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

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY

BEST PRACTICES FOR BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE OIC REGION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

NUR-SULTAN, 14 JULY 2021

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
(Nur-Sultan, 14July 2021)

Inter-Regional Dialogue of South-South Cooperation
in the framework of Food Systems Summit 2021

Nur-Sultan 2021

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On 14July 2021 the Islamic Organization for Food Security in coordination with the Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and United Nations Food Systems Summit organized the International Conference titled "Best practices for building Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC region" in an online-format. The event was conducted in the framework of UN World Food Systems Summit 2021 as an Inter-Regional Dialogue of South-South cooperation.

This compendiumincludes presentations given at the conference, explores the experience of OIC member countries and international best practices of establishing sustainable food systems through the themes on "Food Security Governance", "National Food Systems Dialogues", "Food Supply Chains Management" and "Promotion of Agricultural Development".

The edition will be of interest to government authorities, responsible to agricultural development and food security, agriculture and food security experts, researchers, agri-businesses, scholars, university-level students, and broad sections of the public interested in thedomain of food systems.

The edition is published in English. All presentations and speeches are provided in English in the original, except the speech of Mr. ZiyozodaSulaymonRizoiand presentation of Dr. Inna Rykova in Russian. All reports have been reviewed and translated with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Islamic Organization for Food Security, and edited by its Program Manager, Mr. Bakytzhan Arystanbek.

Any opinions and recommendations expressed in the materials arising from the conference are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the conference organizers.

The Islamic Organization for Food Security thanks all Conference speakers before, during and after the International Conference for their detailed contributions to this proceedings document.

The publication is not for sale and distributed free of charge.

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UNDER THE IOFS PROGRAMME **FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE**

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

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
Organisation de la Coopération Islamique

FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT 2021 DIALOGUES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

BEST PRACTICES FOR BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE OIC REGION

INTER-REGIONAL DIALOGUE OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT

WEDNESDAY JULY 14, 2021 - 14:00 (NUR-SULTAN TIME, GMT+6)

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

BACKGROUND

Food insecurity remains one of the major problems faced by the world population. In fact, 135 million people suffer from acute hunger and malnutrition largely because of global recession, conflicts and climate change effects. The situation has been even worsened due to direct and indirect consequences of COVID-19 crisis, as they followed with border lockdowns that disrupted the food supply chains, increased the costs of food for vulnerable households, and overall, intensified the vulnerabilities and inadequacies of national and global food systems. FAO predicted that the pandemic might increase the number of people that are undernourished by 83 to 132 million in 2020 *(UN Report)*.

Despite the significant decline in recent decades in the level of hunger and malnutrition in many OIC countries, this level is still quite alarming in some of them. The number of people battling with acute hunger and malnutrition stands at around 176 million, corresponding to 10.5% of the OIC total population. Considering that 176 million people are undernourished in the OIC region, the challenge of food security in OIC countries takes on an added importance because it affects their overall developmental trajectory in both the short- and the long-terms. Besides, OIC countries are also vulnerable to factors, such as conflicts, extreme weather, displace population, difficult economic conditions, lack of adequate infrastructure, pandemics and diseases. All of these threats put the pressure on food systems in the OIC member countries and requires immediate actions to address the underlying causes *(SESRIC Report)*.[3]

In the longer-term, the food security is also dependent on the sustainable agriculture sector that has continued to play an important role in the social and economic development of OIC member countries and elsewhere by providing employment and livelihood for millions of people living especially in rural areas. The OIC member countries, as a group, are endowed with agricultural resources such as water, arable land, and human resources and account for a significant share of global agricultural production and trade. The latest statistics show that since 2010, the gross agricultural production index in OIC member countries recorded a much better performance comparing to the world average. However, despite of this considerable progress and huge potency, agricultural productivity in OIC member countries remained insufficient to feed the growing population.

RELEVANCE OF THE ACTIVITY

- Considering the importance of enhancing the national and regional capacities of building resilient food security systems to address the above-mentioned challenges, it is essential to consider the following areas of food security:

- ***Governance of Food Security*** *(developing the coherent policy and legal frameworks; ensuring the coordinated intra- and inter-governmental actions; monitoring and evaluation mechanisms);*

- ***National Food System Dialogues*** *(experience of member states of arranging National Dialogues, discussion of their organizational process, including the involvement of wide variety of stakeholders, as well as recommendations to build pathways and provide solutions for sustainable food systems);*

- ***Management of Food Supply Chains*** *(maintenance of stable food supply*

- *chains and food imports; manufacturing, retail and logistics; technology trends in food supply chains, including digitalization of distribution and procurement systems);*

- ***Promotion of Agricultural Development*** *(government support to small farmers and farmer livelihoods, enhancing food processing, use of smart technology in agriculture).*

In this regard, the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) in cooperation with other international organizations and national agencies of Member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) conducted the International Conference titled "Best practices for building Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC region". The event will be organized within the framework of OIC-UN Cooperation.

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES:

To discuss challenges of the food security systems in OIC Member countries;

To present best practices in Food Security Strategy Governance; in Management of Food Supply Chains; Promotion of Agricultural Development and use of smart agriculture;

To share the experience of member countries on National Food System Dialogues;

To elaborate on the international and regional cooperation in Food Security through the wide umbrella of IOFS;

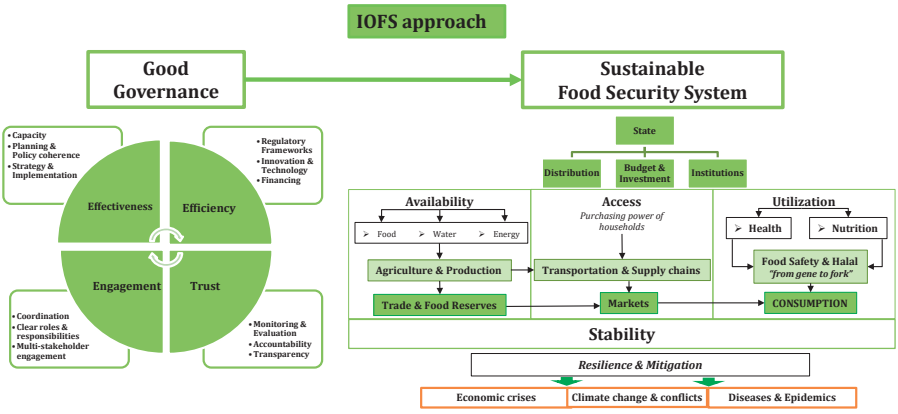
To develop the Conference recommendations and provide them to governments of OIC Member countries and the UN FSS;

To conduct the event as the "Inter-regional Dialogue of South-South Cooperation" in coordination with the OIC Secretariat and the UN FSS.

FORMAT: *Online (Zoom platform)*

TIME: 14 July (02:00 pm-06:00pm, East Kazakhstan time, GMT+6)

LANGUAGE: English *(interpretation into Arabic, French, Russian)*



PARTICIPANTS:

The Conference participants included government officials from various national agencies (Ministries of Agriculture; Food Security; Environment; Rural Development; Infrastructure; Emergency; Economy and Planning, Commerce and Business Development) of OIC Member countries, representatives of international and regional organizations, research entities, academia, private sector and civil society.

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Key challenges, constrains and opportunities that agriculture and food systems face across OIC are discussed and identified;

2. The role of government and its decisions in governing food security systems is scrutinized, best practices in food security governance are shared with participants;

3. The experience of organizing National Food System Dialogues and their recommendations is exchanged between member states;

4. The areas of food supply management and government support of agro-businesses and small farmers, incorporating science technology and innovation in agricultural activities, are discussed among participants, as well as the experience is presented at the event;

5. The presented practices are collected and analyzed; the policy recommendations based on these practices are developed and provided to OIC Member countries and international partners.

PARTNERSHIP:

The Conference was organized by the Islamic Organization for Food Security under the patronage of the OIC General Secretariat and in cooperation with the following organizations:

The State Ministry of Food and Water Security of **United Arab Emirates**;

The Ministry of Food of Bangladesh; the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit under the Ministry of Food of **Bangladesh**;

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of **Turkey**;

The Public Authority for Food and Nutrition of the State of **Kuwait**;

The Ministry of Municipality and Environment of **Qatar**;

UN Office for the Special Envoy of Secretary-General on World Food Systems Summit (**UN FSS**);

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (**SESRIC**);

Islamic Development Bank (**IsDB**);

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (**FAO**);

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (**UNIDO**);

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (**ICBA**);

Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research (**ISRA**);

International Water Management Institute (**IWMI**);

Sustainable Food Systems of **Ireland**;

Financial Research Institute (FRI) of the Ministry of Finance of the **Russian Federation**;

Kazakh National Agrarian Research University (**KazNARU**);

Farrelly&Mitchell - Food & Agribusiness Consultancy;

DinarStandard - Growth Strategy Research & Advisory;

Islamic Food Processing Association (**IFPA**).

AGENDA
International Conference
"*Best practices for building Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC region*"

Inter-Regional Dialogue of South-South Cooperation
in the framework of Food Systems Summit 2021

Wednesday, July 14, 2021
02:00pm-06:00pm (Nur-Sultan time, GMT+6)
Zoom platform
Registration: https://bit.ly/IOFS-Register
Event link: https://bit.ly/IOFS-Conference

01:45-02:00	**REGISTRATION / QUOTATION of QURAN**
02:00-02:45	**OPENING REMARKS** • **H.E. Dr. Ahmad Kawesa Sengendo**, *Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation* • **H.E. Mr. Martin Frick,** *Deputy Special Envoy to the UN Secretary General for the Food System's Summit 2021* • **H.E. Mr. Shadhan Chandra Majumder,** *Minister of Food of the People's Republic of Bangladesh* • **H.E. Mrs. Mariam Al Mheiri,** *Minister of State for Food & Water Security of the United Arab Emirates* • **H.E. Mrs. Amie Faburey,** *Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of The Gambia* • **H.E. Mr. Syed Fakhar Imam,** *Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan*

	• **H.E. Mr. Zulfikar Mustapha,** *Minister of Agriculture of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana* • **H.E. Mr. Ziyozoda Sulaymon Rizoi,** *Minister of Agriculture of the Republic Tajikistan* • **H.E. Dr. Saad Nassar,** *Senior Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt* • **H.E. Mr. Yerlan A. Baidaulet**, *Director General of the Islamic Organization for Food Security* **Moderator: Dr. Ismail Abdelhamid,** *Director of Programmes and Projects Office, the IOFS Secretariat*
02:45-03:30	**FIRST SESSION: *GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SECURITY*** Best practices in developing the coherent policy and legal frameworks; ensuring the coordinated intra- and inter-governmental actions; monitoring and evaluation mechanisms **Moderator: Dr. Ismail Abdelhamid,** *Director of Programmes and Projects Office, the IOFS Secretariat* • **Experience of Bangladesh –** Mr. Md. Shahiduzzaman Faruki, *Director General of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Food* • **Experience of Qatar -** Mr. Masoud Jarallah Al Marri, *Director of Food Security Department, Ministry of Municipality and Environment.* Topic: Qatar's Food Security Strategy: Governance System • **Presentation of FAO –** Mr. Sisay Yeshanew*, the FAO Legal Office, Development Law Branch.* Topic: "Legal frameworks on food security and nutrition: comparative experiences" • **Presentation of Sustainable Food Systems of Ireland –** Mr. David Butler*, Director.* Topic: "Developing food value chains through government support to farmers and food processors" • **Experience of Indonesia -** Dr. Agung Hendriadi, *Director General of National Agency for Food Security.* Topic: The experience of Indonesia in governing food security • **Presentation of IOFS –** Topic: Governing Food Security Systems
03:30-04:15	**SECOND SESSION: *NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUES*** Experience of member states of arranging National Dialogues, discussion of the organizational process, including the involvement of wide variety of stakeholders, as well as presentation of recommendations on building pathways and providing solutions for sustainable food systems **Moderator: Mr. David Nabarro,** *Food Systems Summit Dialogues Senior Advisor* • **Experience of Turkey** -- Ms. Aylin Çağlayan Özcan, *National Convenor, Director General for EU and Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Turkey* • **Experience of Nigeria -** Mrs. Olusola Idowu**,** *National Convenor, Permanent Secretary, Budget & National Planning/ Chair, National Committee on Food and Nutrition*

	• **Experience of Kuwait --** Dr. Nawal Al Hamad**,** *Deputy Director General for Community Nutrition of the Public Authority for Food and Nutrition of the State of Kuwait* • **Experience of Bangladesh --** Mr. Khaja Abdul Hannan, *Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Food* • **Experience of Pakistan --** Dr. Mohsin Hafeez**,** *Regional Representative of the International Water Management Institute* • **Experience of UAE –** on behalf of the UAE State Ministry for Food and Water Security – presenter - Mr. Bakytzhan Arystanbek, *Program Manager of IOFS.* UAE National Food System Dialogue: Special Zones for Modern Farming and Access to technology in the UAE
04:15-05:00	**THIRD SESSION: *MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS*** Best practices in the maintenance of stable food supply chains and food imports; manufacturing, retail and logistics; technology trends in food supply chains, including digitalization of distribution and procurement systems **Moderator: Dr. Mohamed Ali,** *Food Practice Lead, Dinar Standard* • **Presentation of IsDB –** Mr. Biola Badmos, *IsDB Expert.* Topic: Food Supply/Value Chains Projects Implemented by IsDB • **Presentation of ISRA (Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research).** Mr. Omar Ndaw Faye**.** *Rice Breeder - Agronomist Engineer.* Topic: Rice Value Chains Management: the practice applied in Senegal • **Presentation of Farrelly&Mitchell –** Mr. Chaitanya GRK, *Regional Director MENA.* Topic: Towards sustainable food systems in the GCC: Strategic planning and practices enabling food supply chain development • **Presentation of FAO –** Mr. Amr Ramadan, *FAO Expert.* Topic: Building Resilience: Sustainable and robust food supply chain system post COVID-19 • **Presentation of Russian Financial Research Institute –** Dr. Maxim Ivanov, *Expert of the Center for Sectoral Economics.* Topic: "The concept of the development of a wholesale network distribution centers in the EAEU" • **Presentation of IFPA –** Mr. Meirambek Issabekov**,** *Head of Administration***.** Topic: IFPA's integrated role in OIC food supply chains.
05:00-05:45	**FOURTH SESSION: *PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT*** Best practices in governmental support to agricultural development, small farmers and farmer livelihoods, enhancing food processing, use of smart technology in agriculture **Moderator: Mr. Mazhar Hussain, Director of Socio-Economic Research of SESRIC** • **Presentation of SESRIC -** H.E Mr. Nebil Dabur*, SESRIC Director General,* Topic: Promoting Agricultural Development in the OIC Region • **Experience of Turkey --** Dr. Burçak Yüksel, *EU Expert.* Topic: Governmental mechanisms of supporting SMEs, young farmers and smallholders. R&D investment programs.

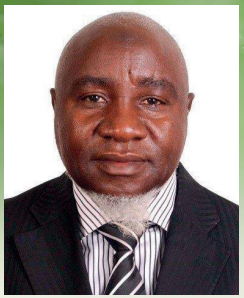
	• **Experience of Kazakhstan –** Dr. Bekzat Turegeldiyev*, Head of Department, Kazakh National Agrarian Research University (KazNARU)*. Topic: Kazakhstan's model of development extension knowledge dissemination system and KazNARU's experience in implementing investment projects in agriculture. • **Presentation of ICBA --** Dr. Tarifa A. Al Zaabi, *Acting Director General of the ICBA.* Topic: Agri-technologies and innovations for food security in OIC countries • **Presentation of UNIDO --** Mrs. Nuria Ackermann, *Project Coordinator, UNIDO.* Topic: Promoting sustainable local economic development through the valorization of typical food products, UNIDO's experience: with reference to Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt.
05:45-06:00	**CLOSING REMARKS** • **H.E. Mr. Yerlan A. Baidaulet**, *Director General of the Islamic Organization for Food Security*
06:00	**END of CONFERENCE**

CONTENT

OPENING SESSION

SESSION I

GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SECURITY



OPENING SESSION

WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Dr. Ahmad Kawesa Sengendo
Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Bismillahi Arrahmani Arrahim

Your Excellency Mr. Martin Frick, Deputy Special Envoy of UN Secretary General for 2021 Food Systems Summit,

Your Excellencies the Honourable & distinguished Ministers in charge of Agriculture and/or Food – from Bangladesh, UAE, Gambia, Pakistan, Guyana, Tajikistan and Egypt,

H.E. Mr. YerlanBaidaulet, Director General of the Islamic Organisation for Food Security,

Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh,

It is a great opportunity and privilege for me to address this Conference organized by the Islamic Organisation for Food Security, bringing together a group of distinguished experts and policy-makers from various countries and international organizations to exchange views and best practices on building sustainable food systems in Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the OIC.

The theme of this Conference is closely related to the current pre-occupation of the OIC aimed at enhancing food security and increasing agricultural productivity in OIC Member States. Accordingly, there is no doubt that the various presentations to be made at the Conference on the national experiences of OIC Member States on building sustainable food systems, coupled with the unveiling of the various opportunities available for international

collaboration would go a long way in contributing to the successful outcome of this Conference.

Agriculture and rural development represent a dominant sector in the socio-economic cooperation agenda of our Organisation. This is more so, considering the fact that thirty-seven (65%) OIC Member States have agriculture-based economies, with agriculture accounting for about 10% of the overall OIC gross domestic product (GDP), which presently stands at US$7.3 trillion. In addition, OIC Member States occupy 25% of the world agricultural land area, with 26 OIC countries featuring among the top 20 producers of major agricultural commodities worldwide, including cotton, cocoa, wheat, rice and maize. These crops are crucial for food and nutrition security as well as for wealth creation. Similarly, more than 50% of the total population in OIC Member States live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.

In spite of the foregoing opportunities, it is noted that low agricultural productivity as well as food and nutrition insecurity still remain the most visible challenges plaguing many OIC Member States. According to recent data of Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), in 2018, there were 175.98 million undernourished people in OIC countries, corresponding to 25.9% of the world's total undernourished people and 10.5% of the total population in OIC Member States. Furthermore, 26 OIC Member States were found to be among the world's 51 low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs), requiring external assistance. Food trade deficit of the OIC countries also increased from US$23 billion in 2000 to US$ 96 billion in 2018.

In addition to existing challenges of food security, OIC Member States are now experiencing the worst pandemic – the COVID-19, which has had a dramatic negative impact on the food systems, with direct and indirect consequences on lives and livelihoods of people, plants, and animals. The COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying socio-economic crisis, are already affecting the state of food and agriculture development, thus reversing years of development gains. COVID-19 impacts have led to severe and widespread increases in global food insecurity, affecting vulnerable households in almost every country, with impacts expected to

continue through 2021 and into 2022. According to the joint FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots Report 2021, currently 11 OIC Member States are among the countries identified as hunger hotspots, requiring urgent and scaled-up assistance to address food insecurity. The number of people who are at the risk of acute food insecurity in these OIC countries is estimated to be around 66 million.

Against this background, and in a bid to enhance food security in OIC countries and promoting wide partnerships to do so, OIC Member States need to intensify their efforts to further promote intra-OIC cooperation in the agricultural sector in all forms. Further, there is urgent need to address food security in a comprehensive manner, including building sustainable food systems that aim at achieving food security, while limiting negative environmental impacts and improving socio-economic welfare.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Participants,

As we seek to intensify our respective national interventions as well as regional actions in the face of the various challenges to food security in our countries, I am glad to invite your kind attention to the following issues:

First, our collective actions should aim at increasing public and private investment in agriculture and agro-food processing through expansion of our existing micro-finance windows and support for smallholder farmers and community-based organisations. In addition to existing funding mechanisms under the Islamic Development Bank Group, the various Islamic finance products, which are being popularized by the OIC, would increase the needed interest-free micro-credits for the investors in the food sector. Similarly, the envisaged revival of our traditional social finance windows such as Awqaf and Zakat would also assist in this direction.

Secondly, the creation of an enabling environment for profitable agricultural ventures is crucial for attracting the much-needed investment in the agricultural sector. Consequently, deliberate government actions in the form of creation of appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks as well as funding support for the procurement of agricultural inputs are necessary. In this

regard, knowledge sharing by OIC Member States and introduction of capacity-building and extension programmes, using our national institutions as well as the relevant executive organs of OIC, particularly IOFS, will provide the desired results.

Thirdly, the scaling up of research, and addressing food losses and wastage and other social drivers of food insecurity. According to FAO, almost one-third of food produced for human consumption, approximately 1.3 billion tonnes per year, is either lost or wasted globally. Food losses and wastage on the one hand, and hunger and vulnerability on the other, suggest that reducing food losses and wastage could relieve part of the pressure on scarce natural resources and contribute towards enhanced food and nutrition security. The need to share already available, and develop new appropriate technologies needed to significantly increase food production and reduce post-harvest wastage cannot be over-emphasized.

Fourthly, modernization of the means of agricultural production especially for rural-based farmers is urgently required. In most OIC Member States the rural farmers still depend on the use the energy consuming archaic tools such as the hoe and panga for agricultural production. They also lack basic facilities for processing and proper storage of their agricultural products leading to a lot of post-harvest wastage of food products. No doubt, with appropriate knowledge sharing, skills enhancement, and access to appropriate and affordable technologies, food production in rural areas of OIC Member States could easily be significantly increased.

Finally, let me emphasize the importance of the Islamic Organisation for Food Security, as a specialized institution of the OIC, in scaling up intra-OIC actions in the domain of food security and agricultural development. Accordingly, IOFS should play a key role in assisting OIC Member States to determine the most appropriate pathway for the development of their food systems, including sharing national experiences on developing and implementing a range of interventions that cover the various components of sustainable and resilient food systems. Within its mandate, the OIC General Secretariat will provide whatever support IOFS needs to achieve the objectives for which it was established. Coming from Africa, and Uganda in particular, I have no doubt in my

mind that within the OIC Member States, there is sufficient arable land, technologies, and resources for us to produce sufficient food for all our citizens and also be net food exporters as a group. What is needed is to agree on a joint strategy, craft and hold onto a shared vision, build collaborative synergies in our various food systems, and invest sufficient resources in agriculture.

Food is one of the most important and basic human need. The increasing population in OIC Member States, and the world in general, demands that we should find new strategies of producing more and quality food, which is accessible to all, but also take care of the environment. To achieve this noble objective, we all need to work better, smarter, and together well aware that, at least for now, this is only planet we have to live on. Together, we can do it. So, let us do it.

As I conclude, let me renew my sincere appreciations to the organisers of this timely conference, and to pray that practical strategies of ensuring that no human mouth goes without food everyday will be arrived at in this Conference.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Wassalamu Alaykum wa-Rahmatullah wa-Barakatuh.

***

WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mr. Martin Frick
Deputy Special Envoy to the UN Secretary General for the Food System's Summit 2021

Mr. Chair, Excellencies thank you very much,

It's a pleasure to be here and let me please start by sending the warm regards and the apologies of the Special Envoy to the UN Secretary General for the Food System's Summit 2021, Mrs. Agnes Kalibata. We are days away from starting our Pre-Summit on 26 of July and, unfortunately, she had a last second commitment she couldn't turn down.

Your Conference today couldn't be more timely, not only because our Conference, that is our Pre-Summit is days away, but just this Monday, we were presented with the new SOFI report (The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021) that states the status of food and nutrition insecurity on the planet. And we learned that in 2020 additionally 161 million people are facing hunger. This is the biggest spike in the increase of hunger numbers in many years.

This, however, is not even the full consequence of COVID-19, because we are still living through the pandemic and hunger numbers are continuing to raise. At the same time, we see unprecedented heat waves, 59 degrees in Canada, 54 or almost 55 degrees in the United States. So clearly, we need to face a hunger and poverty crisis, and we need to face a climate crisis at the same time.

This is why the Secretary General is not convening a Food Summit, but he's convening a Food System Summit, encouraging all of us, all of the countries, all of society to rethink the way we are producing, distributing and, unfortunately, also wasting food. This needs all of us and it makes me very happy and proud to say that by now 41 countries of the OIC have started - or already did - their National Food System Summit Dialogues to work horizontally with all of government and vertically with all of society to look into the most burning questions of food systems, but also into options and

opportunities in turning the food crisis around. These 41 countries are joining a total of over 140 countries, which have committed to Food Systems Summit Dialogues and to work on national pathways.

This is urgently needed work. The Covid crisis is far from over and the the impacts of climate change are only getting worse. So, we need to look into the opportunities that we have in our food systems; we have to stop incentives and subsidies into the wrong issues that are not helping the small holder farmers and placing additional burdens on the environment. We have to look at the enormous amounts of degraded lands that are presenting a huge opportunity to be turned around and become fertile land again that is nourishing people that is providing livelihoods but that's also helping for biodiversity to restore and for the climate crisis to be mitigated, as every piece of living land is absorbing carbon from the atmosphere and brings it back in the soil where it belongs.

There are hundreds of possibilities and if you register and I will put that in the chat. On our website foodsystems.community you will see many solutions that are coming up and some of these best solutions are currently turning into international coalitions which you can learn about again on the foodsystems.community website. If your country is interested in joining some of these coalitions, many delegations who have announced that they are coming on a ministerial level to the Pre-Summit have already flagged interest. If you haven't done, I would like to encourage you to register for the Pre-Summit, to send us your list of delegation and we are certainly looking most forward to welcoming your Heads of State and Government in September in New-York to discuss with the Secretary General your individual country's plans to transform your food systems and create new pathways into a future that will nourish all of us as we have promised in the sustainable development goals in SDG tool and for a food system worldwide that helps us staying within the limits of our wonderful planet and where we have exceeded the limits of this planet to help us returning into those planetary boundaries which are given for us.

So, with that, Mr. Chair and Excellencies, I thank you very much again for being here, and I'm returning the floor to you Sir,

Thank you very much indeed and my best wishes for this Conference!

***

WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mr. Shadhan Chandra Majumder
Minister of Food of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

H.E. Dr. Ahmad KawesaSengendo, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

H.E. Mr. Martin Frick, Deputy Special Envoy of United Nations Secretary General for the 2021 Food Systems Summit,

H.E. Mrs. Mariam Al Mheiri, Minister of State for Food & Water Security of the United Arab Emirates,

H.E. Mrs. Amie Fabureh, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of The Gambia,

H.E. Mr. Zulfikar Mustapha, Minister of Agriculture of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana,

H.E. Mr. ZiyozodaSulaymonRizoi, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic Tajikistan,

H.E. Mr. Syed Fakhar Imam, Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

H.E. Dr. Saad Nassar, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

H.E. Mr. Yerlan A. Baidaulet, Director General of the Islamic Organization for Food Security,

Esteemed Moderator –Dr. Ismail Abdelhamid, Director of Programmes and Projects Office, the IOFS Secretariat,

Respected Representatives of state agencies, private sector, research and science organizations, and civil society from the members states of IOFS of today's Conference,

Assalamualaikumand GoodAfternoon,

I feel honored to participate today at the International Conference (virtual) on "Best practices for Building Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC region". I do like to thanks the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS), different international organizations and national agencies of member countries of the Organization of

Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to organize this virtual Conference.We are confident that this Session will define a shared vision to foster progress made in sustainable food systems in this region.

Esteemed Participants,

At the outset, I would like to remember the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh MujiburRahman who had a firm trust in humanity and cooperation. Bangabandhu used to believe in the synergies of cooperation and being imbued with collective notion joined OIC in 1974. Since then, Bangladesh maintains friendly relations with all member-states and plays a significant role in upholding Muslim Solidarity in pursuit of the great Islamic values of fraternity, justice, cohesion, and inclusion as a whole.

Respected Delegates,

Under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in food security. Production of rice has increased nearly 3 times since 1971. The production of other foods like fruits, vegetables, fisheries, and livestock products has also been increased significantly. Robust economic growth has been accompanied by corresponding improvements in important social indicators.

Distinguished Participants,

The government of Bangladesh has considered food systems approach to improve food and nutrition security. Bangladesh has formulated and implemented Second Country Investment Plan (2016-2020) and also formulated the 'National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020'for Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systemsto achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and the Perspective Plan 2041.

Considering the sustainable food systems in the country, the Government of Bangladesh has taken various initiatives to strengthen the food supply chain- by establishing Silos and providing household-level silos across the country. Moreover, during

this COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Food was implementing various Social Safety Net programs in coordination with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to supply food to vulnerable groups.

EsteemedDelegates,

For the preparation of the upcoming UN Food Systems Summit 2021, Bangladesh has been preparing Pathway Documents incorporating feedbacks from Member State Dialogues and Independent Dialogues to achieve SDGs by 2030.

I hope that the outcome of this Conference would give guidelines for all member-states to foster sustainable food systems in this region and also identify key challenges, constraints, and opportunities that agriculture and food systems face across the OIC region. I wish the meeting a great success.

I thank the Hon'ble Director General of IOFS, Heads of different OIC Institutions, and the delegates and officials who have joined from the OIC Member Countries.

Finally, I do like to give my heartiest thanks to the organizers to convene this important Conference.

Thank you all, again.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu.
May Bangladesh Live Forever.

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WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mrs. Mariam Al Mheiri
Minister of State for Food & Water Security of the United Arab Emirates

BismilLahi-r-Rahmani-r-Rahim,

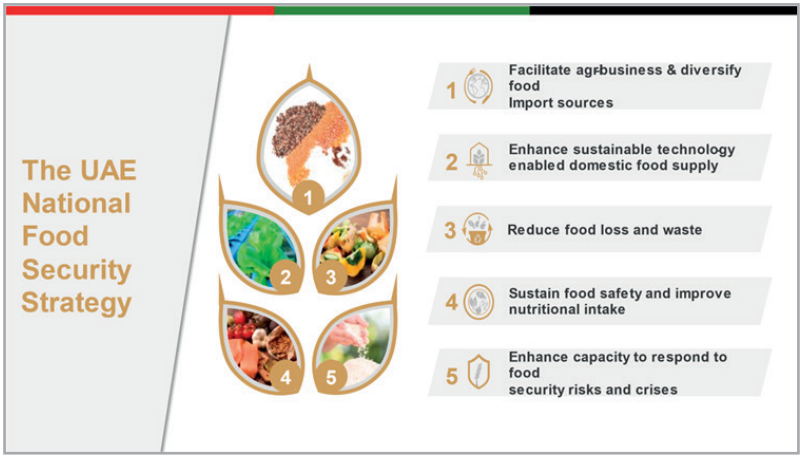
Your Excellencies,
Dr. Sengendo,
Dr. Kalibata,
Mr. YerlanBaidaulet,
Excellencies, esteemed colleagues and dignitaries,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to speak to you today at this Islamic Organization for Food Security Conference. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to highlight how the United Arab Emirates has created a strong food security ecosystem, one that has successfully carried our nation through the corona pandemic so far.

Ladies and gentlemen, global food security has undergone one of its most testing times in history, with the movement of food across borders severely curtailed, we have seen fresh fruit rotting as supply chains have grown to a halt, we have seen exports restricted as governments hoard their supplies, we have seen livelihoods suffer with produce not able to reach markets.

For the United Arab Emirates, the consequences of supply chain failure are particularly serious. We are a country that relies on global food networks more than most, because of the unique challenges we face in growing our own food, specifically our arid climate with low annual rainfall, lack of arable land and shrinking groundwater levels. Because of our adverse environmental conditions for crop growing and our rapidly expanding population we have had to build strong food import networks. Networks that bring in 90% of all the food we eat.

For the UAE ensuring food security has been a significant priority even before the pandemic struck. The UAE government has been amplifying its focus on the future and so, I, Minister of State for Food and Water Security was appointed to oversee the development of necessary infrastructure to achieve food security objectives in line with the UAE Centennial 2071 and National Strategy to improve the country's performance and global indices based on four aspects: 1) knowledge and education; 2) economy; 3) government development; and 4) community cohesion. The leadership directives for the food security agenda include: i) having a plan; ii) adopting technology; and iii) advancing R&D.



The result was the creation of the National Food Security Strategy that establishes a framework and key pillars to address in order to ensure food security in the UAE in the short and long terms. It was developed in collaboration with prominent decision makers, academics and experts from both government and private entities and is based on five pillars:

1) Facilitate agribusiness and diversify food import sources;
2) Enhance sustainable technology-enabled domestic food supply;
3) Reduce food loss and food waste number;
4) Sustain food safety and improve nutritional intake;
5) Enhance capacity to respond to food security risks and crises.

Our objective is that everyone in the UAE has access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food for an active and healthy life at affordable prices at all times, including emergencies and crises. The strategy has set a strong foundation to enable us to deal with food crises and emergencies just like the one we are currently experiencing. It does this by establishing specific targets for food security drills and the reserve supply of staple foodstuffs, as well as targets for widening our international sources of food.
In addition to the inherent strengths of the National Food Security Strategy, we are also leveraging the Emirates Food Security Council to effectively cope with the crisis. The Council is the primary reference for all UAE food affairs. It is the main Federal body that ensures harmony of responses. The Emirates Food Security Council comprises representatives of all the bodies involved in managing food supply in the UAE and is the centerpiece of our governance in the sector.

At a meeting in March last year at the onset of the pandemic, the Council convened to examine additional measures that could ensure food would keep flowing to our tables as the pandemic started to bite. During the meeting the Council members identified several enhancements to increase our food security capacity. So, we did things like accessing the global food balance sheet which tracks

the amounts of food available for supply and export to international markets, we looked at early tracking of agriculture production via the agricultural market information system to keep up harvests around the world, we examined current data on local production capacities and the UAE's readiness to upgrade its capabilities, we weighed up the possibilities of providing special food flights in coordination with national air carriers, we also formed a monitoring and response team mandated with daily reporting of any challenges or obstacles that hinders the smooth supply of food.

So, we were really successful in creating daily automated food trade data about volume of import, current stockpiles in the supply chain, trends of specific food group imports, and expected food arriving within the upcoming short period. All this information and data enabled us to solve issues not only while food arrived in the UAE, but enabled us to proactively solve issues related to import in the country of origin. To document all our effort and lessons learned we have released multiple reports highlighting the UAE's effort. You can access them in the open-source data of our Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center, as well as our website too.

Through the National Food Security Strategy and the actions of the Emirates Food Security Council, the UAE has successfully kept its food shelves stocked throughout the pandemic. We've avoided unnecessary price hikes and we've maintained the confidence of our citizens and residents.

Ladies and gentlemen,

One thing that our experience has shown us is that partnerships are the bread and butter of food security. With collaboration vital between all stakeholders whether government departments, NGOs, private sector bodies or nation states.

The organization for Islamic Cooperation with its commitment to fraternal relations between members represents the ideal platform for discussing how we can take down the barriers to the free movement of food and help enhance mutual food security capacity that will help protect against future crises.

I'm delighted to be here today in support of the Organization and to highlight that we, the UAE, is in a position to share our knowledge, our experience and our expertise and to say to you sincerely that we stand ready to play our role.

Thank you very much.

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WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mrs. Amie Fabureh
Minister of Agriculture
of the Republic of The Gambia

Excellency Dr. Ahmad KawesaSengendo,
Excellency Mr. Martin Frick,
Excellency Mr. YerlanBaidaulet,
Honorable Ministers of OIC Member States,
Dear participants,

It is my great pleasure to speak to such respected audience and deliver a welcoming speech!First of all, I would like to thank the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Islamic Organization for Food Security and United Nations Food Systems Summit for organizing this Conference.The event is gathering many participants from all Member States, and the Agenda looks very interesting.

Today, the Food Security issues have severe effects on vulnerable people around the world. The Pandemic crisis worsened the situation and put millions of people into hunger and malnutrition. All these makes important Food Systems to address the problems of availability and accessibility to food and adequate nutrition. Therefore, we welcome the initiative of Islamic Organization for Food Security of organizing this important Conference, where we will witness the presentations on how countries shall build the food security systems.

We actively participate in the activities of IOFS. The Gambia is the Executive Board Member.We see that IOFS is being active in promoting food security programs, and hope that these programs will benefit all Member States of OIC.

Dear participants,

Again, I am thankful for the organization of the Conference!I wish all the best to the organizers and experts who will be presenting best practices.

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WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mr. Syed Fakhar Imam
Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research
of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Thank you very much, Mr. Chair,

His Excellency Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Dr. Ahmad Sengendo,

Honorable Deputy Special Envoy to the United Nations Secretary General for the Food Systems Summit, Mr. Martin Frick,

Honorable Director of the Islamic Organization for Food Security, Mr. YerlanBaidaulet,

Honorable respective Ministers representing the OIC member countries,

Honorable representatives of international and regional organizations,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is an indeed great privilege and honor for me to be taking part in the International Conference on Best Practices for Building Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC Region.

Food security is the basis of any secure society in the world. We, in Pakistan, are blessed with one of the largest irrigation systems in the world; of nearly 25 million acres of the Indus basin river plan. We have a population of nearly 220 million of people, and we are almost food secure. Between 90%-95% of our food input we grow ourselves. Our major crop is wheat, this year we had record historic production of 27.5 million tons, we had record production in maize, nearly 8.4 million tons, we had record production of rice 8.4 million tons.

However, we still have to import wheat to the tune of about 3 million tons, because we're trying to build up our national reserve so that we can have wheat available to our people, especially those in the lower income groups. There are approximately between 20-25% of our people below the poverty line. We feel that the government of Pakistan and the Prime-Minister, Honorable Imran Ahmed Khan has

put into position certain measures to address the issues of food insecurity in short and long-terms.

Primarily we are looking at our concepts as applied research and how to raise our productivity or production of major crops in order to meet our national requirements? We have to look at the caloric and nutritional intake, we have to look at those aspects where young children are not suffering from malnutrition. Stunting, unfortunately, in our country has also been a major issue. Because these are the kind of elements that food nutrition and food security has to focus on and the kind of perception and reality that we see is in a fast-growing population. Our population growth rate is about 2.1% percent.

So, with that in mind, we have to provide them along with food, all the health care facilities, the basic educational facilities, the welfare overall for our people where when they get the food insured. We have a different kind of involvement by different provinces because we are a federation and each of the provinces has their own distribution food systems where procurement is done by the provincial governments.

We feel that food national security is a very major priority for any country in the world and more so for OIC member countries.

We have not transformed ourselves into going into high-tech revolution. Many other revolutions have transformed economies across the world and we have not quite met some of the challenges. Our young people are becoming better to meet them. Food security is an overall perception of how the economy at large works in any country and this is as much true for Pakistan as any other country.

We, in Pakistan, have some very good institutions of agriculture, universities, institutions of research, and yet we need to upgrade our human resource areas and we need to transform our curriculum to meet the challenges of globally. We look forward of having cooperation with all member states in this regard.

To conclude, considering the country's size of Pakistan, we are now the fifth most populous country in the world. Our leadership, people and the government face immense challenges and especially in meeting the national food security for our country. As I said earlier, it is closely linked to our systems of research for agricultural, extension and then upgrading the technologies of our

farmers. The new world is, of course, full of knowledge exciting knowledge which completely revolutionizes the productivity and production of crops as well as the livestock, fisheries and forestry.

So, we, in Pakistan, are looking at a new beginning of a totally different kind of paradigm shift in our policy formulation in the way that we want to go ahead, we want to measure up in many of the areas where we can look with pride with dignity and honor in the way that our people perform. We are hoping that soon Pakistan will become again a large exporter of some of these crops in particular and some of the elements for a livestock and fisheries.

With these remarks once again, I would like to express my gratitude to all of the organizers of the OIC and especially to all the dignitaries in whichever country they are, because of COVID most people I'm sure are online in this International Conference.

We hope and pray that this we will overcome this challenge of COVID 19 globally and especially in the OIC countries. With these comments I would like to express my gratitude and take my leave.

Thank you very much, indeed Excellency!

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WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mr. Zulfikar Mustapha
Minister of Agriculture
of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Thank you, Moderator, Dr. Ismail Abdelhamid.

H.E. Dr. Ahmad KawesaSengendo, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

H.E. Mr. Martin Frick, Deputy Special Envoy of United Nations Secretary General for the 2021 Food Systems Summit,

H.E. Mr. Shadhan Chandra Majumder, Minister of Food of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

H.E. Mrs. Mariam Al Mheiri, Minister of State for Food & Water Security of the United Arab Emirates,

H.E. Amie Fabureh, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of The Gambia,

H.E. Mr. ZiyozodaSulaymonRizoi, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic Tajikistan,

H.E. Dr.Saad Nassar, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

H.E. Mr. Yerlan A. Baidaulet, Director General of the Islamic Organization for Food Security,

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The UN Food System Summit 2021 has presented a unique opportunity for national, regional and global collaboration geared toward transforming our agri-food system.Guyana is pleased to join in this International Conference and I wish to thank the Islamic Organization for Food Security for their foresight in seeing the relevance of this activity as we approach the Pre-Summit later in July and the Summit in September.

I bring your greeting from our President His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali and from the Ministers of Agriculture of the CARICOM Special Ministerial Taskforce on Food Production and Food Security.

A sustainable food system lies at the heart of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, investing in changes in our food systems is one of the most necessary investments we can make.

The complexity of food systems requires a more holistic and coordinated approach. Many food security and nutrition challenges are complex problems whose solutions can be found in the sharing and adoption of best practices. These challenges require integrated actions taken by all stakeholders at local, national, regional, and global levels, by both public and private actors, and across multiple fronts- not only in agriculture, but also in trade, policy, health, environment, gender norms, education, transport and infrastructure, and so on. It requires the creation of national, regional and global synergies and knowledge sharing.

The President of Guyana, His Excellency, Dr. Mohamed Irfraan Ali, put forward CARICOM Agri-Food System Strategy for the CARICOM Region early this year. This strategy seeks to address a number of key areas which will drive the transformation of the agri-food system in Guyana and the CARICOM region. These areas include but are not limited to: the complete removal of all technical barriers to trade, the implementation of E-Agriculture Strategy, investments in production, research and development, measures to promote de-risking of the sector and the improvement of transport and logistics.

The OIC International Conference has set in motion a discussion with key experts sharing best practices on

- Governance of Food Security for developing coherent policy and legal framework
- National Food System Dialogues for the involvement of wide variety of stakeholders,
- Management of Food Supply Chains for stable food supply chain, and
- Promotion of Agriculture Development to support farmers ad livelihoods

These areas are all paramount to building a resilient and sustainable Food System.

All of us involved in the Summit are contributing because we care deeply about the outcomes that we think transformed food

systems can deliver. This knowledge sharing platform will bring awareness of the potential adoption of efficient and effective best practices presented here today and allow us to tailoring those best practices to better serve our unique national food systems.

Let us continue to ensure we do everything in our capacity to ensure we take the necessary steps towards transformation and sustainability of our national and global Food System.

Guyana and CARICOM look forward to increase partnerships with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Islamic Organization for Food Security to increase innovative solutions to bring us closer to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Thank You.

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WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mr. Ziyozoda Sulaymon Rizoi
Minister of Agriculture
of the Republic Tajikistan

Your Excellency Dr. Ahmad Sengendo,
Your Excellency Mr. Martin Frick,
Dear Mr. YerlanBaidaulet,
Dear Colleagues,
Dear Conference participants,

It is a great pleasure to speak at this Conference.

I would like to express my gratitude to the organizers of this event organizing at such a high level, namely, the Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the UN Food Systems Summit, the Islamic Organization for Food Security, as well as other stakeholders involved and, surely, the experts who have made great efforts for the arrangement of today's meeting.

Today, more than 820 million people are hungry. The food systems of many countries are malfunctioning, and the COVID-19 pandemic is only exacerbating the situation. It is becoming increasingly clear that if urgent action is not taken, the looming global food emergency could have long-term implications for our future generations. Therefore, we emphasize the importance of joining efforts at the international and regional levels to prevent, respond and eliminate the consequences of food shortages and ensure food security in our countries.

The theme of today's conference, aimed at sharing best practices in the field of food security, is a priority for the creation of sustainable food systems in the OIC member countries. It is a very important platform for all member countries to discuss current food security challenges and share best practices in food security and agricultural development. All sessions are essential for building sustainable agro-systems. Since the system itself includes cultivation, collection and processing, distribution, trade and consumption, that is, the entire range of processes.

Tajikistan has adopted the Law on Food Security in 2010. This Law covers a wide range of issues related to ensuring food security in the country. Also, to coordinate all food security issues, a Food Security Council was established under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. This advisory body was created to coordinate the activities of all interested state bodies in these issues.

Dear colleagues,

This event is designed to facilitate dialogue and exchange of views on various issues of ensuring sustainable food systems. I am sure that thanks to joint efforts and intensified cooperation with international organizations, the member countries will be able to carry out purposeful work in providing food to the population of their countries. The conference agenda is quite comprehensive and covers various aspects of the activities of government agencies and the private sector. Once again, we would like to thank the organizers of the Conference. We wish everyone a fruitful discussion and effective work!

Thanks for the attention.

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WELCOMING SPEECH BY
H.E. Mr. Yerlan A. Baidaulet
Director General of the Islamic Organization for Food Security

Excellency Dr. Ahmad Kawesa Sengendo,
Excellency Mr. Martin Frick,
Honorable Ministers of OIC Member States,
Distinguished experts and colleagues,
Dear participants,

Wassalamu Alaykum wa-Rahmatullah wa-Barakatuh.!

It is a great pleasure to speak to You today and cordially welcome at the Opening Session of the International Conference titled "Best practices for building Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC region". This event is the culmination of an enormous collective effort of the OIC Secretariat, UN Food Systems Summit, our esteemed Member States, respective International Partners and IOFS Secretariat that all contributed towards the organization of this activity;

I would like to emphasize the overall patronage of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation under which we are arranging this meeting;We are grateful for the close cooperation with the United Nations Food Systems Summit that brought to such auspicious event. I am very thankful for the OIC Member States for the eagerness to share their valuable experience and the active involvement in learning from each other. Our esteemed International Partners are making this Conference even more unique by introducing the best international practices in the food security domain.

As the activity is arranging within the framework of the Inter-Regional Dialogue of South-South Cooperation, we welcome the participation of various stakeholders, including government, science and research organizations, private sector and civil society. We highly appreciate the time and efforts of each of You.

Dear participants,

The unprecedented crisis caused by the novel coronavirus, including its direct and indirect consequences, put millions of people into challenging times of hunger and malnutrition. Even self-sufficient countries now are becoming vulnerable to disruptions in food supply chains.We see that Food Security Systems worldwide are not capable of addressing the problems of access to food and adequate nutrition: for now, and for the long-term future.

Therefore, the Conference's theme on sharing the country experiences and international practices is very significant. Also, the event's topics were identified as closely related to the problems of food security nowadays. That are:

•Food Security Governance, as many countries, including self-sufficient one, are facing with ad hoc, non-systemic actions from the government toward food security issues. Sometimes, food security matters are not properly reflected in policy/legal frameworks or governments do not have the consolidated inter-sectoral coordination of these issues.

•National Food System Dialogues, because the goal of building sustainable food systems necessitate the involvement of various stakeholders, government, private sector, research, academia, civil society and youth.

•Food Supply Chains Management, as food supply disruptions severely impacted the food availability and accessibility to country populations and vulnerable groups, which exacerbated with pandemic direct and indirect effects.

•Promotion of Agricultural Development, due to the fact that governments seek food sovereignty and in many OIC countries the local farmers/livelihoods are the most of agriculture producers, therefore, governments shall create favorable conditions to boost the agricultural development along with incorporating science, technology and innovations.

We, the IOFS, Islamic Organization for Food Security, being the specialized institution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), actively work on preventing, responding and eliminating food insecurity issues across OIC member states.We do that through the IOFS's Strategic Framework of consisting 16 Programs that have been established and agreed within the IOFS General Assembly

held on 2-3 December 2020 in Ankara, Turkey.Even though, we are a young Organization, however, we are full of energy and keen to tackle the food security problems in the OIC region.

As one of 16 IOFS programs is closely related to the theme of Food Systems Summit, which is Food Security Governance, that is Governing of Food Security Systems. We believe that the event will not only provide the platform for member states to share best practices in the mentioned areas, but also learn together for applying these practices in their countries.

Today, we are equating the Conference as the Inter-Regional Dialogue of South-South Cooperation within the United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021 process.IOFS follows closely the developments of this process and fully supports the notions of Global, Regional and National Food Systems Dialogues as they all are vital in advancing food security systems worldwide.We share the vision of the Summit, which is called “People’s Summit” and is dedicated to Sustainable Solutions that will require actions to make the world's food systems more advanced and resilient to global challenges.

Currently, the IOFS Secretariat is finalizing the development of its Priority Recommendations on Building Sustainable Food Systems that will be greatly contributed by the outcomes of this Conference. We would be honored to present these Recommendations to esteemed OIC Member States, as well as share with the United Nations Food Systems Summit. We also highlight that the Conference presentations were selected to make them as much practical and applicable as it can be for the use of governments and other entities to build or refine the existing food systems.

Please let me express again the deep gratitude for all involved stakeholders for actively engaging in the conduction of the Conference. The event’s Agenda is very comprehensive and covers different aspects of food security systems. The IOFS Secretariat will listen carefully to all presentations and speeches for further consideration in the work.I wish every participant a fruitful discussion and productive work!

Thank You!

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SESSION I
GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SECURITY

Mr. Md. Shahiduzzaman Faruki
Director General of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Foodof the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Governance of Food security: Experience of Bangladesh

The Father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, after the liberation war of 1971, took revolutionary steps for reformation of the agricultural sector of Bangladesh.

By his dynamic efforts and future guidelines at that time (1972-1975); today Bangladesh has not only achieved food security but also became a role model for agricultural development globally.

Overview

- Government policy
- Government Food Policy Wing (FPMU)
- Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA)
- Food & Nutrition Security
- Challenges

Government policy

Bangladesh Constitution

Part II- Section: Provision of basic necessities

- Article 15(a)- the provision of the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care.
- Article 18(1)- The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition.

4

Government policy

The Government of Bangladesh has adopted various policies to ensure food and nutrition security –

- National Food Policy- 2006,
- National Nutrition Policy (2015),
- National Social Security Strategy (2015),
- National Agricultural Policy (2018).
- Country Investment Plan (2011-15) for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
- Country Investment Plan (2016-20) for Nutrition Sensitive Food System
- National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020

5

Government policy

- Government has developed "**National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020**" on Nutrition-Sensitive food system –
  a) to improve the food and nutrition security status
  b) to achieve SDG targets for food and nutrition security

  which is consistent with the *8 Five Year Plan* and *Vision 2041*.

- Government has already formulated the "Plan of Action of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020".

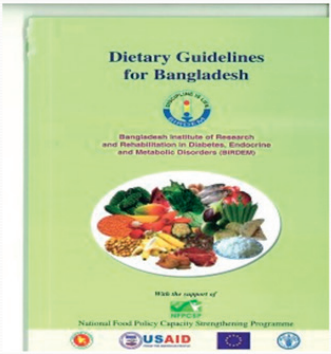
6

Government policy

- The goal of the Country Investment Plan (CIP)-2 is to achieve improved food security and nutrition for all at all times by making food systems nutrition-sensitive and sustainable.
- The Country Investment Plan (CIP)-2 comprises 13 programs and 39 sub-programs articulated under the goal of the National Food Policy (NFP, 2006) and five investment areas.

7

Government Policy



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Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food

- acts as the national focal point of food security investments and coordinates all the food and nutrition security stakeholders including development partners.
- provides technical support to the policymakers regarding food and nutrition security policy oriented analysis and research.

9

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

- prepares food policy, plan of action and investment planning on food and nutrition security.
- enhancing inter-ministerial collaboration for implementation of the national food and nutrition security policy and its plan of action.
- monitoring the national food and nutrition security policy implementation of the country.

10

Apex Body of Food Security Governance in Bangladesh

(a) Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC)
Composition of the Committee

(1)	Minister, Ministry of Food	-Chairman
(2)	Minister, Ministry of Finance	-Member
(3)	Minister, Ministry of Commerce	-Member
(4)	Minister, Ministry of Agriculture	-Member
(5)	Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives	-Member
(6)	Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	-Member
(7)	Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	-Member
(8)	Minister/State Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	-Member
(9)	Cabinet Secretary	-Member
(10)	Secretary, Internal Resources Division	-Member
(11)	Secretary, Finance Division	-Member
(12)	Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	-Member
(13)	Secretary, Ministry of Food	-Member
(14)	Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Member
(15)	Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	-Member
(16)	Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	-Member
(17)	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	-Member
(18)	Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	-Member
(19)	Secretary, Director General, FPMU, Ministry of Food	- Member-Secretary

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Terms of Reference of the FPMC Committee:

(1) The Committee will oversee the overall situation regularly

(2) The Committee will advice the Government to take appropriate decisions by reviewing statistical information and estimates of food grain production, demand and stock, overall food management, food and nutrition security and other food related issues.

(3) The Committee will advise the Government to ensure Safe and Nutritious food by reviewing the real situation .

FPMU under the Ministry of Food will facilitate the Committee as a Secretariat.

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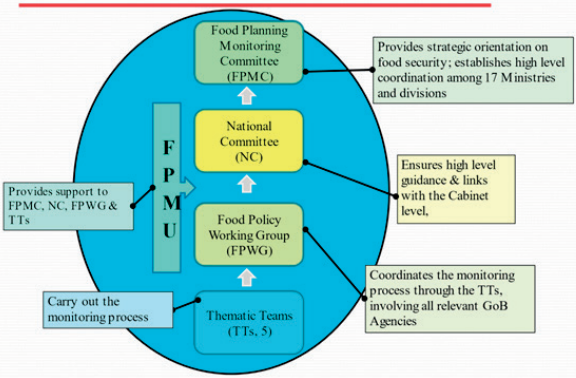
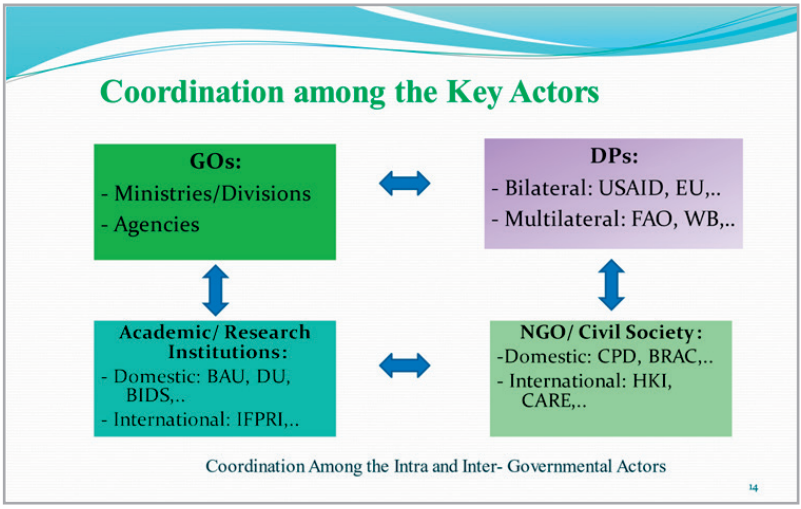
Food and Nutrition Security Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism in Bangladesh




Coordination among the Key Actors
GOs:
- Ministries/Divisions
- Agencies
DPs:
- Bilateral: USAID, EU,..
- Multilateral: FAO, WB,..
Academic/ Research Institutions:
- Domestic: BAU, DU, BIDS,..
- International: IFPRI,..
NGO/ Civil Society:
-Domestic: CPD, BRAC,..
- International: HKI, CARE,..
Coordination Among the Intra and Inter- Governmental Actors
14


Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA)
The Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) has been formed with the implementation of "The Bangladesh food Safety Act 2013" by the Government of Bangladesh
• to protect consumers' lives and health by monitoring the safety of the food supply chain
• and coordinating the work of the many official food controlling agencies to ensure the effective and uniform enforcement of food regulations.
15

Food & Nutrition Security

Food and nutrition security for national well-being is a top priority of the Government of Bangladesh.

- Bangladesh has achieved self sufficiency in food production especially in rice. The production of rice (staple food of Bangladesh) was assumed to be tripled over the last 30 years.
- The production of other foods like fruits, vegetables, fisheries, and livestock products has also been increased significantly since those are the primary source of all nutrients to provide safe and diversified diets to all.

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Food & Nutrition Security

- The government has taken measures to strengthen storage facilities for cereals across the country by establishing Silos and providing household-level silos.
- The government has also taken initiatives to enhance storage facilities for other perishables foods particularly fruits and vegetables.
- The Ministry of Food is implementing various Social Safety Net programs in coordination with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs such as – Vulnerable group development, Vulnerable Group Feeding etc. through out the year.

17

Food & Nutrition Security

During the COVID-19 pandemic,

- special Open Market Sales (OMS) program had been launched to distribute cereals in April-June to meet the food needs of all the unemployed people living in the urban areas.
- under the food-friendly program, the government has distributed rice among the vulnerable group of people.

18

Challenges

- Although many aspects of food security have improved, the people of Bangladesh still lack dietary diversification, which leads to malnutrition.
- During the pandemic, it's a challenge for our government to support (by providing food grains, economy) the working people (day laborer, urban poor people, small entrepreneur etc.).
- Bangladesh is concerned about the food diversity to the increased population in the coming years.

19

Future expectations

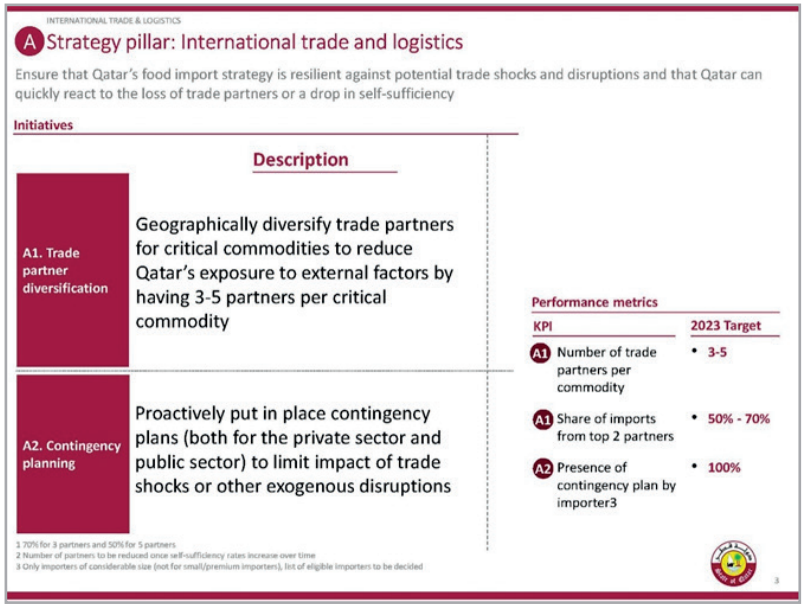
- IOFS and other development partners continued support for improving food and nutrition security and SDG achievement by 2030.
- Expanded provisions for international exposure for aligning policy and programs within the investment framework.

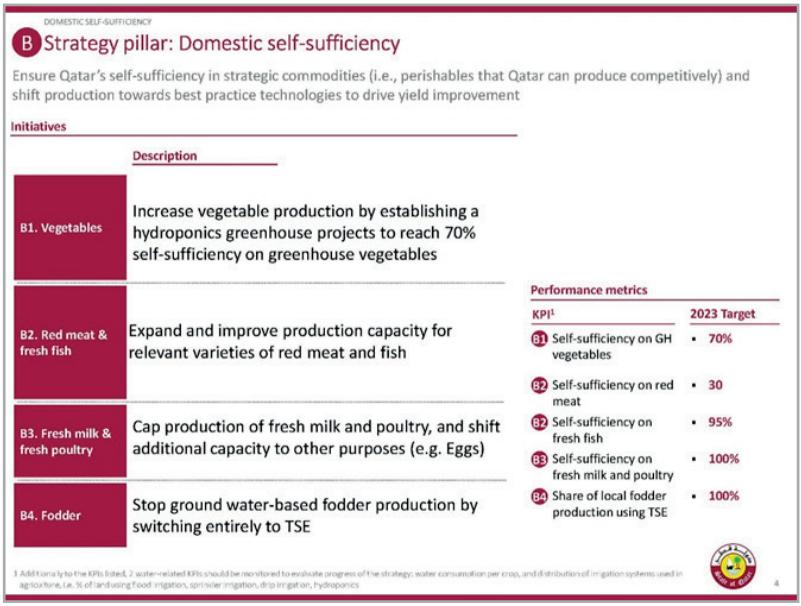
20

Dr. Masoud Jarallah Al Marri
Director of Food Security Department
Ministry of Municipality and Environment
of the State of Qatar

Qatar's Food Security Strategy: Governance System


Qatar National Food Security Strategy
Current food system to understand readiness and limitations to handle situations of stress
Future needs of the country's population
Potential crises scenarios and associated resilience planning including but not limited to current blockade
Benchmarking with other countries (e.g., Singapore) with similar challenges as Qatar
A
International Trade and Logistics
Trade partner diversification
Contingency planning
B
Domestic Self-sufficiency
Expansion of local vegetables production
Expansion of local red meat & fish production
Production cap on fresh milk & fresh poultry
Restriction on ground water use for fodder
C
Strategic Reserves
Private sector short-term buffer stocks
Public sector strategic reserves
Increase in potable water reserves
Reduction in net depletion of aquifer
D
Domestic Markets
Farmer support program for local vegetable farming
Integrated food waste program
Governance mechanism for food safety / standards
Governance enablers
2


INTERNATIONAL TRADE & LOGISTICS
A Strategy pillar: International trade and logistics
Ensure that Qatar's food import strategy is resilient against potential trade shocks and disruptions and that Qatar can quickly react to the loss of trade partners or a drop in self-sufficiency
Initiatives
Description
A1. Trade partner diversification
Geographically diversify trade partners for critical commodities to reduce Qatar's exposure to external factors by having 3-5 partners per critical commodity
A2. Contingency planning
Proactively put in place contingency plans (both for the private sector and public sector) to limit impact of trade shocks or other exogenous disruptions
Performance metrics
KPI
2023 Target
A1 Number of trade partners per commodity
3-5
A1 Share of imports from top 2 partners
50% - 70%
A2 Presence of contingency plan by importer3
100%
1 70% for 3 partners and 50% for 5 partners
2 Number of partners to be reduced once self-sufficiency rates increase over time
3 Only importers of considerable size (not for small/premium importers), list of eligible importers to be decided
3



DOMESTIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

B Strategy pillar: Domestic self-sufficiency

Ensure Qatar's self-sufficiency in strategic commodities (i.e., perishables that Qatar can produce competitively) and shift production towards best practice technologies to drive yield improvement

Initiatives

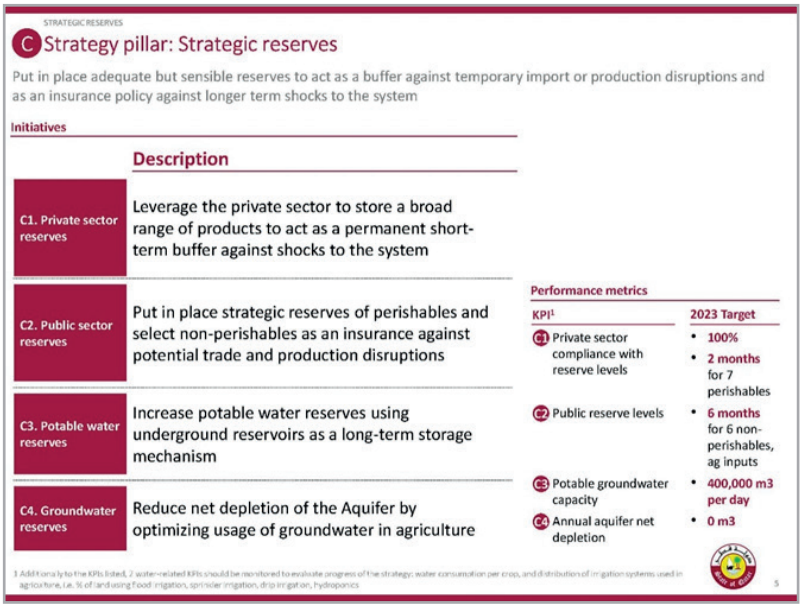
	Description
B1. Vegetables	Increase vegetable production by establishing a hydroponics greenhouse projects to reach 70% self-sufficiency on greenhouse vegetables
B2. Red meat & fresh fish	Expand and improve production capacity for relevant varieties of red meat and fish
B3. Fresh milk & fresh poultry	Cap production of fresh milk and poultry, and shift additional capacity to other purposes (e.g. Eggs)
B4. Fodder	Stop ground water-based fodder production by switching entirely to TSE

Performance metrics

KPI[1]	2023 Target
B1 Self-sufficiency on GH vegetables	• 70%
B2 Self-sufficiency on red meat	• 30
B2 Self-sufficiency on fresh fish	• 95%
B3 Self-sufficiency on fresh milk and poultry	• 100%
B4 Share of local fodder production using TSE	• 100%

1 Additionally to the KPIs listed, 2 water-related KPIs should be monitored to evaluate progress of the strategy: water consumption per crop, and distribution of irrigation systems used in agriculture, i.e. % of land using flood irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, hydroponics

4



STRATEGIC RESERVES

C Strategy pillar: Strategic reserves

Put in place adequate but sensible reserves to act as a buffer against temporary import or production disruptions and as an insurance policy against longer term shocks to the system

Initiatives

	Description
C1. Private sector reserves	Leverage the private sector to store a broad range of products to act as a permanent short-term buffer against shocks to the system
C2. Public sector reserves	Put in place strategic reserves of perishables and select non-perishables as an insurance against potential trade and production disruptions
C3. Potable water reserves	Increase potable water reserves using underground reservoirs as a long-term storage mechanism
C4. Groundwater reserves	Reduce net depletion of the Aquifer by optimizing usage of groundwater in agriculture

Performance metrics

KPI[1]	2023 Target
C1 Private sector compliance with reserve levels	• 100% • 2 months for 7 perishables
C2 Public reserve levels	• 6 months for 6 non-perishables, ag inputs
C3 Potable groundwater capacity	• 400,000 m3 per day
C4 Annual aquifer net depletion	• 0 m3

1 Additionally to the KPIs listed, 2 water-related KPIs should be monitored to evaluate progress of the strategy: water consumption per crop, and distribution of irrigation systems used in agriculture, i.e. % of land using flood irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, hydroponics

5

C The strategic food reserves have a double purpose - act as a short-term buffer against shocks and an insurance policy against longer disruptions

Private sector storage | Public sector storage

Reserve use	Component	Products to store[2]	Coverage
Buffer against shocks	Private sector storage	• Perishables (fruits, veg, dairy, meat) • Selected dry goods	2-4 weeks Full population
	Strategic short-term reserves of perishables	• Onions • Apples • Carrot • Dates • Potato • Red meat • (Frozen) poultry	2 months Full population
Longer term "insurance policy"	Strategic long-term reserve of non-perishables	• Wheat • Edible oils • Beans • Sugar • Rice • Powder milk	6 months 75% of population
	Long-term reserve of agricultural inputs	• Ag chemicals • Fertilizer • Seeds • Fodder • Animal health	6 months Full domestic production capacity

1 If shelve-life allows
2 List of critical commodities to be stored - could be expanded with other items

6

DOMESTIC MARKETS

D Strategy pillar: Domestic markets

Bring transparency and efficiency in the food supply chain to ensure fair commercial practices for all value chain participants, reduced waste in the supply chain, and better food quality for end-consumers

Initiatives

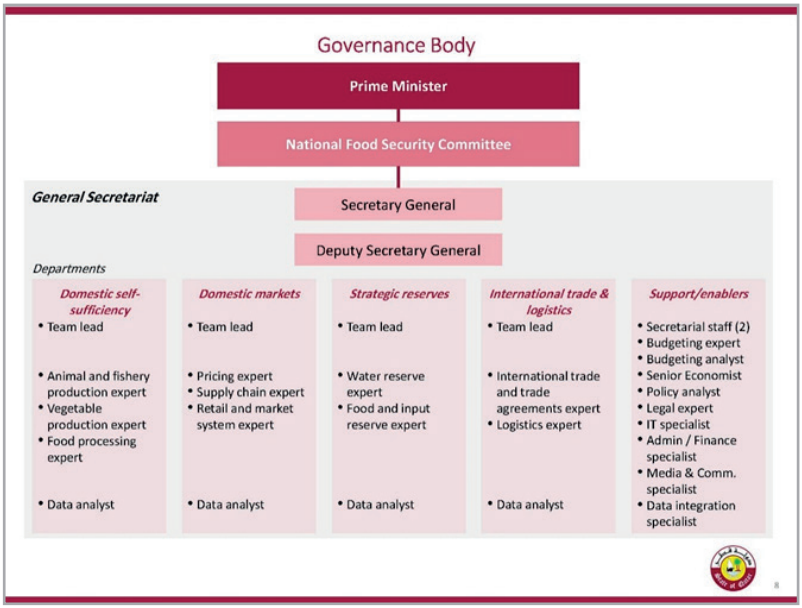
	Description
D1. Farmer support program	Streamline the domestic go-to-market model for farmers to ensure transparency in the price setting process and assist farmers in improving productivity
D2. Food waste program	Establish integrated food waste program, including collection and treatment / alternative usage of organic waste
D3. Food standards governance	Optimize and simplify the governance of food standards in Qatar, to monitor food safety in the country and to supervise quality certification more effectively

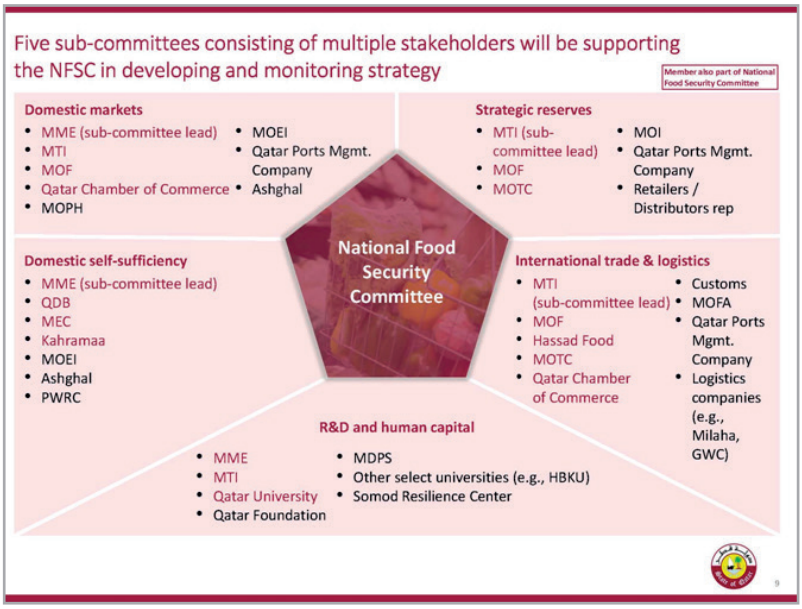
Performance metrics

KPI[1]	2023 Target
D1 Eligible farmers covered by program	• 90%
D2 % food waste reduction	• 5 ppts[1]
D2 % food waste processed	• 20%
D3 Share of products certified based on quality of output (vs. production process)	• 100%
D3 Food safety incidents per capita p.a.	• 0

1 Close half of the gap in food waste in the value chain in Qatar (~14%) versus Europe (~5%)

7


Governance Body
Prime Minister
National Food Security Committee
General Secretariat
Secretary General
Deputy Secretary General
Departments
Domestic self-sufficiency
• Team lead
• Animal and fishery production expert
• Vegetable production expert
• Food processing expert
• Data analyst
Domestic markets
• Team lead
• Pricing expert
• Supply chain expert
• Retail and market system expert
• Data analyst
Strategic reserves
• Team lead
• Water reserve expert
• Food and input reserve expert
• Data analyst
International trade & logistics
• Team lead
• International trade and trade agreements expert
• Logistics expert
• Data analyst
Support/enablers
• Secretarial staff (2)
• Budgeting expert
• Budgeting analyst
• Senior Economist
• Policy analyst
• Legal expert
• IT specialist
• Admin / Finance specialist
• Media & Comm. specialist
• Data integration specialist


Five sub-committees consisting of multiple stakeholders will be supporting the NFSC in developing and monitoring strategy
Member also part of National Food Security Committee
Domestic markets
• MME (sub-committee lead)
• MTI
• MOF
• Qatar Chamber of Commerce
• MOPH
• MOEI
• Qatar Ports Mgmt. Company
• Ashghal
Strategic reserves
• MTI (sub-committee lead)
• MOF
• MOTC
• MOI
• Qatar Ports Mgmt. Company
• Retailers / Distributors rep
National Food Security Committee
Domestic self-sufficiency
• MME (sub-committee lead)
• QDB
• MEC
• Kahramaa
• MOEI
• Ashghal
• PWRC
International trade & logistics
• MTI (sub-committee lead)
• MOF
• Hassad Food
• MOTC
• Qatar Chamber of Commerce
• Customs
• MOFA
• Qatar Ports Mgmt. Company
• Logistics companies (e.g., Milaha, GWC)
R&D and human capital
• MME
• MTI
• Qatar University
• Qatar Foundation
• MDPS
• Other select universities (e.g., HBKU)
• Somod Resilience Center

Mr. Sisay Yeshanew
FAO Legal Office
Development Law branch (LEGN)

Legal frameworks on food security and nutrition: comparative experiences

FSN/RtFin international treaties

Part of adequate standard of living

UDHR, art 25; ICESCR, art 11	CRC, art. 24 CEDAW, art. 14 Migrant Workers Convention, arts. 25 -6 Convention on the Rights of PwD, art. 28	- Protocol on Women's Rights in Africa, art. 15 - African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Art. 14, 19, 20)

Other International instruments

The Right to Adequate Food/FSN

- The RtF is realized or FNS exists when:
  - "all people at all times have **physical, social and economic access to food**, which is **safe** and consumed in **sufficient quantity and quality** to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment **of adequate sanitation, health services and care**, allowing for a healthy and active life."
- State obligation to take **=> *policy, legal, institutional, budgetary measures and monitoring/accountability***

Importance of Legislation on the RtF/FSN

- binding long-term commitment to entitlements, duties, responsibilities; implementation, coordination, accountability, and monitoring mechanisms; budget, sanctions and remedies

Does your Constitution protect the right to adequate food?

- highest level of legal recognition and long-term protection
  - => leading to issuance/amendment/interpretation of other laws
- **Forms of constitutional recognition**:
  - Bill of rights: direct (e.g., Kenya, Niger, SA) or within broader ESCR (e.g., Egypt, Malawi)
  - DPSP: e.g., Sierra Leone; Nigeria
  - Hybrid: e.g., Zimbabwe
- **Status of ratified international HR treaties**
  - As integral part of domestic law – e.g., Djibouti, Senegal
  - As sources of interpretation of the treaty provisions – a no. of countries
  - general commitment in the preamble (Cameroun, Comoros, Mauritania)

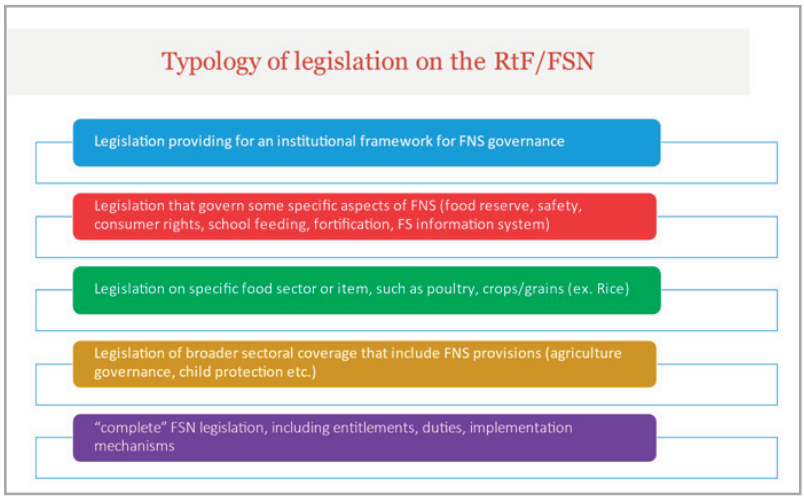
Typology of legislation on the RtF/FSN

- **Framework law: assigns responsibilities across sectors and institutions/coordination, direction to other legislation/coherence…**
  - Depends on the legal system:- *ley organica* on food sovereignty (LAC); *loi d'orientation* (Mali, Senegal)

Produce: access to natural resources, agricultural inputs

Procure: trade, safety, consumer protection, minimum income

Provide: Social security, safety nets, school feeding, food reserves/aid



components of a FSN legislation: a chapeau

Provisions establishing standards/obligations of the RtF/FSN and guiding principles (Nicaragua, Brazil)
Principles on substantive issues that may be addressed by other laws: - access to productive resources, school food, food advertisement, food safety, food fortification
Entitlements of vulnerable groups: children, lactating mothers, the elderly; systems of social protection and safety net, e.g. food subsidies or food stamps (US '08, India '13)
Institutional framework for FNS governance: executive authority, or an inter-ministerial or multi-stakeholder council/committee with decision-making, advisory, or coordination responsibilities
National food reserve or stock system or establishment of food security fund, e.g., for targeted subsidies or other financing mechanisms to increase production (Angola '18, Indonesia '12)
Independent monitoring/assessment, information system on the situation of FNS
Disaster or emergency prevention and response, including early warning
National FSN financing and budgeting
Recourse mechanism: sanctions and administrative and judicial remedies

Mr. David Butler
Director of Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

Developing food value chains through government support to farmers and food processors

Ireland

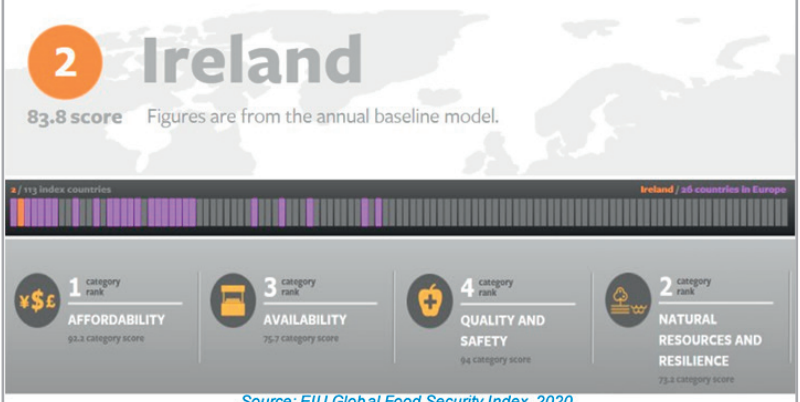
Sustainable Food Systems *Ireland*

	IRELAND
Total Population	4.92 m
Land Area	70,282 sq km / 6.9 m Ha
Agricultural Land	4.23 m Ha
% for Agriculture	62% of total area
% Pasture	80% of agricultural land
Number of Farms	139,800
Average Farm Size	32 Ha
GDP	US$ 294 bn US$ 62,828 per capita (PPP)

Global Food Security Index

Sustainable Food Systems *Ireland*

2020 - Ireland is one of the most food secure countries in the world



Source: EIU Global Food Security Index, 2020

Performance of the Agri-food Sector in Ireland

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

Agri-food exports have grown by 73% since 2009

Agri-food ~ 10% of value of merchandise exports in 2019

Contributed 7% of Gross National Income* in 2019

Average family farm income of €23,333

The sector employs 173,000 people, 7.7% of the total

Key Success Factors in Irish Agri-Food – a Virtuous Circle

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

technology and innovation

Strategic food systems planning process

practical sustainability – sustainable intensification

Knowledge-transfer, extension and education

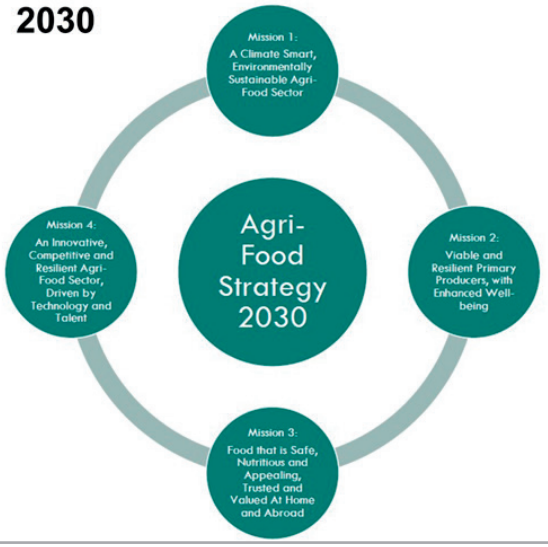
food safety, traceability and quality

Agreed national strategies

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

Agri-Food Strategy 2030

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland



Membership of the Strategy Committee:

Independent Chair	1
Farmer Representatives	5
Industry Representatives	5
Public Agencies	5
Researchers/academics	4
Agribusinesses	3
Retailers/Food Services	2
Banking & Venture Capital	2
Young farmers Rep	1
EPA& Environment NGO	2
Others	2

Agri-Food Strategy 2030

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

A climate smart, environmentally sustainable agri-food sector	• Climateneutral food system by 2050 • Restore and enhance biodiversity • Improve air and water quality • Diverse, multifunctional forests • Circular, regenerative bioeconomy • Strengthened sustainability supports to reflect ambition
Viable & resilient primary producers, with enhanced well-being	• Competitiveness & productivity of primary producers • Creation & equitable distribution of value • Increase system diversification • Improve the social sustainability of primary producers
Food that is safe, nutritious & appealing, trusted & valued at home & abroad	• Coherent food and health policies to deliver improved health • Enhance consumer trust in our food system • Create value-add in food through insight, innovation & differentiation • Develop market opportunities at home and abroad
An innovative, competitive & resilient agri-food sector, driven by technology & talent	• Challengefocused innovation system • Strategic funding approach for RD&I • Develop a dynamic knowledge exchange environment • Enhance the use of technology and data • Maintain and improve competitiveness and resilience • Nurture diverse and inclusive talent • Policy coherence in sustainable food systems

Examples of Actions –Mission 1

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

Reduce ammonia emissions and nutrient losses to water (-50%)

10% Reduction in Biogenic Methane

51% Reduction in Food Waste per capita by 2030

100% Increase in Sustainable Biomass from forest by 2035

10% Farmed land for biodiversity across all farms by 2030

Climate smart, environmentally sustainable sector

Examples of Actions – Mission 4

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

SFSI: combines the experience of Ireland's largest Government agri-food agencies

Sustainable Food Systems Ireland

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Responsible for policy and legislation; strategic planning; payments agency; competent authority in food safety, veterinary public health, plant health; and trade in animal products
Teagasc Agriculture and Food Development Authority	Agriculture and food development authority, integrated national body for agriculture and food research, extension and farmer education
BORD BIA IRISH FOOD BOARD	Export promotion, national sustainability and quality assurance certification programmes
ENTERPRISE IRELAND where innovation means business	Food and agri-tech company development and trade promotion, food foreign direct investment
Food Safety AUTHORITY OF IRELAND	Single supervisory authority for the implementation of food law in Ireland

SFSI Activities

Sustainable Food Systems *Ireland*

Shares Irish State expertise and knowledge in agri-food through funded projects

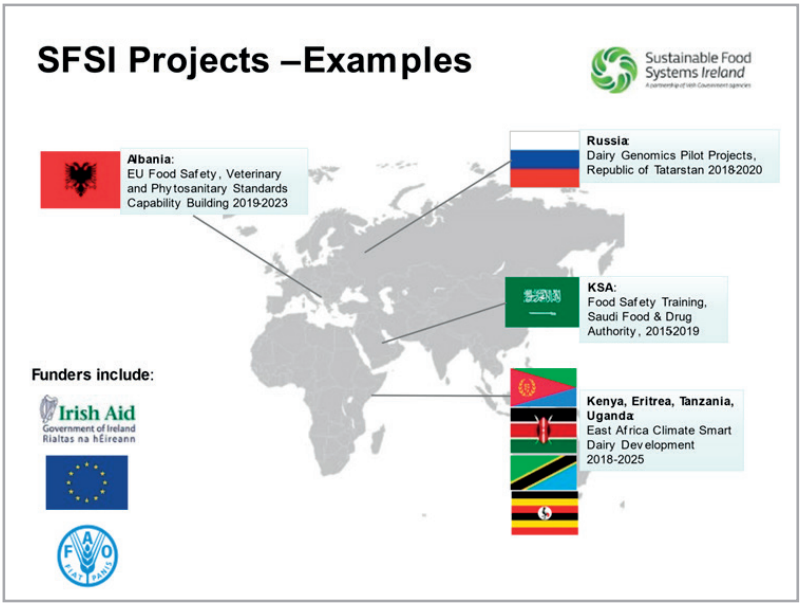
International consultancy group of our Ministry & agencies

Work government-to-government and on projects funded by bilateral and international agencies

Whole-of-government approach, partner with other public, education & private sector as required

SFSI Practice Areas

Sustainable Food Systems *Ireland*


SFSI Projects –Examples
Sustainable Food Systems Ireland
Albania:
EU Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Standards Capability Building 2019-2023
Russia:
Dairy Genomics Pilot Projects, Republic of Tatarstan 2018-2020
KSA:
Food Safety Training, Saudi Food & Drug Authority, 20152019
Kenya, Eritrea, Tanzania, Uganda:
East Africa Climate Smart Dairy Development 2018-2025
Funders include:
Irish Aid
Government of Ireland
Rialtas na hÉireann


Sustainable Food Systems Ireland
Thank you.
David Butler
Director, SFSI
david.butler@sfsi.ie

Dr. Agung Hendriadi
Director General of National Agency for Food Securityof the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia

National Food System in Indonesia

His Excellency Director General of Islamic Organization for Food Security, Dr.YerlanBaidaulet,

His Excellency Assistant to Secretary General Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) for Economic Affairs, Dr. Ahmad Sengendo,

His Excellency Deputy Special Envoy to Secretary General of United Nation for Food Security Summit (FSS), Mr. Martin Frick;

Excellencies, Ministers of Agriculture and Food Security Affairs of IOFS Member Countries, and High Representatives of International Organizations,

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Wassalamu Alaykum wa-Rahmatullah wa-Barakatuh,

It is an honor for me to be able to speak on behalf of the Government of Indonesia at this IOFS Conference on "Best Practices for Building Sustainable Food System in the OIC Region."

Indonesia very welcomes this conference as a manifestation of Inter-regional Food Security Dialogue of South-South Cooperation in the Framework of UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) 2021, in-line with our interest in developing National Food System Dialogue.

Indonesia itself has been implementing National Dialogue on Food Systems as well as a series of Independent Dialogue Forums involving various stakeholders, including non-government elements. In particular, we emphasize the importance of domestic/local diversity aspect in the discussion of regionalization/localization of food systems.

In this regard, Indonesia is committed to continuing to transform towards a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food system,

as mandated by our law, Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food.Through this law, we continue to strive to create an Advanced, Independent, and Modern agriculture sector through strengthening food security and competitiveness of agricultural products.

Ladies and Gentlemen, distinguished Delegates,

The transformation of the agri-food system in Indonesia is carried out by prioritizing the following principles: local oriented, collaborative, transformative, resilient, and sustainable.We developed a set of policies called 5 (five) Ways of Action (5 CBs) which is very much aligned with the Five Action Tracks developed by the United Nations Food Systems Summit.

The five strategies are: (1) Increasing production capacity in a sustainable manner, (2) Local food diversification as part of our commitment to support the United Nations Decade for Family Farming 2019-2028; (3) Strengthening of food reserves and logistics systems, (4) Development of modern agriculture through mechanization, smart farming, food estate, and farmer corporations; and (5) Increasing exports of agricultural commodities.

The serious efforts that we have made so far have proven the resilience of the Indonesian agriculture sector in supporting the national economy, even under the pressure of COVID-19 pandemic.

On the production side, we succeeded in maintaining the stability of supply of 11 main staple foods for 273 million of Indonesian people.In 2020, Indonesia recorded a surplus of rice more than 2 million tons as a result of 54 million tons paddy production which equivalent to 31 million tons of rice and a total rice consumption only about 29 million tons of rice in the whole year. For the last few years, we managed to maintain the supply of basic foodstuffs of our community, without importing rice.

In addition, the GDP of the agricultural sector constantly grew in the last fourth quarters. In the Second Quarter of 2020 (Q-to-Q) grew by 16.24%, grew 2.15% in quarter III of 2020 (Y-on-Y), about 2.59% in Quarter IV/2020 (Y-on-Y), and 2.95% in Quarter I of 2021 (Y-on-Y). In terms of trade, the value of our agricultural exports also recorded an increase of 15.79% or Rp. 61.64 trillion from the previous year of only Rp. 390.16 trillion to Rp. 451.8 trillion in this year.

Based on the Global Food Security Index, Indonesia's food security ranking also shows an improvement, ranked 65th in 2020from previously 74thin 2015. Stunting prevalence also decreased from 30,8% in 2018 to 27,67% in 2019.

Going forward, we will continue to consistently encourage the transformation of the food systems into a more modern one, supported by technology and artificial intelligence in a holistic and integrated manner through the development of a digital agricultural ecosystem.

Ladies and Gentlemen, distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of the Government of Indonesia, I would like to express my highest appreciation for the work and efforts that have been carried out by IOFS in supporting OIC member countries to achieve more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agri-food system.

As the biggest Muslim Citizens in the world, Indonesia is always ready to share experiences with IOFS members, especially in dealing with the impact of COVID-19 crisis on the food system.

Thank you.

***

Dr. Ismail Abdelhamid
Director of Programmes& Projects Office
Islamic Organization for Food Security

IOFS approach on Governing Food Security Systems

IOFS OBJECTIVES
as per the Statute

- To provide expertise and technical know-how to member states on various aspects of sustainable agriculture, rural development, food security, and biotechnology;
- ***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;
- ***To coordinate, formulate and implement common agricultural policies***, such as exchange and transfer of appropriate technology and public food management systems;
- To address problems posed by desertification, deforestation, erosion, and salinity;
- To mobilize and manage financial and agricultural resources to enhance food security.

IOFS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

16 IOFS programs were approved by Member States within the 3rd General Assembly on 2 -3 December 2020 in Ankara, Turkey.

I. OIC PLAN OF ACTION FOR STRATEGIC COMMODITIES

Development of Strategic Commodities
(A/1. Wheat; A/2. Cassava; A/3. Rice; A/4. Palm Oil)

II. OIC FOOD SECURITY RESERVES

B/5. OIC Food Security Reserves B/6. G rain Fund

III. OIC SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION (STI) AGENDA 2026

C/7. Development of National Gene Banks C/9. Transboundary Pest Control Management

C/8. Food Safety and Halal Food Development C/10. Water Management in Agriculture

IV. PRIVATE SECTOR DRIVEN AGRO-FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION

D/11. International Islamic Food Processing Association

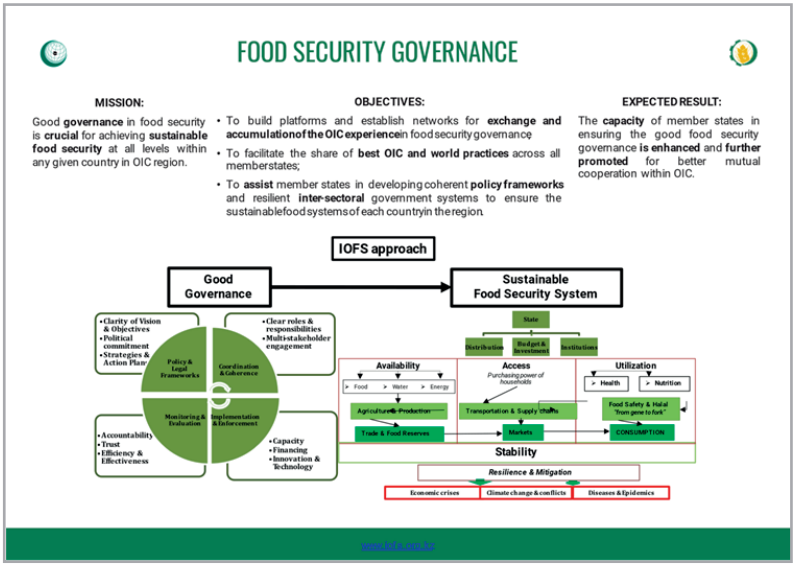
D/12. IOFS Food Balance Database

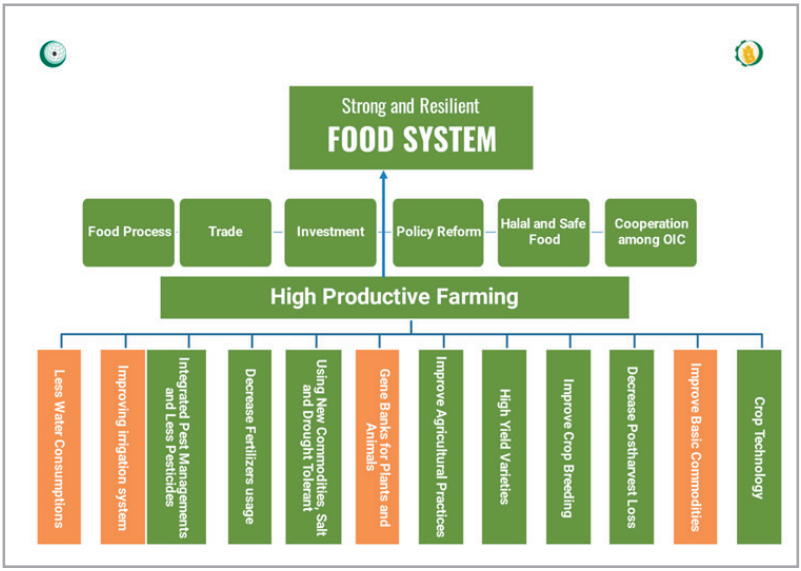
D/13. Food Security Governance

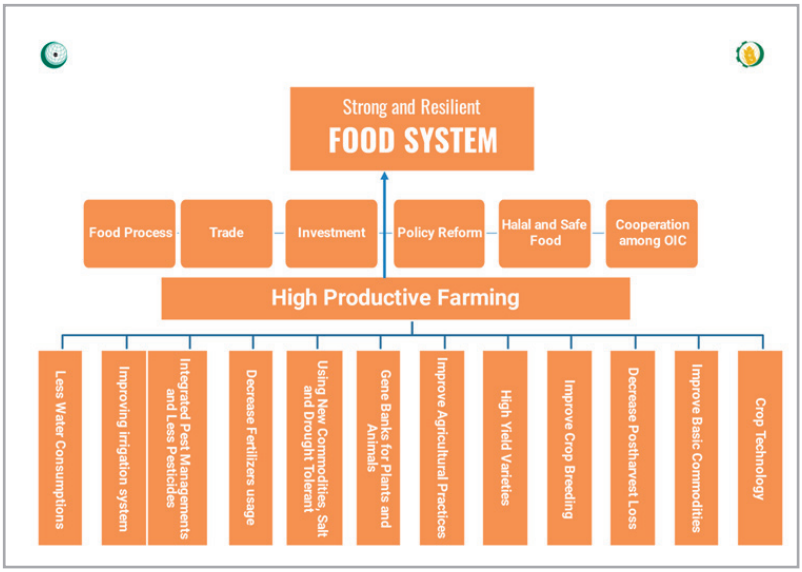
D/14. National Food Sectors Development in Cooperation with State Investment Agencies

V. FOOD HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES

E/15. Flour for Humanity E/16. Qurbani Meat


FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE
MISSION:
Good governance in food security is crucial for achieving sustainable food security at all levels within any given country in OIC region.
OBJECTIVES:
• To build platforms and establish networks for exchange and accumulation of the OIC experience in food security governance;
• To facilitate the share of best OIC and world practices across all member states;
• To assist member states in developing coherent policy frameworks and resilient inter-sectoral government systems to ensure the sustainable food systems of each country in the region.
EXPECTED RESULT:
The capacity of member states in ensuring the good food security governance is enhanced and further promoted for better mutual cooperation within OIC.
IOFS approach
Good Governance
Sustainable Food Security System
•Clarity of Vision & Objectives
•Political commitment
•Strategies & Action Plan
Policy & Legal Frameworks
Coordination & Coherence
•Clear roles & responsibilities
•Multi-stakeholder engagement
Monitoring & Evaluation
Implementation & Enforcement
•Accountability
•Trust
•Efficiency & Effectiveness
•Capacity
•Financing
•Innovation & Technology
State
Distribution
Budget & Investment
Institutions
Availability
Food
Water
Energy
Agriculture Production
Trade & Food Reserves
Access
Purchasing power of households
Transportation & Supply chains
Markets
Utilization
Health
Nutrition
Food Safety & Halal "from gene to fork"
CONSUMPTION
Stability
Resilience & Mitigation
Economic crises
Climate change & conflicts
Diseases & Epidemics


Strong and Resilient
FOOD SYSTEM
Food Process
Trade
Investment
Policy Reform
Halal and Safe Food
Cooperation among OIC
High Productive Farming
Less Water Consumptions
Improving Irrigation system
Integrated Pest Managements and Less Pesticides
Decrease Fertilizers usage
Using New Commodities, Salt and Drought Tolerant
Gene Banks for Plants and Animals
Improve Agricultural Practices
High Yield Varieties
Improve Crop Breeding
Decrease Postharvest Loss
Improve Basic Commodities
Crop Technology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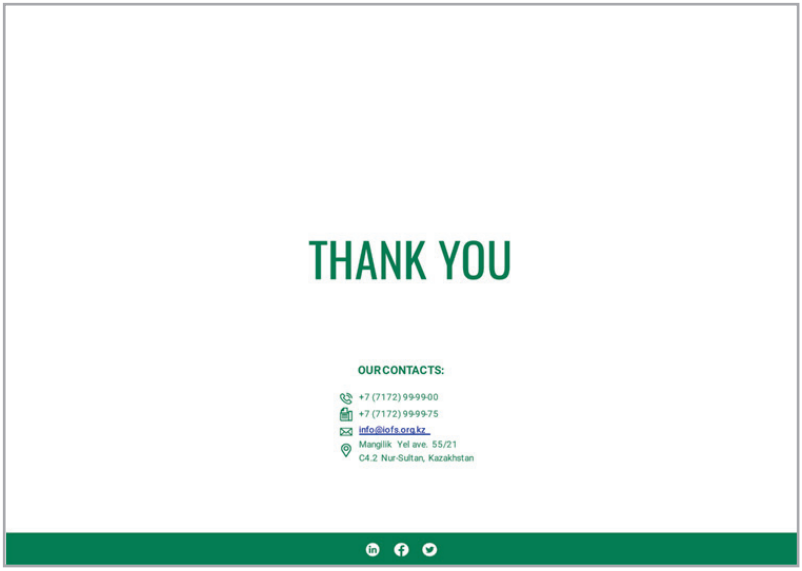
THANK YOU
OUR CONTACTS:
+7 (7172) 999900
+7 (7172) 999975
info@iofs.org.kz
Manglik Yel ave. 55/21
C4.2 Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

SESSION II
NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES

Ms. Aylin Çağlayan Özcan
National Convenor
Director General for EU and Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Turkey

The experience of Turkey in conducting the National Food System Dialogue

INTRODUCTION

Thank you, David, nice to see you again. So, I am very happy to be part of this conference. For sure, I obey the time limitation. As mentioned, I am the National Dialogue Convener for Turkey. And, my duty is the Director General for European Union and Foreign Relations of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. My General Directorate is the sole unit which is responsible for the Ministry's relation with EU, international organizations and bilateral relations on agricultural and forestry issues.

I will try to give some brief information about our experiences in national dialogues and conducted studies for UNFSS.

EXPERIENCES IN NATIONAL DIOLOGUES OF TURKEY AND CONDUCTED STUDIES SO FAR

So far, Turkey have completed the most important part of the studies for the national dialogues. We prepared Sustainable Food System Country Report for COMCEC in 2019. Currently, we have updated this report in consultation with governmental institutions and NGOs, as well. Therefore, we have extensive and updated report regarding the sustainable food system.

Also in 2019, our Ministry hold the National Agriculture and Forest Council performed with the participation of representatives from academia, NGOs, public and private sectors, farmers etc. 46 main actions and 324 sub-actions have been identified, at the end. In 2020, we started to implement decisions taken in this council and we plan to complete all of them until 2023. Why I am giving such information regarding this national council? Because, all of the commitments stated in the council declaration are in line with the UNFSS goals. Besides in 2024, we will renew the council and discuss new ideas and we will make new commitments. To be well prepared, we hold several online national dialogues. We designed 2 e-survey for different target groups. The survey revealed over 500 problems and defined more than a thousand solutions. And, we have many action recommendations from public, private sector, academia, and civil society. We analyzed the survey in order to transform our food systems under five action tracks. If you are interested, our official feedback reports of our survey and actions of our National Agriculture and Forestry Council are available on the summit website. Let me give a brief information regarding the results of our survey.

PRIORITY AND ACTION AREAS

The most important main intervention areas for Turkey, I mean from the top to down are:

• Better Protection and Sustainable Use of Environment and Natural Resources (under Action Track 3)

• Encouraging Transition to Sustainable Consumption and Prevention of Food Loss and Waste (under Action Track 2)

• Sustainable Food Security (under Action Track 1)

• Better Public Health and Food Safety (under Action Track 1)

• More Inclusive Sustainable Food Systems and Poverty Alleviation (under Action Track 4) And finally,

• Increasing the Resilience of Sustainable Food Systems Against Food Crises (Under Action Track 5)

So the action areas are mainly:

- Climate Change
- Scarcity of water and Efficient Use of Water Resources

- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- Food Loss and Waste, we really put special emphasis on this action
- Production and Access to Safe, Healthy and Nutritious Food
- Rural to Urban Migration
- Sustainable agriculture and production including plant and animal health.

On the other hand, as Turkey we have to feed safely more than 4 million refugees which is a quite big challenge, as well.

COOPERATION

So, improving communication between all stakeholders of the food supply chain at the national level and ensuring that they assume to take their responsibility for more sustainable food systems are crucial. Moreover, working together and considering existing and new cooperation areas in our region, taking concrete actions, taking advantage of our experience and good practice examples between our countries will make us succeed to achieve more sustainable food systems.

Before ending my words, I would like to thank IOFS Secretariat for organizing this event, very much. Wishing healthy days to everyone.

Thank you.

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Mrs. Olusola Idowu
National Convenor
Permanent Secretary, Budget & National Planning
Chair, National Committee on Food and Nutrition
of the Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

The experience of Nigeria in conducting the National Food System Dialogue

Introduction:

The National Convenor was invited by the Islamic Organisation for food security to share Nigeria experience of exploratory dialogues. The Exploratory dialogues were conducted to identify issues and harness relevant recommendations that will provide pathway for sustainable food system in Nigeria ahead of the Global Summit on Food system slated by the UN Secretary General in September, 2021

1. Methodology Employed:

a) The Government of Nigeria appointed Mrs Olusola Idowu as the National Convenor for Nigeria on the United Nations Food System Summit in December 2020 to coordinate various levels of dialogue at country level;

b) The National Convenor organized and brought together all relevant actors in the Agriculture, Nutrition and Food System to support plan for a robust dialogue that will provide pathway to sustainable Food system in Nigeria;

c) The Core team was made up of the twelve (12) MDAs in the food and nutrition sector, development partners group (DPG); International and local Non-Governmental organisations (INGOs&NGOs), Organised private sector, academia, Women and Youth group as well as the High Level Policy makers.

d) The Team work collaboratively with the National Convenor and this led to the national inception dialogue held in Abuja the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria on 23rd February, 2021;

e) The Inception dialogue led to various exploratory dialogue at regional, state, local government and rural communities. The Exploratory Dialogue across Nigeria commenced in the six (6) geo-

political zones on April 6, 2021 and ran through June 27, 2021 while the Consolidatory Dialogue was held in Abuja on 29th June, 2021;

f) There were also focused independent dialogues along the food value chain leveraging the different action tracks prescribed by the UN.

g) A total of 40 food system summit dialogues including the Consolidatory dialogue were held in Nigeria with 25 of these dialogues convened by the federal government of Nigeria, while 14 dialogues were independently convened as follows;

One National Inception Dialogue
12 Zonal/Sub-national Exploratory Dialogues
8 Rural and Community Dialogues
- One (1) Private sector Dialogue
- One (1) Agricultural Value Chain Actors Dialogue
- One (1) Women in Food and Agriculture Dialogue
- One (1) Youth Food and Agriculture Dialogue
- Fourteen (14) Independent Dialogues
- One (1) Consolidatory Dialogue

h. Various independent dialogue is still on-going in Nigeria in collaboration with the National Convenor

2. Key issues identified across all dialogues

a) Excessive focus on agriculture and food security which resulted in creating a less diverse food environment that can provide adequate nutrition, food diversity at affordable cost;

b) All Farmers in Nigeria are vulnerable to shocks, stresses, and disruptions due to several threats such as climate change, drought, flooding, erosion, insecurity, displacement of population groups, inflation, the COVID-19pandemic, and internal migration;

c) The COVID pandemic has amplified the fragility, inequities and suboptimal functionality of our current food systems;

d) There are huge post-harvest losses within the food systems which account for losses of more than half of what we produce with significant impact on the environment and economy;

e) Inequality and power imbalances at the household, community, national and global levels are consistently constraining the ability of our food systems to ensure remedial and sustainable equitable livelihoods;

f) Aquatic and livestock form an essential part of our healthy diets both in Nigeria and Globally;

g) Sustainability of Aquatic against natural disaster like flood and other ecobased environmental challenges.

3. Our Ambitions around the National Food Systems

i. Deliver high incomes and reduce poverty among smallholder farmers.

ii. Empower women and youth to have greater access to food, production resources and or processing inputs, greater involvement in decision making and increased asset ownership.

iii. Reduction in price of nutritious foods.

iv. Development of Guidelines that educate the public on healthy diets and food choices as well as formulation by industries.

v. The development and deployment of early warning systems for environment and social –cultural shocks.

4. Recommendations:

The following were recommendations at the level of Nigeria:

a) Establishment of grazing reserves for pastoralists, with access to training, safe water, cold chain storage, schools, lodging, and veterinary services through Public-private partnerships;

b) Improvement of physical security of lives and property, including farmlands and transportation systems, through establishment of multistakeholder partnerships and community engagement;

c) Government to strengthen security to recover farmlands from bandits and build confidence of farmers back to farm for example Local vigilante groups can be strengthened to provide first-line defence while requesting reinforcements by formal security forces; forest guards should be engaged to secure forests against rustlers, kidnappers, bandits, etc.;

d) Development of traditional and innovative sources of finance, (such as crowdfunding, diaspora investment, franchising, fintech, etc.), and tailored risk-management products such as farmer-centric insurance products, to hedge risks;

e) Financing should be coupled with business coaching and advisory services and target young or female agripreneurs;

f) Increase total agricultural production through scaling up small holders' farmers activities and ensure access to financing without prohibitive conditions;

g) Provision of insurance services to farmers, including smallholder farmers and women producers, facilitating farmers' subscriptions for insurance, and regulation of insurance providers so that claims are honoured adequately and promptly.

h) Development and deployment of policy and legislation to institutionalize national food systems transformation pathways (including passage of the Right to Food Bill) and ensure adequate budgetary allocations and releases.

i) Improve physical security of lives and property, including farmlands and transportation systems.

j) Establishment of institutionalized National Food Systems Transformation Support Facility linked to other financial instruments or intervention funds.

k). Development of traditional and innovative sources of finance, (such as crowdfunding, diaspora investment, franchising, fintech, etc.).

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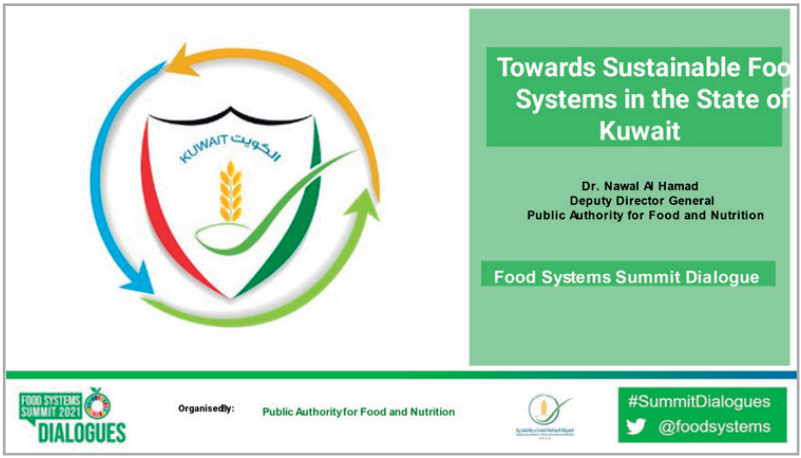
Dr. Nawal Al Hamad
Deputy Director General for Community Nutrition
of the Public Authority for Food and Nutrition
of the State of Kuwait

Food Systems Summit Dialogue for the State of Kuwait



The First National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

INITIATION STAGE– BRAIN STORMING

- Was held on March30, 2021
- More than180participants
- All related sectors in the government
  - ✓ (MoH, MoE, MOI, MO Trade & Industry, PAAF, EPA, KFM&BC) Kuwait University, school students and teachers, private sector, NGOs, food industry, KISR, activists.

#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

The First National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

Outcome

- Establishing a High Council for food security
- Initiating partnership and strengthening collaboration with public and private sectors to advance and widen the scope in agriculture, food industry and empower women and youth to work in this sector
- School children: reviewing and improving the food environment and ensuring nutrition, environment, agriculture and health in curriculum
- Developing crisis management policy within sustainable development programs.

#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

The First National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

Outcome

- Benefiting from success stories from the region
- Establishing scholarships and offering incentives for higher education in seekers in agriculture, veterinary medicine and food technology
- Facilitate financing procedures to encourage and support entrepreneurs to adopt advanced technologies in agriculture and food production
- Liberation of cultivable land to diversify agriculture

#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

The Second National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

Food loss and waste management -25 May

Improving the nutritional status of school children– 26 May

Exploration Stage- HOW CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVE!

- Was held over2 days 25-26 May 2021
- 120 participants

It focused on two main dialogues:

1. Food loss and waste management
2. Improving the nutritional status of school children

#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

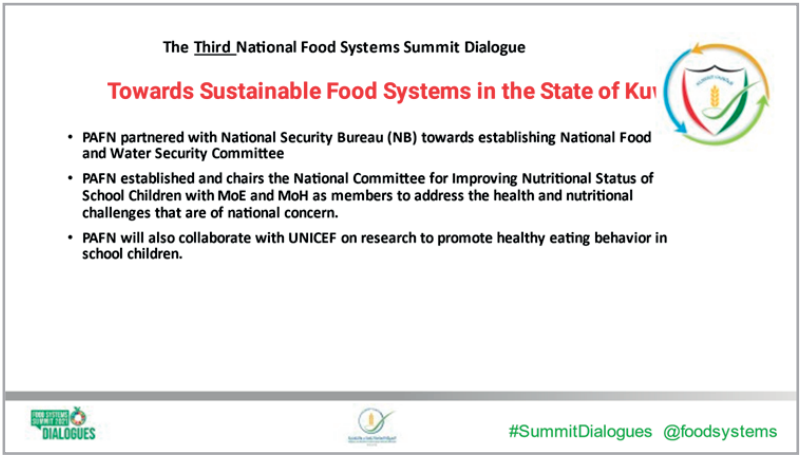
The Second National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

Outcome

- Establish a higher committee for Food Security with relevant sectors
- Partnership with food industry to ensure compliance with standards and specifications of food products
- Enact laws and regulations and develop policies to control and reduce food waste
- Reformulation of food subsidies
- Establishment of national committee to improve the nutritional status of school children
- Conduct research and surveillance to monitor the nutritional status of population

#SummitDialogues @foodsystems


The Third National Food Systems Summit Dialogue
Towards Sustainable Food Systems in the State of Kuwait
CONSOLIDATION & COMMITTMENT
• Was held on the 30th June 2021
• 80 participants
• Prepare National document to present at pre -summit in Rome 26-28 July and later at summit in September
#SummitDialogues @foodsystems


The Third National Food Systems Summit Dialogue
Towards Sustainable Food Systems in the State of Ku
• PAFN partnered with National Security Bureau (NB) towards establishing National Food and Water Security Committee
• PAFN established and chairs the National Committee for Improving Nutritional Status of School Children with MoE and MoH as members to address the health and nutritional challenges that are of national concern.
• PAFN will also collaborate with UNICEF on research to promote healthy eating behavior in school children.
#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

The Third National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

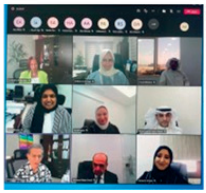
Towards Sustainable Food Systems in the State of Ku

- PAFN will collaborate with Kuwait Institute for scientific research (KISR) in developing research areas related to food security and achieving sustainable food systems and conducting training programs for capacity building.
- Empower awareness towards food sustainable systems (nutrition, environment, health) through engagement of ministry of Information irperantership wuith related sectors– public , private and NGOs, etc.

#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

The Third National Food Systems Summit Dialogue

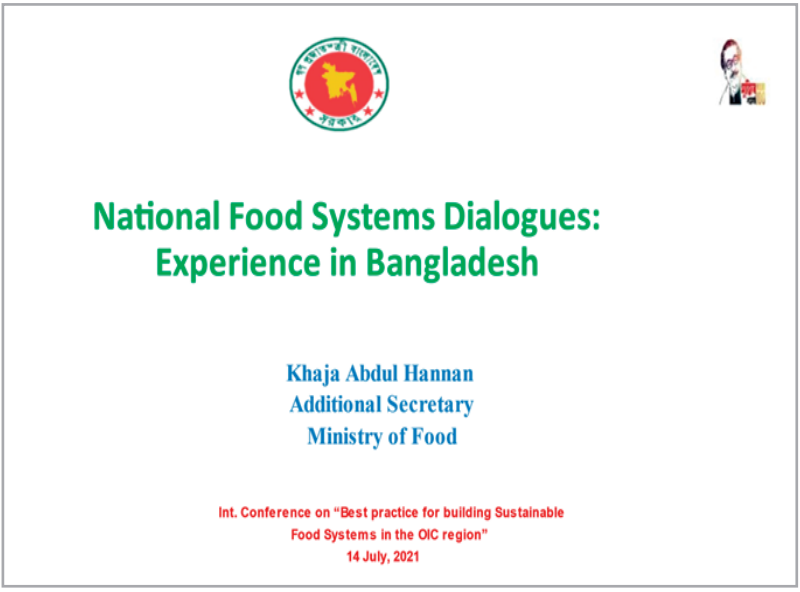
Towards Sustainable Food Systems in the State of Kuwait



#SummitDialogues @foodsystems

Mr. Khaja Abdul Hannan
Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Food of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

National Food Systems Dialogues: Experience in Bangladesh



Content

- Introduction: UN Food System Summit 2021
- Initiatives from Bangladesh
- Dialogue events in Bangladesh
- Experiences of Dialogues in Bangladesh

At the dawn of independence, the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman took strong steps to ensure the overall development of agriculture and food security in Bangladesh in the light of the constitutional commitment.

UN Food Systems Summit (UN FSS)-2021

The UN FSS, convened by the UN Secretary General will be held in September 2021 at the next UNGA.

The summit aims to work on linked goals to advance the SDG 2030 agenda, around **5 Action-Tracks** or themes.

1	2	3	4	5
Ensure Safe and Nutritious Food for All	Shift to Sustainable Consumption Patterns	Boost Nature Positive Production	Advance Equitable Livelihoods	Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stresses

Special about the UNFSS

It's a "**People's Summit (engaging key Players: Public, Private, Civil Society, I/NGOs, UN agencies, Development Partners and Academia including youth)**" – profiling more than the 'usual suspects' (all supply/value) chain actors.

It's also a "**Solutions Summit (game changing solutions)** " – aiming to go beyond rhetoric into systemic solutions that are actionable, impactful, monitorable, and that integrate the 5 Action Track themes.

Bangladesh participation in the preliminary activities of UN-FSS 2021

- Bangladesh decides to participate in the Action Track -1: "Ensure Safe and Nutritious Food for All"
- Bangladesh nominates Mr. Khaja Abdul Hannan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food as a National Dialogue Convener
- Formation of high level National Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Food to organize three stages dialogues
- Formation of Working Group or core-committee to support dialogues and related activities
- Bangladesh has convened Two National Dialogues and 6 Sub -National Dialogues

Dialogue Events in Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Event	Date/time	Venue/modalities of the event	Remarks
1	First stage- First National level Dialogue	21 January 2021	Virtual	All stakeholders
2	2nd Stage- Sub-National level Dialogue1	25 February	Satkhira	All stakeholders
3	Sub-National level Dialogue2	8 March	Borguna	All stakeholders
4	Sub-National level Dialogue3	24 March	Jamalpur	All stakeholders
5	Sub-National level Dialogue4	27 May	Bandarban/Virtual	All stakeholders
6	Sub-National level Dialogue5	30 May	Sunamganj/Virtual	All stakeholders
7	Sub-National level Dialogue6	31 May	Kurigram/Virtual	All stakeholders
8	Second National level Dialogue	6th June 2021	Virtual	All stakeholders
	3rd Stage Preparation of Pathway Documents			

Steps followed to convene National and Sub-National Dialogues:

National Dialogue

- Select dates and venue/modalities of the National Dialogues
- Identify participants/speakers from key stakeholders and invite them
- Prepare Programmesequences
- Prepare Keynote paper presentation
- Group Formation from participants for Group Discussion Session
- Prepare Guiding questions for Group Discussion
- Selection of Facilitators and Notetakers of the Session
- Prepare Reports after the Dialogues and upload in the UNFSS website

Sub-National Dialogue

- Coordination with Districtlevel officials to convene Dialogues
- Select dates and venue of the SubNational Dialogues
- Identify participants from key stakeholders and invite them through district level office (DC Office)
- Prepare Keynote paper presentation
- Group Formation from participants for Group Discussion Session
- Prepare Guiding questions for Group Discussion
- Selection of Facilitators and Notetakers of the Session
- Prepare Reports after the Dialogues and upload in the UNFSS website

Formation of Five Groups: Second National Dialogue

Thematic groups	Participants from Different Ministries/Organizations
1) Availability of diversified, safe and nutritious Food:	MoA, MoFL, MoWR, MOL, MoFood (BFSA), DAE, BARC, DOF, DLS, BARI, BRRI, BAU, FAO, BFRI, BLRI, IRRI,
1) Transformation, delivery, access and role of private sector:	MoFood, MoC, LGD, RDC, FBCCI, DAM, Hortex Foundation, BADC, Millers' Association, Dairy Associations, BRAC, SMC, SBN, SUN Academia, GAIN, FAO, Farmers' Association, BAPA, BFVAPEA, EPB
3) Governance, Nutrition and food safety :	Health Services Division,MoHFW, MoInd, CAB, BSTI, Consumer Protection Association, BSFA, NNS/IPHN, BNNC,icddr,b, INFS, HKI (NPIN), SUN CSA, BAB, BSafe, DPHE, IPH, BIID, UNICEF, FAO, Ministry of Information, WHO
4) Inclusion, Vulnerability and Social Protection:	MoWCA, MoFood, MOYS, MoDMR, MOSW, MOCHTA, MOE (DSHE), MoE (TMED), MoPME, WFP, IFAD, World Bank, IFPRI, SUN UN Network, PKSF, Right to Food, DG Food,MoLE, ERD
5) Climate vulnerability, shocks and resilience	PMO, MoEFCC, Dept of Environment, MoDMR, Dept of Disaster Management, Cabinet Division, Planning Commission, GED, MoFinance, IFPRI, MoFood, BRAC, CPD, SDF, UNDP, World Bank, MoFA

Dialogue Outcome
Challengesof Food Systems in Bangladesh

- Affordable safe and nutritious food: In Bangladesh there is remarkable success in food availability and access to food. However, affordable safe and nutritious food is still challenging .
- Ensuring safe and quality food through food system . Situation is getting improved due to govt.'s priority action on food safety and nutrition
- Urbanization: Due to rapid urbanization , consumers are depends on markets. So the food system must be shaped to ensure safe and nutritious food.
- Population size : Population size (more than 160 million people) is also a challenge to ensure food and nutrition security for all.
- Climate Change : Climate change has negative impact on food production particularly coastal and other disaster prone districts.
- Gender equality : Although Bangladesh is doing better in Gender equality, it is still challenging to ensure food security for all people maintaining the gender perpective .
- Declining land : Due to rapid industrialization, urbanization and population growth, cultivable land are declining.

Dialogue Outcome
Solutionon Food Systems in Bangladesh

- **Develop program for BCC/Advocacy** : Develop Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy and Advocacy as game changing solution for the promotion of affordable nutritious and safe food.
- **Strengthen partnership and collaboration** to set up innovative solutions across food supply/value chain.
- **Innovation and modernization in food processing, packaging and storage.**
- **Develop ICT based market information system.**
- **Implementation of Food Safety Act 2013**
- **Implementation of National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 and Second National Plan of Action of Nutrition (NPAN2)**
- **Strengthening coordination mechanism with all sectors/stakeholders**
- **Women empowerment**
- **Inclusion of youth**
- **Inclusion and investment of Private Sector**

Pathways to achieve
Sustainable Food Systems in Bangladesh

Medium to Long-term Strategies

- **8th Five Year Plan and onwards (up to 2030): Focused on Sustainable Agriculture Practices, Mechanization of Agriculture Systems, extensive efforts to ensure sustainable Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition for all people.**
- **Ensure the implementation of Sustainable Goals (SDGs) of Agenda 2030.**
- **Perspective Plan 2021: Vision is to ensure Sustainable Agriculture for Food Security and Rural Development in a High-income Country where consumption diversification and nutrition for all will be achieved.**
- **Delta Plan 2100: Focus on Technology development and dissemination, improved water resource management, crop diversification, sustainable supply and use of improved quality inputs, farm mechanization and climate change adaptation, improved land management systems.**

Dr. Mohsin Hafeez
Regional Representative of the International Water Management Institute

Role of Water-Energy-Food Nexus for achieving food security in a changing climate for Pakistan

Thank you, Dr. Ismail, it is my pleasure to talk about the experience from Pakistan.

Good day everyone, assalamualaikum, ladies and gentlemen!

Before I will be talking about the Pakistan dialogue, I will be covering the National Dialogue where I have been a part of that National Dialogue Journey and as well as some of the three or four Independent Dialogues which have happened in Pakistan. The whole idea is where we are going and how we could improve the food systems which is not functionally working.

As you know, Pakistan is a country which is facing a lot of challenges, if you talk about population growth it's a 2.1%, as our Honorable Minister mentioned. We are also having the problems of the food insecurity to the food security, even though we have really good food production system, in terms of the cropping system. But then the problem is there's a lot of post-harvest losses around 14% of losses are there. Four in ten children have a deficiency in growth, 45% of people, primarily children, are facing the challenges of not getting the food, varies from 18% to 30%.

These challenges obviously show that the system is not working properly. On the top, we are facing also the climate vulnerability. Pakistan is a country which is fifth climate vulnerable country and we have also the complex system. So, we have organized that the dialogue, first, National Dialogue led by the Ministry of National Food Security and Research in partnership with UN World Food Program, UN Food and Agricultural Organization. Dialogues have been conducted at a national level and as well as at provincial levels, there are four provinces in Pakistan. Dialogues gathered people from academia, private industry, universities, government and international

donors. The overall objective was to understand the problems on food availability and how we can improve the accessibility and diversification, also putting emphasis on the innovative approaches.

We need to work on creating the awareness and changing the behavior according to the action track 5 that is on delivering dietary pattern and shaping food habits. We also need to develop the action track 5 to the extent towards the practical approaches to deal with the production shocks of the varied natural hazards and improving the resilience against natural emergencies and conflicts. These efforts also explore the use of innovative technologies and their appliance in the food system.

I personally work on action track 5, from March onward till now there has been series of meetings with the world experts and then after the consultation at the national level, we went to each of the provincial headquarters just to understand what are the issues there, to come up with the game changing solutions, including how we could develop these strategies, how we could build the policies at the small level, for people who are much affected, the food access problems, especially through the social protection plans. The Government of Pakistan is keen to work on other action tracks, introduction of the school feeding program, also face difficulties in convincing the general public for eating healthy food and also convincing farmers for promoting nature positive technologies, introducing ICT technologies, improving the water conservation, improving the livelihood and linking with the food availability and the climate change and water shocks.

We need to work on developing the system for identification of climate vulnerabilities via early warning system and then developing the system not only against the climate shocks, but also responding to locust and pest attacks.

There will be a final Dialogue with providing the feedback at the national level and sharing the final recommendations. There were also three independent dialogues, one was organized about the role of water energy and food system in the changing climate, because Pakistan is a country in arid environment, facing a lot of challenge regarding water resources, improving the water system linking with the food system.

There is a need for cross-sectoral collaboration, especially in the development and implementation of policies, not only water policy, but also the climate change policy, food security policy and energy policy by breaking the silos between the ministries and improving the coordination.

It is also important the commitments that the government take for implementation. We also highlight the importance of working together with the broader community and we appreciate the OIC for taking that initiative of organizing such an Inter-Regional Dialogue.

Thank you very much for the attention.

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on behalf of the UAE State Ministry for Food and Water Security

Mr. Bakytzhan Arystanbek
Program Manager
Islamic Organization for Food Security

UAE National Food Systems Summit Dialogues: Special Zones for Modern Farming and Access to Technology in the UAE

Dear excellencies, dear participants,

I am very delightedto speak on behalf of the UAE's State Ministry for Foodand Water Security as I have theauthority to do so.

Let me present the UAE's National Food System Summit Dialogue. The Dialogue was conducted on 8th of July 2021 and hosted by the UAE's Minister for Food and Water Security H.E. Mrs. Mariam Al Mheiri. The focus of the National Dialogue was UAE's Agricultural Technology's potential and how it meets UN's SDGs. The full title of the Dialogue was "Special Zones for Modern Farming and Access to Technology in the UAE"

The UAE's goal of transforming food systems lies down under the vision of the National Food Security Strategy 2051 that framed under Action Track 4 on "advancing equitable livelihoods" and Action Track 5 on "building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses". The Dialogue participants included representatives from government authorities, private sector, international organizations, academia, farmers and youth.

The UAE has developed a comprehensive 26 action points to promote using Agricultural Technology(AgTech) in modern farming. Six priority areas were defined, including access to finance and insurance services;) enhancing the ease of doing business; reducing the cost of doing business, specially related to market access and finally land and resource allocation to promote this industry.

FoodTech Valley, a dedicated AgTech city launched on May 1 2021. FoodTech Valley has been created to spearhead innovation

and create collaborative networks to lead regional transformation in food systems. The city aims to be a hub for future clean tech-based food and agricultural products and, in the process, enable the country to become a leading exporter of sustainable food systems. The Valley will be located in Dubai,having over 18 million square feet beside the academic city and will have 4 sub zones and those are: Ag Engineering and Farming, Innovation, Research and Development and Finally logistics and enablers.

During the dialogue, the UAE consolidated the efforts undertaken so far to deepen the discussion around the recent national food security interventions. Specialized food production zones, serve as incubators of technology-based agriculture by providing a sustainable ecosystem to foster transiting towards Agriculture 2.0.

The Dialogue objectives were:

- obtaininga holistic feedback through an inclusive process of how to enhance Special Food Production Zones and maximize the use of this state-of-the-art development;
- enabling all relevant stakeholders to contribute toward a master plan for development of special food production zones and advise key success factor in an effort to create a win-win situation for all;
- strengthening relationships with the private sector to enable a transition towards sustainable food systems through adoption of renewable resources and environmentally friendly approaches;
- it was emphasized that the inclusion of all stakeholders – government, NGO and private citizens is necessary to radically transform the way of production, value and interaction with food.
- as well as, research, technology and innovation are the essential underpinnings of inclusive, resilient, efficient and sustainable food systems

The UAE through the national dialogue have gained many lessons learned to enhance this initiative including:

- The adoption of integrated research approach to build on existing knowledge.
- The need to utilize the desert farming approach in order to create subzones for integration between Ag activates, in this regard the Aquaculture zone will be close to the open farming to enable the use of the fertile water in this activity.

• When it comes to innovation, the provision of standard labs and enabling the companies to utilize their technology in those labs is critical to import technologies and facilitate innovation.

• Creation of many subzones such as protein cluster, Ag digital cluster and alternative feed production.

***

SESSION III
MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS

Mr. Amr Ramadan
Agricultural Economist, FAO Regional Office
for the Near East and North Africa

Building Resilience:Sustainable and robust food supply chain system post COVID-19

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Features of Value Chains in the NENA region

- While some value chains are increasingly export oriented, traditional value chains are still dominant
- They are highly dependent on :
  - SMEs that are **labour-intensive** and **poorly integrated** (horizontally and vertically) and have access to **weak VC infrastructure** and **low value addition capacity**
  - Small-scale systems providing over **80%** of the region's agricultural production, with **85%** of agricultural land holdings farmed by families
  - The **40%** of the region's population working in rural areas
  - Women, who represent up to **45%** of agriculture labour
- Even so, agri-food value chains are important drivers for the economy
  - Account for **19 to 27%** of GDP and **21 to 45%** of employment in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia

2

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Major impacts of COVID-19 on supply chains

Supply chains are alive NENA governments are managing trade -offs between protecting public health and maintaining activities, employment and incomes

Agriculture, fishery and livestock production:

Rising costs of inputs, higher search and transaction costs; production levels impacted; quality impacted ?; perishables most at risk of disruption

Middle of the chain

Intermediary traders, transporters, processors, and wholesalers faced movement restrictions, labour shortages, physical distancing measures, limits on operating hours, cash flow constraints

Retail and consumer levels

Generally stable food prices; home -based purchase and consumption; shock to HORECA, and associated value chains; small and micro -food enterprises serving food and drinks impacted. Economy-wide recession and job losses likely to change food consumption patterns.

3

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Opportunities to build more resilient, sustainable and robust supply chains

What has COVID revealed?

- Lack of coordination along value chains (inputs, markets, finance)
- Inadequacies in storage and cold chain infrastructure
- Low investments in value chain upgrading
- Outdated business models (win-lose business relationships, limited collective action, etc.)
- Room for disruption along all value chain

Areas for action?

- Fostering collective action to strengthen horizontal and vertical linkages
- Creative/inclusive financing schemes, joint investments, public infrastructure to increase return to investment, etc.
- Building capacity and access to services and resources of value chain firms (especially SMEs)
- Creating enabling environment for investing in innovation, Fostering power of innovation and digital solutions

4

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Building more resilient, sustainable and robust supply chains

1. Harnessing the untapped power of innovation and digital solutions

- Value chain management solutions
- Innovative extension and advisory services using digital tools
- Digital business to business (B2B) commerce
- Lending and payment platform using blockchain to ensure transparency and security of transactions

2. Securing more efficient logistics and storage facilities to preserve safety and q

- Energy-efficient market, cold chain infrastructure
- Smarter technologies for packing and packaging, storage, warehouse receipt systems

5

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Building more resilient, sustainable and robust supply chains

3. Adjusting business models to sustain and strengthen agri-food enterprises

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of SME associations
- Value chain financing solutions; ensuring short-term cash flow and liquidity
- Inclusive business models, linking smallholders to markets via innovative models of aggregation, contract farming, e-commerce platforms.

4. Building women's capacity to engage in agri-food supply chains

- Promoting inclusive business models, strengthening their access to digital technologies and adequate support services (financial and non-financial)
- Fostering a policy and legal framework conducive to women's employment and entrepreneurship

6

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Building more resilient, sustainable and robust supply chains

6. *Ensuring food safety and nutritional quality of food*
   - Stronger traceability systems and risk-based food safety management
   - Enhance food safety management along value chains complying with CODEX
   - Raise awareness along the food chain to increasing common action towards more safe and nutrition-friendly food systems.

7. *Reducing food loss and waste along agri-food value chains*
   - Foster new technologies, innovative solutions, and investment in agriculture value chain processing, storage, cold chain and market infrastructure, and modernized logistics for more resilient and adaptable value chains with less food loss and waste
   - Leverage opportunities to link green employment generation with circular economy

7

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Examples of innovation in supply chains

MOZARE3

Digitally revolutionizing the Agriculture industry in Egypt.

Our vision is to connect, enable and support our local farming communities to serve local and global demand with the highest quality standards through our digital platform and services.

Supplier reaches larger market, retail outlet increases their customer footfall

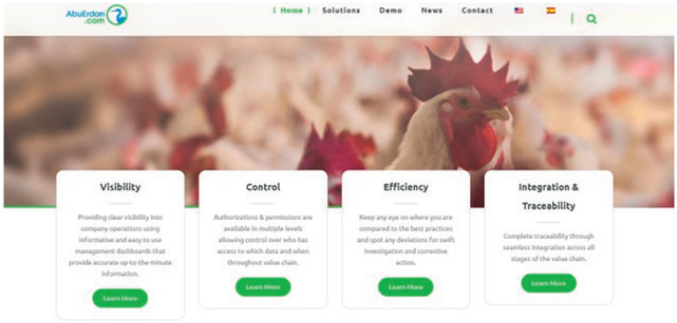
Farmer gets access to new opportunities and micro-financing

Off-taker digital contract farming for better planning, quality control and supply chain visibility

8

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Examples of innovation in supply chains

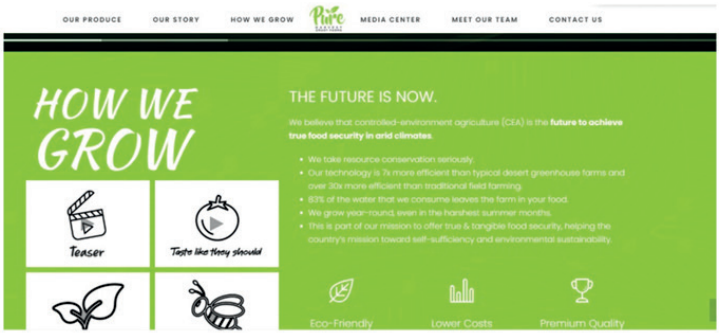


AbuErdan Empowers You!

9

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Examples of innovation in supply chains



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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Thank you

FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme

http://www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners/covid-19/en/

amr.ramadan@fao.org

11

Mr. Omar Ndaw Faye
Rice Breeder - Agronomist Engineer
Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research

Rice Value Chains Management: the practice applied in Senegal

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'ÉQUIPEMENT RURAL

Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles

www.isra.sn

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
"BEST PRACTICES FOR BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE OIC REGION"

Inter-Regional Dialogue of South -South Cooperation in the framework of Food Systems Summit 2021

WEDNESDAY JULY 14, 2021
RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGAL - ISRA / IOFS
2

Name : Omar Ndaw FAYE
Rice breeder
ISRA – Saint Research Agricole Center
Contact: +221 77 454 03 23
E-mail : omarndaw.faye@isra.sn

< Formation>
- Doctorate at Thies University / Agronomy – Breeding
- Agronomist engineering in plant productions - ENSA

<Work experience 20 years>
- Scientist in rice breeding (coordinator of projects: KOICA– STRASA et GSR au Sénégal (ISRA, CRA St Louis – 2008 to our days)
- Focal point of Rice Breeding Task Force
- Director of Paoskoto seed production cooperative (20072008)
- Trainer Consultant : agronomy, rural developpment (GER/GC, 2004 -2007)
- Extension service: Chief of unit grain cotton production (SODEFITEX, 1998-2003)

<Competence area: Rice breeding and agronomy>
- Rice breeding: salinity tolerance, low temperature tolerance, quality grain (low amylose and aroma)
- Agronomy: Good practice, physiology
- Teacher at University: post harvest physiology, Management high crop, plant science

<Achivement>
- Registered 15 varieties in Senegal and ECOWAS plant and Seed Catalogues
- Diffusion new ISRIZ varieties in Senegal

<Publications>
- Omar Ndaw Faye, MamadouSock, Jeong-Ho OH, Woo-Jae Kim, Jeong-Ran Lee, Eok-Keun Ahn, Baboucarr Manneh, and Kyung-Ho Kang (2020). Status of Rice Cultivation and Breeding in Senegal, The journal of the Korean Society of International Agriculture.
- More than 15 others publications

RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGAL - ISRA / IOFS
4

RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGAL

PLAN

I. CONTEXT OF RICE IN SENEGAL

II. STRUCTURATION AND ACTORS OF RICE VALUE CHAINS

1. **RICE IMPORTATION**
2. **LOCAL RICE PRODUCTION**

III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS 5

I. CONTEXT OF RICE IN SENEGAL

RICE IS A MAIN FOOD IN SENEGAL

IPAR (2018) ESTIMATED THE CONSUMPTION 78.1 KG/HBT/YEAR

- **76.6 KG/HBT/YEAR IN URBAIN AREA**
- **80.9 KG/HBT/YEAR IN RURAL AREA**

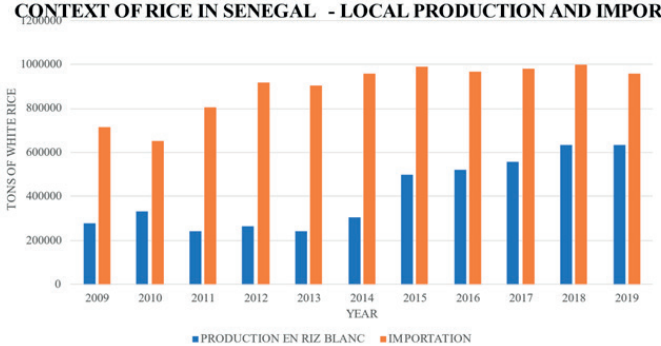
LOCAL RICE PRODUCTION IS CONSUMED BY THE MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS : 55% URBAN AREA AND 62% RURAL AREA

- LOCAL RICE PRODUCTION DOES NOT COVER THE CONSUMPTION DEMAND

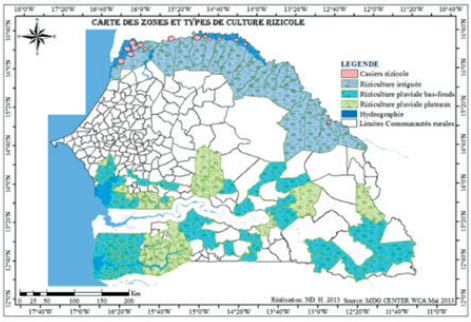
- BROKEN RICE IS USED BY THE MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLDS

RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS 6

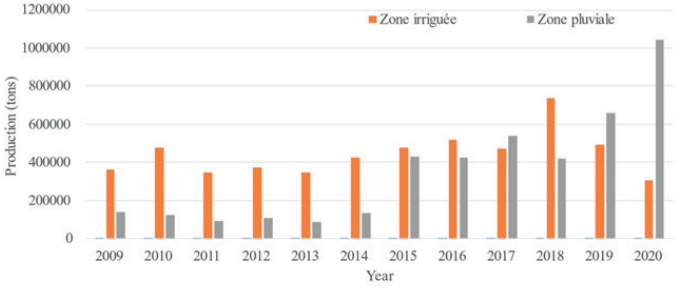
I. CONTEXT OF RICE IN SENEGAL - LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION



I. CONTEXT OF RICE IN SENEGAL – AREA RICE CULTIVATION



I. CONTEXT OF RICE IN SENEGAL – IRRIGATED AND RAINFED PRODUCTION



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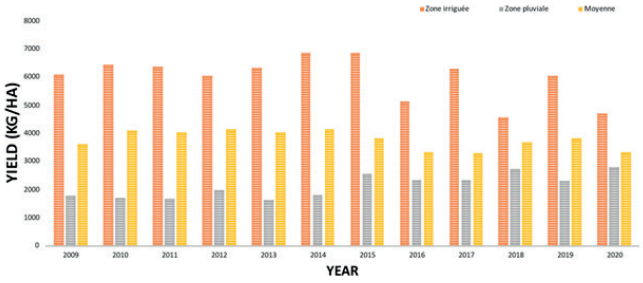
RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS

I. CONTEXT OF RICE IN SENEGAL – YIELD RAINFED AND IRRIGATED



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RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS

II. STRUCTURATION AND ACTORS OF RICE VALUE CHAINS

1. RICE IMPORTATION

RICE VALUE CHAIN COMPRISES 2 SUB -CHAINS

- SUB CHAINS 1 : IMPORTATION CHAIN:

Rice is imported from

- **Countries origin** : China, India, Thailand, Brazil passes through
- the **large importers** to end in
- the **wholesale market** where the rice is dispatched
- **to retailers** and to
- the **consumer**

RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS 11

II. STRUCTURATION AND ACTORS OF RICE VALUE CHAINS

2. SUB CHAINS : LOCAL RICE PRODUCTION:

THE CHAIN IS SUBDIVIDED INTO TWO BRANCHES

- **BIG PRODUCERS IN THE IRRIGATED AREA : SENEGAL RIVER VALLEY AND ANAMBÉ**
- **SMALL PRODUCERS IN THE RAINFED AREA : SOUTH – EAST - CENTER**

RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS 12

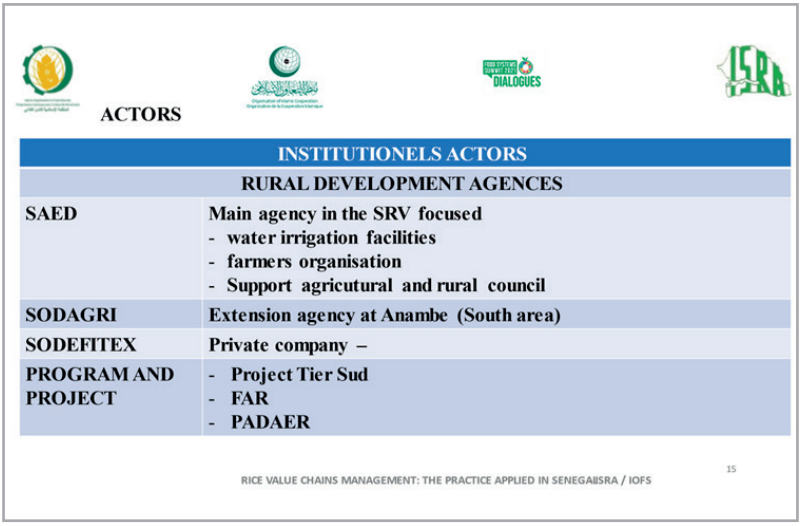
II. STRUCTURATION AND ACTORS OF RICE VALUE CHAINS

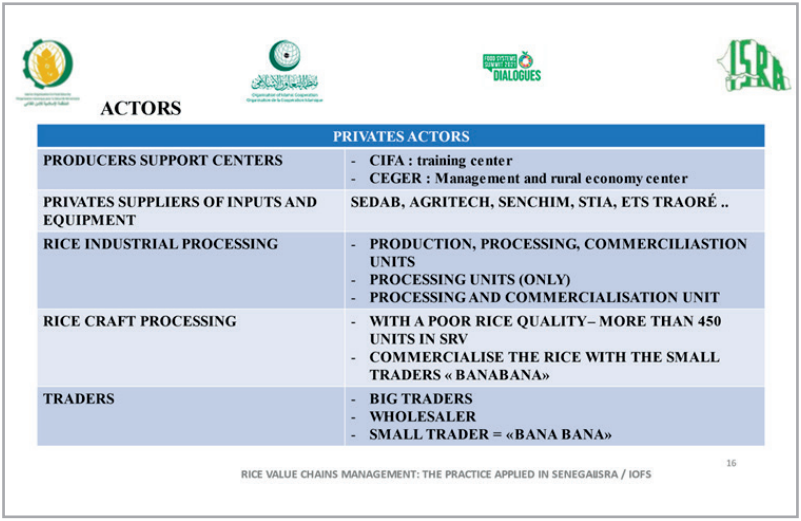
2. SUB CHAINS : LOCAL RICE PRODUCTION: NATIONAL PLAN

REGIONS	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PRODUCTION
THIES	300	900	300	900	300	900	300	900
FATICK	8 000	24 000	8 000	24 000	8 000	24 000	8 000	24 000
KAOLACK	3 000	9 000	3 000	9 000	3 000	9 000	3 000	9 000
KAFFRINE	600	1 800	600	1 800	600	1 800	600	1 800
TAMBACOUNDA	9 000	27 000	9 000	27 000	9 000	27 000	9 000	27 000
KEDOUGOU	10 000	30 000	10 000	30 000	10 000	30 000	10 000	30 000
ZIGUINCHOR	55 000	165 000	55 000	165 000	55 000	220 000	55 000	220 000
SEDHIHOU	95 000	285 000	95 000	285 000	95 000	380 000	95 000	380 000
KOLDA	130 000	390 000	130 000	390 000	130 000	520 000	130 000	520 000
TOTAL OF RAINFED AREA	310 900	932 700	310 900	932 700	310 900	1 212 700	310 900	1 212 700
VFS	90 000	545 000	94 300	564 800	105 000	632 500	119 700	779 650
ANAMBE	4 000	20 000	4 000	20 000	11 000	55 000	20 000	100 000
Gouloumbou							2 000	10 000
Affiniam							6 000	30 000
Falémé							4 500	22 500
Diopkounda							5 000	25 000
Guidel							3 500	17 500
TOTAL OF IRRIGATED AREA	94 000	565 000	98 300	584 800	116 000	687 500	160 700	984 650
TOTAL GENERAL	404 900	1 497 700	409 200	1 517 500	426 900	1 900 200	471 600	2 197 350

ACTORS

INSTITUTIONELS ACTORS	
ISRA	- Create / develop the varieties - Maintain the purity of the varieties - Produce the pre-base seed - Develop technologies for cultivation
SOCC (OFFICIAL SERVICE FOR CONTROL AND CERTFICATION SEED	Composed by: National Palnt and Seed Committe, The Seed Division, Rural developement Regional Division and Technicians approved for field seed control - Manage the certified seed production system - Control the field production - Certified the seed
SEED SORTING AND CONDITIONING CENTER	The main seed sorting and conditioning center is at Richard Toll in the SRV (Senegal River Valley) At Anambe there some mobile seed sorting unit
FINANCING	- La Banque Agricole : is main national bank financing all the


ACTORS
DIALOGUES
INSTITUTIONELS ACTORS
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCES
SAED
Main agency in the SRV focused
- water irrigation facilities
- farmers organisation
- Support agricutural and rural council
SODAGRI
Extension agency at Anambe (South area)
SODEFITEX
Private company –
PROGRAM AND PROJECT
- Project Tier Sud
- FAR
- PADAER
15
RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS


ACTORS
DIALOGUES
PRIVATES ACTORS
PRODUCERS SUPPORT CENTERS
- CIFA : training center
- CEGER : Management and rural economy center
PRIVATES SUPPLIERS OF INPUTS AND EQUIPMENT
SEDAB, AGRITECH, SENCHIM, STIA, ETS TRAORÉ ..
RICE INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING
- PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, COMMERCILIASTION UNITS
- PROCESSING UNITS (ONLY)
- PROCESSING AND COMMERCIALISATION UNIT
RICE CRAFT PROCESSING
- WITH A POOR RICE QUALITY– MORE THAN 450 UNITS IN SRV
- COMMERCIALISE THE RICE WITH THE SMALL TRADERS « BANABANA»
TRADERS
- BIG TRADERS
- WHOLESALER
- SMALL TRADER = «BANA BANA»
16
RICE VALUE CHAINS MANAGEMENT: THE PRACTICE APPLIED IN SENEGALISRA / IOFS

ACTORS

PRIVATES ACTORS	
INTERPROFESSIONAL RICE COMMITTEE (CIRIZ)	- COORDONNE THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DIFFRENT ATORS IN RICE VALUE CHAIN - IMPROVE THE PERFORMENCE OF THE VALUE CHAIN - DEFEND THE PROFESSIONNAL INTEREST OF THE SECTOR
ORGANISATIONS OF FARMERS' CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCTION	- UNIS : NATIONAL UNIT FOR THE INTERPROFESSIONAL ACTORS IN CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCTION
UNIONS FOR WATER MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION	AT LEAST 27 UNIONS
ORGANISATIONS OF FARMERS PADDY RICE PRODUCTION	MORE THAN 528 farmers ' organisations
ORGANISATIONS OF RICE PROCESSING	ASSOCIATION OF RICE PROCESSING UNIT

III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

1. RESEARCH

ACHIVEMENTS	CONSTRAINTES
➢ 60 varieties registered in the national plant and seed catalogue ➢ Maintain the purity of varieties cultivated ➢ Produce the prebase seed ➢ Updated the package of rice technologies ➢ A pluri disciplinary team ➢ Center for DUS caracterisation in OAPI (African Organisation for intellectual property) ➢ Caracterisation of weed in the SRV ➢ Good practices for rice cultivation ➢ Development and diffusion of 15 varieties high	✓ Research funding ✓ Insufficient equipment and infrastructure ✓ Insufficient of prebase seed produced in rainfed area

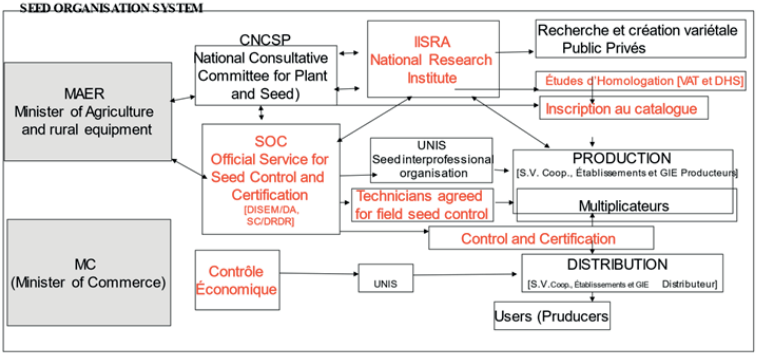
III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

1. RESEARCH

ACHIVEMENTS	CONSTRAINTES
➢ National scientific committe for achieving double croping rice in the SRV and finding solutions to the various constraints linked to climate change ➢ High yield varieties with good grain quality - Two varieties tolerant to salinity: ISRIZ 10 et ISRIZ 11 - Three varieties tolerant to drought: ISRIZ 12, ISRIZ 1 et ISRIZ 2 - Four basmati varieties: ISRIZ 4; ISRIZ 5; ISRIZ 6 et ISRIZ 7 - One: Super – Basmati : ISRIZ 8 - One hybrid variety: ISRIZ 9 - Two varieties tolerant to law tempertaure: ISRIZ 13; ISRIZ 14 - High yield variety: ISRIZ 15	

III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

SEED ORGANISATION SYSTEM



III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

2. SEED ORGANISATION SYSTEM

ACHIVEMENTS	CONSTRAINTS
✓ GOOD ORGANISATION AND EXPERIENCE ✓ Grouping seed for sorting and certification ✓ Farmers ' organisation ✓ Increasing of certified seed ✓ Seed legislation harmonized in ECWAS and CILSS countries	➢ INSUFFICIENT AND CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCED ➢ INSUFFICIENT OF TECHNICIANS FOR FIELD CONTROL ➢ DEFICIT OF EQUIPMENT LAB FOR SEED EXAMINATION ➢ PRESENCE OF WILD RICE IN THE FIELD ➢ SEED QUALITY CONTESTED

III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

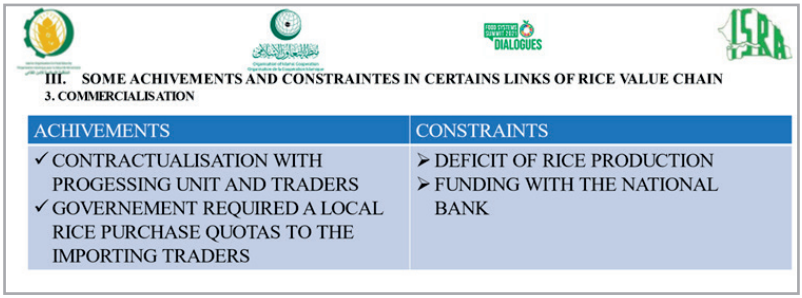
2. PADDY RICE PRODUCTION

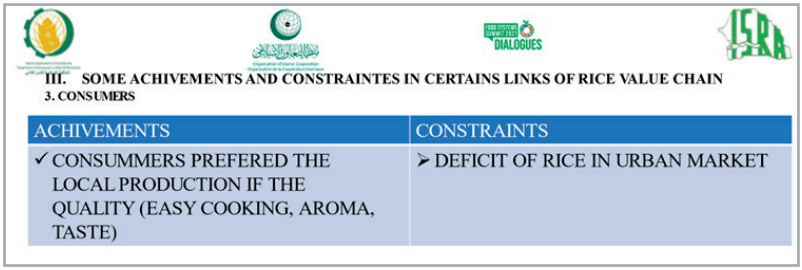
ACHIVEMENTS	CONSTRAINTS
✓ FARMERS ORGANISATIONS ✓ REAL PROGRESS FOR INCREASING THE PRODUCTION ✓ INTRODUCTION OF UPLAND RICE CULTIVATION IN THE CENTER (KAOLACK AND FATICK) ✓ IMPROVEMENT OF THE EQUIPEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL MATERIEL ✓ CONTRACTUALISATION WITH FARMERS PRODUCTION AND PRIVATE COMPANIES ✓ IMPROVING RATIO OF CERTIFIED USED ✓ INSURANCE AGRICOLE	➢ DISRUPTION OF THE RICE CROPING CALENDAR ➢ QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF CERTIFIED SEED ➢ BIRD PRESSURE ➢ INSECT AND WEED PRESSURE ➢ QUALITY OF THE FACILITIES ➢ DEFICIT OF POST HARVEST EQUIPMENT ➢ SALINITY ➢ DROUGHT ➢ LOW TEMPERATURE

III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN

3. TRANSFORMATION

ACHIVEMENTS	CONSTRAINTS
✓ 63 RICE PROCESSING UNIT IN THE SRV	➢ DEFICIT OF PADDY RICE ➢ LOW PROCESSING UNIT IN THE RAINFED AREA


III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN
3. COMMERCIALISATION
ACHIVEMENTS
✓ CONTRACTUALISATION WITH PROGESSING UNIT AND TRADERS
✓ GOVERNEMENT REQUIRED A LOCAL RICE PURCHASE QUOTAS TO THE IMPORTING TRADERS
CONSTRAINTS
➢ DEFICIT OF RICE PRODUCTION
➢ FUNDING WITH THE NATIONAL BANK


III. SOME ACHIVEMENTS AND CONSTRAINTES IN CERTAINS LINKS OF RICE VALUE CHAIN
3. CONSUMERS
ACHIVEMENTS
✓ CONSUMMERS PREFERED THE LOCAL PRODUCTION IF THE QUALITY (EASY COOKING, AROMA, TASTE)
CONSTRAINTS
➢ DEFICIT OF RICE IN URBAN MARKET

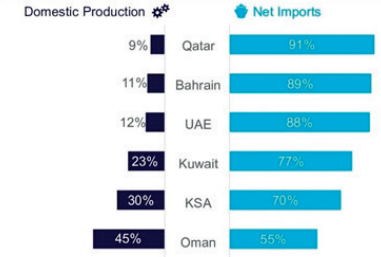
Mr. Chaitanya GRK
Regional Director, MENA Region
Farrelly&Mitchell

Towards sustainable food systems in the GCC: Strategic planning and practices enabling food supply chain development

GCC food supply chain is particularly vulnerable to global market shocks

Food import dependency is the key challenge due to growing demand

GCC Self Sufficiency Rates by Country: 2013-2018 Average



Food Supply Chain Challenges

3

FARRELLY & MITCHELL

… mix of internal and external actions taken to mitigate challenges

Different optimization models are established to secure and maintain a stable food supply in the GCC region

Internal action points

Local Partnerships With Key Stakeholders

- Collaborations/mandates with agribusiness and farmers

Ag-tech

- Controlled Environment Agriculture

Logistics Infrastructure

- Ports infrastructure
- Transportation networks

External action points

Overseas Investments

- Farmland acquisition
- M&A, Joint Ventures

International Economic Connections

- Established agricultural companies
- Diplomatic relationships

Degree of positive impact High Medium Low

4

FARRELLY & MITCHELL

Secure, manage and control - key to build resilient food systems

Effective and holistic implementation of these strategies greatly benefited GCC countries

Food Procurement	Food Supply Management	Control Systems
		
• Agribusinesses • Farmers • Food & Agriculture ministries	• Public Authorities • Food and Agribusinesses • Retailers	• Public Authorities • Processor • Retailers
National and International Partnerships	Investments in logistic infrastructures	GSO Food Safety Policy
Farmer's programs	Food storages	Rapid Alert System
Domestic production through Ag tech	Processing plants and facilities	Food Accreditation and Registration System
Over seas land banks	Knowledge sharing	Internal control systems within F&B companies

5

FARRELLY & MITCHELL

Dairy, poultry and livestock production noticed increasing self sufficiency

Adoption of best supply practices is lead to improved biosecurity food safety and quality standards

6

FARRELLY & MITCHELL

Key learning - Logistics and infrastructure crucial for sustainable supply chain

Alongside collaborations and food safety facilitate to realize positive outcome

Indicative model for IOC countries

7

FARRELLY & MITCHELL

About Farrelly & Mitchell

Farrelly & Mitchell is a leading international agribusiness and food management consulting firm with offices in Europe and the Middle East.

We help our clients to build and implement sustainable restructuring, transformation or growth strategies across each link of the agribusiness and food value chain - from large scale farmland crop and livestock investments and agribusinesses to consumer food or beverage manufacturing, distribution, retail and hospitality.

Headquartered in Ireland with an office in the Middle East, the firm works with corporate, investment bank, private equity, family office and government clients throughout Europe, Middle East, Africa and globally.

At Farrelly & Mitchell we help our clients to grow, invest and improve efficiencies.

Europe
Malachy Mitchell
Managing Director

Unit 5A Fingal Business Park
Balbriggan
Co. Dublin
Ireland
K32 EH70

Tel: +353 1 690 6550
Mobile: +353 86 806 0843
Email:
mmitchell@farrellymitchell.com

Saudi Arabia
Najeeb Alhumaid
Partner, Saudi Arabia

Office 106, Jarir Plaza Offices
Al Hamra District
King Abdullah Road, Riyadh
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Tel: +966 11 4634406
Mobile: +966 54 338 7199
Email:
nalhumaid@farrellymitchell.com

Middle East & North Africa
Chaitanya GRK
Regional Director, MENA

Unit 1001, Swiss Tower,
Cluster Y
Jumeirah Lakes Towers
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Tel: +971 4 279 8331
Mob: +971 551991356
Email:
cgrk@farrellymitchell.com

Sub Saharan Africa
Stephen Awuah
Regional Director, SSA

F37 Abafun Crescent Labone,
Accra
P. O. Box 12556
Accra-North
Ghana

Mob: +233 5 9212 1723
Email:
sawuah@farrellymitchell.com

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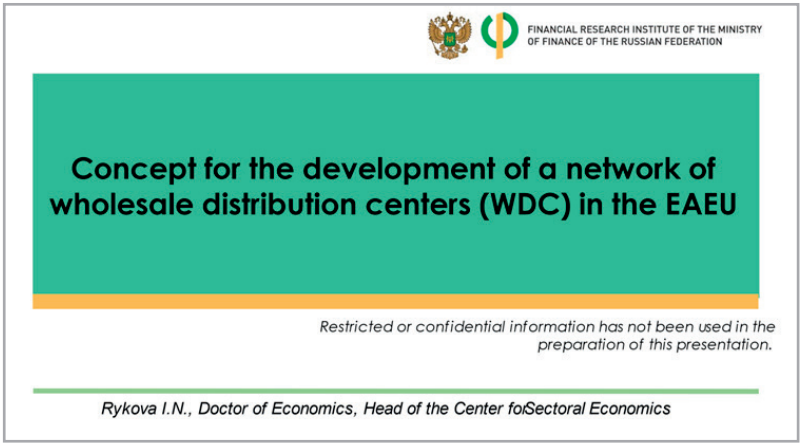
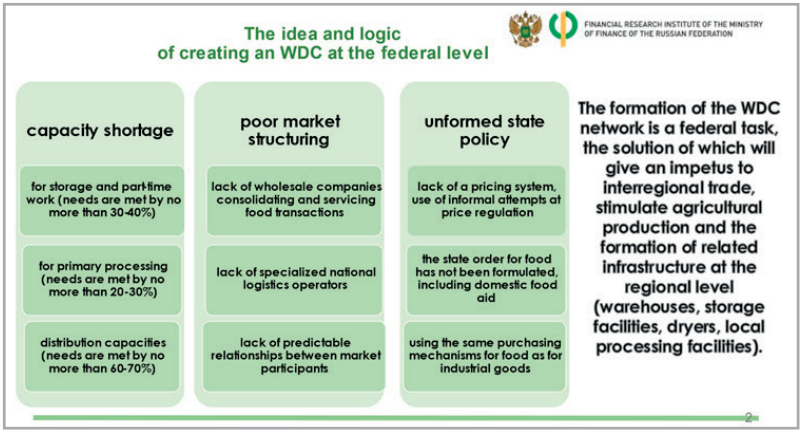
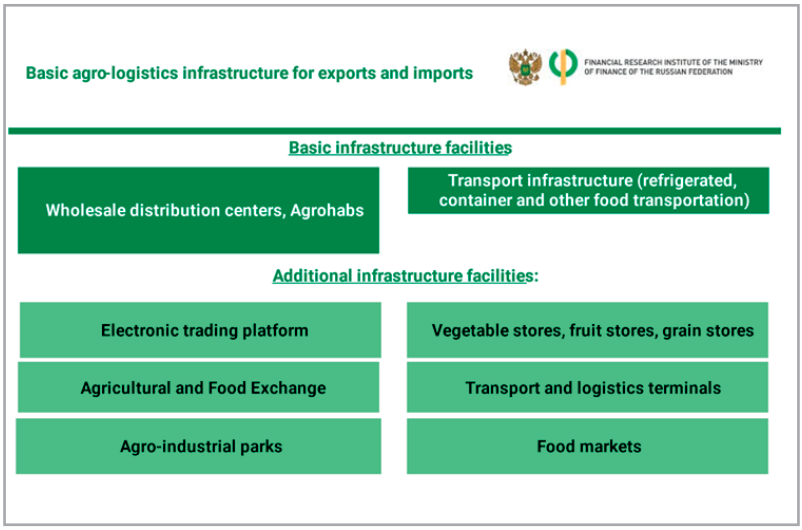
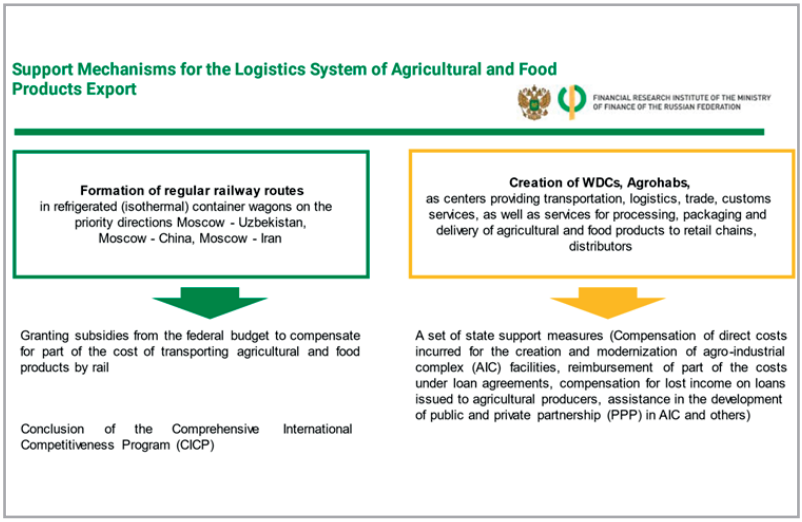
Dr. Inna Rykova
Head of the Center for Sectoral Economics
Russian Financial Research Institute

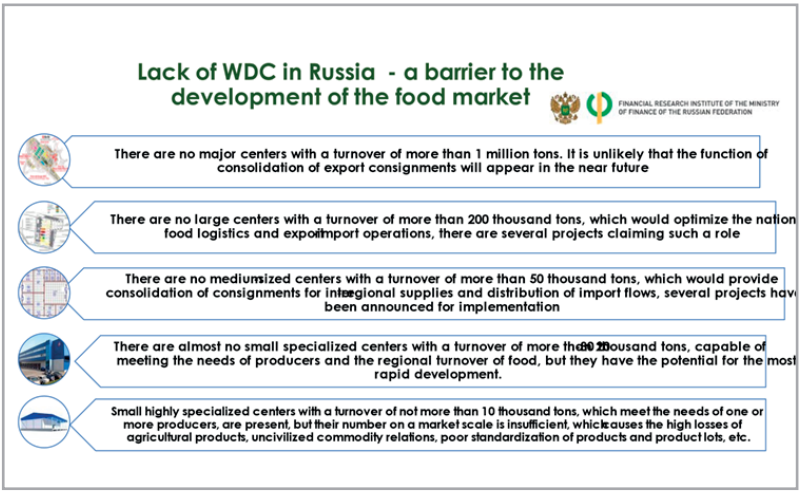
The concept of the development of a wholesale network distribution centers in the EAEU

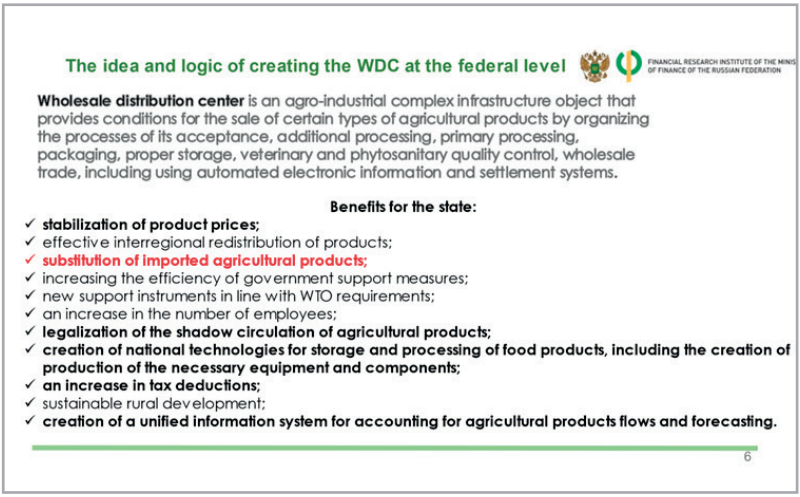





Basic agro-logistics infrastructure for exports and imports
FINANCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Basic infrastructure facilities
Wholesale distribution centers, Agrohabs
Transport infrastructure (refrigerated, container and other food transportation)
Additional infrastructure facilities:
Electronic trading platform
Vegetable stores, fruit stores, grain stores
Agricultural and Food Exchange
Transport and logistics terminals
Agro-industrial parks
Food markets


Support Mechanisms for the Logistics System of Agricultural and Food Products Export
FINANCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Formation of regular railway routes
in refrigerated (isothermal) container wagons on the priority directions Moscow - Uzbekistan, Moscow - China, Moscow - Iran
Creation of WDCs, Agrohabs,
as centers providing transportation, logistics, trade, customs services, as well as services for processing, packaging and delivery of agricultural and food products to retail chains, distributors
Granting subsidies from the federal budget to compensate for part of the cost of transporting agricultural and food products by rail
Conclusion of the Comprehensive International Competitiveness Program (CICP)
A set of state support measures (Compensation of direct costs incurred for the creation and modernization of agro-industrial complex (AIC) facilities, reimbursement of part of the costs under loan agreements, compensation for lost income on loans issued to agricultural producers, assistance in the development of public and private partnership (PPP) in AIC and others)


Lack of WDC in Russia - a barrier to the development of the food market
FINANCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
There are no major centers with a turnover of more than 1 million tons. It is unlikely that the function of consolidation of export consignments will appear in the near future
There are no large centers with a turnover of more than 200 thousand tons, which would optimize the nation food logistics and export-import operations, there are several projects claiming such a role
There are no medium-sized centers with a turnover of more than 50 thousand tons, which would provide consolidation of consignments for inter-regional supplies and distribution of import flows, several projects hav been announced for implementation
There are almost no small specialized centers with a turnover of more than 20-25 thousand tons, capable of meeting the needs of producers and the regional turnover of food, but they have the potential for the most rapid development.
Small highly specialized centers with a turnover of not more than 10 thousand tons, which meet the needs of one or more producers, are present, but their number on a market scale is insufficient, which causes the high losses of agricultural products, uncivilized commodity relations, poor standardization of products and product lots, etc.


The idea and logic of creating the WDC at the federal level
FINANCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE MINIS OF FINANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Wholesale distribution center is an agro-industrial complex infrastructure object that provides conditions for the sale of certain types of agricultural products by organizing the processes of its acceptance, additional processing, primary processing, packaging, proper storage, veterinary and phytosanitary quality control, wholesale trade, including using automated electronic information and settlement systems.
Benefits for the state:
✓ stabilization of product prices;
✓ effective interregional redistribution of products;
✓ substitution of imported agricultural products;
✓ increasing the efficiency of government support measures;
✓ new support instruments in line with WTO requirements;
✓ an increase in the number of employees;
✓ legalization of the shadow circulation of agricultural products;
✓ creation of national technologies for storage and processing of food products, including the creation of production of the necessary equipment and components;
✓ an increase in tax deductions;
✓ sustainable rural development;
✓ creation of a unified information system for accounting for agricultural products flows and forecasting.
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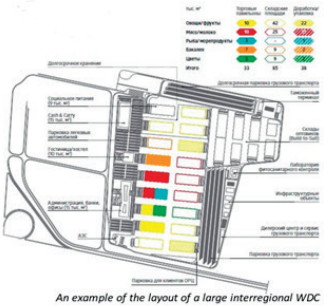
Planned functions of the WDC

✓reception of agricultural products **(dairy, meat fish (including seafood), vegetables, fruits and berries, grocery);**
✓complete set of consignments of agricultural products;
✓additional processing of agricultural products
✓primary processing of agricultural products;
✓storage of agricultural products;
✓wholesale trade in agricultural products, including the ability to provide conditions for organizing electronic exchange trading;
✓conducting fair, exhibition and marketing events.



An example of the layout of a large interregional WDC

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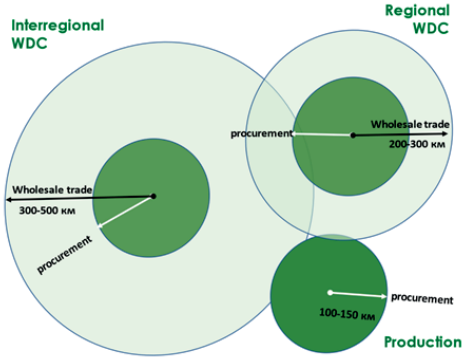
WDC service areas



100-150 км – area of procurement agricultural products;

200-300 км – area of wholesale service of the regional WDC;

300-500 км – area of wholesale service of the interregional WDC

WDC sales channels

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- Large and medium wholesalers
- Regional retail chains
- Regional food reserve
- Social food system

Target group	Monthly turnover, tons	ORC income items	Comments
Processing plants	100-1000	- responsible storage of products, including consolidation of consignments	- processing plants often have excess capacity
		- sale of raw materials for processing	
		- transshipment (crossdocking) of finished products	
Wholesale companies	10 - 10000	- responsible storage of products, including consolidation of consignments	- high competition from the existing infrastructure
		- transshipment (crossdocking) of finished products	- high requirements for the localization of the object
Retail chains	10 - 1000	- transshipment (crossdocking) of finished products	- availability of own distribution centers - high demands on the rhythm of work
		- responsible storage of products, including consolidation of consignments	- it is necessary to provide a wide range of temperature conditions

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Cooperative platform - the basis for the development of the raw material zone of the WDC project

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Stage 1 - Formation of target parameters
Production volume, yield, product price, payoffs, etc.

Stage 2 - Audit of agricultural land
The structure of farmland by types of products, fertility, land contours, etc.
Applicable crop rotations
Localization, road network
Expansion potential

Step 3 - Audit of technical equipment
Technical characteristics of the machinery and equipment fleet
Total capacity and depreciation of the fleet
Operating costs
Personnel
Fleet consolidation and collective use options
Estimated cost of building and operating a modern fleet

Step 4 - Implementation of uniform performance standards
Standards for growing, harvesting, packaging, storage and transportation

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Geography of WDC network development: plan

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The WDC network must operate in a**continuous cold chain mode**, i.e. such a system of refrigeration technologies, technical means, organizational measures that provide the necessary modes of storage, transportation and sale of chilled and frozen products all the way from production to consumption.

Transnational food flows

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The WDC network should take into account **transnational food flows** (product groups, volumes, mode of transport, climatic conditions, currency, food basket, national aspects of business)
The WDC network should become an **element of food security, an export component, an indicator of prices**, and not just an element of providing food to the population of the regions

Concept of the WDC federal network

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Inventory of existing storage and wholesale infrastructure
Analysis of indicators of WDC projects announced for implementation
Analysis of food balances of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation
Audit and technical and economic analysis of supply chains for the main types of products
Formation of requirements for the localization of objects, taking into account probable business models and technical and economic indicators of the WDC Development of recommendations on the territorial structure of the USC network in Russia, including an assessment of the effectiveness of the placement of WDC projects announced for implementation

WDC regional network concept

Inventory of existing storage infrastructure
Audit (development) of the feasibility study of WDC projects, declared for implementation (if any)
Analysis of the food balance of the RF subject, including an in-depth study of the circulation of commodity volumes of agricultural products
Analysis of the specific regional logistic chains for the main products
Development of recommendations for the location of the WDC and local storage and processing facilities, including those to be realized, including preparation of typical business plans for the construction of local storage and processing facilities
Preparation of proposals for amendments to the Plan of creation of investment and infrastructure facilities in the region

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Interindustry effects of WDC

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- Increase in the supply of domestic vegetable, fruit and berry products by at least 50 billion rubles
- Increase in the supply of domestic food products by at least 50 billion rubles
- Construction contracts of at least 100 billion rubles
- Engineering orders (equipment, agricultural machinery, refrigerators, etc.) at least 100 billion rubles
- Orders for the chemical industry (refrigerants, fertilizers, chemical protection, etc.) at least 40 billion rubles
- Orders for the oil refining and petrochemical industry at least 15 billion rubles
- Demand for innovative developments (genetics, biotechnology, chemistry, etc.) at least 20 billion rubles

For Banks: the formation of industry practices around the WDC, new clients

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Proposals

1. It is required to develop a Concept for creating a network of wholesale distribution centers for the sale of agricultural products in the EAEU member states.

The implementation of a coordinated agro-industrial policy in the EAEU member countries ensures the creation of an all-Union system of sectoral priorities, the formation of cooperative chains taking into account national specialization and resource provision, strengthening food security in the EAEU and strengthening the Union's position in the world agricultural market, including wholesale distribution centers.

2. The creation of a network of nodal WDCs based on national agricultural logistics systems operating according to uniform standards can become a large international project that generates a request for a change in state policy in this area.

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Need to develop:

- **unified technical and technological design solutions**, and recommendations for the development of continuous supply chains in the system of agricultural logistics based on the WDC, with the possibility of adaptation to the product specialization of the EAEU member states;
- **unified standards for the operation of WDCs** and other objects of agro-logistics (identification, storage conditions, transportation and logistic processing, interaction with agricultural producers);
- **programs to support intensive forms of agriculture** (primarily for fruit and vegetable products);
- **programs for the development of technology for the storage of perishable products**, including support for manufacturers of refrigerants and refrigeration system components;

- basic requirements for an information platform, including a simulation model for the functioning of the agricultural logistics industry, based on the forecast indicators of the development of the agro-industrial complex of the EAEU member states and allowing to optimize international commodity flows, as well as an electronic over-the-counter trade system.

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FINANCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Center for Sectoral Economics
rykova@nifi.ru

Mr. Meirambek Issabekov
Head of Administration
International Islamic Food Processing Association

IFPA's integrated role in OIC food supply chains

WHAT ARE INTERNATIONAL IFPA'S PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES?

VISION To be recognized as the preferred champion and enabler of private -sector led trade and investment for sustainable development of food security in IOFS and OIC Member States

MISSION To facilitate private -sector led trade and investment with service partners between all agri-food ecosystem players across the value chain in Member States by Halal and Shariah-compliant tools

5-10 Year Objectives

1. Enabling **growth of food exports of companies for supporting IOFS/OIC Member States** to reduce import dependency and address seen and unseen crisis (e.g. COVID-19)
2. Enabling and supporting **champion companies from OIC** across key essential food sectors
3. Identifying **current OIC success stories** and disseminating them across other OIC markets
4. Quantifiable **reduction in food wastage, postharvest losses and sustainable Agri growth** (example restructuring campaign for companies to reduce food wastage and postharvest losses)
5. **Enabling technology platform(s)** for OIC food trade and development growth
6. Make IFPA **self-sufficient and financially sustainable**

IFPA

2

HOW WILL INTERNATIONAL IFPA ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES?

International IFPA will work under IOFS with IsDB Group, ICCIA, ICDT and all other OIC institutions/organs, investment agencies and national bodies to deliver on its objectives through two areas of operations

1. Association Member Services

Overall membership fee (different levels):

- Service 1: **Facilitate trade financing/ project funding***
- Service 2: **Advisory*** - Legal, regulations, quality, compliance, tech, investment, sustainability, food loss reduction
- Service 3: **Events/ Business matching**
- Service 4: **Intelligence**
- Service 5: **Training & Education**
- Service 6: **Talent**

**(through service partners)*

2. Special Projects linked to IOFS Programs

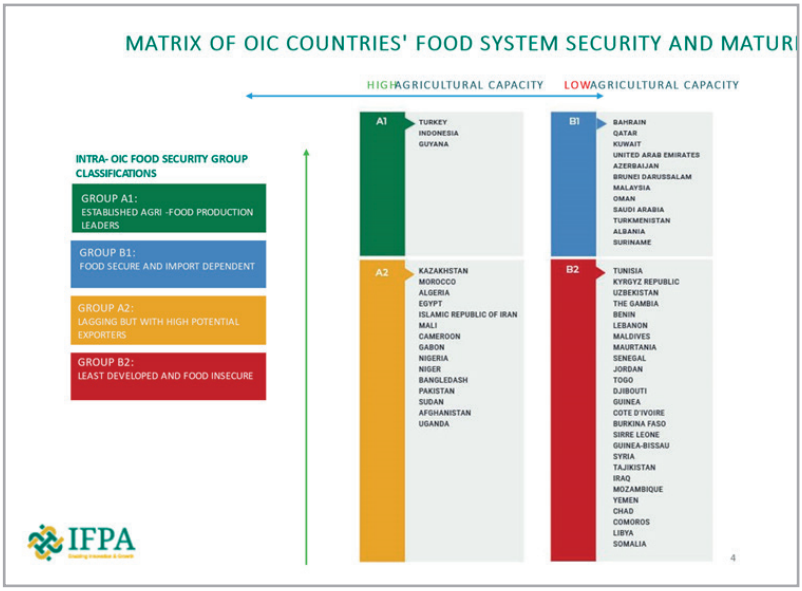
Linked to 16 IOFS Programs

Industry cluster investments

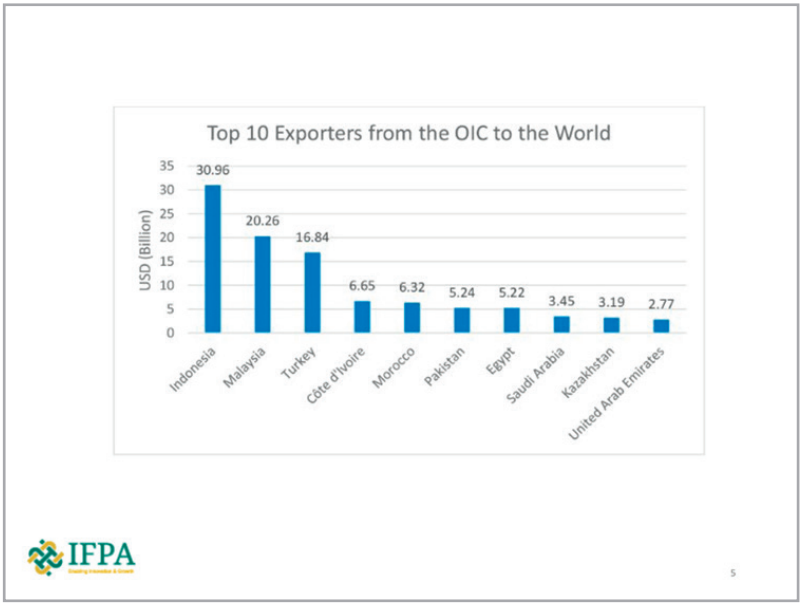
Ecosystem investments

IFPA

3


MATRIX OF OIC COUNTRIES' FOOD SYSTEM SECURITY AND MATURI
HIGH AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY
LOW AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY
INTRA- OIC FOOD SECURITY GROUP CLASSIFICATIONS
GROUP A1: ESTABLISHED AGRI -FOOD PRODUCTION LEADERS
GROUP B1: FOOD SECURE AND IMPORT DEPENDENT
GROUP A2: LAGGING BUT WITH HIGH POTENTIAL EXPORTERS
GROUP B2: LEAST DEVELOPED AND FOOD INSECURE
A1
TURKEY
INDONESIA
GUYANA
B1
BAHRAIN
QATAR
KUWAIT
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AZERBAIJAN
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALAYSIA
OMAN
SAUDI ARABIA
TURKMENISTAN
ALBANIA
SURINAME
A2
KAZAKHSTAN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
EGYPT
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
MALI
CAMEROON
GABON
NIGERIA
NIGER
BANGLEDASH
PAKISTAN
SUDAN
AFGHANISTAN
UGANDA
B2
TUNISIA
KYROYZ REPUBLIC
UZBEKISTAN
THE GAMBIA
BENIN
LEBANON
MALDIVES
MAURTANIA
SENEGAL
JORDAN
TOGO
DJIBOUTI
GUINEA
COTE D'IVOIRE
BURKINA FASO
SIRRE LEONE
GUINEA-BISSAU
SYRIA
TAJIKISTAN
IRAQ
MOZAMBIQUE
YEMEN
CHAD
COMOROS
LIBYA
SOMALIA
IFPA
4

Top 10 Exporters from the OIC to the World
USD (Billion)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
30.96
20.26
16.84
6.65
6.32
5.24
5.22
3.45
3.19
2.77
Indonesia
Malaysia
Turkey
Côte d'Ivoire
Morocco
Pakistan
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
Kazakhstan
United Arab Emirates


IFPA
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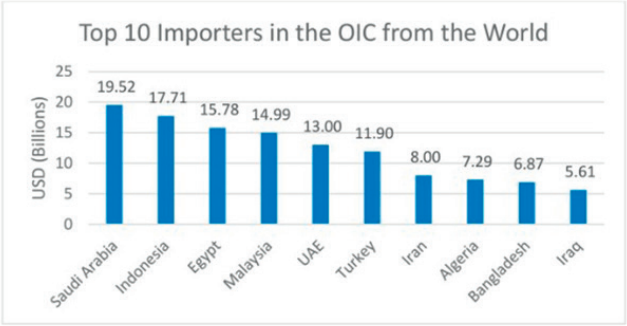
Top 10 Importers in the OIC from the World
USD (Billions)
25
20
15
10
5
0
19.52
17.71
15.78
14.99
13.00
11.90
8.00
7.29
6.87
5.61
Saudi Arabia
Indonesia
Egypt
Malaysia
UAE
Turkey
Iran
Algeria
Bangladesh
Iraq

IFPA

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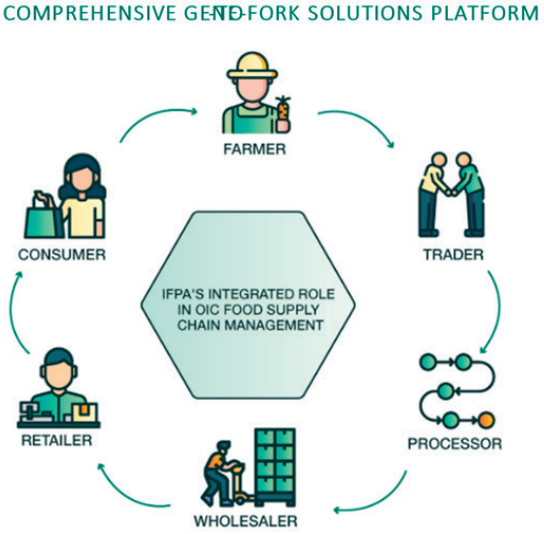
COMPREHENSIVE END-TO-END FORK SOLUTIONS PLATFORM
FARMER
TRADER
PROCESSOR
WHOLESALER
RETAILER
CONSUMER
IFPA'S INTEGRATED ROLE
IN OIC FOOD SUPPLY
CHAIN MANAGEMENT

IFPA

7

COMPREHENSIVE STAKEHOLDER SOLUTIONS PLATFORM

IFPA

8

END-TO-END BLOCKCHAIN ENABLED SUPPLY CHAIN

1. SUPPLIER	2. PRODUCER	3. DISTRIBUTOR	4. 3PL	5. RETAILER	6. STORE	7. CUSTOMER
- Uploads data on agri -food products - E.G. chicken /meat tagged with RFID chip	- Gets information on required cuts (e.g. prepares meat/chicken accordingly) - Adds QR code to packaging	- Automatically receives notifications about receipt of agri -food products (meat/chicken products) - Chooses best suited 3PL based on available customer data	- 3PL (Third Party Logistics) is informed about origin and destination of the product - Is given instructions on how to store the product	- Runs AI/ machine learning based forecasting - Adds updates to data records - Provides mobile/digital app for final customer	- Has full transparency on delivery time - Adapts orders and promotes etc. accordingly	- Scans QR code via mobile/digital app - Gets insights into origin of the agri -food (meat/chicken product) ageing; duration etc.

IFPA

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OUR CONTACT DETAILS
Director General & CEO
email dg-ceo@ifpa-iofs.org
Head of Administration
email meirambeki@ifpa-iofs.org
tel.: +7 (707) 709 17-32
Mangilik El Avenue, 55/22 AIFC, Unit 4, C4.3,
Nur-Sultan, 010000, Kazakhstan
@International Islamic Food Processing Association (IFPA)
@IFPA_IOFS
@International IFPA
@international_ifpa
International Islamic Food Processing Association
http://ifpa-iofs.org
IFPA
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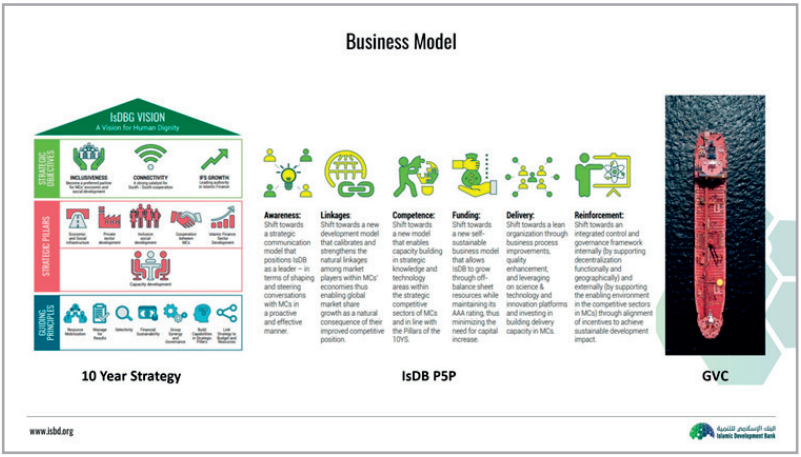
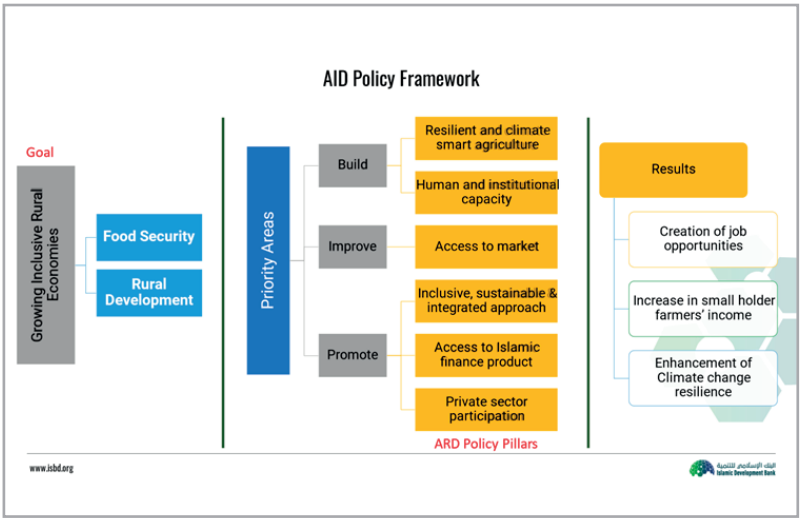
Mr. Biola Badmos
Food Security and Rural Development Expert Regional Hub Dakar, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Food Supply/Value Chains Projects Implemented by IsDB




AID Policy Framework
Goal
Growing Inclusive Rural Economies
Food Security
Rural Development
Priority Areas
Build
Improve
Promote
Resilient and climate smart agriculture
Human and institutional capacity
Access to market
Inclusive, sustainable & integrated approach
Access to Islamic finance product
Private sector participation
ARD Policy Pillars
Results
Creation of job opportunities
Increase in small holder farmers' income
Enhancement of Climate change resilience
www.isbd.org


Key Areas
•Enhancing agricultural productivity
•Ensuring food and nutrition security
•Reducing the high post-harvest losses
•Reducing food and nutritional insecurity
•Building resilience
•Attaining commercialization /value addition
•Efficient water management
•Reducing high dependency on imports
•Creating youth employment
•Increasing value addition (country competitiveness)

Examples of Value Chains Projects Implemented (Completed/Ongoing)

The Bank has implemented several value chains related projects in the member countries and some of them are still ongoing. Some examples are listed below:

- Quality Seeds Supply Project, Bangladesh
- Integrated Rural Development Project, Burkina Faso
- Grain Silo Project, Iran
- Linking Farmers to Market Project, Sierra Leone
- Regional Rice Value Chain Program, West Africa

www.isdb.org

البنك الإسلامي للتنمية
Islamic Development Bank

SESSION IV
PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

H.E. Mr. Nebil Dabur
Director General
The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

Opening Speech

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Excellencies, Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Itis a great pleasure for me to address this importantConference, which is organizing by IOFS on one of the mostimportant challenging issues for the OIC Member Countries in thedomain of food security and agricultural development I really congratulate the IOFS for organizing this Conference andthanking them for inviting SESRIC to participate in it.

Asa subsidiary organ of the OIC, SESRIC is looking forwardto further enhance its cooperation with the IOFS and together contribute to the OIC joint action towards addressing thechallenges of our MCs in the areas of food security andagricultural development, particularly through implementing sustainable food and agricultural practices in the OIC region.

Inline with its mandate, SESRIC is undertaking variousactivities and implementing programmes in the areas of statistics,research, and training, aiming to sustain stability, unlock thedevelopment potentials and enhance institutional and humancapacities in our MCs.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Availingmyself of this opportunity, I would like to share withyou a very brief snapshot of what SESRIC is doing in areassupportive to

the theme of this Conference, building sustainablefood systems in the OIC region.

In the area of statistics, SESRIC is hosting and managing theOIC Statistics Database (OIC Stat), the first and onlyinternational official statistics repository on the OIC MCs with1 375 socio economic indicators under 26 categories including 169indicators related to agriculture development, including foodsecurity, water and environment.

Furthermore, SESRIC contributes to the efforts of the MCstowards developing and enhancing the technical capacities of their-National Statistics Offices (by organizing statistical trainingcourses on agriculture, food security, water resources andenvironment sectors including climate change.

An example of this is the Training Workshop on"Compilation and Analysis of National Food Balance Sheets in OIC Countries", which we will organise in collaboration with FAO in October this year.

In the area of research, we have recently published the 2020 edition of our regular and comprehensive report on "Agricultureand Food Security in OIC Member Countries", the technical background document, which will be submitted to the upcoming8 th Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agriculture Development.

The report presents an in depth analysis of the most recenttrends in agriculture and food security in the OIC region. Following my short remarks, our Researcher Dr Fahman will make a brief presentation on the main findings of this report.

SESRIC has also contributed to the production of the OIC Plan of Action on Development of Strategic Commodities, namely Wheat, Cassava and Rice, by providing research inputs andstatistical analysis on the state of production, consumption andtrade in these three strategic commodities.

This year, SESRIC will also prepare and publish two important reports on relevant important issues, namely the OIC Environment Report 2021 and the OIC Water Report 2021.

In the area of training and capacity building, SESRIC continued to implement specific training and capacity building activities within the framework of its capacity building programson agriculture, cotton, water resources management, andenvironment These activ-

ities facilitate the exchanging and sharingthe knowledge, experiences and best practices among the MCs inthese important areas.

Just to mention the most recent examples since the beginning of this year, we have organised 2 online training courses, 1 training workshop and 1 webinar within the framework of our capacity building programmes on agriculture and food security, water, environment, and Statistics with the participation of 152 expertsand professionals from 27 OIC MCs.

Excellencies

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before concluding, I would like to underline that our activitiesand programmes in the domain of agriculture, food security, waterand environment are well aligned with the main action plans andprograms of the IOFS This commonality of goals offers a unique opportunity to streamline our agendas and work together to build Sustainable Food Systems in our member countries.

I would like to express once again our readiness at SESRIC tostrengthen our cooperation and partnership with the IOFS and allother relevant OIC institutions, national, regional, andinternational organizations to support the efforts of our MCs inbuilding Sustainable Food Systems in the OIC Region.

Now,with your permission Mr Moderator, I would like to givethe floor for our Researcher Dr Fahman to make in few minutes abrief presentation on the main findings of SESRIC Report on Agriculture and Food Security in OIC Member Countries.

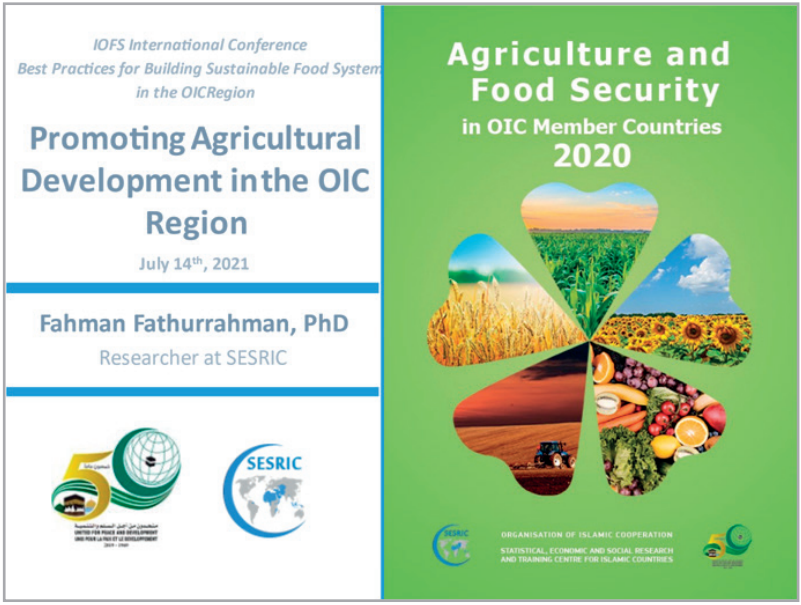
Thank you for your kind attention!

و السلام عليكم و رحمة الله و بركاته

***

Dr. Fahman Fathurrahman
Researcher of the Economic and Social Research Department The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

Promoting Agricultural Development in the OIC Region



OUTLINE

1. Background
2. Food Security
3. Challenges & Prospects
4. Policy Recommendations

2

BACKGROUND

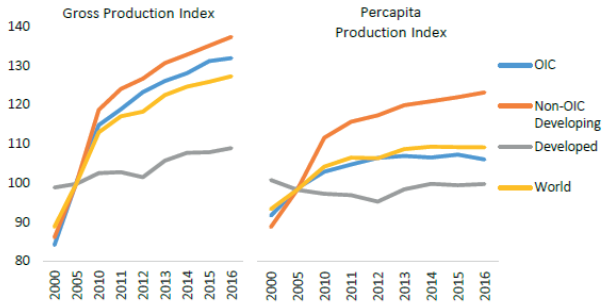
Despite declaining share, agriculture continues to play an important role in socio-economic development in OIC countries

- The share of agriculture in the total GDP of OIC countries has gradually declined from 11.3% in 2000 to 9.8% in 2018.
- Arable land area of 1.38 billion hectares (more than one-fourth of the world's agricultural land area)
- Around 910 million people in OIC countries, representing a share of almost half of total OIC population, were living in rural areas in 2018.
- Working people employed in agriculture activity exceeded 50% in 12 OIC countries in 2019, most of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Chad and Niger, the percentage of working people employed in agriculture activities even exceeded 75%.

BACKGROUND

Production increases, but couldnt keep up with population growth

Agricultural Production Indices, 2000-2016

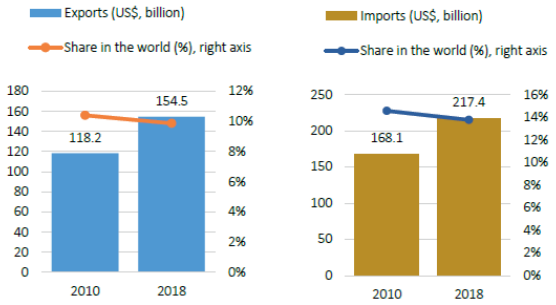


Source: SESRIC Staff calculations based on FAOSTAT Online Database

BACKGROUND

Growing trade volumes, but OIC still a net-importer region

Total Agricultural Exports and Imports in OIC Countries

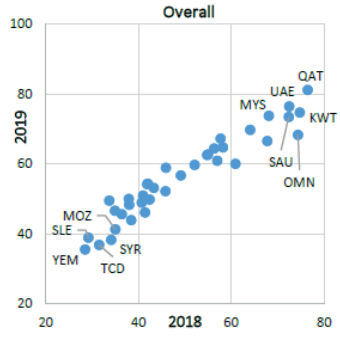


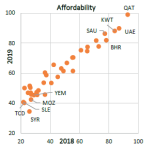
Source: SESRIC Staff calculations based on UNCTADSTAT Online Database

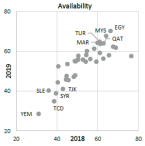
FOOD SECURITY

Disparities exist among OIC member countries

Global Food Security Index (GFSI) Scores of OIC Countries, 2018 vs. 2019



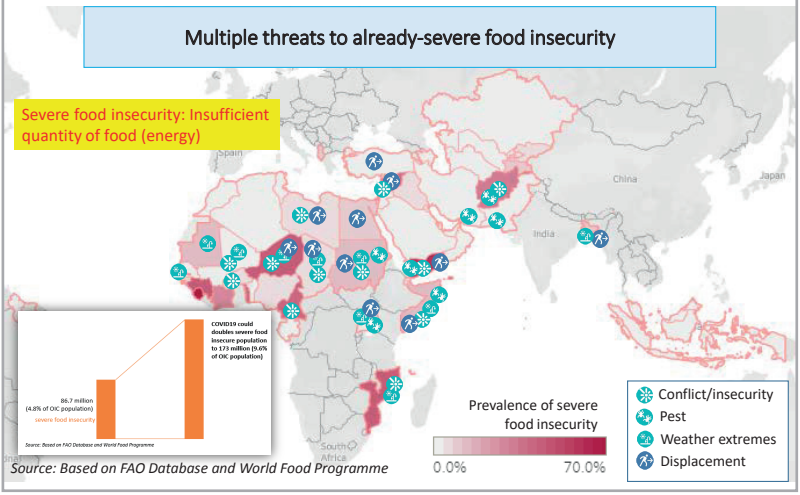




FOOD SECURITY

Multiple threats to already-severe food insecurity

Severe food insecurity: Insufficient quantity of food (energy)



Source: Based on FAO Database and World Food Programme

CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

More efficient resources management

Land and Labour Productivity, 2005, 2010, and 2016

	Land Productivity (constant 2004-2006 US$)			CAGR	Labour Productivity (constant 2004-2006 US$)			CAGR
	2005	2010	2016	2005-16	2005	2010	2016	2005-16
OIC	608	692	780	2.3%	3,210	3,370	3,622	1.1%
Developing Countries	754	837	906	1.7%	3,603	4,006	4,493	2.0%

Source: SESRIC Staff calculations based on (IFPRI, 2020)

Good practice of agriculture resource management is one of the most important aspects of sustainable agriculture production. The main challenge in this respect is how to efficiently manage the resources and thereby safeguard agriculture productivity and sustainability.

CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

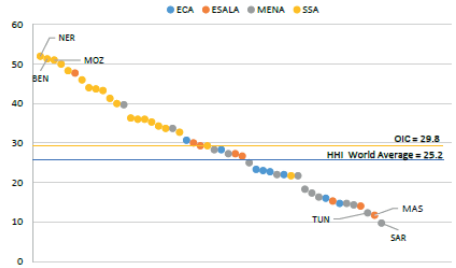
Infrastructure improvement

- OIC countries on average still lack the infrastructure that supports agriculture sectors.
- Rural accessibility in many OIC countries is still very low. In many developing countries, rural accessibility, measured in Rural Access Index (RAI) is below 60%, while all countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have RAI below 51%.
- Agriculture in many OIC countries is almost wholly dependent on rainfall, which is highly unpredictable. This poses a significant uncertainty and shock in agricultural productions.
- The risk of farmers from not getting water (or receiving too much water) from rainfall is increasing as the impact of climate change intensifies.

CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

Emerging hidden hunger issue

Hidden Hunger Index (Lower Score=Better)



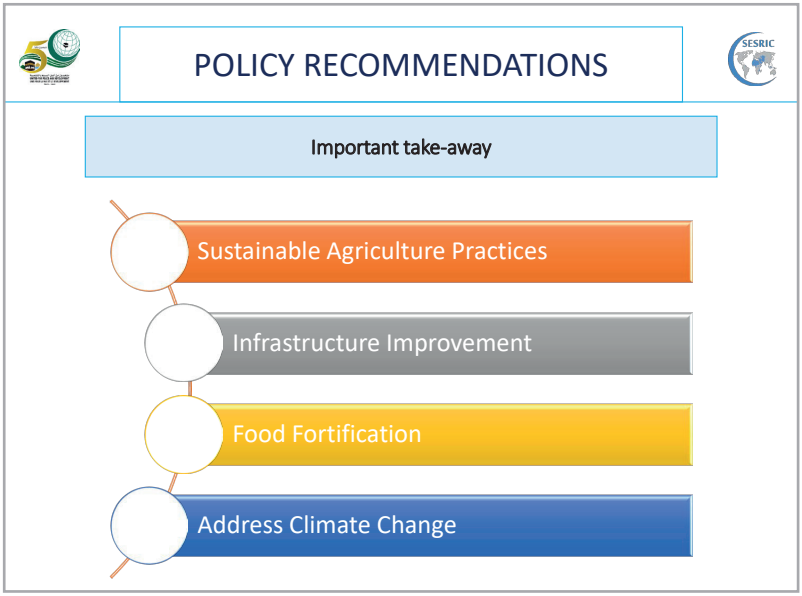
Source: SESRIC Staff calculations based on Muthayya et al. (2013).

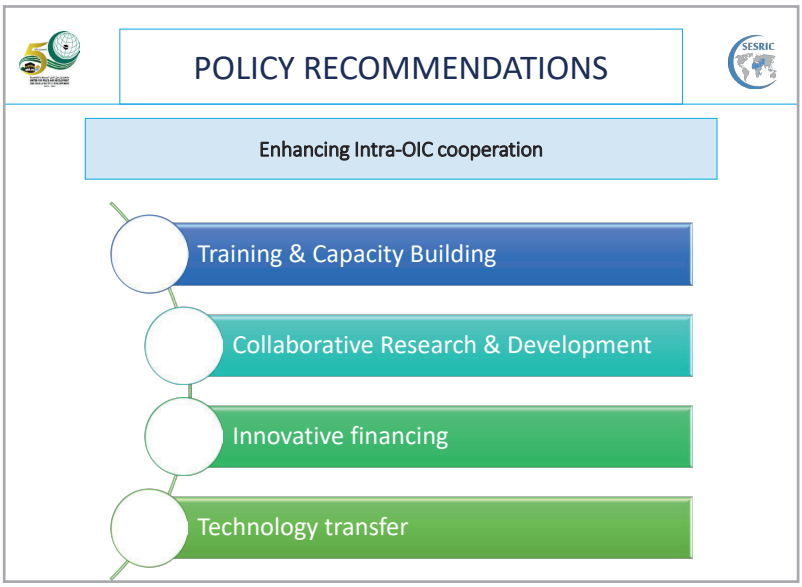
- OIC countries are among the countries most vulnerable to micronutrient deficiency also known as **hidden hunger**, owing to the high level of food insecurity.
- The level of micronutrient deficiency in OIC countries can be seen through the Hidden Hunger Index (HHI)

CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

Impacts of climate change

- Agriculture is highly vulnerable to impacts of global climate change since higher temperatures, lower precipitation levels, and extreme climatic events (such as drought or floods), can lead to reduced crop yields or even crop failures.
- The highest increases in temperature are estimated to occur in arid and semi-arid regions, particularly in the Mediterranean region of North Africa and the extreme south of Africa where many OIC countries are also located.
- The same region will also have to bear the negative impact of climate change on renewable water resources, as global climate change will very likely increase variability of precipitation in the region.


POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS
SESRIC
Important take-away
Sustainable Agriculture Practices
Infrastructure Improvement
Food Fortification
Address Climate Change


POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS
SESRIC
Enhancing Intra-OIC cooperation
Training & Capacity Building
Collaborative Research & Development
Innovative financing
Technology transfer

Dr. Burçak Yüksel
EU Expert
Directorate General for European Union and Foreign Relations
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Republic of Turkey

Governmental mechanisms of supporting SMEs, young farmers and smallholders. R&D investment programs

Agricultural Supports

- **Agricultural Land Based Supports**
- **Biological and Biotechnical Control Support**
- **Other Agricultural Supports**
- **Livestock Supports**

Compliance with WTO rules…

Agricultural Land Based Supports

- Support for Small Family Farms Engaged in Plant Production (1 – 5 da)
- Hazelnut Support (per da)
- Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) Support for Plant Production (per da) and Aquaqulture (per kg)
- Diesel Support (for Plant Production and Fallowing) (per da)
- Fertilizer, Organic and Organo-Mineral Fertilizer Support (per da)
- Soil Analysis Support (50 da and 50 da+)
- Organic Agriculture Support (for four categories)
- Organic Livestock Support (per hive-hive with bee)

Biological and Biotechnical Control Support

- Biotechnical Control Support (per da) (for greenhouse production-(tomato, green pepper etc)
- Biological Control Support (per da)

Basin Based Deficiency Payment Support

- Oilseed Sunflower, Canola, Dry Beans, Chickpeas, Lentils Soybean, Safflower, Cotton Unseed, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Paddy, Fresh Tea, Olive Oil, Olive

Livestock Supports

- Forage Crops Production Support (for Trefoil, Annual Forage Crops (Fresh and Dry), Silage Plantings, Artifical Grass and Pasture, Perennial Forage Crops, Dry Plantings)
- Bovine Breeding Supports
- Small Ruminant Breeding Supports
- Other Livestock Supports (Beekeping, Silkworm, Vaccination, Ear Tag, Mohair, Bovine and Small Ruminants Waste Supports after Vaccination)
- DİTAP Support (Digital Agricultural Market- https://ditap.gov.tr/)

Fishery and Aquaculture Supports

- Salmon Trout, Mussel, New Varities, Carp , Puffer Fish etc.
- Registration and Support of Traditional Coastal Fisheries (for Sea and Inland Fishing Vessels)

Animal Gene Resources Supports

- Bovine Animals Protection and Small Ruminants Protection
- Beekeeping Production
- Silkworm Protection etc.

Compensatory Payment Supports

- Hazelnuts as part of quarantine measures
- Stone fruits

Other Supports

- Sertified Seed Use Support (for Safflower, Canola, Sesame, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Triticale, Oats, Paddy Dried Beans Chickpeas etc.)
- Domestic Certified Seed Production Support
- Certified Sapling and Seedling Use and Standard Sapling Use Supports
- Certified Sapling Production Support
- Farm Accountancy Data Network Support
- R&D Supports
- Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Support


IMPROVING ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR SMALL FARMERS AND COOPERATIVES, SMALL BUSINESSES


Access to finance for small farmers and cooperatives, small businesses
Central Union of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey
• With a Central Union and 17 Regional Unions, 1615 Cooperatives, 200 Service Bureaus, 19 Companies, more than 800 thousand members, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives is the largest farmer organization in Turkey,
• Meeting all kinds of agricultural input needs of farmers and purchasing, processing and marketing their products


Access to finance for small farmers and cooperatives, small businesses
Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey ensures easy access to finance and provides farmers with
• Cash credit and credit-in-kind for agricultural input needs such as fertilizer, feed, diesel, agrochemicals, etc.
• Investment credit for such needs as livestock procurement, agricultural equipment and machinery, 2nd hand tractor, facility construction etc.
In 2020, Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Turkey gave 8.1 billion TRY credit to more than 350 thousand members.

Access to finance for small farmers and cooperatives, small businesses

- **BUSINESS LOANS** (Short Term Loans)
  - Credit in Kind
  - Credit for Service
  - Cash Credit
  - Insurance Premium Credit
  - Soil Analysis Credit
- **INVESTMENT LOANS** (Midium Term Loans)
  - Building Facility Credit
  - Agricultural Machinery – Equipment Credit
  - Livestock Investment Credit
- **Loans On Document**
- **Consumption Loans**

Access to finance for small farmers and cooperatives, small businesses

Fixed Rate Loans

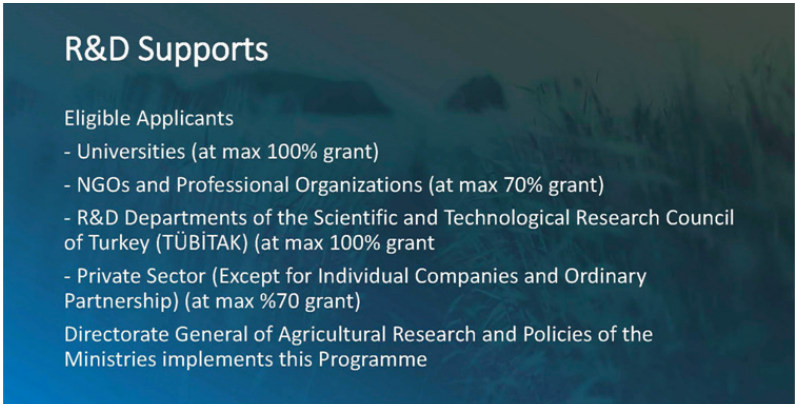
Business loans with loan terms up to 1 year to meet our members' seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and animal feed needs.

Investment loans with loan terms up to 4 years to meet our members' needs for agricultural equipment and machinery, irrigation systems, greenhouse investments and livestock

Mobile Loans

- With the Member Card Project implemented with PTT (Turkish Postal Service), members can obtain cash credit in a fast and secure way without going to the cooperative.


R&D
SUPPORT MECHANISMS


R&D Supports
Eligible Applicants
- Universities (at max 100% grant)
- NGOs and Professional Organizations (at max 70% grant)
- R&D Departments of the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) (at max 100% grant
- Private Sector (Except for Individual Companies and Ordinary Partnership) (at max %70 grant)
Directorate General of Agricultural Research and Policies of the Ministries implements this Programme


R&D Supports
Obligations
- Universities and TÜBİTAK as an executive institutions/organizations in the project has to be partnership with at least one private sector. If this requisite are met, other institutions could also take place in the project as a partner
- Private sector, NGOs and professional organizations as an executive institutions/organizations in the project has to be partnership with at least one research institute of the Ministry

R&D Supports

- Control methods of the citrus long-antened beetle Anoplophora chinensis determination
- Development of artificial intelligence-based predictive warning models in important plant disease, pest and weed control
- Development of rootstocks suitable for in-vitro propagation and development of new varieties in apricot and pistachio
- Development of drought resistant outdoor ornamental plant varieties
- Development of portable devices that determine pre-harvest pesticide residue amounts in fruit and vegetables

R&D Supports

- Developing and disseminating varieties suitable for market demands, resistant/tolerant to abiotic and biotic stress factors using advanced technologies for sunflower, cotton, sugar beet, corn, green lentils and dried beans
- Medicinal aromatic plants and dye plant studies for industry integration
- Breeding studies on sea bass, sea bream and salmon trout
- Breeding, aquaculture system and development of technologies
- Production of organic, organomineral and biofertilizers from local sources

R&D Supports

- On a national basis, determining the waste and losses in agricultural products at the stages of production, marketing and reaching the final consumer, developing the determination methodology and developing policy proposals for reduction
- Determination of sustainable agricultural holding size on a regional basis
- Impact analysis of the Ministry's R&D Support Program

R&D Supports

- Remote sensing and artificial intelligence in the determination of crop production areas and yield estimation
- Development of systems for analysis/measurement and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture and livestock
- Development of low-carbon production technologies that reduce greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere in agriculture
- Development of sensetive agriculture technologies etc.

Other R&D Supports

- TÜBİTAK Programs (Research Projects Support Program on Scientific and Technologic Basis, Fast Support Program, R&D Projects for Priority Areas Support Program, R&D Projects Support Programs Submitted by Public Institutions
- EU Framework Program Projects for Research and Innovation
- International Projects
- Private Sector Cooperation Projects

YOUNG FARMERS SOME SUPPORT MECHANISMS

ENCOURAGING YOUNG FARMERS

- 55 percent of the world's population lives in cities and 45 percent lives in villages.
- It is foreseen that the proportion of the population living in cities will increase to 70 percent within 20 years.
- It is important to provide reverse migration and to promote rural life.

	Village Population	City Population	Total Population of Turkey	% of Grand Total	% of Grand Total
2018	6,337,385	75,666,497	82,003,882	7.73	92.27
2019	6,003,717	77,151,280	83,154,997	7.22	92.78
2020	5,878,321	77,736,041	83,614,362	7.03	92.97

SOURCE: TURKSTAT

Young Farmer Project

- In 2018, 30K TRY grant
- Applicants, 18- 40 years old
- Investment in rural areas
- Projects for plant and animal production, local agricultural products, medicinal and aromatic plants production and processing, storage and packaging projects of local products and medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Bovine animals, caprine and ovine animals husbandary, beekeeping and honey production
- Royal jelly, pollen production, similar bee products
- Silkworm breeding and facility construction
- Free system laying hen breeding and facility
- Establishment of orchard, growing seedlings, saplings, indoor and outdoor ornamental plants
- Controlled greenhouse cultivation

Young Farmer Project

- Perennial forage crop cultivation
- Culture mushroom production and facility construction
- Crop and animal production with geographically indicated, organic or good agricultural practices etc.

Assets:

- Education (Food, Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Veterinary, Fishery and Aquaculture, Domestic Economy Departments)
- Veteran's relative, Veteran, Disabled people etc.

Expert Hands in Rural Development project

In the rural area; objectives is to

- To contribute to the employment of the young population who graduated from vocational colleges or universities providing education on agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, food and fishery products;
- To encourage entrepreneurship in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, food and aquaculture sectors and encouraging these activities to be carried out by experts,
- To increase the quantity, quality and productivity of agricultural production with trained workforce,
- To support investments in order to set an example and lead the agricultural production enterprises in rural areas

Projects with Grant Payment:

- Projects for animal production
- Projects for plant production
- Projects for aquaculture production
- Projects for the production of local products and medicinal and aromatic plants
- Projects for the processing, packaging and storage of the products specified in above ones.

Expert Hands in Rural Development project

Communiqué published on 17 December 2019 based on the President's Decree published in the Official Gazette dated 12/07/2019.

The support program was launched as a pilot for 2019 in the provinces of İzmir, Düzce, Mardin and Amasya. Grant payments were made to 100 people for the projects in 2019.

Onwards 2021,

It will be implemented for all provinces of Turkey

The project is those who live / commit to live in residential areas with a population less than 20 thousand; It covers the projects that university and/or college graduates will implement in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, food and aquaculture.

https://uzmaneller.tarimorman.gov.tr/

- Max grant amount: 100,000 TRY

IPARD Programme-ARDSI

- Investment in Physical Assets of Agricultural Holdings
- Investment in Physical Assets Concerning Processing and Marketing for Agricultural and Fishery Products
- Agri-Environment Climate and Organic Farming Measure
- LEADER Approach Implementation of Local Development Strategies
- Farm Diversification and Business Development

• Rural Areas List etc.

Assets

- Applicants, 40 and under 40 years old
- Womens etc.

IPARD byAgriculture and Rural Development Support Institution

https://tkdk.gov.tr/

- 42 provinces of Turkey

In 2021, 50-65% grant of total investment amount (the limits of the amount 15,000-3,000,000 €)

IPARD Programme-ARDSI

I. Investments in Physical Assets of Agricultural Holdings: Milk Production, Meat Production (red meat and poultry), Egg Production...

II. Investment in Physical Assets Concerning Processing and Marketing for Agricultural and Fishery Products: Processing and milk and milk products, processing and marketing of red meat and meat products, processing and marketing fruits and poultry meat, processing and marketing of fishery products, processing and marketing fruit and vegetables

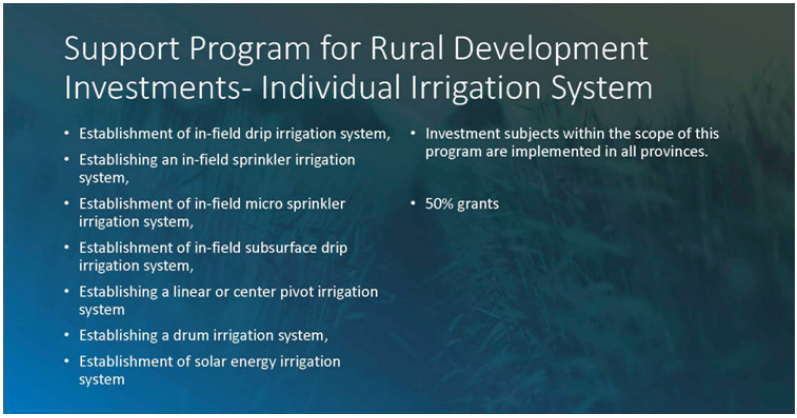
III.Agri-Environment Climate and Organic Farming Measure: Management of Soil Cover and Soil Erosion Control

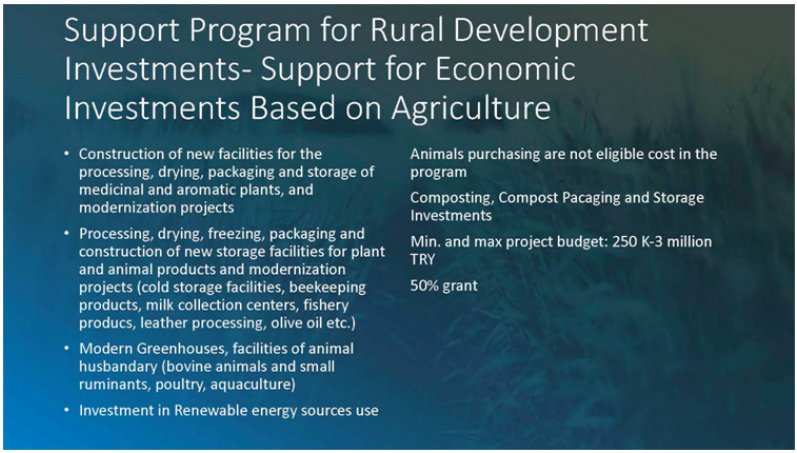
IV-LEADER Approach-Implementation of Local Development Strategies

V-Farm Diversification and Business Development

Diversification of Plant Production and Processing and Packaging of Plant Products, Beekeeping and Production, Processing and Packaging of Bee Products, Crafts and Artisanal Added Value Product Enterprises, Rural Tourism and Recreational Activities, Aquaculture, Machinary Parks, Renawable Energy Investments

Co-finance of EU and Republic of Turkey for implementation of IPARD Programme


Support Program for Rural Development Investments- Individual Irrigation System
• Establishment of in-field drip irrigation system,
• Establishing an in-field sprinkler irrigation system,
• Establishment of in-field micro sprinkler irrigation system,
• Establishment of in-field subsurface drip irrigation system,
• Establishing a linear or center pivot irrigation system
• Establishing a drum irrigation system,
• Establishment of solar energy irrigation system
• Investment subjects within the scope of this program are implemented in all provinces.
• 50% grants


Support Program for Rural Development Investments- Support for Economic Investments Based on Agriculture
• Construction of new facilities for the processing, drying, packaging and storage of medicinal and aromatic plants, and modernization projects
• Processing, drying, freezing, packaging and construction of new storage facilities for plant and animal products and modernization projects (cold storage facilities, beekeeping products, milk collection centers, fishery producs, leather processing, olive oil etc.)
• Modern Greenhouses, facilities of animal husbandary (bovine animals and small ruminants, poultry, aquaculture)
• Investment in Renewable energy sources use
Animals purchasing are not eligible cost in the program
Composting, Compost Pacaging and Storage Investments
Min. and max project budget: 250 K-3 million TRY
50% grant


THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
Dr. Burçak YÜKSEL
EU Expert
burcak.yuksel@tarimorman.gov.tr

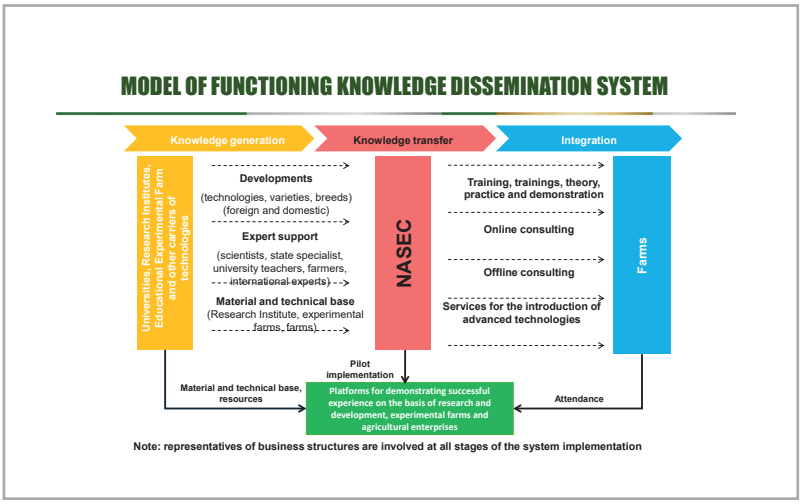
Dr. Bekzat Turegeldiyev
Head of International Cooperation Department
Kazakh National Agrarian Research University (KazNARU)

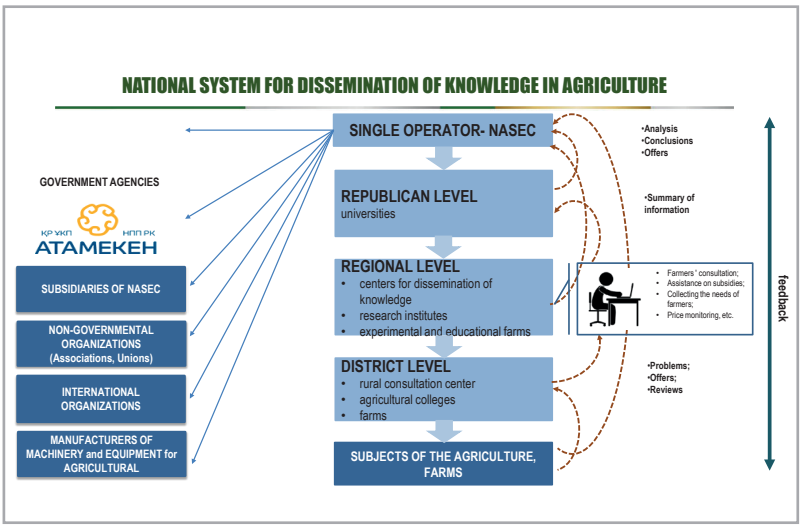
Kazakhstan's model of development extension knowledge dissemination system and KazNARU's experience in implementing investment projects in agriculture.

KAZAKHSTAN'S MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION SYSTEM AND KAZNARU'S EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN AGRICULTURE

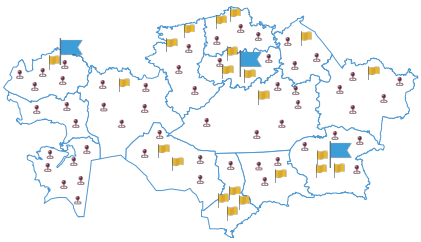
Kazakhstan

KAZAKHSTAN'S MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION SYSTEM


MODEL OF FUNCTIONING KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION SYSTEM
Knowledge generation
Knowledge transfer
Integration
Universities, Research Institutes, Educational Experimental Farm and other carriers of technologies
Developments
(technologies, varieties, breeds) (foreign and domestic)
Expert support
(scientists, state specialist, university teachers, farmers, international experts)
Material and technical base
(Research Institute, experimental farms, farms)
NASEC
Training, trainings, theory, practice and demonstration
Online consulting
Offline consulting
Services for the introduction of advanced technologies
Farms
Pilot implementation
Material and technical base, resources
Platforms for demonstrating successful experience on the basis of research and development, experimental farms and agricultural enterprises
Attendance
Note: representatives of business structures are involved at all stages of the system implementation


NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
КР УКП НПП РК
АТАМЕКЕН
SUBSIDIARIES OF NASEC
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (Associations, Unions)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT for AGRICULTURAL
SINGLE OPERATOR- NASEC
REPUBLICAN LEVEL
universities
REGIONAL LEVEL
centers for dissemination of knowledge
research institutes
experimental and educational farms
DISTRICT LEVEL
rural consultation center
agricultural colleges
farms
SUBJECTS OF THE AGRICULTURE, FARMS
•Analysis
•Conclusions
•Offers
•Summary of information
Farmers' consultation;
Assistance on subsidies;
Collecting the needs of farmers;
Price monitoring, etc.
•Problems;
•Offers;
•Reviews
feedback

IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION AMONG AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES



Agricultural universities:

✓**KazNARU**

✓KazATU named after S. Seifullin

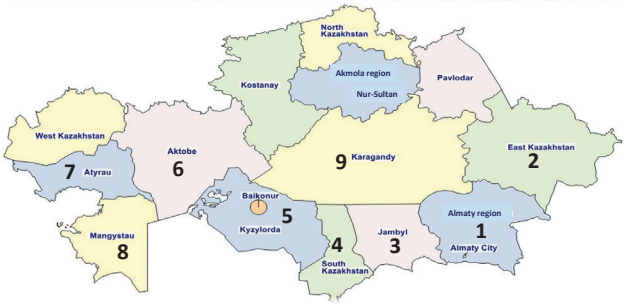
✓WKATU named after Zhangir Khan

- information and consulting centers (in terms of creation)
- *agricultural enterprises of the district and / or secondary special educational institutions (colleges, lyceums)*

EXPECTED RESULTS FROM DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION SYSTEM

Indicators	Units of meast	Planning period, year				
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Number of trained agricultural entities	people	9 600	16 800	24 000	28 800	48 000
Number of agricultural entities that have received a direct consulting service	unit	320	560	800	960	1 600
Coverage of agricultural entities with online events	people	42 000	45 000	47 000	50 000	55 000
Number of seminars held	unit	480	840	1 200	1 440	2 400
Number of created centers for dissemination of knowledge	unit	40	70	100	120	164
Coverage of agricultural entities (legal entities and individuals) knowledge dissemination system (online, offline)	%	25	30	35	40	45

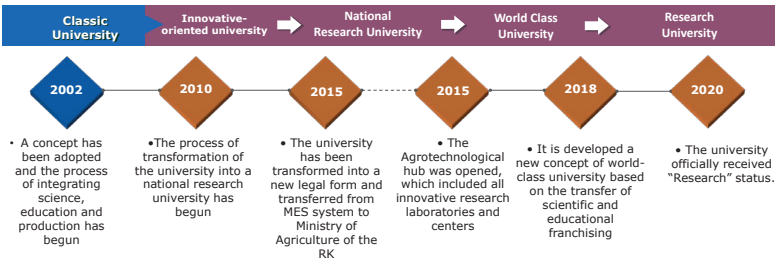
KazNARU - EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH CENTERS IN 9 REGIONS AND 88 DISTRICTS OF KAZAKHSTAN



Together with 12 research institutes and 2 research and production centers of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 320 university scientists provide scientific consulting services and conduct advanced training coursesforruralentrepreneursin9 REGIONS AND 88 DISTRICTS of the republic in educational-scientific-production centers

KAZNARU'S EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN AGRICULTURE

KazNARU Systems Development



INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS OF KAZNARU IN TRANSFORMATION INTO RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

	Wageningen University, The Netherlands	International expert	Eva Wietsma		University of agriculture in Nitra, Slovakia	Dean of the faculty of Economics and management	Yelena Horska
CEM	Ljubljana, Slovenia	The Director of the Institute for sustainable innovative technologies	Igor Emri		University Putra, Malaysia	Professor, Department of food engineering	Us Aniza
	Belastok, Poland	Professor of international research center of pesticides	Bozena Lozowicka		University Of Eastern Finland	Professor, Institute of public health and clinical nutrition	Atte von Railt
	Plovdiv, Bulgaria	Professor at University of food technologies	Simon Zelasko Iliev		Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy	Vice-rector for innovative development	Kozlov D.V.
LaSalle	France	President of University LaSalle	Philippe Shock		FAO, France	Consultant and project Manager for science CIRAD	Bernard Faye
	Moscow, Russia	Director Institute of hydraulic engineering and land reclamation	Kizyaev B.M.		University Of Basel, Switzerland	Professor, Department of Biomedicine	E. Fasler-Kahn
	Iova state, USA	Chairman of the Board of the National center for food and Agricultural policy	Stenley Johnson				

AGROTECHNOLOGICAL HUB

The goal is **TO TRANSFER NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX** of the Republic of Kazakhstan and finding practical innovative solutions that provide a sustainable agriculture in Kazakhstan

2

CREATED INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS UNDER AGRITECHNOLOGICAL HUB

- Kazakhstan-Netherlands Horticulture Center
- Reference Research Center for Dairy Products (France)
- Kazakh-Italian Center for Agricultural Digitalization
- Kazakh-Chinese Center "Smart Water"
- Kazakh-American Center for Assessment and Restoration of Degraded Pastures
- International Center for Crop Production (Italy)
- International Center for Plant Biotechnology (Korea)
- Kazakh-Russian Center for Food Technology AIC
- Kazakh-Belarusian Agroengineering Center
- Eurasian Center for National and Halal Products (Malaysia, Singapore, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan)
- Kazakhstan-Japan Ecological Products Analytical Center
- International dairy cattle breeding center “Smart Farm” (Belarus)
- Kazakh-Korean Center for Smart Technologies in Horticulture
- International Aquaculture Center (Russia)
- Ecological center "Pavlonia" (Republic of Korea)
- Kazakh-Spanish Renewable Energy Center
- International Center for Ecosystem Monitoring (USA, Mongolia)
- International Center for Biosafety (Belarus)

DEMONSTRATION AREA OF FRUIT BERRY CROPS

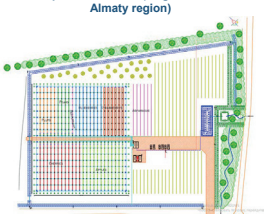
Together with the Dutch company Dutch Fruit Solutions Kazakhstan (DFSK), a garden of 1.5 hectares created to demonstrate the best Dutch technology.
The garden planted with certified planting material of apple, pear, plum, cherry, strawberry, redcurrant varieties and a new for Kazakhstan culture of blueberries and asparagus from the Netherlands.

Transfer and adaptation of innovative technologies for growing fruit and berry crops carried out. The growing technology accompanied by the use of foreign systems for the care and formation of plants, protecting them from pests and diseases, drip irrigation.

A field laboratory installed, including a fertigation unit with an electric pump, frequency regulation, pH meters, soil sensors, a weather station, a computer with software and a control unit with the possibility of distance learning.

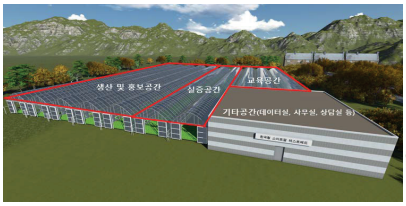
The yield of Dutch fruit crop varieties is 4-5 times higher than local. Today in Kazakhstan, 200 to 250 thousand tons of apples are grown, the annual level of fruit consumption is about 600 thousand tons.
Adaptation of technology will provide not only an internal need, but enter foreign markets.

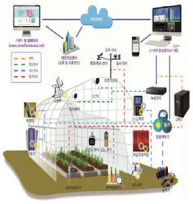
Project with DFSK in a training and experimental farm (Talgar district Almaty region)



Demo plot layout

CONSTRUCTION OF "SMART" GREENHOUSES FROM FUND OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA





Investments will amount to $ 1.5 million from the fund of the Republic of Korea. 400-450 tons of vegetables per year will be produced annually.

Korean-style smart farm structure

RESOURCE-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PROCESSING OF CAMEL MEAT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT AND MEAT-GRAIN CANNES

TECHNOLOGY	ADVANTAGES
Camel meat and meat and vegetable canning mini-factory	Canned food made on the basis of camel meat is a biologically pure halal product. The entire product line will be manufactured in accordance with the Halal standard, ISO-22000. The nutritional value of canned camel meat is: protein - 24.3 g, fat - 12.1 g, calorie content - 205 kcal. The composition includes vitamins PP, B1, E, A, B9 and B2, iron, phosphorus and potassium, which helps to reduce the deficiency of high-value animal protein. The production capacity of the mini-plant will be brought up to 1 million units. canned food per year. Canned food is produced for the military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Committee for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the future they will be intended for a wide layer of the population.

LF Company

PRODUCTION OF LACTOFERRIN FROM DRY POWDER OF MOBILE AND CAMBERRY MILK IN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY	ADVANTAGES
Technology for the production of lactoferrin and whey concentrates in the form of dry powders from mare and camel milk 	Lactoferrin functions: - Regulation of iron in the body; - Antiviral activity; - Antifungal activity; - Regulation of cell growth; - The destruction of cancer cells by the mechanism of apoptosis.  Technology Features: - High degree of purity - 95-99%. - The use of unconventional raw materials: mare and camel milk. - High economic efficiency of the production of lactoferrin. - The presence in Kazakhstan of environmentally friendly raw materials. - Lack of allergenic action. - Products in the form of lactoferrin powder with 95-99% purity in 100 g foil packaging.   The products are export-oriented, mainly to the market of countries such as Japan, South Korea, Malaysia and China, as the main world consumers of lactoferrin (90% of world consumption).

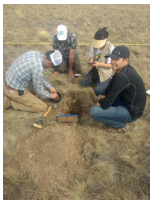
PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FOOD (TILAPIAS, AFRICAN CLARIO CATFISH AND OTHERS.)

TECHNOLOGY	ADVANTAGES
Production of fish (Tilapia, African Clarium catfish, etc.), grown on the basis of local environmentally friendly feed in accordance with international standards 	- Compound feeds were received for all age and gender groups of tilapia and clary catfish. - Received 8 Patents of the Republic of Kazakhstan for compounding of feed for all age and gender groups of tilapia fish and clary catfish. - The technological regulations for the feed additive "Zeobalyk" were approved. - A modular fish processing workshop has been put into production at Tengry Fish LLP. 34 tons of fish and fish products were sold in the amount of 48 million tenge with a price per kg of 1397 tenge and a cost of 800 tenge. Profitability is 75%. Competitors for fish products: The main competitors are China, Vietnam and Russia. Fish are imported from these countries in frozen form, with glaze (in ice) from 10 to 40%. Locally produced fish will be chilled, fresh, without glaze, which will increase the yield of the finished product. - There are no competitors in the market for the Nile Clarium Som.    Developed 16 formulations of feed additives for fish are innovative

COOPERATION WITH THE US DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURE, USDA

With the support of the Asian Development Bank, a joint project is being implemented with the USDA and the University of Michigan in Akmola Oblast to assess pasture areas with the processing of research results at the Digital Center. Positive results will be introduced in other regions of Kazakhstan.

A project is being developed with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Center for Global Changes and Earth Observations on the theme: “The interdependent dynamics of food, energy and water in Kazakhstan and Mongolia.”



An assessment will be made of the interdependent changes in food production, total evaporation and radiation balance in Kazakhstan and Mongolia.

PROJECT TO IMPROVE THE GENETIC POTENTIAL OF DOMESTIC BREEDS OF SHEEP (Edilbay, Degeress and Saryarka)

Weighing rams
in the PZ "Zhenis" of the Karaganda region

Annually, individual farms sell from 1200 to 1800 heads of breeding young sheep

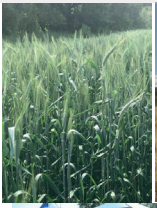
Description of the lambs

Taking measurements Saryarkin ewes

Tagging sheep of Degerese breed

TECHNOLOGY PARK

On 18 hectares, University scientists have grown crops using innovative technologies.
Depending on the variety, the yield varies:
spring barley from 28 to 32 kg / ha, winter wheat - from 29 to 35 kg / ha, oats - from 25 to 31 kg / ha, soybeans - from 40 to 47 kg / ha.



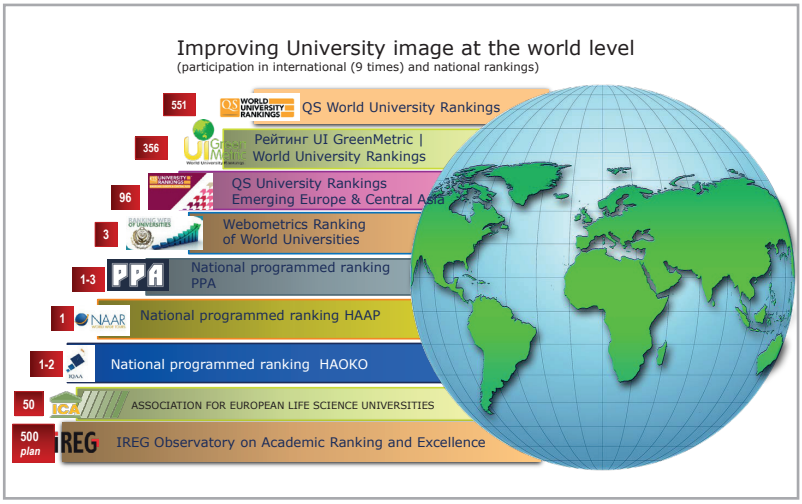




RESEARCH CENTER "VEGETABLES"

Scientists at the University have created 4 unique varieties of vegetable crops on the basis of the Vegetable Growing Center.
Productivity exceeds the yield of zoned varieties:

TOMATO	TOMATO	PEPPER	CABBAGE
Variety name: Kerkem Selection Number: H-01-18 Productivity: 42.1-47.6 t / ha The output of marketable products - 96.6-97.0% The average mass of the fetus is 85-95 g Tasting score - 4.5-4.6 points. Lifestyle: Field Development Cycle: One Year The dry matter content of 5.78-6.86%, total sugar - 3.5-3.7%, Vitamin C - 17.3-18.1 mg%, acidity - 0.37-0.40%. The height of the main stem (cm) - 55-60 1000 seed weight (g): 3.2-3.4	Variety name: KazNAU-90 Selection Number: 11-04-03 Productivity: 34.1 t / ha Commercial yield in t / ha: 31.6 Starch Content: 16% Average tuber weight in grams: 124 Variety test results: tuber yield exceeds the best regionalized mid-season Axor variety by 16.4%. Withstands 7 reproductions of cultivation in the zone of strong degeneration.	Variety Name: Safia Selection Number: AVPI 1112 Productivity: 23.5 t / ha Fruit: diameter - 17 (7) Lifestyle: Field Development Cycle: One Year The dry matter content of 6.67%, total sugar - 3.52%, ascorbic acid - 69.34 mg%. The height of the main stem (cm) - up to 70 1000 seed weight (g): 4.3 Peel surface: glossy	Variety Name: Gentle Selection Number: V-1046274 Productivity: 7 t / ha (0.7 kg per 1 m²) Leaf lettuce Plant height: 19-20 cm Sheet width: 11.5-13.0 cm, diameter 20-22 cm Weight of 1 outlet with root: 23.6 g, without root - 18.3 g Dry matter content: 7.55%, total sugar 0.64%, vitamin C 25.14 mg% 1000 seed weight (g): 3.8
			


Improving University image at the world level
(participation in international (9 times) and national rankings)
551
QS World University Rankings
356
Рейтинг UI GreenMetric |
World University Rankings
96
QS University Rankings
Emerging Europe & Central Asia
3
Webometrics Ranking
of World Universities
1-3
PPA
National programmed ranking
PPA
1
NAAR
National programmed ranking HAAP
1-2
National programmed ranking HAOKO
50
ICA
ASSOCIATION FOR EUROPEAN LIFE SCIENCE UNIVERSITIES
500
plan
IREG
IREG Observatory on Academic Ranking and Excellence

Dr. Tarifa A. Al Zaabi
Acting Director General
International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

Agri-technologies and innovations for food security in OIC countries

Global challenges






What are marginal environments?

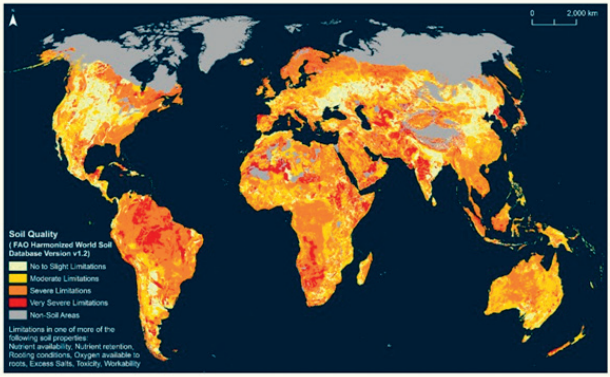
Biophysical dimension:
About **21% (2.74 billion ha)** of all land resources (13.5 billion ha) are marginal

Some **1.128 billion ha** are affected by salinity globally

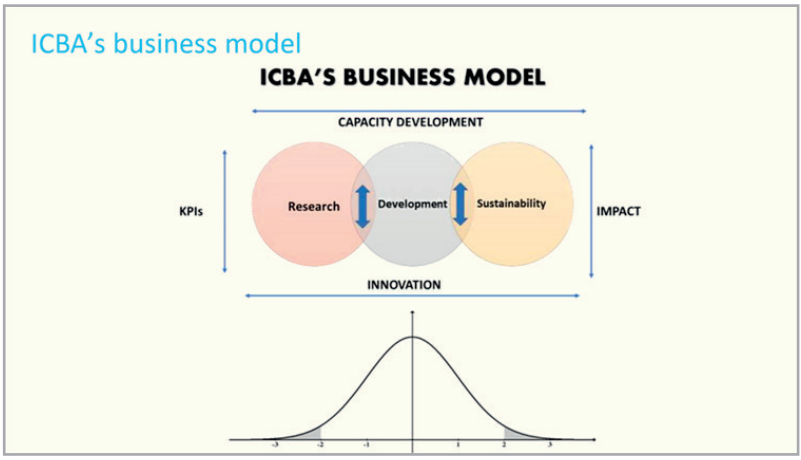
Social dimension:
Around **1.75 billion people** live in marginal regions

Most of **more than 820 million** undernourished people live in marginal areas

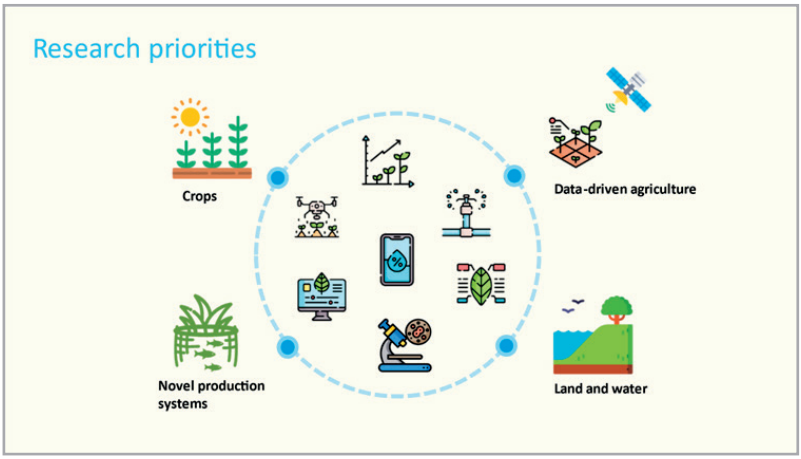
Marginal lands



ICBA's vision and mission


ICBA's business model
ICBA'S BUSINESS MODEL
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
KPIs
Research
Development
Sustainability
IMPACT
INNOVATION


Research priorities


Research priorities
Crops
Data-driven agriculture
Novel production systems
Land and water


Crops
R & D
Market

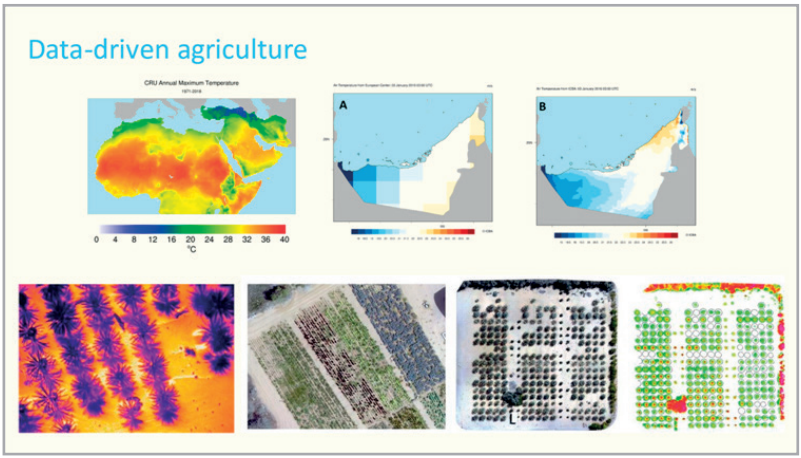
Novel production systems for marginal environments

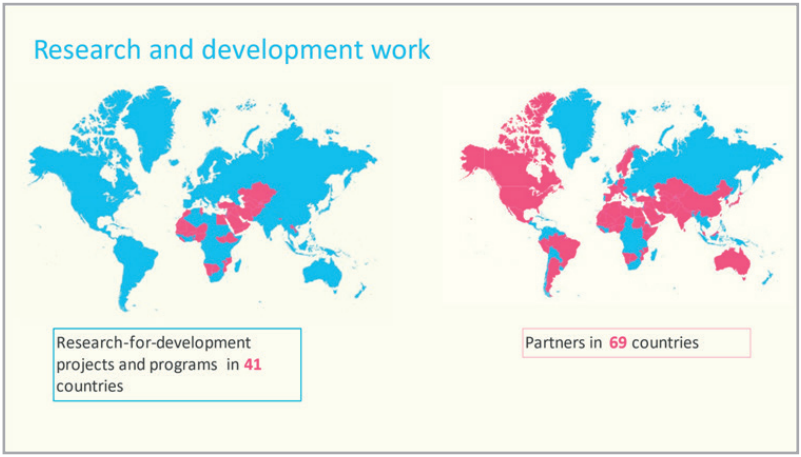


Soil and water






Data-driven agriculture
CRU Annual Maximum Temperature
0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40
°C
A
B


Research and development work
Research-for-development projects and programs in 41 countries
Partners in 69 countries

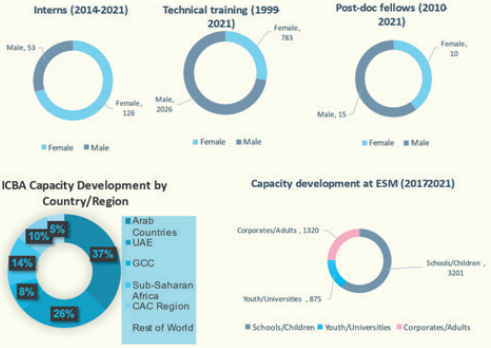

ICBA's projects and programs in OIC countries


Capacity development

Capacity development statistics

8,330 participants in various capacity development programs

Beneficiaries from **77** countries



Capacity development offerings

- Technical training courses
- Post-doctoral, doctoral and master's research
- Internships
- Farmers' field schools
- Knowledge hubs
- Emirates Soil Museum
- Arab Women Leaders in Agriculture
- Youth Engagement Society
- Community Initiatives and Awareness

Emirates Soil Museum

Arab Women Leaders in Agriculture

Certification programs

Certified agri-entrepreneurship professional diploma in partnership with **Gracia Group** and **Dubai Entrepreneurship Academy**

Key takeaways

Takeaway messages

- Prioritize R&D for sustainable food systems
- Harness the untapped potential of agrobiodiversity and unconventional water and land resources for food and feed production
- Diversify food systems and diets
- Invest into youth and women empowerment initiatives

ICBA is supported by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Development Bank.

Mrs. Nuria Ackermann
Project Coordinator, United Nations Industrial Development Organization PAMPAT Tunisia

Promoting sustainable local economic development through the valorization of typical food products, UNIDO's experience: with reference to Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

UNIDO

- **UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United** Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. It has been established in 1966, and currently has 168 member states. The Headquarter is in Vienna.
- The mission of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), is to promote and accelerate Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in Member States.
- Accordingly, the Organization's programmatic focus is structured around three thematic priorities:
  - Creating shared prosperity
  - Advancing economic competitiveness
  - Safeguarding the environment
- How do we do this? Through : (i) technical cooperation; (ii) analytical and research functions and policy advisory services; (iii) normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and (iv) convening and partnerships for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation.
- https://issuu.com/unido/docs/dg_brochure_january_2015_web_s/22
- https://issuu.com/unido/docs/isid_brochure_hires_single-sided/10

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WWW.UNIDO.ORG 2

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

UNIDO

Within its mandate UNIDO has been working for the past 30 years on Local Economic Development (LED) covering several countries and different sectors :

- Clusters and network development
- Export and Origin consortia

http://www.unido.org/clusters/o4297.html

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WWW.UNIDO.ORG 3

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Typical food products and LED

- **Increasing demand** for "typical products of regional origin" that are rooted in the local culture of their territories
- **Tradition and origin** - together with quality – represent **unique selling points** for which consumers pay a price premium.
- Opportunity to lift rural producers in remote regions out of **poverty**
- A **Geographical Indication or collective territorial brandings** are a tool, which can help exploiting the economic potential of typical products

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WWW.UNIDO.ORG 4

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Origin-linked Food Products and SDGs

Origin-linked traditional food products:

- are often produced by poor people (SDG 1 No poverty)
- are often produced at home by women (SDG 5 Gender equality)
- are often found in a country´s less developed regions (SDG 10 Reduced inequalities)
- are often synonymous of biodiversity (SDG 15 Life on land)

By adapting them to niche market requirements, we can achieve:

- inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDG 8)
- reducing rural depopulation and increasing food security (SDG 2 Zero Hunger)
- AND … foster **SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION(SDG 9)**

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WWW.UNIDO.ORG 5

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

UNIDO Intervention Logic

Objective	Improve socioeconomic conditions of producers and contribute to an inclusive and sustainable local development
Impact	➢ Producers´ income increased ➢ Employment improved and rural exodus stemmed
Result	➢**Reputation of the product and sales improved**
Outputs	1) Average product quality improved at a regional level 2) Marketing strategy implemented 3) Visibility of the product increased in the region of origin 4) Reputation protected by collective distinctive sign
Activity	**Collective action at the territorial level (PPP initiative)**
Baseline	A typical product with unexploited potential is being produced in a region where producers receive small revenues from sales.

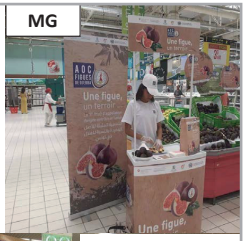
DJEBBA – Beautiful mountain village in Tunisia

Setting up a geographical indication

- Djebba Fig: unique fig from the mountain village Djebba protected by a geographical indication (GI) since 2012
- UNIDO supported with setting-up the management, control and certification system (First time in Tunisia for a GI)
- 2019: **25%** of Djebba figs are labelled with the GI (2013: 0%)

Promotion and market access

- Public-private promotion programm around the GI Fig in collaboration with export-oriented farmers
- Start of exports of GI figs: Gulf countries, France and Canada
- Over 100% price increase for GI figs 2014-2019



Start of local processing activities

- UNIDO supports rural women to produce local fig products that comply with requested quality levels
- Sales: local sales to tourists, online, supermarkets chains etc






New tourist shop in Djebba

Tourism promotion (1)

- UNIDO starts in 2017 to collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism to promote Djebba as a tourist destination
- Organization of the annual cultural Fig Festival and other events
- Set-up of a local association in charge of promoting the GI fig and the village

GI Fig market in Djebba

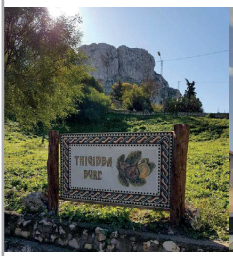




Fig mosaic set-up in 2019

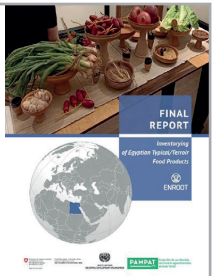
Welcome sign set-up in 201

Minister of Agriculture visits Djebba

Tourism promotion (2)

•Several promotion days for travel agencies and journalists to discover the «Djebba fig »
•Djebba gets increasingly known thanks to the GI Djebba fig
•2015-2019: + 150% more tourists

Mapping of typical products



• UNIDO has developed a methodology to identify traditional origin-linked food products

• 4 product selection criteria have been established:

1. **Typicity**: Product's uniqueness and local reputation
2. **Territorial embedding**: linkages to natural ressources
3. **Historical embedding**: Product needs to exist for 2 generations
4. **Link to local know-how** and local culture

✓ Tunisian nation-wide mapping = 220 products selected after participatory evaluation process
✓ Egyptian nation-wide mapping = 426 products
✓ Georgian mapping = 96 products

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Local Food Contest

• UNIDO has developed a methodology to enable countries to organize a «Local Food Contest» that puts into the spotlight all their traditional products of regional origin

•Some specificities of the Contest:

- A broad variety of anonimized typical local food products do compete in each national contest (i.e. Couscous, Olive Oil, Cheeses, Honey, Dried Tomatoes, etc)
- •Judgement is based on taste, smell and visual appearance
- Each product is judged by a jury integrated by a product specialist, a producer and a consumer
- •The best products of each batch receive MEDALS

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The current contests: some info

MOROCCO (2014-2020: 4 editions) :
+ 700 products tasted
Organized by Ministry of Agriculture

Concours Marocain des produits de terroir

https://youtu.be/Vgu1AYsGhvM

TUNISIA (2017-19: 2 editions):
650 products tasted
196 medals awarded
Organized by the public Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency

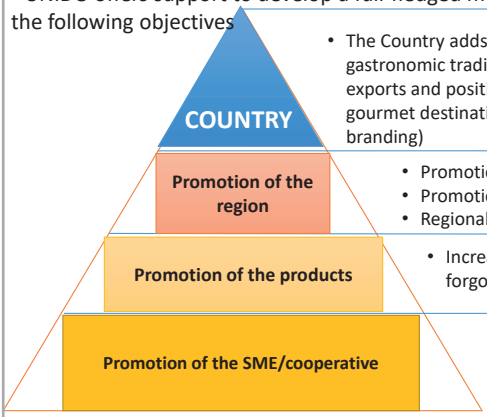
Concours Tunisien des produits de terroir
(3rd edition upcoming in 2021)
https://youtu.be/NkK0fwXTCqQ

Competitions in Egypt and Georgia will be organized in 2022

INCLUSIVE A... WWW.UNIDO.ORG 15

National Strategy around typical food products

• UNIDO offers support to develop a full-fledged multi-level national strategy with the following objectives



- The Country adds value to its gastronomic traditions, promotes exports and positions itself as a gourmet destination (country branding)
- Promotion of gastronomic tourism
- Promotion of short supply chains
- Regional pride and feeling of belonging
- Increased demand and «revival » of forgotten local product categories
- Increased sales and better promotion of flagship products and the overall traditional food product range
- Labelling, company upgrading, improved product quality

Tunisia is currently developing a national strategy following a participatory approach that will be tested in two pilot regions.

Thank you / Merci!

Nuria ACKERMANN
n.ackermann@unido.org

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INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
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CLOSING SESSION

Closing remarks by
H.E. Mr. Yerlan A. Baidaulet
Director General of the Islamic Organization for Food Security

Honorable Representatives of OIC Member States,
Distinguished experts and colleagues,
Dear participants,

We have reached the end of our Conference, and it is my task to provide closing remarks.On the one hand, it is a sad to end these lively and stimulating presentations and discussions, as well as to say goodbye to our colleagues, partners, experts and friends.On the other hand, it is a great privilege and an honour to be entrusted with such an eminent people from different parts of the world to summarize today's important gathering.

For the last four hours, you have deliberated extensively on a number of important issues and familiarized with various best practices on food security systems. I am confident that you have had a productive exchange of views, given the unique nature of this Conference which has brought a cross section of the key stakeholders dealing with development of better food systems.All presentations have been very interesting and reviewed various aspects of how we can make the food systems more sustainable. They also reiterated that the topics of Governance, Supply Chains, Agricultural Promotion and Dialogues among stakeholders of a country have the primary importance in the food security domain.

Allow me to make some concluding remarks relating to the Conference topics.

The ongoing global financial and pandemic crises, along with climate change and other problems that the international community is facing today are having an adverse impact on the progress of ensuring food security across member countries and achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

The Governance on Food Security showed that it is crucial to find the right and optimal level of engagement between government and other stakeholders for ensuring all food security pillars: availability, access, utilization and stability.

We should also note that this process 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 Governance shall go beyond the issues of just agricultural development and ensuring the availability of food.

Food Supply problems also necessitate from governments in ensuring food that is sufficient in quantities, adequate in quality and supplied through food supply chains from domestic markets, food imports or food reserves.

We reiterate the necessity of considering the nutritional aspects of foods, so that individuals 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. Nowadays, the term “Food Security” is going towards “Food and Nutrition Security”. Nutritional aspects also some of the causes of overweight and health problems. The awareness-raising programs by governments are important in universities, schools, public hospitals and among different social groups.

In general, the region of OIC is very diverse. In terms of GDP level, government expenditures, natural resources and climate conditions, human capacity, agricultural potential and other conditions. Therefore, there is no “one size fits all” solution. Instead, solutions should be tailor made and geared towards the special needs and peculiar circumstances of each country.

Finally, civil society and the private sector have critical roles to play. But the public sector has to take the lead in order to deliver effective and equitable public services for ensuring food security.

As I stated in my Opening remarks, the IOFS Secretariat is finalizing the development of its Priorities on Building Sustainable Food Systems.These Recommendations will be greatly contributed by the outcomes of this Conference.IOFS will definitely present these Outcomes to esteemed OIC Member States, as well as Conference participants.

Furthermore, IOFS would be honored to share these Recommendations with United Nations Food Systems Summit and present them within World Food Systems Summit in the margins of UN General Assembly in September.

In addition, it would be a great opportunity for all of us to involve in these events, to familiarize with the best international practices on agro-innovations, improvement of food supply chains, achieving nutritional and health security.IOFS would be also delighted to get in touch in the said Summit discussions with all stakeholders, including government, research organizations and other relevant entities.

Dear participants,

Especially Dear Experts,

I would like to say that the role IOFS is not just intended to organize events without concrete results.Therefore, I emphasize that the IOFS Secretariat will work with the event presenters to develop the Conference proceedings that will contain all presentations delivered today by esteemed experts.The Secretariat will draft each paper based on the presentations delivered and work closely with experts to finalize them. After finalization and obtaining according ISBN numbers, we will publish the Proceedings and distribute among participants and other interested readers.

Excellencies, distinguished participants,

Praise and thanks to Allah we have had this successful Conference. I extend my deep appreciation to the OIC Secretariat and United Nations Food Systems Summit along with governments of OIC member states and International Partners for their extraordinary efforts.On behalf of You all, I should thank all those who have been

involved in the organisation of the event, including interpreters and technical staff.

Since the IOFS's Activities Agenda for 2021 is quiet intense, we look forward to seeing you in other our activities.

Thank You!
Stay Safe!
Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh!

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INFORMATION
about the Islamic Organization for Food Security

The Islamic Organisation for Food Security is a specialized institution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), aimed at promoting agricultural and rural development, as well as enhancing food security in OIC member states.

The 39th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Djiboution 15-17 November 2012, decided to establish an OIC Food Security Institution in Astana (presently Nur-Sultan), Republic of Kazakhstan. Subsequently, during the 40th session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers in Conakry, Guinea, on 9-11 December 2013, the name "Islamic Organization for Food Security" was approved, and the IOFS Statute was signed by 19 OIC member countries. The IOFS Statute finally entered into force on 19 February 2018, in accordance with its article 21, and the IOFS Secretariat began its activities on March 1, 2018. Within the framework of the Third General Assembly on 2-3 December 2020 in Ankara, Turkey, all 16 IOFS strategic programs were approved by the member countries. Currently, 36 OIC member countries have signed the IOFS Statute.

Key objectives of the IOFS, as per the Statute, are:

- to provide expertise and technical know-howto member states on various aspects of sustainable agriculture, rural development, food security, and biotechnology;
- to assess and monitor the state of food securityin member states to be able to identify emergencies, provide social safety nets and humanitarian assistance through food security reserves;
- to coordinate, formulate and implement common agricultural policies, such as exchange and transfer of appropriate technology and public food management systems;
- to address problems posed by desertification, deforestation, erosion, and salinity;
- to mobilize and manage financial and agricultural resources to enhance food security.

Contacts of the IOFS Secretariat:
MangilikYel ave. 55/21 AIFC, Unit 4, C4.2
Nur-Sultan, 010000 Republic of Kazakhstan
Phone +7 (7172) 99 99 00
Fax +7 (7172) 99 99 75
Email: info@iofs.org.kz
Website: www.iofs.org.kz

BEST PRACTICES FOR BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE OIC REGION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
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