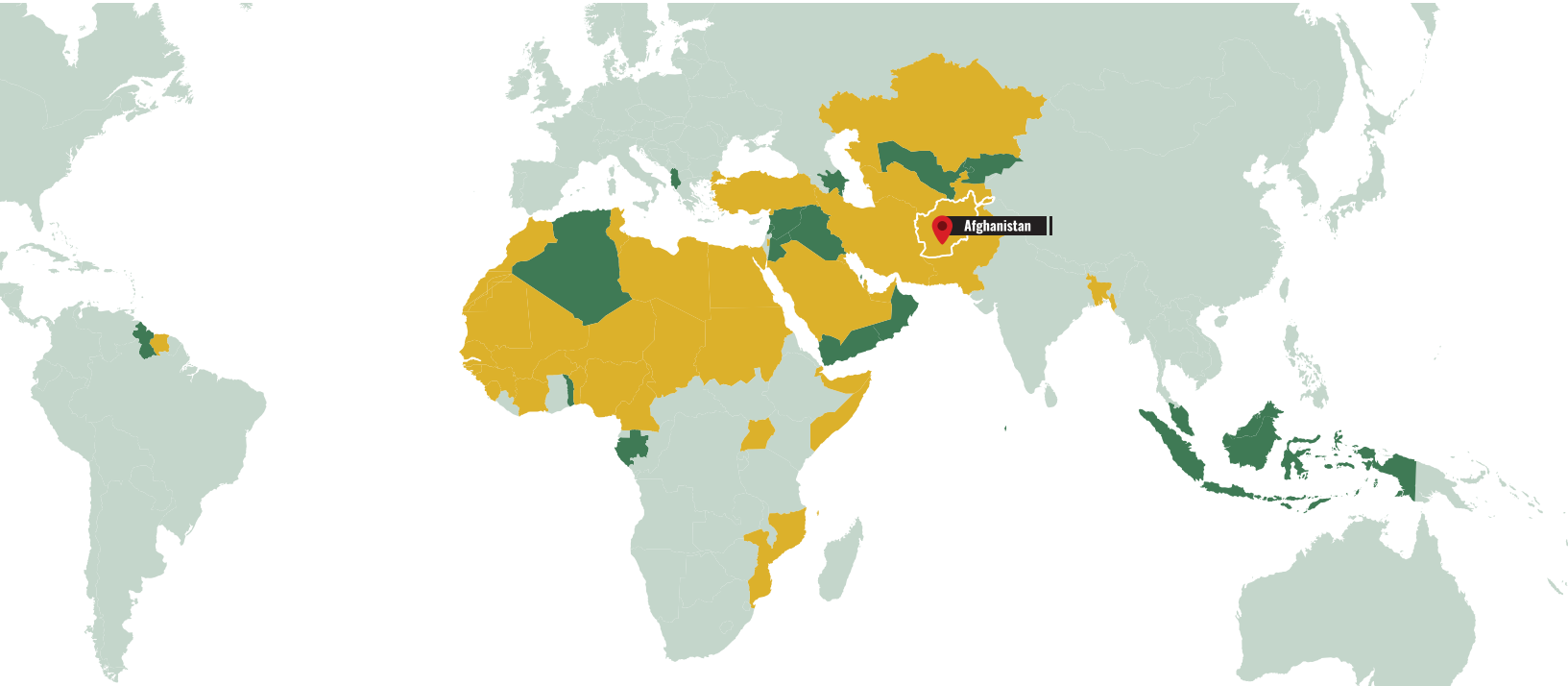




المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي  
Islamic Organization for Food Security  
l'Organisation Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire



# Afghanistan Food Security Program (under OIC CFM Mandate)

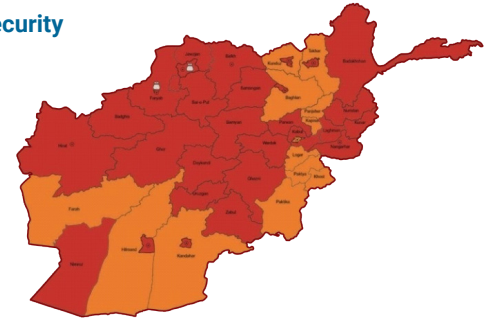




# Humanitarian Food Crisis in Afghanistan

March 2022		
<p><b>22.8M</b></p> <p>55% of the population</p> <p>People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe (affected)
	Phase 4	8,740,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	14,074,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	12,473,000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	6,441,000 People in food security

Acute food Insecurity  
Mar 2022 (EST)



- Afghanistan's **food crisis** reaches **unprecedented** levels as nearly **22.8 million people** (or 55% of population) are **highly food insecure** due to prolonged **drought, conflict** and **economic collapse**.

## Key Drivers



**Drought:** Twenty-five out of 34 provinces were affected by a severe drought. Below average cumulative precipitation during the wet season (Oct. 2020 - May 2021) resulted in reduced snowfall, which led to lower amounts of water for cultivation.



**Conflict:** increased conflict between January and September 2021 drove over 664,000 people out their homes, disrupting their livelihood system. This adds to about 3.5 million Afghans already displaced.



**Economic Decline:** In the wake of Afghanistan's political transition and the consequent freezing of US\$ 9.5 billion in national assets, the economy plummeted. The banking system suffered severe disruption, and the national currency lost 12.5 percent of value, leading to high unemployment and food prices.

## Acute Food Insecurity Phase name description

Phase 1 None / Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Household are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above usual acute malnutrition;  or  - are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality;  or  - are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition level are evident.  - For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.

\*Report of IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 25 Oct 2021



## Afghanistan Food Security Program (AFSP)

The drastic situation of **extreme food insecurity** in Afghanistan that extended to almost **half of the population** led to all OIC Member Countries braid the **efforts to immediately help** the country.

In this context, during the 17th *Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers on the "Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan"*, held on 19 December 2021 in Islamabad, Pakistan, CFM **launched** an "**Afghanistan Food Security Program**".

**The CFM decided** to launch an **Afghanistan Food Security Program**, and requested the Islamic Organization for Food Security (**IOFS**) to undertake **necessary work** in this regard using the capacity of the Organization's **Food Security Reserves**, when necessary;

**The CFM encouraged OIC Member States, international donors, the UN Funds and Programs and other international actors to generously contribute to the Afghanistan Food Security Programme.**





## IOFS Objectives as per the Statute

1

- To provide expertise and technical know-how to member states on various aspects of sustainable agriculture, rural development, food security, and biotechnology;

2

- To assess and monitor the state of food security in member states to be able to identify emergencies, **provide social safety nets and humanitarian assistance** through food security reserves;

3

- To coordinate, formulate and implement common agricultural policies, such as exchange and transfer of appropriate technology and public food management systems;

4

- To address problems posed by desertification, deforestation, erosion, and salinity;

5

- To mobilize and manage financial and agricultural resources to enhance food security.



## IOFS Mandate on Humanitarian Assistance

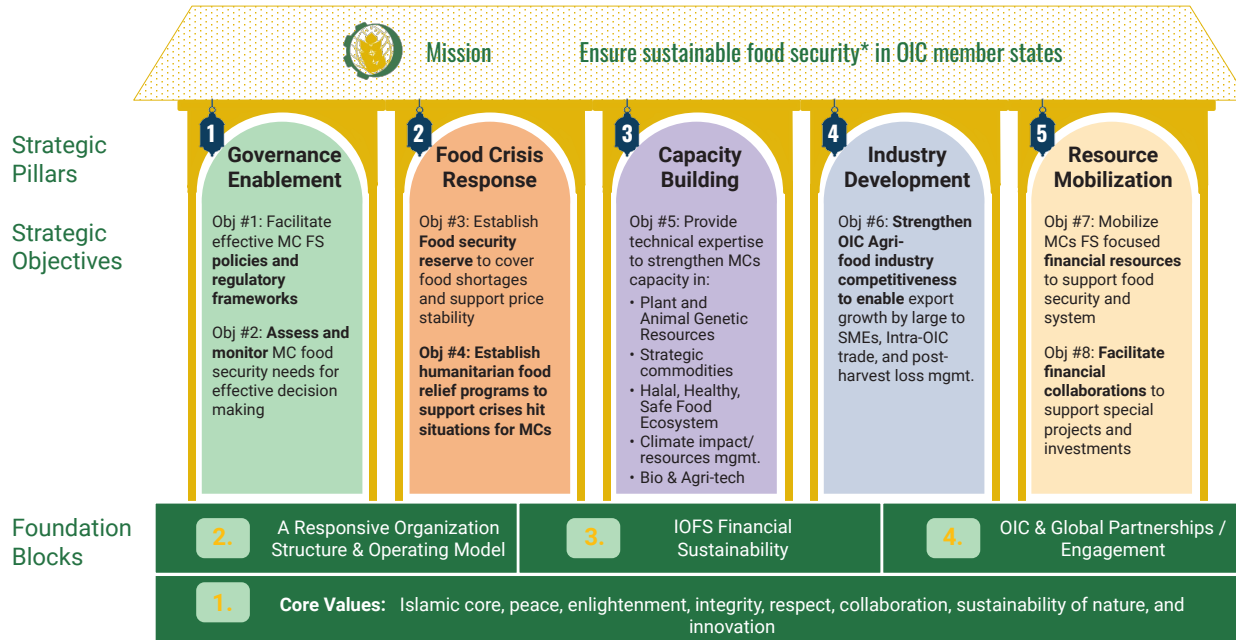
In accordance with the IOFS **Financial Regulations** adopted by the **Resolution** of the 1st General Assembly (26-28 April 2016, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan):

- The **IOFS Director General** in response to a crisis in any Member State has the **authority** to **establish a humanitarian field office**, that will be empowered by all necessary legal, financial and administrative **competences** in its operations;
- All humanitarian activities are subject to **donations** and **voluntary contributions** of Member States, and are exempt from the Secretariat's budget;
- This authority enables the IOFS to **facilitate humanitarian activities** and coordinate with the government agencies in Member States by **delivering food** and **ensuring** its **distribution** among the affected population.
- **Administrative costs** for operational expenses of humanitarian activities by IOFS **shall not exceed 10%** of **voluntary contributions**. *While other international organizations usually require 30-40%.*



# 10-Years Strategy “IOFS VISION 2031”

## IOFS Strategy House



*Food Security definition: a condition when all people, at all times, have physical, social, economic and financial access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.*



## IOFS-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS

- **Afghanistan** is the **IOFS full-fledged member country** since **20 July 2016** (ratification of Statute).
- **The IOFS** has been **strengthening the bilateral relationship** with **Afghanistan**. In particular:
  - On the sidelines of the IOFS 2nd General Assembly meeting on 29 August 2019, the **IOFS Director General** H.E. Mr. Yerlan Baidaulet held a **meeting** with the **Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock** of Afghanistan, H.E. **Mr. Nasir Ahmad Durrani**.
  - Within the 47th session of the OIC CFM on 26 November 2020 in Niamey, Niger, the **IOFS Director General** had a **meeting** with the **Minister of Foreign Affairs** of Afghanistan, H.E. **Mr. Mohammad Haneef Atmar**.
  - **IOFS Headquarters** is in **close and permanent communication** with the **Afghan Embassy** in **Kazakhstan**.
- **The IOFS facilitated** the bilateral **ITFC-Afghanistan** immediate pandemic response of **60,000\$ food assistance** to Afghanistan through the Embassy of Afghanistan in Kazakhstan.
- The **IOFS** is in **contact** with the **current Afghanistan's Government** and received the full **support** for **bilateral cooperation**:
  - Meeting of **IOFS Director General** with the **leadership** of **Afghanistan Ministry of Commerce and Industry** and **Chamber of Commerce** during Extraordinary 17th OIC CFM meeting in Islamabad on 19 December 2021.
  - Meeting of **IOFS staff member** with **Afghani officials** in Kabul within the **visit** of **Kazakhstan's Minister of Trade** H.E. Mr. Bakhyt Sultanov to **Afghanistan**.
  - Meeting of **IOFS Director General** with a representative of United Nations & International Conference Department at **Afghanistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs** during 48th Session of OIC CFM in Islamabad on 23 March 2022.

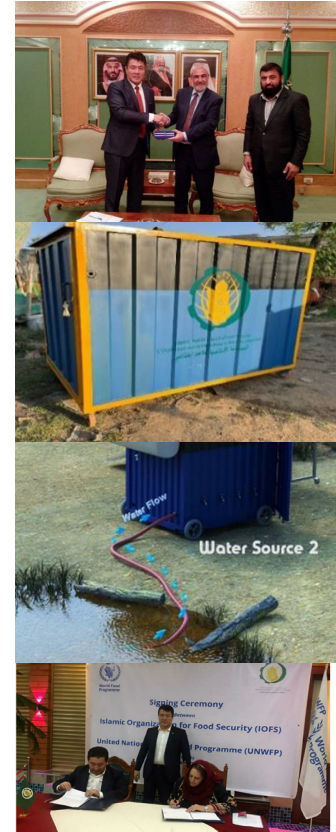




# AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM



- **AFSP implementation :**
  - **Immediate Response** (1-6 months);
  - **Mid-term Actions** (up to 1-2 years);
  - **Long-term Actions** (3-10 years).
- In the immediate response - **4 Projects** for the **Humanitarian Relief Program for Afghanistan**:
  1. *Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan*
  2. *IOFS-ICIC Partnership for Afghanistan Emergency Food Support*
  3. *Model Case for Cereals Cultivation and Flour Production*
  4. *Drinking Water Cleaning for rural areas*
- Within project (4) **IOFS presented 6 Oasis Boxes for water cleaning and filtration**
- For mid/long-term actions:
  1. **IOFS**, in partnership with COMSTECH, launched the **Fellowship Program on Food Security** with given quotas of three candidates for representatives of Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture.
  2. With the participation of **Afghanistan scientists/breeders**, **IOFS** held an **Expert Meeting on on Climate Resilient Wheat Crop improvement for food security** in Pakistan in November 2022, with special attention paid to the wheat new varieties/production of Afghanistan.



HE the IOFS Director General witnessed the signing of a MoU with World Food Programme (WFP) for bilateral cooperation on joint projects in Afghanistan. The WFP was represented by Ms. Mary-Ellen McCroarty, its Representative and Country Director in Afghanistan, and the IOFS by Ambassador Daulet





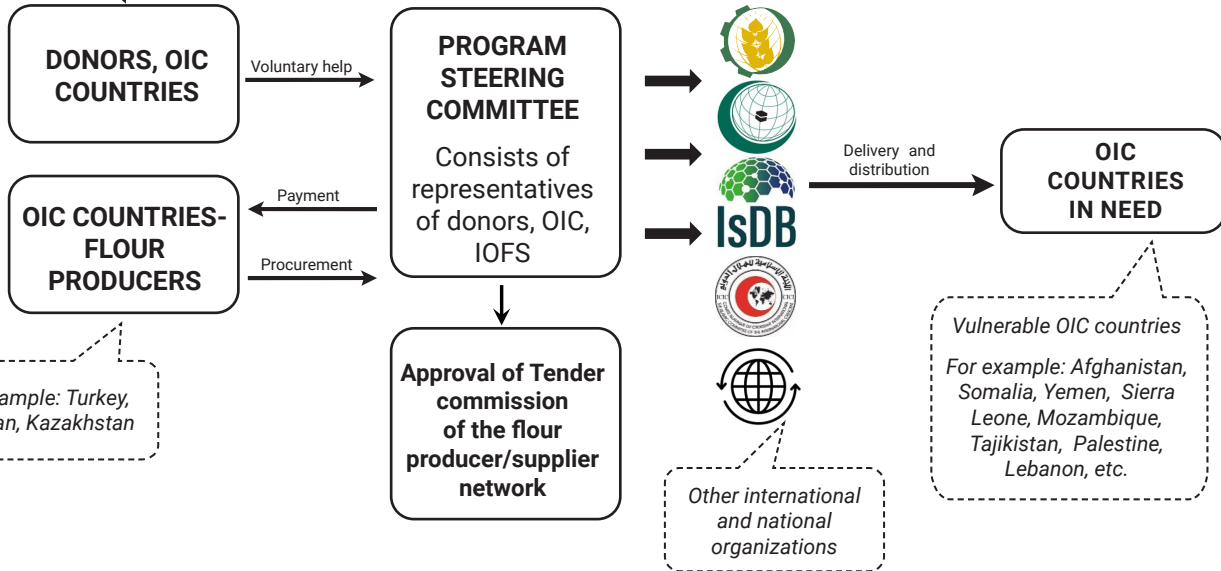
# PROJECT # 1

## Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan

### SCHEME of PROGRAM “FLOUR (BREAD) FOR HUMANITY”

*Flour remains the main, nutritional and common product of essential consumption by population.*

*For example: KSA, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Turkey, etc.*



*For example: Turkey, Pakistan, Kazakhstan*

*Vulnerable OIC countries  
For example: Afghanistan, Somalia, Yemen, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Palestine, Lebanon, etc.*



# PROJECT # 1

## Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan



### IOFS-KAZAKHSTAN INITIATIVE

- Providing about **5 000** (up to 25,000) **tons of wheat flour**;
- Ensuring by **Kazakhstan's Ministry of Agriculture** of **wheat flour** at **discount prices**;
- 5,000 tons of wheat flour – **food for 400,000** people for **20 days**;
- Kazakhstan has taken over the first shipment of humanitarian assistance (**300 tons**);
- Logistics costs are taken partly by **Kazakhstan** or the **IOFS Secretariat**.
- **Administrative costs** shall not exceed 10% of donor **contributions**, and can be taken fully by the IOFS Secretariat.
- **Kazakhstan** generously contributed \$100.000, while Tajikistan donated \$10.000. Saudi Arabia donated 10 tons of dates. The convoy should arrive in Afghanistan by mid-March 2023.



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# PROJECT # 1

## Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan



### LOGISTICS

**Delivery of humanitarian flour to Afghanistan CIP criteria** for flour delivery to particular points in Afghanistan will be **included** in the flour **supply contract** with the **supplier**.

➤ **Four options** for the delivery:

#### 1. **Railway to Termez (Afghanistan)**

The **most reliable** option is through **Uzbekistan to Termez railway station (border Uzbekistan-Afghanistan)**. Transportation cost per 1 ton is 80\$.

#### 2. **Railway to Herat (Afghanistan)**

Railway transport through Turkmenistan to Herat railway station. Transportation cost per 1 ton is 70-75\$. Yet, big risks for transportation companies.

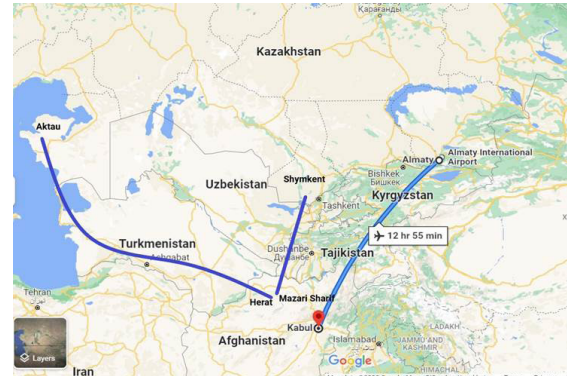
#### 3. **Auto transport to Termez (Afghanistan)**

By trucks through Uzbekistan to **Termez**. Transportation cost per 1 ton is 185\$.

#### 4. **Air cargo to Kabul (Afghanistan)**

Delivery from Almaty airport is unsuitable due to refusal of many airlines and too expensive costs. 6500\$\*1 ton.

\* *The Afghan authorities, as agreed upon with the IOFS Secretariat, will receive humanitarian assistance from specified ports and assure delivery in coordination with ICIC to the points of distribution.*





# PROJECT # 1

## Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan



### FINANCIAL CALCULATION

Name	Details	
1	The volume of the pilot batch of wheat flour, tons	5,000
2	Quality of Wheat flour	Test-weight min g/l (ISO7971/2) Moisture max 15,3% (ISO 712) Wet gluten content min 28% (ISO 5531) Protein content, in dry matter min 16% (ISO 1871) Grain admixture max 5% (EC824/2000) Foreign matter max 2% (EC824/2000) Falling number min 350 sec. (ISO 3093) Bug damaged max. 1% W min 230 (ISO 5530-40)
3	Package	in bags of 50 kg
4	Conditions and point of delivery	CIF, Termez, Afghanistan
5	Cost of 1 ton of flour in a warehouse in Afghanistan, USD	\$423.00
6	<b>TOTAL cost of the total pilot batch of flour, USD</b>	<b>\$ 2,115,000.00</b>



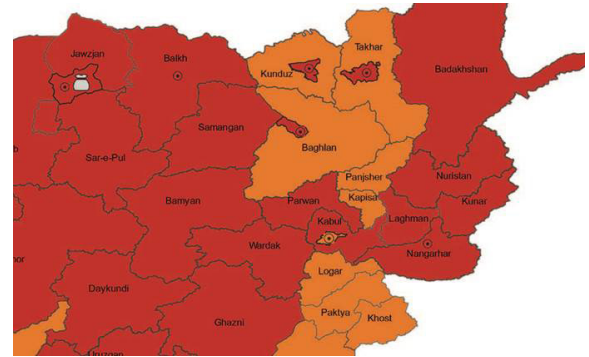
## PROJECT # 1



# Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan (first shipment)

## DISTRIBUTION

- **Support of Afghanistan's Government**
  - **IOFS-ICIC Partnership**
  - **Distribution among vulnerable population**
  - **Focus in provinces:** Ghazni, Balkh, Bamyan, Kabul, Laghman, Nangarhar, Parwan, Samangan, Sar-e-Pul, Wardak.
- For **distribution of humanitarian supplies** inside Afghanistan, the IOFS Secretariat **agreed** with **Afghanistan's Government**, particularly the **Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Nooruddin Azizi**, as well as the **Islamic Committee of the International Crescent (ICIC)**.
- **Humanitarian aid** will be **distributed** on a **priority basis, first and foremost** among **vulnerable populations:** pregnant women, nursing mothers, orphans, families with many children, etc.
- The **IOFS Secretariat** along with partners ensure **photo/video proof** of **handing** over the **humanitarian aid** with the **signatures** of recipients.





# PROJECT # 2

## “IOFS-ICIC Partnership for Afghanistan Emergency Food Support”



### OBJECTIVE:

**PROVIDING EARLY RESPONSE FOOD PACKAGES THROUGH IOFS-ICIC AHOPEC CENTER TO AFGHANI VULNERABLE POPULATION**



Islamic Organization for Food Security  
l'Organisation Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire  
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1. In January 2021, the **Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS)** signed a **MoU** with the **International Committee of Islamic Crescent (ICIC)** to, inter alia, **jointly implement the AFSP** without delay.
2. In the long-term, the **ICIC proposes to launch new aid program** that should set a target **audience** of:
  - a. **595,000 people**, corresponding **35%** total internal **displaced people** having limited or no access to aid after August 2021.
  - b. **750,000 people**, corresponding 25% of all **unemployed**.
  - c. **1.2 million children** under the age of 5, at risk of dying due to acute malnutrition.
  - d. **1.2 million of widows**, orphans, and **elderly** having limited or no access to aid.
3. In this **particular Project**, **ICIC-IOFS** proposes to provide the **immediate humanitarian assistance** to the targeted population of **300,000 people**, equal to **50.000 families**.
4. The **ICIC-IOFS** proposed programs **aim to minimize the severity of emergency** within **3 months** by overcoming the **emergency situation** that has started to evolve into Humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.
5. Central to the proposed program is the activation of the **IOFS-ICIC Afghanistan Humanitarian Aid Operation Partnership Center (AHOPEC)** in **Kabul** to implement the initiative, which comprises the following proposed budget: **\$ 24 385 000** (*details on the next slide*).



# PROJECT # 2



## “IOFS-ICIC Partnership for Afghanistan Emergency Food Support”

 <b>ICIC - The Islamic Committee of the International Crescent and IOFS - The Islamic Organization for Food Security Partnership</b> 							
BUDGET OF THE AFGHANISTAN EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM							
I. PERIOD ENTRY STRATEGY EARLY RESPONSE PHASE	MAIN ITEMS OF BUDGET	Total Budget Requirement of the I. Period	FUNDED AMOUNT	DEFICIENT FUND AMOUNT	TIME OF FUND REQUEST	FUNDERS	
	<p>The arrival of ICIC Humanitarian Task Team (ICIC - HTT) in Kabul and activation of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Aid Operation Partnership Center (AHOPEC)</p>		675,000.00	0.00	675,000.00	14.02.2022 - 07.03.2022	
	<p><b>Procurement of Early Intervention Food Packages</b> (Basic food package for 5,000 families + baby special supplementary nutritional food) (30,000 population, 5,000 families x 105 kg = 525 tons of food) (1 Package of Family Food: 115,00 USD)</p>						
	<p><b>Distribution of Early Response Food Packages to 5,000 Families</b> (distribution logistics and partner's expenses)</p>						
II. PERIOD COMPREHENSIVE AND SYSTEMATIC SUPPORT FOR DISASTER AND CRISIS SITUATIONS	MAIN ITEMS OF BUDGET	Total Budget Requirement of the II. Period	FUNDED AMOUNT	DEFICIENT FUND AMOUNT	TIME OF FUND REQUEST	FUNDERS	
	<p><b>Procurement of Aid Food Packages to be Distributed</b> (Target Population: 300,000 people - 50,000 families) (50,000 families x 115 USD 1 package price = 5,750,000,00 USD x 4 times distribution in 1 year = 23,000,000,00 USD) (50,000 Package X 105 kg = 5,250 tons) (Each Package 105 kg Basic Food for 3 Months)</p>		23,460,000.00	0.00	23,460,000.00	11.04.2022 - 30.04.2022	
	<p><b>ANOPEC, Together with Field Activity Partners, Distribution of Food Packages Directly to Families at Settlements.</b></p>						
	<p><b>Initiation of the Establishment of the Country Emergency Food Support Security System (CEF3S) by the ICIC - IOFS Partnership</b></p>						
<p><b>ICIC Administrative Expenses Share Provision (2%)</b> (Financial Management, Bank Transactions, Taxes and Similar Expenses, Insurance and Salaries)</p>							
III. PERIOD SUPPORT FOR PERMANENT SOLUTIONS AND EXIT STRATEGY	ACTIVITES	Total Budget Requirement of the III. Period	FUNDED AMOUNT	DEFICIENT FUND AMOUNT	TIME OF FUND REQUEST	FUNDERS	
	<p><b>IMPLEMENTING THE ICIC - FAMILY BASED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ICIC - IOFS PARTNERSHIP'S COUNTRY FOOD SECURITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM</b></p>		250,000.00	0.00	250,000.00	01-07-22	
	<p><b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b></p>		BUDGET WILL BE COVERED BY ICIC				
	<p><b>ANNUAL INCLUSIVE REPORT</b></p>						
<p><b>PROGRAM FINAL REPORT</b></p>							
<p><b>TOTAL BUDGET NEED FOR THE PERIOD</b></p>							
<p><b>TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET</b></p>		24,385,000.00	0.00	24,385,000.00			





## PROJECT # 3

### Agricultural Machinery for Small Farmers



- **Imports are cut off**, and **cereals** and flour **production** plummeted.
- **Afghanistan** is essentially **pastoral**.
- Total land area is 65.2 million ha, **arable land is 8 million ha**, 4 million ha cultivated annually.
- Half of the arable area consists of fallow land or steppes and mountains served as pasture land.
- **Wheat** is the **dominant crop**, cultivated in all provinces.
- The most productive province is Nangarhar. The least productive ones are Baghlan, Takhar, and Kabul.
- The local average wheat field size is only 6.3 ha, way below the optimal standard.
- The project **assumes a model farm with 100 ha** (recommended minimum). We expect to establish cooperatives of farmers.
- Main assumptions:
  - Model **project cost: USD 396,750**;
  - Crop yield: 1.5 tons per ha;
  - **Grain further processed to flour**;
  - Sales price below market level:  
wheat flour **USD 400/ton**;
  - Bran sales not accounted.





# PROJECT # 3

## Agricultural Machinery for Small Farmers



- The **cost** of the model **project** is **estimated at USD 396,750**:
  - Capital expenditures USD 321,750;
  - Working capital USD 75,000 (*operational expenses for the first two years*).

### Capital expenditures estimation, USD

	Quantity	Price	Total
Tractor	1	22 000	22 000
Sowing machine	1	55 000	55 000
Harvester	1	44 000	44 000
Plow	1	7 700	7 700
Sower	2	3 300	6 600
Harrow (heavy)	1	14 300	14 300
Harrow (light)	10	550	5 500
Mower	1	11 000	11 000
Tractor cart	1	3 300	3 300
Corklifter	1	16 500	16 500
Rake	2	3 300	6 600
Mill	1	16 500	16 500
Shipment	5	20 350	101 750
Warehouse	1	11 000	11 000
<b>Total</b>			<b>321 150</b>

### Operational expenses estimation, USD

	Unit	Per 1 ha	Quantity	Price	Year 1	Year2
Seeds	kg	120	12 000	1	10 080	0
Diesel oil	liter	40	4 000	3	13 200	13 200
Fertilizers	kg	75	7 500	0,24	1 800	1 800
Herbicides	gram	30	3 000	1	3 240	3 240
Repair	2%				0	4 180
Electricity	kWh		12 600	0,04		504
Salary	10 workers 9 months, 2 workers 12 months a year			Salary USD100	11 400	11 400
<b>Total</b>					<b>39 720</b>	<b>34 324</b>

- Iran, Kazakhstan, Morocco and Tunisia are available to provide mini-tractors and other agriculture equipment to be the engines of the project.



# PROJECT # 3

## Agricultural Machinery for Small Farmers



### Project Cash Flow Forecast, USD

Year	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
<b>Donation</b>	<b>396 750</b>									
Flour sales	0	42 000	42 000	42 000	42 000	42 000	42 000	42 000	42 000	42 000
<b>Total inflow</b>	<b>396 750</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>
Capex	321 750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds	10 080	0	0	10 080	0	0	10 080	0	0	10 080
Diesel oil	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200	13 200
Fertilizers	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
Herbicides	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240	3 240
Repair		4 180	4 180	4 180	4 180	4 180	4 180	4 180	4 180	4 180
ElectricityV	0	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504
Salary	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 400
<b>Total outflow</b>	<b>361 470</b>	<b>34 324</b>	<b>34 324</b>	<b>44 404</b>	<b>34 324</b>	<b>34 324</b>	<b>44 404</b>	<b>34 324</b>	<b>34 324</b>	<b>44 404</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>	<b>35 280</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>-2 404</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>-2 404</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>7 676</b>	<b>-2 404</b>
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>35 280</b>	<b>42 956</b>	<b>50 632</b>	<b>48 228</b>	<b>55 904</b>	<b>63 580</b>	<b>61 176</b>	<b>68 852</b>	<b>76 528</b>	<b>74 124</b>

- This **Project** brings the **sustainability** of food supplies in a **long-term perspective**.
- Proceeds from the flour sales are expected to make the project self-funding starting from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year.
- One model project can feed **730 Afghan people throughout a year**.
- This model project can be implemented in all villages with suiting soil conditions.



## PROJECT # 4 Drinking Water Cleaning



The landlocked country shares five river basins with neighboring countries. High risks related to climate change pose a threat to natural resources, as continued floods and droughts (especially last 4 years) are expected to impact agricultural productivity and output, as well as access to drinking water in the rural area.

Around 98% of the country's surface water supplies are used for agriculture purposes and the remainder, for industrial and municipal consumption. Around 80% of Afghans are directly dependent on natural resources for income and sustenance, meaning farming, animal husbandry, and artisanal mining. Only 27% of the population had access to the use of safely managed drinking water services in 2020\*. Only 37 % of the population use improved sanitation facilities, mostly in urban areas \*\*

Assisting in providing the Afghani people with access to safe and clean water is one of the prioritized actions.

*\*(World bank data/ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene, 2020)*

*\*\*UN Children Fund, 2022*

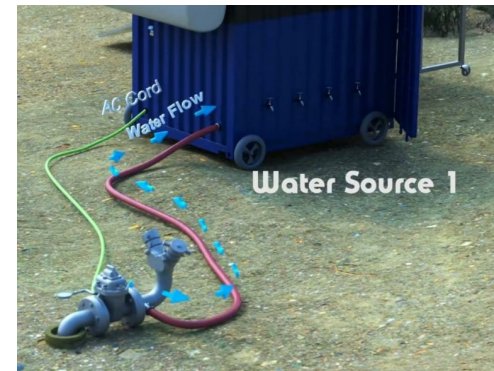




## PROJECT # 4 Drinking Water Cleaning



- **FOR REFERENCE:** Bondh E Shams is a Pakistan-based global charity company providing clean water around the world
- **Within IOFS INITIATIVE,** Bondh E Shams agreed upon supplying water cleaning systems to Afghanistan
- **OASIS Box** is innovative, solar-powered water extraction and filtration system. Singular modular units combine the pump, filtration system and storage tank.
- Each system can produce 10,000 liters per day or serve 5,000 people per day (at 2 liters/ person). The Oasis Box was developed as a long-term solution and can last for 25+ years with minimal maintenance.
- They are easy to install, sustainable, cost-efficient and transportable: perfectly suited for water-scarce Afghanistan villages.
- The first shipment, six Oasis Boxes, was delivered to Afghanistan in April 2022 from Pakistan and presented to local government authorities.
- Arranging sufficient supplies of these modern water filtration systems to Afghanistan shall prevent casualties from water-borne illness, improve community health, and relieve the burden of carrying water for long distances





# IOFS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR AFGHANISTAN

## Under AFSP Mid-Term Stage (1-2 years)



### FOR REFERENCE:

- Kazakhstan-Afghanistan Intergovernmental Agreement on cooperation in the field of education from 15 July 2010.
- In 2010-2021, under the Agreement and in partnership with international organizations more than 1000 Afghan citizens completed their degrees. More than 350 Afghan students are still studying.



### IOFS FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

- In February 2022, IOFS-COMSTech announced the fellowship programme for OIC MCs, mainly LDCs, including Afghanistan, for studying food security and agricultural subjects.
- Under the MoU with KazNARU and KATU, the IOFS will ensure providing fellowship opportunities for Afghani researchers and scientists to build their technical capacity in the fields of food systems and food security governance.



المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي  
Islamic Organization for Food Security  
L'Organisation Islamique pour La Sécurité Alimentaire








## AFSP Bank Account

***All financial generous donations to ensure the successful AFSP implementation are to be kindly directed to the following bank account:***

<b>Beneficiary</b>	IBAN: KZ682460000000008016 Name: ISLAMIC ORGANISATION FOR FOOD SECURITY
<b>Beneficiary's Bank</b>	AL HILAL ISLAMIC BANK JSC ALMATY / ASTANA BRANCH, KAZAKHSTAN SWIFT: HLALKZKZ
<b>Correspondent Bank Field:72</b>	Correspondent account: 02-0900190-051 with AL HILAL BANK, Abu Dhabi, UAE SWIFT: HLALAEAA
<b>Inermediary Bank</b>	Correspondent account: 754520039 with JP Morgan Chase Bank, New York, USA SWIFT: CHASUS33

 MANGILIK YEL AVE. 55/21, UNIT 4, C 4.2 (AIFC),  
ASTANA, REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

 +7 (7172) 99-99-00

 +7 (7172) 99-99-75

 [info@iofs.org.kz](mailto:info@iofs.org.kz)

 [www.iofs.org.kz](http://www.iofs.org.kz)

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