources (agricultural labour force), arable land and water resources, it is very difficult for many of these countries to gain access to appropriate financing for their agricultural development projects. This is particularly true in the case of many OIC least-developed and low-income agricultural-based countries where, due to limited financial resources, both domestically and in terms of FDI, the inherent agricultural potential of these countries does not manifest itself in the form of reasonable levels of agricultural development and food security, where most of them are still classified as low-income food-deficit countries with high levels of undernourished people. Accordingly, IOFS calls on OIC countries, decision-makers, investors to cooperate with ICD, ICD is the private sector arm of IsDB, a multilateral development finance institution. On February 25, Director-General of IOFS H. E. Yerlan Baidaulet held a virtual meeting with Mr. Ayman Sejiny, Chief Executive Officer & General Manager of ICD. During the meeting, the parties agreed to strengthen the cooperation between IOFS and ICD within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding, signed with the Islamic Development Bank Group in 2019. Moreover, parties agreed to create a task force between the two institutions to activate common areas of engagement.

Why are investments in agriculture becoming popular? It should be noted that 5-10 years ago investors bypassed this sector of the economy, for temporary reasons, since profit, for obvious reasons, will not work quickly. Therefore, many

investors chose cases (stocks, industrial enterprises, factories) that can be bought quickly and sold at a better price in a month or year. Now there is a tendency to change priorities for a number of reasons:

- ✓ This industry provides people with the employment and necessary goods, or ensures national interests, so the state encourages such investments;
- ✓ Natural agricultural food products have always been in great demand;
- ✓ Low competition;
- ✓ Year-round demand for products.
- ✓ Due to the increase in the world's population, the need for food is constantly increasing.

In the field of manufacturing industrial goods, there is a lot of competition in profitable niches, then agriculture offers excellent opportunities for the sale of goods for investors.

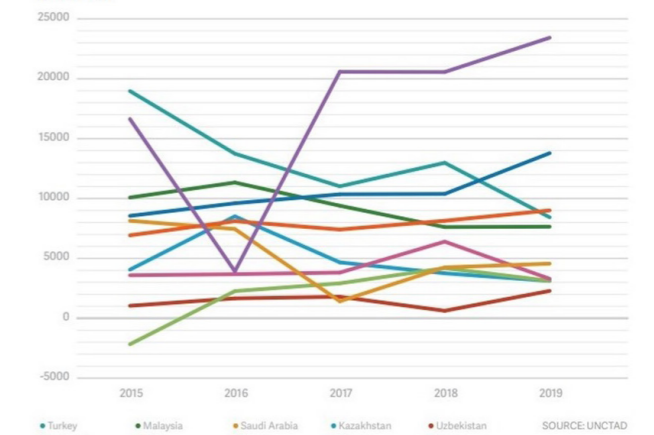


SESRIC Agriculture and Food Security in OIC Member Countries, 2016, pg.82 and 83

Therefore, intra-OIC investment in agricultural projects should be encouraged, particularly in the agricultural-based member countries to increase agricultural productivity and/or extension of arable land through the supply of improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and modern irrigation systems as well as through the development of agriculture-related infrastructures and processing of agricultural raw commodities, particularly food products with the aim of establishing agro-based industries to improve the state of food security at the OIC regional level. In this respect, it is well known that some OIC countries, particularly the GCC member countries, have been seeking investment opportunities in the agriculture sector in some OIC least-developed

agricultural-based countries. In order to promote and encourage such intra OIC investment, OIC countries with high potential in agriculture sector, particularly in terms of agricultural labour force, arable land and water resources are needed to be identified to ascertain their potential for encouraging intra-OIC investment in agriculture sector. For this purpose, the following section attempts to highlight and evaluate the OIC countries with most potential to attract intra-OIC investment into the agricultural sector. It could be also possible to roughly suggest the type of agricultural inputs that such of these investments should be focused on. On the other hand, in the light of this information it could be possible to suggest some broad recommendations to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of these countries needs to be drawn in their efforts towards achieving sustainable agricultural development and attracting FDI in the agriculture sector.

Top 10 countries by FDI inflow in 2019 (\$ MILLIONS)



State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2020/21, page 27

As showed in graph; Indonesia, the UAE, and Egypt led the OIC in FDI inflows in 2019, with inflows steadily increasing over the last five years. The ranking differed slightly when it came to greenfield FDI projects, with Egypt, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia leading the top 10. The pandemic has had a dramatic impact on FDI. According to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s World Investment Report 2020, global FDI will decrease by up to 40% in 2020, bringing FDI below \$1 trillion for the first time since 2005.38 FDI is expected to fall by 5 to 10% in 2021 and begin to recover in 2022 as the global economy recovers.

As we all know, the investment promotion and facilitation strategy framework includes all the essential elements to stimulate FDI. In order to attract FDI, a proactive approach and act in concert need to be taken. Thus, it should support investors throughout the go-to-market process, which can be divided into several phases:

- ✓ The preparatory phase usually consists of the transfer of foreign employees to start a business abroad, the registration of the enterprise and the settlement of intellectual property rights.
- ✓ The establishment phase includes the acquisition of land, construction of a business and obtaining permits, as well as the creation of appropriate infrastructure. Alternatively, you can purchase and adapt to your own needs already existing objects.
- ✓ The production phase begins when the enterprise begins to conduct business.

Investments crossing international state borders are essential for the advancement of economic and social integration all over the world. Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) play an important role in attracting these investments, as they are often the public face of governments seeking to promote economic and social development. IPAs are generally instrumental in negotiating investment treaties and concluding investment contracts. Consequently, they also manage investment relationships through after-care services. In recent years, The World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) has witnessed an ever-growing flow of FDI from developed into developing countries, although declining in the last year.

In addition, FDI from developing economies to other developing economies, the so-called South-South investments, also gained in importance, creating beneficial spillovers globally, thus contributing directly to welfare and prosperity.

In line with above suggestions regarding an important role of IPAs in attracting investment, there are needs closely to work with IOFS enabling the creation of these additional linkages as well as steering and assisting IPAs to reach their full capacity and be the global reference point for FDI.

In this regard, on September 2020, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between IOFS and KAZAKH INVEST, where special attention was paid to the optimal use of investment operations to support sustainable agricultural development with an emphasis on the agroindustry and agricultural technologies. Furthermore, according to the above MoU in January 2021 was signed Action plan with KazakhInvest which includes a list of bankable investment projects in the food sector. This model documents framework-regulating relations with all OIC IPAs. The objectives of "National food sectors development in cooperation with state investment agencies" program, as follows:

- ✓ To assist IPAs in advising their governments on the conceptualization of appropriate investment promotion strategies and regulations to support local food clusters;
- ✓ To develop the OIC directory on food-related investment priorities and map of respective institutional investors.
- ✓ To share country and regional experience, as well as, best practices in attracting FDI and increasing investment flows and mutual trade within food sectors in OIC MCs;
- ✓ To promote/develop capacity building and cooperation amongst IPAs of IOFS/OIC Member states through special events and joint actions;
- ✓ To facilitate access to technical assistance and promote the training of IPAs of IOFS/OIC countries jointly with OIC institutions (IsDB, ICDT, SESRIC);

This program encourages the intra-OIC trade and investments to build up value chains of domestic food processing, sales networks and develop food clusters, incl. basic agriculture and logistics.

IOFS will continue to promote investment and trade in the agricultural and industrial sectors with a special focus on establishing and supporting food clusters in IOFS member countries via quasi-government entities as IPA's and ECAs, as well as, with international associations such as WAIPA and Aman Union.

## OIC Food Security Reserves



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The endeavors of the global communities to reduce worldwide hunger to reach zero by the year 2030 approached in the Sustainable Developing Goal (SDG) by the year 2030 is facing a major challenging hence the increasing malnourished people raised to reach 821 million with the deterioration of this in 2020

More drastic consequences are expected to disclose within the near future with the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The global situation will be even more vehement, according to the WFP a record 235 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2021, a near-40 percent increase in 2020 which is almost entirely from COVID-19, according to the newly published Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2021.

These facts leave us with immense challenges, especially the OIC Member States (MS) in Africa and Asia. Many MS which face food & nutrition insecurity do not have a food security strategy and a national food stock for emergency cases. Therefore, the current food security situation embarks the need for the consolidation of efforts among OIC/IOFS MS in taking systemic, and most importantly long-term, emergency response to attain the goal of food security and hunger alleviation in the Muslim World. The OIC/IOFS Member States have different economic conditions and levels of development, therefore in food security ensuring the most important aspect is the use of the advantages of interstate cooperation and the formation of mechanisms of collective counteraction.

Considering the issue in this vein, the most forceful option for assured food security is the creation of the intergovernmental strategic food reserves for emergency humanitarian assistance, social welfare, and other risk management tools that help improve food security at the regional level.

Along with emergencies caused by natural disasters such as climate shocks, pandemics, political catastrophes, reserves must be able to withstand economic shocks (large increases in food prices, national or global economic downturns).

In recent years, the world market has periodically shown the vulnerability of the guaranteed possibility of critical purchases of food even with foreign exchange reserves. Price spikes and other difficulties such as disruptions to the global food supply chain have indicated a vulnerability in this approach. Therefore, to mitigate this risk, countries must go to the other extreme and significantly increasing their national stocks, while a rapid build-up of stocks will create additional pressure on markets and cause further price increases. In addition, inventory management is costly and complex, especially in the public sector. Another variant is to create joint regional stocks or purveyance of food through agreements with using financial instruments such as options.

Moreover, for efficiency, these measures should be a continuation of national food security policies and national food reserves and coordinated with them. The regional reserves would create a new line of defense that strengthens existing MS food security strategies and would stimulate some MS not yet having any food security strategy.

It should be noted, that the necessity of establishing OIC food security reserves has been voiced for a long time at high-level OIC platforms, starting in the 4th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran on 14-16 January 1995. Thus, IOFS based on the mandate given by the Statute started to implement this OIC decision regarding the establishment of an OIC Food Security Reserves (FSR), which are aimed at strengthening food security in our countries through inter-state cooperation and using a collective and solidarity approach.

As a first step, regarding the importance of FSR, IOFS redirected part of the grant funds which had provided by the IsDB in order to the institutionalization of IOFS into conducting a study on the OIC Regional Food Security Reserves.

To date, the Italian company LA International Cooperation is developing a pre-feasibility study of FSR, which will be submitted for public discussion with OIC MS on April 6, 2021, within an upcoming online conference dedicated to this topic.

Detailed development of acceptable for each OIC region conditions and mechanisms for the functioning of the FSR is a complex issue that depends on many national and regional factors. Therefore, for better efficiency, it is planned to provide the universal and flexible design options for the FSR. Based on them, the countries included in the regional FSR with the assistance of the IOFS will be able to develop more acceptable mechanisms of interaction, taking into account the existing regional and country specificities.

The proposed common elements of the design of the OIC Food Security Reserves are:

- ✓ to have international status and be governed by the Steering Committee composed of representatives of MS;
- ✓ the activities should be supported by comprehensive data and analytical system that allows monitoring and managing the level of food security, tracking risks, and timely;
- ✓ preparation of measures to support vulnerable member states;
- ✓ sources of funds for the capital formation and managing of the finance/fund – composed of targeted contributions of the OIC MS;
- ✓ contributions monitored and managed, as well as all the activities of the fund (in a transparent manner), through the publication of annual reports on activities, distributions of commodities, and financial expenditures, and the state of stocks;
- ✓ an independent audit including conducting surveys among residents of the regions receiving assistance from the FSR;
- ✓ decisions on the distribution of the provision based on clear criteria to assess the specific needs of beneficiaries e.g. the depth of food shortage among vulnerable groups of the population, the ability of the FSR to meet those needs.

To achieve this design, it should promulgate the program by:

- ✓ establishing the Steering committee(s) and working criteria;
- ✓ developing the web-based information system and populating the data sets making the system accessible to MSs;
- ✓ establishing partners of the FSR;
- ✓ establishing natural physical food reserve in stable regions or making commitments through agreements;
- ✓ establishing a certain monetary reserve in the form of Islamic financial instruments from Islamic financial institutions with the highest level of reliability;
- ✓ establishing mechanisms for food purchases by the fund carried out from surplus products from producers in the territory of the OIC countries to support local producers, food buffer zones;
- ✓ establishing policies and systems for controls and monitoring including audits of the quality of products, stockpile data and storage, and production technologies to ensure long shelf life and food hygiene.

The Food Security Reserve is a vital and core component of the IOFS programmatic strategy and response for securing food self-sufficiency and the prevention and containment of malnutrition and hunger across the OIC. The outcome of OIC Food Security Reserves would lead to creating a credible mechanism for cooperation among OIC member states towards ensuring food security through the efforts of each country

#### UPCOMING EVENT:

#### **OIC International Online Conference on Food Security Reserves**

*The online consultative conference on the establishment of OIC Food Security Reserves (FSR) is to be held on 6 April 2021, at 3 p.m. (Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan time).*

*The Conference will be an opportunity to discuss the pre-feasibility study, the concepts, and proposals for the design of the FSR. The outcome of the event will explore the role of FSR in alleviating food insecurity and the relevant challenges for building up a food reserve system within the OIC region.*

**Languages:** English, Arabic, French, Russian

## Happy Nauryz!

*The IOFS team would like to congratulate all of you on the warm occasion of Nauryz Meiramy, which marks the much-anticipated spring equinox and the renewal of nature.*

*Nauryz has been celebrated internationally for many generations and continues to remain an important tradition for many cultures. Nauryz promotes peace, solidarity, and respect to natural cycles, which is particularly relevant in our historical period. In view of the global challenges, it is essential to uphold the values of sustainability.*

*May this wonderful holiday bring joy, prosperity, and well-being to our homes!*

**Happy Nauryz!  
Nauryz Kutty Bolsyn!**