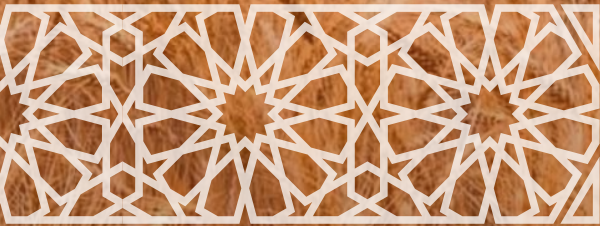




المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي

Islamic Organization for Food Security

L'Organisation Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire



**ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION
FOR FOOD SECURITY**
ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY 2022 - DECEMBER 2022





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Islamic Organization for Food Security

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION
FOR FOOD SECURITY**

**ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY 2022 - DECEMBER 2022**



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SUPPORT OF THE HOSTING STATE

My country, as the world's seventh largest grain producer, is the breadbasket of Central Asia. We are committed to utilizing this agri-cultural potential to fight global food insecurity. Kazakhstan will continue to act as a reliable supplier of grain and other food - staples. It also intends to grow its cooperation with the Islamic Food Security Organization, located in Kazakhstan, as well as UN agencies.

*President of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
HE Mr. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev*

SUPPORT OF MEMBER STATES

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Organization for bringing the Islamic world together to help enhance food security in developing countries. With regard to the Year of Africa, the UAE is keen to contribute to this noble cause through its foreign aid that flows through over 40 organizations to 140 countries and reaches millions of people. Ongoing projects in Africa include our collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the FAO, and our flagship clean energy company, Masdar in Liberia. Masdar set up a solar powered electricity supply system for modern production of vegetables, poultry and rice for the project, and it aims to help 1500 rural women across three districts to achieve sustainable income, food security and nutrition opportunities.

*Minister of Climate Change and
Environment of the UAE, HE Mrs. Mariam Almheiri*



On behalf of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) in Astana, the Republic of Kazakhstan, I have the pleasure to present the initial 2022 IOFS Annual Report. The primary purpose of this report is to inform stakeholders, including Member States, partner organizations, and the general public about the IOFS endeavors in advancing and implementing its mission. The Annual Report provides an update on the progress of the IOFS in achieving the targets of the IOFS Strategic Vision 2031, as well as the progress made towards the 2025 Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Food Security Goals set in the OIC Plan of Action 2025.

This Report serves as a comprehensive account of the Organization's efforts throughout the year, highlighting key initiatives, partnerships, and progress made. The Report discusses the main achievements under

the celebration of 2022 as the IOFS Year of Africa, while detailing how the IOFS implemented the decisions of the 8th Ministerial Conference on Food Security & Agriculture Development in October 2021 (Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye), with a focus on Food Security Reserves and Development of OIC Strategic Commodities (wheat, rice and cassava).

As the world gradually recovered from the global COVID-19 pandemic, new challenges continued to rise on the path to food security, including growing geopolitical tensions, economic instability and climate change. However, the global community has unanimously acknowledged the importance of developing sustainable food systems. The IOFS has witnessed governments and international organizations propel food security to the top of their agendas. In turn, the IOFS has been committed to collaborate and join forces with Member States, OIC sister institutions and international organizations to begin the implementation of the IOFS Strategy 2031. In this regard, in 2022, as the first year of the 10 years framework, the IOFS has held different capacity-building activities, including, but not limited to, consultative sessions and training workshops approaching 49 Member States and benefiting 1119 trainees.

The IOFS has also engaged in a series of platforms dedicated to food security, agriculture development and regional cooperation. We look forward to further strengthening intra-OIC solidarity through developing synergies with all food security stakeholders to achieve our common goals for the benefit of our esteemed Member States.

*Prof. Yerlan Baidaulet,
Director General of the IOFS*

THE IOFS IS OVERSEEN BY A THREE-LEVEL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE:

1

The General Assembly consists of Ministers of the IOFS Member States responsible for food security. The meeting of the General Assembly is convened once a year. The meeting is also attended by representatives of the OIC Member and Observer States and international organizations.

2

The Executive Board consists of eight representatives, elected every three years by the General Assembly, based on equitable geographical distribution, with Kazakhstan (the hosting country) being a permanent member of the Board and as per the further Board decision, the General Assembly approved to have a non-voting Honorary Chairman represented by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Every three years the Board decides on the Financial Control Committee composition out of 3 Member States

3

The Secretariat is headed by the Director-General. The Secretariat of the Islamic Organization for Food Security is located in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan. The organization consists of the Cabinet and four departments: Programs & Projects Department, Coordination and Cooperation Department, Country Operations Department and Administrative Service Department.

The need for a specialized food security entity within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was first announced on June 8, 2011 at the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan, during the 7th session of the World Islamic Economic Forum in Astana. The name “Islamic Organization for Food Security” (IOFS) and the draft Statute of the OIC specialized institution were formulated at the intergovernmental meeting of experts of the OIC Member States on June 11-12, 2013. On December 9-11, 2013, during the 40th session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) in Conakry, Guinea, 19 Member States signed the IOFS Statute and thus became the official members of the IOFS. The mission of the IOFS is to ensure sustainable food security in OIC Member States.



IOFS MEMBERS (AS OF 31.12.2022)

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|--|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2013 | | Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | 1. | | Republic of Albania |
| 2. | 2016 | | People's Republic of Bangladesh | 2. | | People's Republic of Algeria |
| 3. | 2013 | | Republic of Benin | 3. | | Republic of Azerbaijan |
| 4. | 2013 | | Burkina Faso | 4. | | Kingdom of Bahrain |
| 5. | 2016 | | Republic of Cameroon | 5. | | Brunei Darussalam |
| 6. | 2022 | | Republic of Chad | 6. | | Republic of Gabon |
| 7. | 2013 | | Union of the Comoros | 7. | | Cooperative Republic of Guyana |
| 8. | 2016 | | Republic of Côte d'Ivoire | 8. | | Republic of Indonesia |
| 9. | 2013 | | Republic of Djibouti | 9. | | Kyrgyz Republic |
| 10. | 2016 | | Arab Republic of Egypt | 10. | | Republic of Lebanon |
| 11. | 2013 | | Republic of The Gambia | 11. | | Malaysia |
| 12. | 2013 | | Republic of Guinea | 12. | | Republic of Maldives |
| 13. | 2013 | | Republic of Guinea Bissau | 13. | | Sultanate of Oman |
| 14. | 2013 | | Islamic Republic of Iran | 14. | | Republic of Togo |
| 15. | 2013 | | Republic of Kazakhstan | 15. | | Republic of Uzbekistan |
| 16. | 2016 | | State of Kuwait | 16. | | Republic of Yemen |
| 17. | 2014 | | State of Libya | 17. | | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 18. | 2013 | | Republic of Mali | 18. | | Republic of Iraq |
| 19. | 2013 | | Islamic Republic of Mauritania | 19. | | Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan |
| 20. | 2021 | | Kingdom of Morocco | | | |
| 21. | 2016 | | Republic of Mozambique | | | |
| 22. | 2013 | | Republic of Niger | | | |
| 23. | 2019 | | Federal Republic of Nigeria | | | |
| 24. | 2019 | | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | | | |
| 25. | 2013 | | State of Palestine | | | |
| 26. | 2016 | | State of Qatar | | | |
| 27. | 2015 | | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | | | |
| 28. | 2017 | | Republic of Senegal | | | |
| 29. | 2013 | | Republic of Sierra Leone | | | |
| 30. | 2013 | | Federal Republic of Somalia | | | |
| 31. | 2013 | | Republic of the Sudan | | | |
| 32. | 2013 | | Republic of Suriname | | | |
| 33. | 2016 | | Republic of Tajikistan | | | |
| 34. | 2021 | | Republic of Tunisia | | | |
| 35. | 2013 | | Republic of Turkiye | | | |
| 36. | 2013 | | Republic of Uganda | | | |
| 37. | 2013 | | United Arab Emirates | | | |
| 38. | 2022 | | Turkmenistan (observer) | | | |

The Report looks throughout 2022 as the first year of the Implementation of the IOFS Strategy Vision 2031, where the different programs are analysed upon five main pillars towards providing an overview of the various initiatives undertaken by the IOFS during the reporting period. It highlights specific projects, programs and activities implemented to address food security challenges, improve agricultural productivity, promote sustainable farming practices and enhance resilience to climate change.

In the first Pillar, “Governance Enablement”, the report discusses Food Security Governance and the OIC Food Balance Database. The Food Security Governance program provides dynamic platforms of discussions for exchange of best practices within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), as well as international experience in strategic planning, and the IOFS approach to good governance for developing coherent policy frameworks and resilient intersectoral government activities, to ensure sustainable food systems of each country in the OIC Geography. The OIC Food Balance Database program informs about the food balance sheet methodology and dashboard development providing comprehensive visualizations and analyses of food security trends for decision-making at both national and international levels.

The second pillar, “Food Crisis Response”, consists of two programs: OIC Food Security Reserves and Humanitarian Food Relief (as Flour for Humanity). OIC Food Security Reserves describes the pre-feasibility study to establish a Pilot Regional Food Security Reserve (RegFSR) covering 11 Member States (MS) on a regional level, including Albania, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. The Report also briefs on formation, operation, disaster risk mitigation and challenges of RegFSR. The Humanitarian Food Relief reports on the implementation of the Afghanistan Food Security Programme (AFSP).

The “Capacity Building” pillar consists of seven programs: Development of Gene Banks, OIC Strategic Commodities (Wheat, Rice, Cassava), Bio- and AgriTech Development, OIC Healthy and Safe Food Ecosystem, Climate Impact on Food Security, Water Management in Agriculture, and Transboundary Pest Control. The Plant and Animal Genetic Resources program reviews the

areas covered for the capacity building of specialists working in the African and Asian Member States, challenges and the way forward to maintain and upgrade existing gene banks, in addition to establishing new gene banks. The Strategic Commodities program reports on IOFS interventions for the development of three strategic commodities - wheat, rice and cassava. The objective of the program is to enhance the productivity and climate resilience of these commodities on the path to ensuring food security in the OIC Geography. The Bio and AgriTech Development program supports the Capacity Building pillar of the IOFS strategy in strengthening and promoting technical and innovative solutions for the development of the capacity of all Member States.

The OIC Healthy and Safe Food Ecosystem explains the “Gene to Fork” modality in the food supply chain and harmonization of food safety standards. The Climate Impact on the Food Security program of IOFS examines the prospects to preserve the agricultural ecosystem using Climate Smart Agriculture practices, valorisation of natural resources and reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions in agriculture without compromising food security. Water Management in Agriculture provides recommendations to promote sustainable and efficient use of water resources for improved agricultural productivity. The Transboundary Pest Control program discusses the need to set up technical procedures and new technologies in the preservation of plant heritage against transboundary pests, dealing with Plant Quarantine Organisms and ensuring phyto-sanitary protection to achieve food security.

The fourth pillar, “Industry Development”, consists of three programs: International Islamic Food Processing Association (IFPA), Livestock Ecosystem and OIC Food System Talent Development. IFPA, a subsidiary of the IOFS, reports on facilitating intra-OIC agrifood markets and developing a digital platform. The Livestock Ecosystem section elaborates on the efforts of IOFS in optimizing the entire value chain: from the genetic selection of animals to the safe industrial delivery, based on the “Gene to Fork” concept. OIC Food System Talent Development goes into depth on the importance of developing human capital from early stages to ensure sustainable food systems and the perspectives of food security education.

The last pillar, “Resource Mobilization” includes two programs: IOFS Fund and National Food Sectors Development. The section on the IOFS Fund describes the operational model and the latest activities in the establishment of the Fund. After which, the reader can explore the goals and development outlines of the short and long-term actions in the National Food Sectors Development program.

The Report also introduces the concepts of the initial IOFS Cluster Projects (started in 2022), including Sheep Farming Development and Bakery Supply Chain. The next section discusses the IOFS initiatives related to the Global Mandates provided by the IOFS General

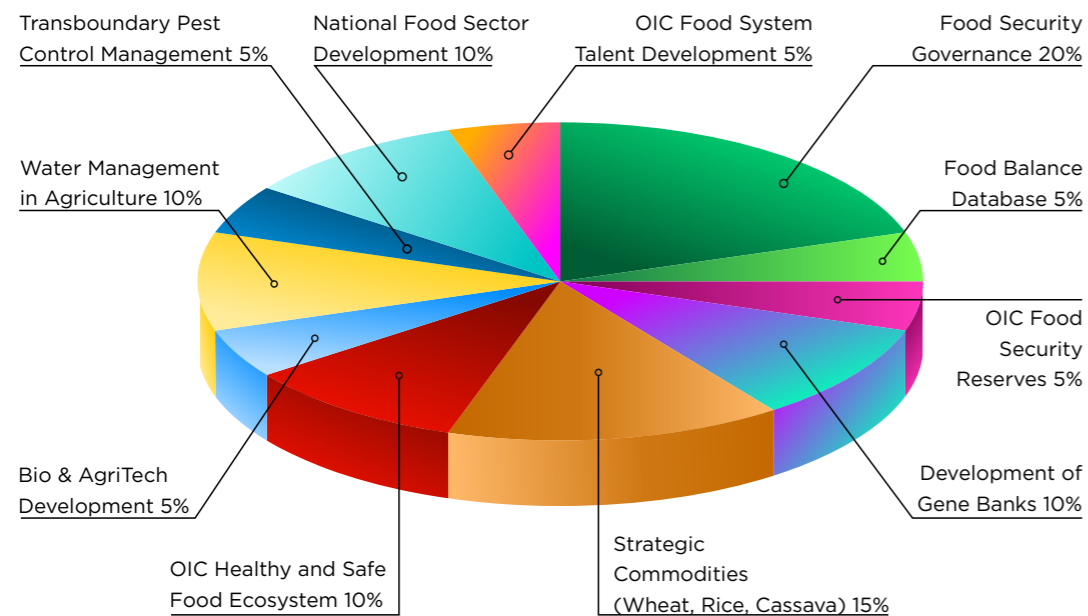
Assemblies and OIC Ministerial Conferences. In this context, the Report discusses the implementation of the Afghanistan Food Security Program (AFSP) and the main achievements under the celebration of 2022 as the IOFS Year of Africa. The Report concludes with a section devoted to recommendations and IOFS priorities for 2023. By providing a detailed account of its activities and outcomes, the Annual Report of the Islamic Organization for Food Security aims to foster transparency, accountability, and collaboration among stakeholders, ensuring a collective effort in addressing food security challenges within the OIC Geography.



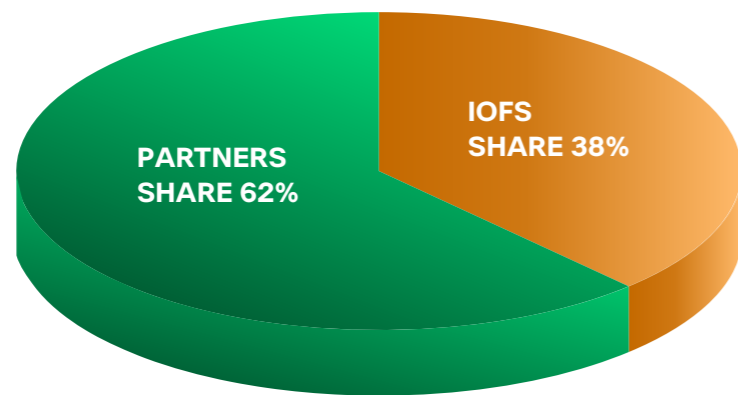
IOFS celebrated **2022 Year of Africa**

- 20 capacity building workshops organized.
- 1119 beneficiary trained.
- 47 OIC Member States approached.
- Partnered with 32 OIC national and international organizations

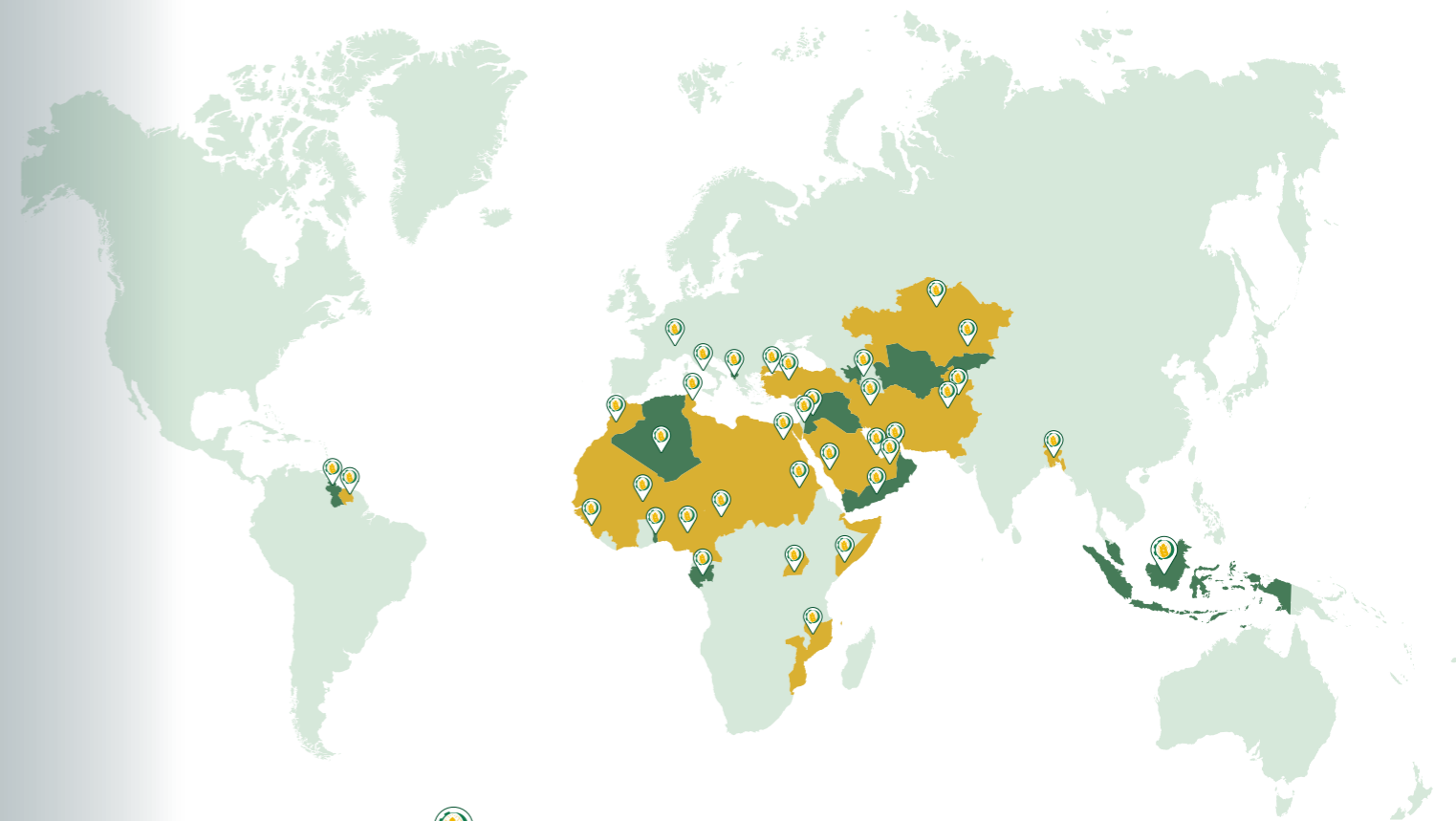
PROGRAM-WISE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES



JOINT ACTIVITIES COST



IOFS share Partners share



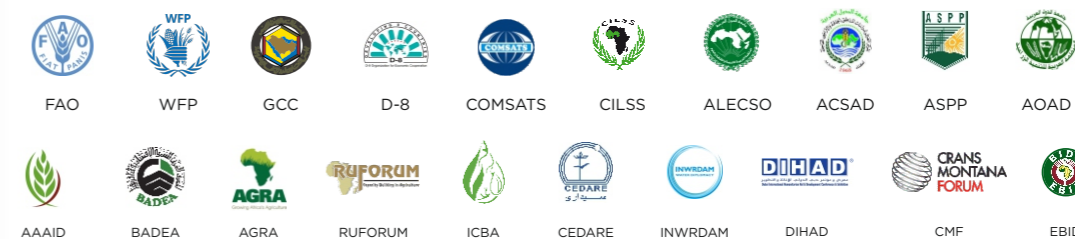
The geographical representation from OIC Member States in IOFS activities.

INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIP

OIC ORGANIZATIONS



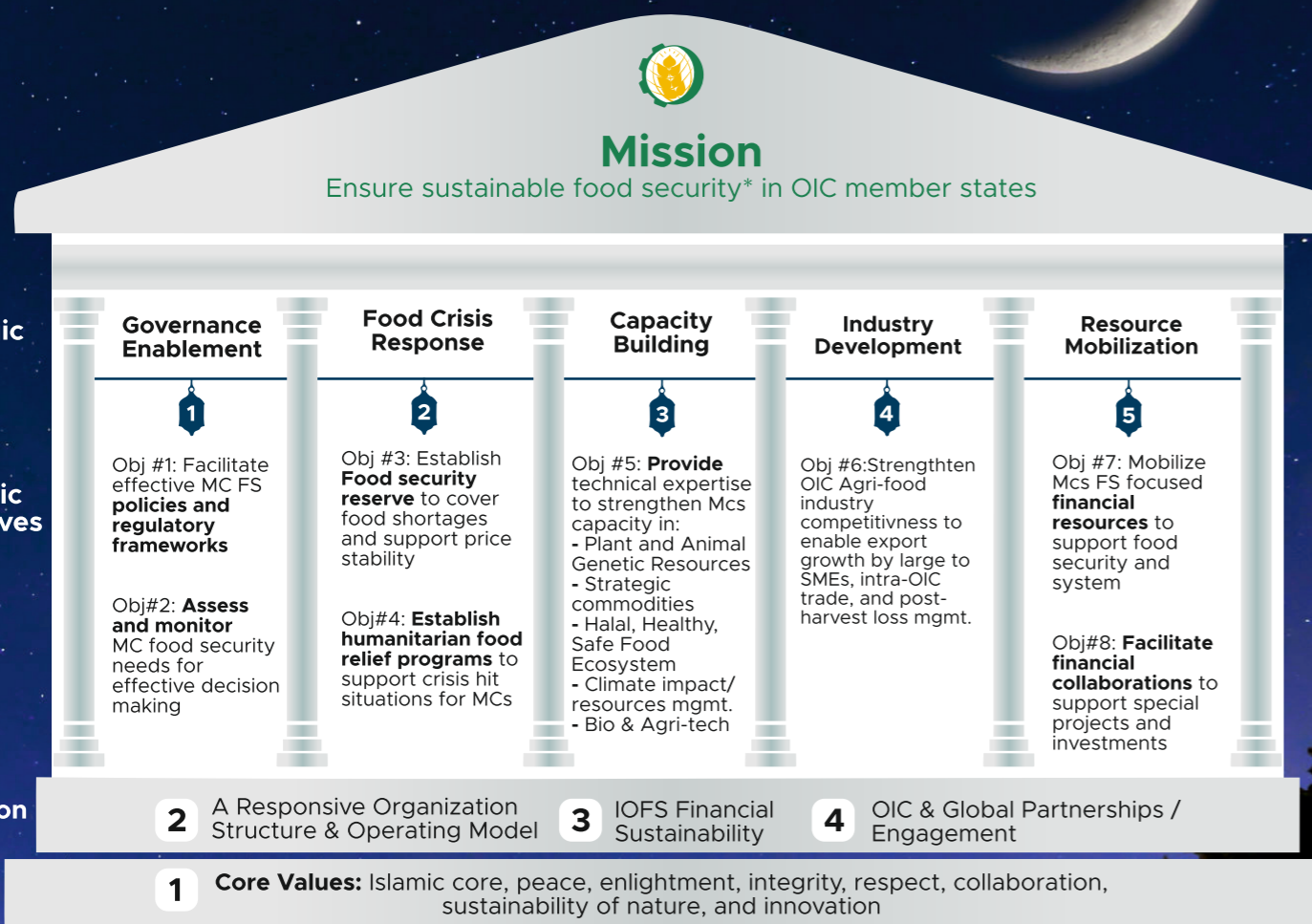
INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:



COUNTRY LEVEL:



IOFS VISION 2031 10-Years Strategy House



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Facilitate effective Member States' Food Security policies and regulatory frameworks
- Assess and monitor Member States' food security needs for effective decision making

FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE

- 03 capacity building activities organized
- 271 beneficiaries
- 36 OIC Member States
- 08 national and international partners

PROGRAMS OF PILLAR 1

1.1 FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE

1.2 OIC FOOD BALANCE DATABASE

OIC FOOD BALANCE DATABASE

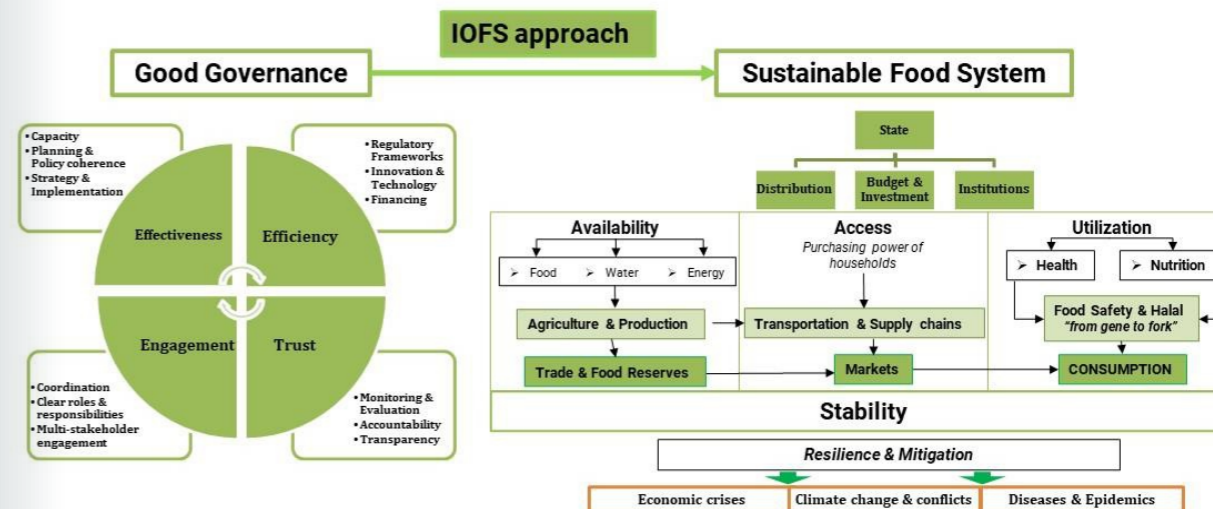
- 01 workshop organized
- 12 beneficiaries
- 12 OIC Member States
- 01 International partner



16 PERFORMANCE PROGRAMS

I. GOVERNANCE ENABLEMENT	III. CAPACITY BUILDING	IV. INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Security Governance 2. IOFS Food Balance Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Development of Gene Banks 6. OIC Strategic Commodities 7. OIC Healthy & Safe Food Ecosystem 8. Bio & AgriTech Development 9. Climate Impact/Resource Management 10. Water Management in Agriculture 11. Transboundary Pest Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. IFPA International Islamic Food Processing Association 13. OIC Food System Talent Development 14. Livestock Ecosystem
II. FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE		V. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. OIC Food Security Reserve 4. Flour for Humanity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. IOFS Fund 16. National Food Sectors Development

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





I. PILLAR: GOVERNANCE ENABLEMENT

OBJECTIVE:

- The Food Security Governance Program is to overcome food insecurity issues through developing and implementing effective national legal and regulatory frameworks on food and nutrition security; to build efficient intersectoral government mechanisms to execute programs and projects to ensure sustainable food systems.

GOALS:

- Policy convergence & greater coordination in food security at regional and national levels;
- Dynamic platform of discussions for exchange of OIC and international experience in strategic planning
- Developing coherent policy frameworks and resilient intersectoral government systems.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- Abu Dhabi (UAE), 24-25 May
- Cairo (Egypt), 20-21 September
- Abuja (Nigeria), 21-22 December

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- All countries need to have dedicated departments that deal on strategy, planning, national programs on **food security**, and intersectoral coordination mechanisms.
- IOFS** and governments of MSs in cooperation with other stakeholders are to work closely for implementation of programs, projects and activities within the launched **IsDB's Food Security Response Program (FSRP) US\$ 10.54 billion**.
- Unprecedented and Unique 2022 activities of gathering **OIC MS on Food Security Governance**.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of a comprehensive approach toward food security policy and governance at national level.
- Only few education programs on teaching food security policy and governance in higher education establishments.
- No platforms for exchange of knowledge and experience among OIC MS, except ECOWAS MS.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Unique role of IOFS to develop such knowledge hub for all Member States and to establish network of food security policymakers from OIC MS for exchange of experience.
- Accumulation of best OIC and international practices to be shared among OIC MS.
- Development of coherent policy frameworks and resilient inter-sectoral government systems to ensure the sustainable food systems of each country in the OIC Geography.



OBJECTIVE:

- The Food Balance Database Program supports the Governance Enablement pillar of the IOFS Strategy, driving food security system intelligence gathering to monitor the food security situation and facilitating effective decision making by Member States.

GOALS:

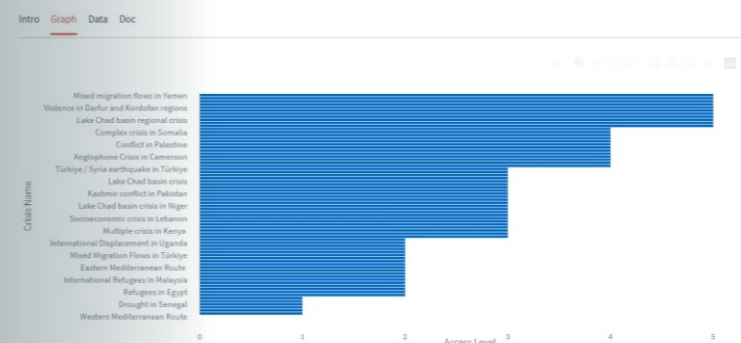
- The OIC Food Security Index developed as a key bench-mark/reference tool. A cross OIC FS monitoring digital platform adopted by MS for effective decision-making and targeted interventions to enhance food security at both national and regional levels.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- Analyzed existing Qlik application and establishment of the IOFS Food Balance Data Sheet application (IOFS insight).
- The Tayyib database pipeline developed



ACAPS-Humanitarian



I. PILLAR: GOVERNANCE ENABLEMENT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Open data sources hold potential for data driven decision making application.
- The data and processed/visualized data encouraged for researches and decision makers.
- The IOFS insight dashboards developed having three components with 7 modules of Food Balance Sheet (ready to use with documentation), 1 module of Food Price (development phase), and 1 module of Food Security (development phase).

CHALLENGES

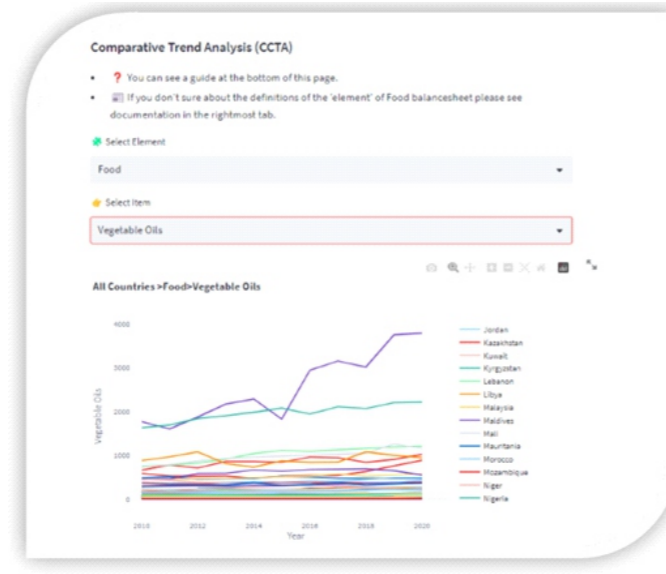
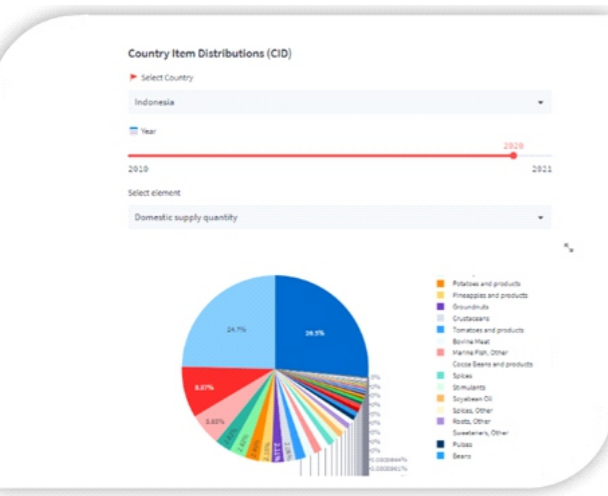
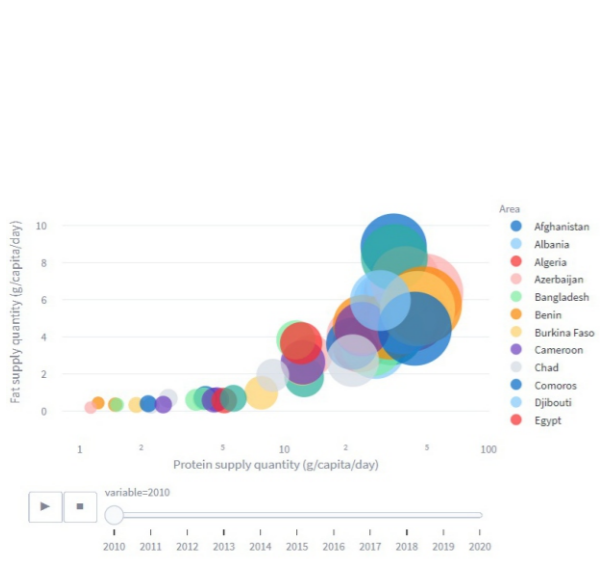
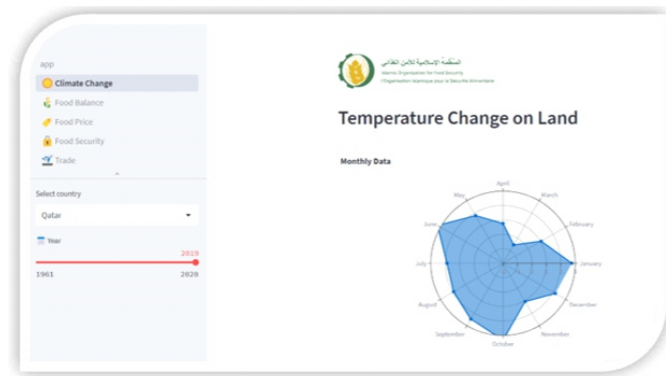
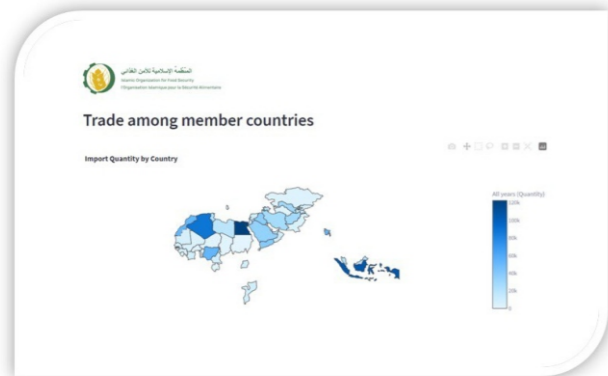
- Understanding the domain knowledge on food security
- Lack of intermediary tools for data collection and analysis in the agro-data.
- Ambiguity of the definitions and complexity of the different indexes.
- Data quality issue for certain Member States.
- Lack of data, with the exception of major food security related organizations.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Integrate the current application with all available open-source agricultural data on the Web.
- Complete the current version of the application, as well as any ongoing developments, accessible for active use by researchers and decision makers in MS.
- Transform the platform from a digital tool to a center of information.



I. PILLAR: GOVERNANCE ENABLEMENT



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Establish Food security reserve to cover food shortages and support price stability
- Establish humanitarian food relief programs to support crises hit situations for Member States (as a Flour for Humanity)

PROGRAMS OF PILLAR 2

- FOOD SECURITY RESERVE
- FLOUR FOR HUMANITY

FOOD SECURITY RESERVE

- 02 workshops organized
- 18 beneficiaries
- 12 OIC Member States
- 07 national and international partners

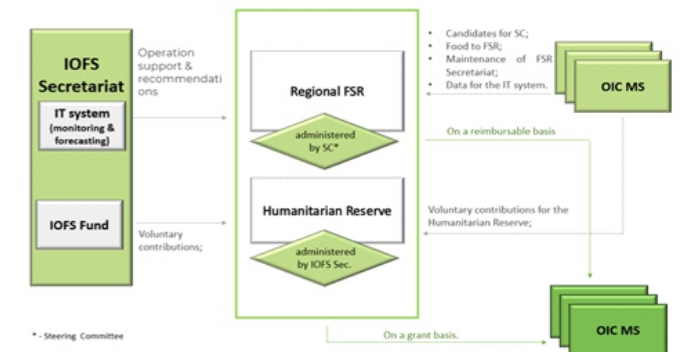
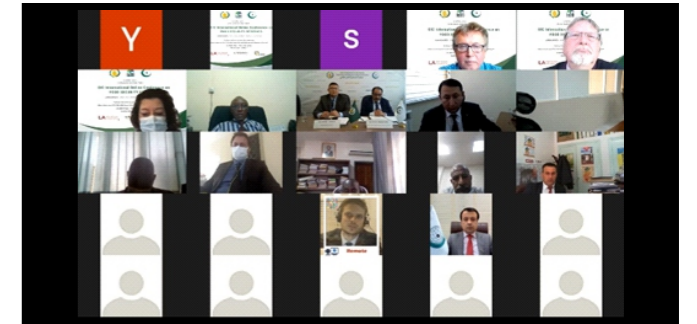
FLOUR FOR HUMANITY

- 01 workshop organized
- 19 beneficiaries
- 07 OIC Member States
- 01 national and international partners

Food insecure people in

- Nigeria **8.4 million**
- Mozambique **1.65 million**
- Sahel **12.7 million**: in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger
- Somalia **6.5 million**
- Sudan - Over **19 million** Syria **12.1 million**
- Yemen **21.6 million**

US\$ 2.86 billion funding requirement



II. PILLAR: FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE:

- The objective of the OIC Food Security Reserve (FSR) is to build sub-regional food stocks, tailored to the needs of each regional group within the OIC Member States. The reserves are intended to cover food shortages in emergencies, natural disasters and other dire situations.

GOALS:

- to build a reliable system of risk management and response to humanitarian disasters by providing additional line of defence on regional and inter-state level
- to establish an IT platform for monitoring the food security situation and early warning in the region
- to assist FSR Member States in strengthening their capabilities for coordination, information sharing, and capacity building in order to enhance their coordinated government policies.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Development of a pre-Feasibility Study on OIC FSR as a basis for future work and within it the key recommendations for the MS.
- Draft Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of Food Security Reserves in OIC Member States, as a foundation document.
- Work has been initiated to establish the Pilot Regional Food Security Reserve (RegFSR), covering 11 MS on a sub-regional level: Albania, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

CHALLENGES:

- Political, economic, and social commitment to programme priorities on the part of national policymakers and other stakeholders.
- The search for funding requires a proactive approach to ensure the sustainable implementation of the program.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Launch the Pilot Regional Food Security Reserve on a sub-regional basis as agreed with Member States.
- Creation of an information and analysis IT system for food security monitoring, forecasting and early warning.
- Establishment of National Food Reserves with the Governments of Mauritania, Niger and Djibouti
- Reaching IOFS Fund design capacity that is considered as a major donor for the humanity component of the OIC FSR.



OBJECTIVE:

- This Program is aiming to establish **OIC food aid system operations** for humanitarian food relief to support crises hit situations within Member States.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- IOFS Online Conference on AFSP Implementation. Participants included Member States, OIC Institutions and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Six Oasis Boxes for water cleaning and filtration, produced by Bond-E-Shams and supplied by IOFS to the people of Afghanistan in April 2022.
- Launch of Flour for Humanity Program: IOFS welcomed the generous contributions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Republic of Tajikistan for supply of wheat flour to Afghanistan



II. PILLAR: FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE

CHALLENGES:

- Very difficult situation in rural areas endangered by climate change problems and lack of any infrastructure in many provinces
- Drastic decrease in purchasing power affecting urban poor's ability to meet basic needs and access goods/services.
- Ineffective emergency response to climate induced disasters leads to unaddressed humanitarian needs within fragmented setting.
- Increased disagreement (upon mainly international non-recognition issues) between local actors and humanitarian partners leads to reduced or halted assistance, economic collapse, and health / food crises.
- Limited funding in the humanitarian landscape with many competing actors increases the risk of inadequate resources allocation and insufficient support for critical humanitarian needs.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031:

- Improved household food security through diversified survival mechanisms in emergency settings across OIC countries in conflict situations.
- Increased crop production and diversification among small scale farmers through income-generating projects in fragile contexts through visible interventions.
- IOFS as an emerging actor in humanitarian aid within OIC Member States, creating transformative changes for dignity and free from hunger through quick impact projects.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

- To provide technical expertise upon the OIC STI (Science, Technology, Innovations) agenda to strengthen the capacity of Member States

PROGRAMS OF PILLAR 3

- Development of Gene Banks
- OIC Strategic Commodities
- Bio & AgriTech Development
- OIC Healthy & Safe Food Ecosystem
- Climate impact/ Resource Management
- Water Management in Agriculture
- Transboundary Pest Control Management

DEVELOPMENT OF GENE BANKS

- 02 capacity building activities organized
- 20 beneficiaries
- 17 OIC Member States
- 04 national and international partners

OIC STRATEGIC COMMODITIES

- 01 Conference, 1 Forum, 1 workshop organized
- 207 beneficiaries
- 17 OIC Member States
- 04 national and international partners

BIO AND AGRI-TECH DEVELOPMENT

- 01 Forum organized
- 53 beneficiaries
- 08 OIC Member States
- 01 national and international partners

OIC HEALTHY AND SAFE FOOD ECOSYSTEM

- 02 capacity building activities organised
- 62 beneficiaries
- 20 OIC Member States
- 02 national and international partners

WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

- 02 Workshops organized
- 100 beneficiaries
- 05 OIC Member States
- 08 national and international partners

TRANSBOUNDARY PEST CONTROL MANAGEMENT

- Side-Event organized and 1 International Conference co-sponsored
- 80 beneficiaries
- 18 OIC Member States
- 03 national and international partners

CLIMATE IMPACT/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- The program is to be launched in 2023



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- The program aims to strengthen preservation, conservation, and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources in member countries. By establishing and enhancing national gene banks, the program aims to promote food security, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity conservation in the region. Through collaboration and capacity-building, it empowers Member States to effectively manage genetic resources, foster research, and address agricultural challenges, including climate change impacts.

GOALS:

- Establishing and strengthening national gene banks in OIC Member States, equipped with advanced facilities to preserve plant and animal genetic resources, safeguarding agricultural diversity and preventing genetic erosion;
- Promoting a sustainable agriculture, seeking of utilization of diverse genetic resources to develop resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds, enhancing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security in the OIC region;
- Fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange among Member States, to create a network of gene banks, enabling joint research efforts and mutual support in addressing agricultural challenges.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- Two Workshops on “Genebank Management” conducted for the following PGR Professionals:
 - African francophone OIC Member States in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Tunisia, 20-28 June in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia
 - African and Asian OIC Member States in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Türkiye and Turkish for Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), 26-30 September in Ankara, Republic of Türkiye.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Many countries are part of international conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Rio, 1992; International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IPGRFA) 2001; Nagoya Protocol (NP), 2010, showcasing their commitment to biodiversity conservation and responsible access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources.
- Gene banks in OIC Member States possess diverse collections of plant genetic resources, including staple crops like rice, wheat, and maize, along with traditional and lesser-known crops with valuable genetic traits for future agricultural development.
- Public awareness is needed to highlight the significance of gene banks and genetic resource conservation. Raising understanding among policymakers, farmers, and the public will garner support for gene bank initiatives and biodiversity conservation.

CHALLENGES:

- Genetic erosion from replacing traditional crops with modern varieties, affecting food security and environmental resilience.
- Lack of clear conservation policies, climate change vulnerability, and access and benefit sharing issues hinder plant genetic resource preservation in the region.
- Capacity and knowledge gaps, limited resources, and conflicts complicate gene bank management and conservation efforts in the OIC Geography.
- Limited cooperation and genetic resource exchange among OIC Member States.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031:

- Establishment of the OIC Platform of Documentation and Information System for Plant and Animal Genetic Resources;
- Establishment of the IOFS Center for Plant and Animal Genetic Resources;
- Strong partnership among the OIC Member States in exchange of genetic resources,
- A robust and dynamic partnership among OIC Member States in the exchange of genetic resources.
- The availability of diverse and resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds will enable countries to adapt to climate change, mitigate risks, and ensure a stable food supply for their populations.

III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- Objective of Strategic Commodities : The objective of the IOFS Programme is to ensure food security and agricultural sustainability in member countries through strategic management and development of essential commodities. The program aims to strengthen food supply chains, address production and distribution challenges, and promote sustainable agricultural practices to enhance resilience and self-sufficiency within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) region.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- IOFS conducted the IOFS-COMSTECH-PARC 3-days Expert Meeting On **“Climate Resilient Wheat Crop Improvement for Food Security,”** with a special session on **“Afghanistan Wheat Issue: The Breeding of Nutritious and Varieties”**, the activity was part of the Afghanistan Food Security Programme (AFSP).

CHALLENGES:

- Challenges and achievements of Breeding Wheat for Biotic and Abiotic Stress Tolerance;
- Approaches and Strategies to tackle climate change, consideration of climate smart agricultural practices and techniques through improvement of wheat genetic potential;
- Upscaling and commercialization potential of wheat development in Afghanistan and Mauritania.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- The OIC envisions a region with climate-resilient wheat varieties, empowered farming communities, setting a benchmark for global agricultural excellence;
- Increasing sustainable wheat production in the OIC Member States achieving through a multi-faceted approach adopting climate-smart

technologies, promoting high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties, implementing supportive policy frameworks, efficient resource management, involving the private sector, and fostering collaborative initiatives among Member States;

- Established a wheat germplasm exchange platform providing capacity building and knowledge sharing for the Member States

3.2 OIC STRATEGIC COMMODITIES: RICE 

OBJECTIVE:

- The Rice Development Program supports the Capacity Building pillar of IOFS strategy in strengthening key strategic commodity availability and quality across the MS.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Most OIC MS are net importers of rice.
- Low level of access to drought-tolerant and heat-resistant varieties in countries’ suppliers.
- Different trade regulations and regional cooperation.
- Issues of harmonised quality standards and facilitation of regional trade.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- IOFS conducted a 3-day ‘Strategic Commodities and Food Safety Forum’ in Doha, Qatar, 14-16 February.

CHALLENGES:

- Implement joint measures to mitigate climate change for rice production.
- The deficiency of mechanisms or rice funds to assess the demand for rice in the Member States of the OIC and to prevent sharp fluctuations in market prices
- Big differentiation of customs procedures for rice transportation between Member States, as well as rice quality standards, etc .

III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- The Cassava Development Program is to facilitate the development of the region’s cassava sector, which will lead to economic development and livelihood improvement within the region and other OIC Member States.

GOALS:

- Develop and strengthen access to improve varieties, inputs and R&D to ensure adequate sustainable production along the value chain.
- Train smallholder farmer organizations on novel methods to increase production and productivity.
- Improve access to modern technology for processing to achieve quality, consistency and quantity.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- IOFS Three-Day ‘Strategic Commodities and Food Safety Forum.’ Doha, Qatar, 14-16 February.
- IOFS conducted a series of online meetings to establish Centres of Excellence (CoE) for cassava.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Cassava is a staple crop of choice across many IOFS MS on the African continent.
- Africa is the main producer of cassava globally accounting for approximately 54% of the global production in 2019.
- Africa still lags behind other top producing continents such as Asia and South America in terms of productivity and trade.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of strong institutional system to support cassava trade development.
- Inadequate adoption of appropriate agronomic practices to increase yields.
- Limited availability of good planting materials (improved varieties) has been a major impediment to increasing farmer yields.
- High postharvest losses.
- Inadequate use of modern processing technologies.
- Poor coordination among stakeholders along the value chain.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Increasing production and productivity through support to research - farmers-industry links, reducing post-harvest losses and mechanization along the value chain.
- Input support such as promotion of new varieties; clean planting material and functionality of Gene bank.
- Markets and marketing (establishing market structure for inputs and products - this will identify niche markets for respective value-added products.)



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- The Bio & AgriTech Development Program supports the capacity building pillar of the IOFS Strategy in strengthening the development capacity in technical and innovative solutions of MS.

GOALS:

- Establishing Centers of Excellence within existing research institutions in OIC MS on particular sub-regions and specific agri-tech areas
- Provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience on Agri-Tech field among research institutions and farmer organizations, governments and private sector

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- IOFS in cooperation with COMSTECH , Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum (ICYF), National Center on Biotechnology organized “Kazakhstan-Pakistan-Türkiye YOUTH FORUM ON BIO-TECHNOLOGY” in Islamabad, Pakistan, 13-15 September

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- The IOFS Biotech Forum promoted excellence and competence in the field of agricultural biotechnology among MS.
- IOFS facilitated interactions within the young research community to discuss the latest developments in the rapidly advancing field like:
 - Genome editing and new breeding technologies
 - Nanotechnology and its applications in Agriculture
 - Speed breeding for rapid genetic gain
 - Variants of Cas proteins and their potential applications
 - High throughput phenomics.

CHALLENGES

- Enactment and Implementation issues of Bio-safety, Plant Breeder Rights and Seed Laws.
- Necessity for raising awareness and education for farmers on the use of Agri-Tech.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Well-functioned Bio and Agri-Tech Centers of Excellence for OIC MS facilitating capacity building and providing new agri-technologies.
- Mechanism of Transfer of technologies within OIC MS.



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- Through the unique approach to merge Food Safety knowledge and Halal methodology the IOFS is to enable viability and accessibility of nutritious and healthy food to Member States with minimal environmental impact, and promote the **from “Gene to Fork”** modality.

GOALS:

- Share experiences at national food control systems and harmonisation of food safety standards, raise capacity and ensure synergies between food safety and trade facilitation.
- Promote harmonised food safety regulation in a period of change and innovation.

2022 ACTIVITIES

- IOFS 3 Day ‘Strategic Commodities and Food Safety Forum.’ Doha, Qatar, 14-16 February
- 5 th Expert Meeting on the topic: “Collaboration is a food safety trigger”, devoted to the World Food Safety Day, organised jointly with the Kazakh National Agrarian Research University. Almaty, Kazakhstan, 7 June
- “Capacity building program on nutrition value and food safety to promote ‘Gene to Fork’ modality in the OIC Member States,” organised by the IOFS and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Amman, Jordan, 1-4 August

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Creation of an interdisciplinary platform on Food Safety and Healthy Food for all Member States to promote the “Gene to Fork” modality.
- Digitalization and its Impact on food safety and trade development in OIC Geography
- Contribution of big-data and computational tools for building consensus on science-based food safety regulations.

CHALLENGES

- The issues of tracing imported food.
- Recognition and delegation of obligations within different organs.
- Dietary laws at countries level do not always include nutritional facts about the food.
- Low-level nutritional values of some food.
- Lack of unified trade regulations and regional cooperation.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Enhanced and established the mechanisms in merging and harmonizing requirements for recognition of the list of food products in OIC countries, including GMO, additives and others.
- Enabled system assisting in the improvement of a baseline for a rapid test system, harmonisation of requirements, and other related documents in OIC MS.
- The full operation of the “Gene to Fork modality” concept within OIC Geography.



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

DESERTIFICATION:

- Approximately 48% of the Sahel region is affected by desertification.
- It is estimated that the Sahara Desert expands by about 48,000 square kilometers annually.

CHANGING RAINFALL PATTERNS:

- Rainfall variability is a significant characteristic of the Sahel region.
- The rainy season in 2020-2021-2022 started later than usual and characterized by inconsistent rain fall distribution.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION:

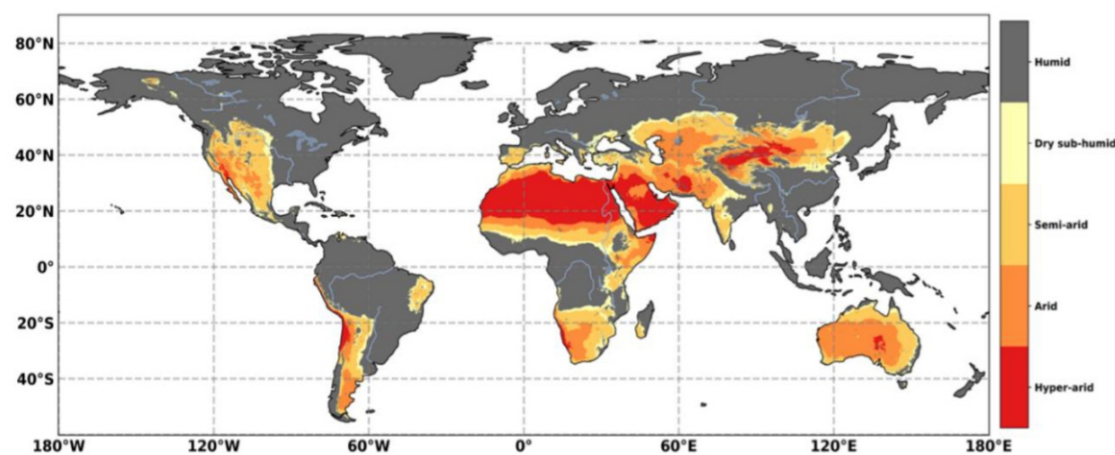
- Ecosystems in the Sahel region play a crucial role in carbon sequestration.
- Vegetation cover and trees in the region can absorb and store carbon dioxide, helping mitigate climate change.
- Efforts to conserve and restore ecosystems can contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

DROUGHTS:

- The Sahel region has experienced several severe droughts in the past decades.
- In 2020, the Sahel experienced below-average rainfall, leading to increased water scarcity and crop failures.

ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION:

- The loss of vegetation cover in the Sahel region is estimated at 1-2% per year.
- The Sahel is home to a rich biodiversity, including over 2,500 plant species and diverse wildlife.



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- Climate Impact on Food Security program aims to preserve the agricultural ecosystem using Climate Smart Agriculture practices, valorization of natural resources and reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions in agriculture without compromising food security.

GOALS:

- Implement sustainable farming practices and technologies to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on agricultural productivity and food availability.
- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by promoting climate-smart agriculture and ensuring access to diverse and nutritious food sources.
- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in OIC Member States. Map OIC Member State climate vulnerability

CHALLENGES

- Advancement of policies to fight climate change.
- Supporting climate-smart agriculture across agricultural and through policy and technology interventions to improve productivity and improve resilience
- Achieve emission reductions in agriculture without compromising food security
- Foster collaboration for sustainable resource management, resilience, and adaptation in agricultural systems.



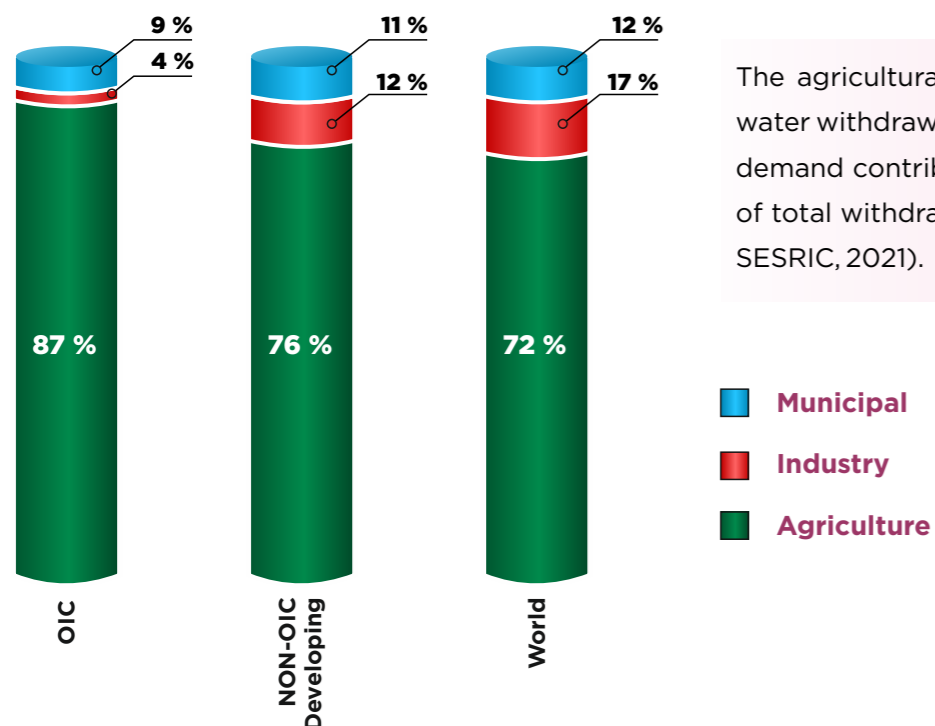
OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in IOFS MS
- Preservation of Agricultural Ecosystem and valorization of natural resources.
- Reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions in agriculture without compromising food security.



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

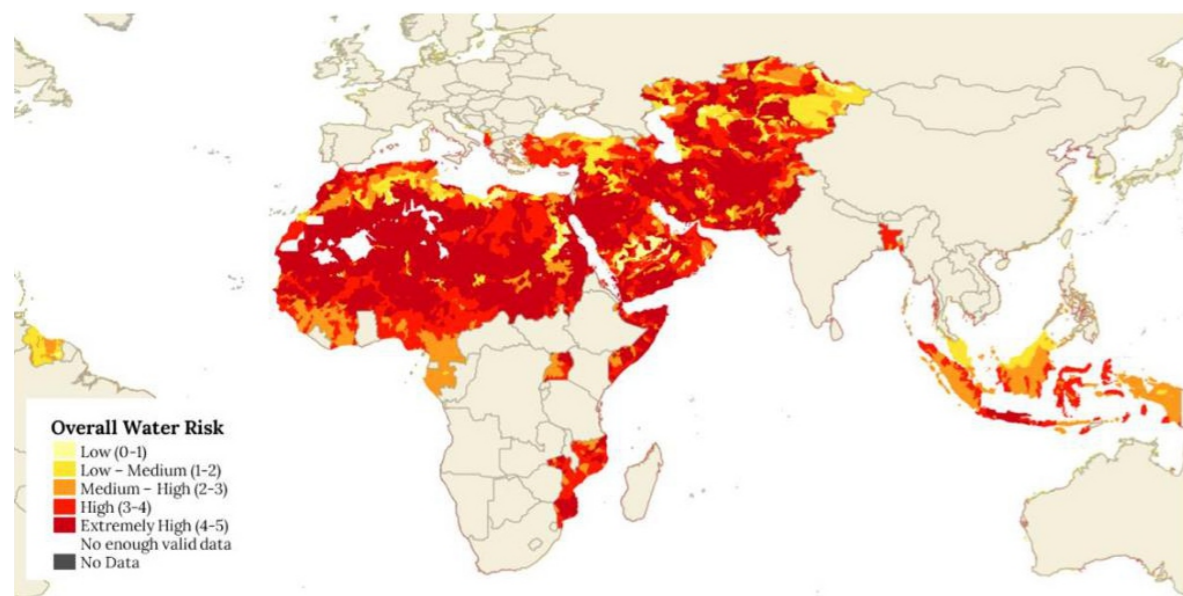
WATER DEMAND BY SECTOR



The agricultural sector accounts for 87% of all water withdrawals, while industrial and municipal demand contribute for 4% and 9%, respectively, of total withdrawals (Source: OIC Water Report, SESRIC, 2021).

OVERALL WATER-RELATED RISK

The majority of OIC nations are exposed to at least a moderate level of water risk. Countries with 'high' to 'extremely high' levels of risk require immediate action. If the current trend of water use continues, the economy, food security, and social welfare will be at risk by 2050.



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- Water Management in Agriculture Program aims to enhance water management practices in the agricultural sector across OIC Member States.

GOALS:

- Support Member States in achieving sustainable water management in agriculture through capacity building.
- Develop recommendations on integrated water management approaches across OIC MS.
- Promote sustainable and efficient use of water resources, including use of water-saving technologies.

2022 ACTIVITIES

- Training workshop on Capacity Building for Farmers on Management of Water in Agriculture. More than 70 farmers were trained on better irrigation methodology (Niger), 16-17 May.
- Kick-off of the IOFS Project on Integrated Water Plan (IWP) for Niger in collaboration with High Authority for Waqf (Niger), Kazakhstan Gharysh Sapary and KazNARU; later joined by INWRDAM and CEDARE (Kazakhstan), 8 June.
- IOFS-IsDB Roundtable on Policy Guidelines for Sustainable Water Management in Agriculture in OIC Member States was organized within Cairo Water Week on 16 October 2022, Egypt.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Transitioning to more efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation or sprinkler systems, as well as implementing information technologies for improved irrigation leads to better water conservation, enhanced crop productivity, and sustainability in agricultural water use.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Strengthening technical capacity and knowledge sharing by investing in capacity-building initiatives, develop the necessary expertise to design, implement, and manage sustainable water systems.
- Effective policies, regulations, and institutional frameworks for the governance of water resources play a critical role in determining how effectively they are managed and incentivize sustainable practices. Establishment and enforcement of such policies, regulations, and institutional frameworks provide a necessary foundation for sustainable water management.

CHALLENGES

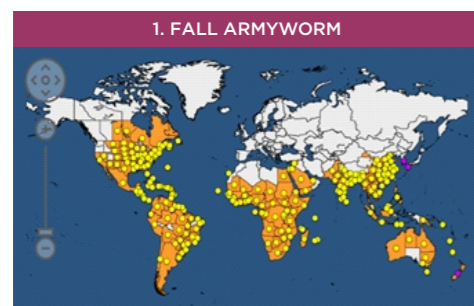
- Poor water management, which leads to inefficient use of water resources and reduced agricultural productivity.
- Low water use efficiency in agriculture due to outdated irrigation practices leading to a waste of significant amount of water.
- Lack of investment in water infrastructure, resulting in inadequate storage, transportation, and distribution of water resources.
- Vulnerability to droughts and climate change, which can lead to water scarcity and affect agricultural productivity.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

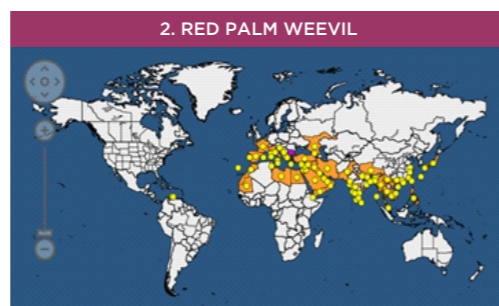
- Enhanced capacity of the Member States demonstrate regarding management of water resources sustainably in agriculture through an increase in skills, knowledge, and effective policies implemented.
- Adoption of integrated water management approaches by the Member States through incorporation of recommendations into water management policies and practices.



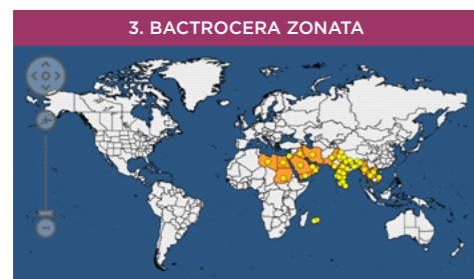
III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING



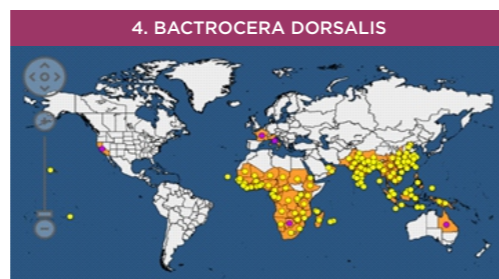
Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack more than 80 plant species
 - Losses up to 100%



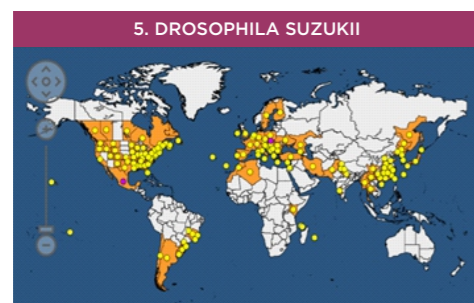
Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack Palm family (Arecaceae)
 - Losses more than \$50 million annual losses



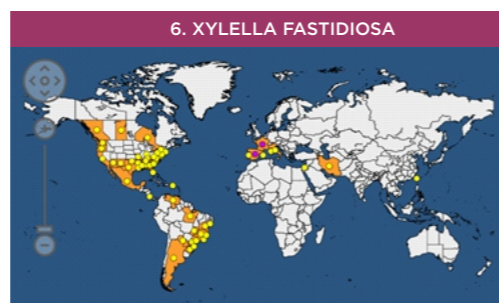
Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack a wide variety of soft fruits.
 - Losses \$35 million annual losses



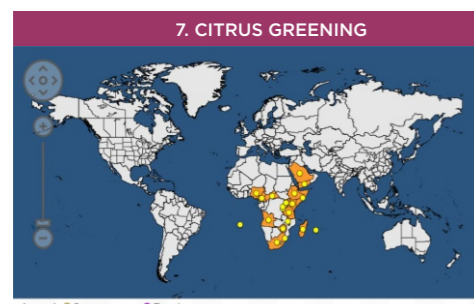
Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack fruit crops, including mangoes, citrus fruits, papayas, guavas, bananas, peaches, and many others.
 - Losses more than \$35 million annual losses in Africa



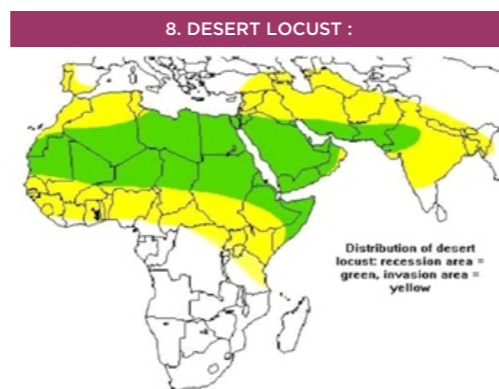
Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack primarily infests soft-skinned fruits such as berries strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cherries, grapes, and other small fruits.
 - Losses more than \$25 million annual losses



Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack more than 370 plant species
 - Losses up to 100% if no prevention measures
 - For IOFS Member States, Xylella fastidiosa has been reported in Iran (Amanifar N, 2014) on grapevine, other countries are free till date.



Legend: Present (Yellow dot), Transient (Purple dot)
 - Attack Citrus
 - Losses up to 100%



Distribution of desert locust: recession area = green, invasion area = yellow
 - Attack everything green
 - Losses
 o West Africa : \$2.5 billion.
 o East Africa : 2019 and 2020. \$3.6 billion



III. PILLAR: CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE:

- The Transboundary Pest Control Program is to provide expertise and technical know-how and set up technical procedures and new technologies in the Preservation of plant heritage against Transboundary Pest, Dealing with Plant Quarantine Organisms and Ensure phytosanitary protection to ensure food security.

GOALS:

- Engage with various food and agri stakeholders across MS on transboundary pest control management.
- Develop a resource bank on related technologies and solutions for Member States.

2022 ACTIVITIES

- IOFS co-organized the 13th Arab Plant Protection Congress on the "Effect and means of control of transboundary pest on crops in IOFS Member States" (Tunisia, 16-21 October).

CHALLENGES:

- Monitoring and follow-up of Transboundary Pest and diseases.
- Border control and inspections.
- Capacity for risk assessment.
- Diagnostic tools for early detection and diagnostic expertise
- Data collection and access to information
- Tools for rapid response to entry, establishment and spread
- Pest origin control and management measures.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Generate data, develop, and implement strategies and policies aimed at the prevention, early warning, rapid response and long-term management of high-impact pests and diseases.
- Promote coordinated strategies and intersectoral and integrated approaches to reduce the socio-economic impact of pests and diseases.
- Monitoring and Early Detection using new technologies



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

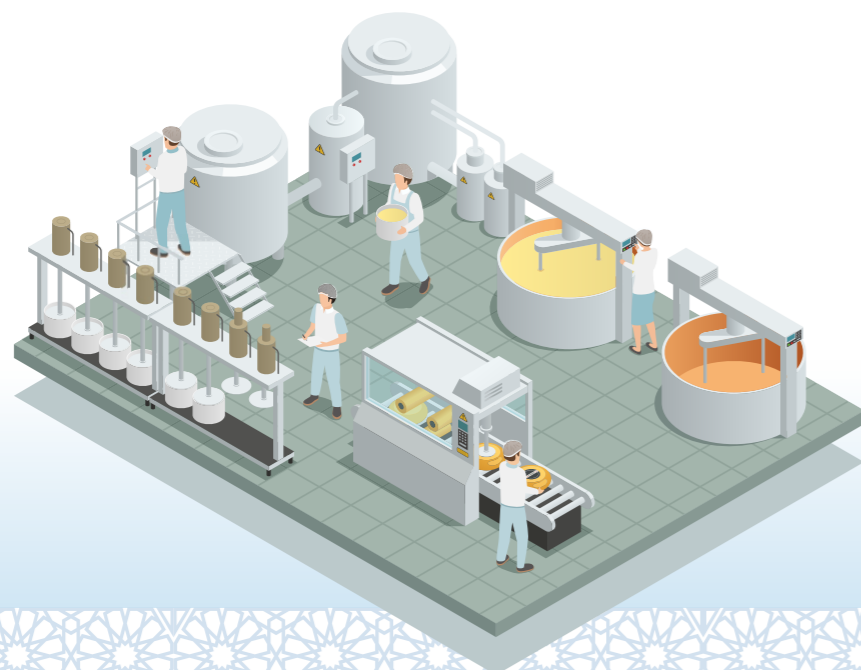
- Strengthen OIC Agri-food industry competitiveness to enable export growth by large to SMEs, Intra-OIC trade, and post-harvest losses

PROGRAMS OF PILLAR 4

- Livestock Ecosystem
- OIC Food System Talent Development
- International Islamic Food Processing Association (IFPA)

OIC FOOD SYSTEM TALENT DEVELOPMENT

- 01 Forum organized
- 173 beneficiaries
- 22 OIC Member States
- 01 national partner



OBJECTIVE:

- By utilizing the "From Gene to Fork" concept, the IOFS Livestock Eco-system Program aims to promote sustainable, efficient, and high-quality livestock production systems through the entire value chain.

GOALS:

- Support Member States at achieving sustainable livestock production by improving genetics and breeding, animal health and welfare, and feeding practices.
- Enhance market access of the Member States by building stronger linkages between the regulatory agencies.
- Promote policies and regulations for development of sustainable livestock production systems through the entire value chain, and to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing within the livestock industries of the Member States.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Improving breeding programs to develop more productive breeds, enhancing animal health, and use of best practices in livestock farming, feed and pasture management are the key factors for sustainable livestock sector development.
- Development of value chains, market linkages, and capacity-building programs for livestock farmers enable access local and international markets.
- Governments should provide tailored supportive policies and regulations to facilitate sustainable livestock production, and increase public awareness about the value of sustainably-produced livestock products.

CHALLENGES:

- Member States often face challenges related to animal health, including recurring disease outbreaks.
- Limited access to quality feed, pastures, and water.
- Lack of infrastructure and low adoption of improved technologies, which limit access to markets and resources, and lowers the ability to add value to livestock products through processing.
- Policy constraints, when regulations may not provide adequate support or incentives for sustainable livestock production.
- Lack of research and extension services, which can limit the potential for innovation and capacity-building in the livestock sector.
- Climate change, which has a negatively impact on livestock productivity and health.





IV. PILLAR: INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE:

- To develop the human capital of the OIC Member States for sustainable food systems, strengthen the role of universities in promoting food security education, facilitate cooperation among agricultural universities and raise awareness on food and nutrition security from the early ages.

GOALS:

- Establishing a network of universities educating food security at Bachelor, Master and PhD programs.
- Facilitation of joint education programs among OIC MS' universities.
- Assistance to universities streamlining start-ups and implementation of commercialization of products to engage with private sector.

2022 ACTIVITIES

- 1st IOFS High-Level Forum on Food Security was conducted on 08-09 June in Almaty, Kazakhstan.
- Established the strategic partnership with RUFORUM (the regional body uniting 161 African agricultural universities and centers)
- Platform for universities of OIC MS: two Kazakhstan universities: KazNARU, KazATU; American Universities in Beirut (AUB); HBKU Qatar; UAE University; University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- IOFS attention to developing human capital from early stages to ensure sustainable food systems.
- The main topic of the 1st IOFS HLF in June was on Food Security and Talent Development. The Almaty Declaration was adopted at the Forum.
- Strengthen the cooperation among universities of OIC MS in food security education.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of cooperation among agricultural universities in OIC MS.
- Only few universities in OIC Geography provides comprehensive inter-disciplinary education programs.
- Ignorance of the role of youth in ensuring sustainable food systems.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Established network of agricultural universities of OIC MS educating food security at bachelor, master and PhD levels.
- Joint education programs among OIC MCs' agricultural universities.
- Agricultural universities' capacity is enhanced to teach food security.



IV. PILLAR: INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- In 2022, IFPA reached the transformational stage. IOFS General Assembly made its strategic decision
- New IFPA honorary members in 2022: Afghanistan CCI, Palestine Food and Agriculture Industries Union, Tajikistan CCI, Guinea CCI, Nigerian NACCIMA, Tunisian UTICA, Food Basket Federation from Chad and corporate members (Dar Al Halal, Nigeria and JPACo, Jordan).
- "IFPA Forum. An open platform for OIC AgriFood trade and investment" was held at the Foodtech Summit of Gulfood Manufacturing on November 10, 2022.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Relocate in 2023 the headquarters of IFPA to Dubai and institutionalize its activities within this Global Business Hub for the benefit of all honorary and corporate members
- Open 6 regional cluster hubs in each region of the OIC
- Create an OIC agri-food trade digital platform
- Boost trade and investment services of partners, facilitate investment projects

OBJECTIVE:

- IFPA is translating the IOFS Strategic vision and the G2G mission of the IOFS Secretariat into its unique B2B platform for all necessary strategic objectives to enable a resilient and sustainable private sector engaging in intra-OIC trade with a wholesome approach **"from Gene to Fork"**.

GOALS:

- Build an OIC-wide food processing association providing trade financing, advisory, training, talent sourcing, research and networking event services to its honorary and corporate members.
- Facilitate bankable OIC food industry investments that support OIC industry's growth and competitiveness.
- Engage and support leading food companies across the OIC to drive further competitiveness and trade growth of Member States.

2022 ACTIVITIES

- Preparation activities on relocation of headquarters from Astana to Dubai.
- IFPA Forum on the sidelines of Gulfood Manufacturing, November 2022, Dubai.
- 35 Honorary and Corporate members joined IFPA and connected with 25 OIC Member Member States.
- To boost intra-OIC agri-food trade, IFPA held networking and business matching activities.





STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Mobilize food security focused financial resources of Member States to support sustainable food systems
- Facilitate financial collaborations to support special projects and investments

PROGRAMS OF PILLAR 5

- IOFS Fund
- National Food Sectors Development

5.1 IOFS FUND

OBJECTIVE:

IOFS Fund aims **1)** to develop an operational model of the Fund that covers the capital entry points, asset management structure, fund deployments and impact contributions to development of food security systems, and **2)** concentrate on **(a)** reducing MS vulnerability to the volatility of global food prices; **(b)** mitigating adverse impacts of food price inflation through compensation for damage and/or financial loss; **(c)** reducing dependency on global agriculture and food markets by increasing OIC food production system; **(d)** providing humanitarian support via OIC Food Security Reserves.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Feasibility Study for the IOFS Fund was developed by a consortium of international consultants from late 2021 to 2022. Member States during the 5th IOFS General Assembly (Tunis, 10-11 October 2022) adopted the IOFS Fund feasibility study. Along with this, MS requested the IOFS Secretariat to elaborate on the location of the newly established IOFS Fund and the provision of all necessary institutional and logistical arrangements for its proper operationalization.

- 2.** After checking all potential international domiciles, the IOFS Secretariat opted for Qatar Financial Center as its preferred option (QTC). After completing the technical details of the Fund's operations and considering the QFC's requirements, the official launch of is scheduled in 2023.

CHALLENGES:

- Due to the IOFS Fund's start-up, the timeframe for achieving the planned amount of financial turnover might be extended. This will have, in the short term, an impact on the effects of Fund activities.
- One of the most important factors in guaranteeing financial stability is the proper management. In order to accomplish the strategic goals of the Fund, the management must adhere to the highest standards, including prompt risk identification, evaluation, and monitoring.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031:

- Fund Establishment: completion of Shariah Advice set-up, establishing Board, management, and team, as well as external resources (external service providers for legal and audit services).
- Funding Mobilization: securing an initial investment, attracting an anchor investor, and making the initial placement of funds on the stock market.
- Fund Investment Activities: finishing the financial instrument and Fund Activities (Programs, Capital Markets, Investment Mandate, Investment Management Infrastructure) setup in cooperation with all other parties participating in the process.
- Beneficiary Programs: activation of final beneficiary programs receiving the funds from the IOFS Fund.

OBJECTIVE:

- The program aims to build up national value chains of domestic food processing and sales networks, as well as food clusters, including basic agriculture and logistics.

GOALS:

- Strengthen the agricultural sector through targeted capabilities to increase OIC Agri-food productivity (e.g, food tech, new operating models, etc) to
- Establishing and expanding the food processing sector to make it export-oriented beyond the OIC geography;
- Establish OIC Agri-food sector clusters
- Addressing ecological and sustainability problems directly related to the agriculture production, food processing/distribution/waste, and overall state economic performance;
- Boosting food production/processing and allied services, intra-trade and investment flow to ensure the resilience of the OIC region to any problems associated with the food security.

2022 ACTIVITIES:

- In 2022, the IOFS was involved in building up the platform for National Food Sector Development through its various activities and by facilitating individual private sector projects. All cluster projects (Sheep Farming Development and Bakery Supply Chain) launched by the IOFS Secretariat in 2022, focused on the development of the national capacities of local value chains, where the support of food processing facilities play a vital role.

CHALLENGES

- rapid rise in population
- high ratio of rural residents
- climate extremes
- overall unsatisfactory economic performance
- notable poverty and malnutrition
- lack of technological advancements
- low investment activities
- import dependence
- political disturbances, lack of joint actions etc.

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Targeting self-sufficiency and greater value chains of the domestic food sectors by increasing intra-OIC investments
- A solid data-base for the agriculture and food processing industries – production, processing, consumption, export, import, etc.
- A mechanism of public-private partnership



1. BAKERY SUPPLY CHAIN PROJECT

OBJECTIVE:

- To encourage companies in the agri-food sector to develop food processing and enter new markets with high-value-added products through the example of creating a sustainable and commercially profitable supply chain for flour products both domestically and for export.

GOALS:

- Create intra-OIC agrifood supply chains and develop new logistical solutions for OIC Member States
- Contribute to the hosting country's private sector involved in the grain production and processing to expand new sales markets and earn on value-added bread and flour products
- Apply successful models of the cluster approach to other types of finished products in OIC Member States.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- In Qatar the initial business trip on market potential was conducted in July 2022.
- Business ties were established with possible consumers in Qatar and continued with potential partners in other OIC Member States.
- The project included the participation of local bakery makers and the scientific advisor, the Almaty Research Institute of Food Industry.
- In 2022 respective coordination on replicating such project attitude in other Member States (as Turkiye, Pakistan, Sudan) was started during the official meetings

OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- To build a strong and sustainable supply chain within OIC Member States
- To replicate the experience of the pilot project to other OIC Member States



2. SHEEP FARMING DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE:

- The cluster project on Sheep Farming Development aims to utilize the comparative advantage of an OIC Member State in the strategic development of livestock industry with huge potential, implement the pilot project and replicate it further in the OIC Geography.

2022 ACTIVITIES

- IOFS along with its subsidiary IFPA created a network of sheep farmers during 2022, that expressed interests in export production. The whole supply chain process, including quality and quantity requirements, veterinary standards, accompanying paperwork, trading practices and other related issues were explicated to the local producers of the lamb meat.
- Coordinated with the respective parties (including the Ministry of Agriculture) and conducted regular meetings reorienting the whole sheep industry towards stable and quality-based exports.
- The IOFS conducted an industry case study for the local Kazakh sheep market to develop the project feasibility.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- In order to operate as a platform for the sheep industry development, the registration process of the project platform Sheep Farm Development commenced in December 2022, under the auspices of the Astana International Financial Center, governed by the English Common Law.
- In the last quarter of 2022, under the umbrella of the IOFS, the first shipments of chilled lamb meat were delivered to the GCC (UAE and Qatar) region.



OUTCOMES TOWARDS 2031

- Expansion of the local sheep/lamb meat and by-products to the GCC market
- Development of high-productive crossbreed breed to be the most optimal for exports including the Gulf countries
- Support of national and regional value chains incl. logistics facilities
- Working out the comprehensive systemic approach on local sheep farming
- Robust developed sheep industry including meat and other by-products within OIC Geography

A. AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM (AFSP)

BACKGROUND

It is important to recall that the “Afghanistan Food Security Programme (AFSP)” was launched as part of the main outcomes of the *17th Extraordinary CFM on the Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan*, as of 18-19 December 2021, in Islamabad (Pakistan) hosted. In fact, the adopted Resolution, inter alia, identified the IOFS for taking necessary efforts for the implementation of this Programme on the following operative paragraphs:

18. Decides to launch an Afghanistan Food Security Programme, and requests the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) to undertake necessary work in this regard using the capacity of the Organization’s Food Security Reserves, when necessary;

19. Encourages OIC Member States, international donors, the UN Funds and Programmes and other international actors to generously contribute to the Afghanistan Food Security Programme.

THE AFSP HAS, IN THE IMMEDIATE RESPONSE, FOUR (04) PROJECTS, AS FOLLOWS:

1. Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan;
2. IOFS-ICIC Partnership for Afghanistan Emergency Food Support;
3. Model Case for Cereals Cultivation and Flour Production;
4. Potable Water Cleaning facilities for several rural areas.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- The IOFS Director General led a delegation for an official humanitarian visit to Afghanistan on 16-19 April 2022. The visit aimed at:
- Introducing all the programs the IOFS has been implementing within the framework of its Strategic Plan and Pillars to the host.
- Underscoring the special mandate of the IOFS in successfully implementing the AFSP.
- Officially handing over six (06) Oasis Boxes for water cleaning and filtration produced and supplied by Bondh E Shams to the people of Afghanistan, as part of the implementation of one of the four immediate projects mentioned above.
- Signing an MoU with World Food Program (WFP) Afghanistan on joint humanitarian activities.

During the IOFS High-Level Forum on Food Security on 08-09 June 2022 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the IOFS announced the winners of fellowship program on food security and agricultural subjects for the OIC Member States. The initiative was jointly implemented with the OIC COMSTECH, mainly for LDCs, including Afghanistan.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding with Kazakhstan National Agrarian University (Kaz-NARU). The Afghani researchers and scientists are expected to build their technical capacity in the fields of food systems and food security governance.

On 14 November 2022, the IOFS convened an online Conference on AFSP Implementation. The following 14 Member States and 3 OIC Institutions attended the Conference, the special guest of the Conference included the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA):



BACKGROUND

The celebration of 2022 as the “IOFS Year of Africa” was a decision of the 4th IOFS General Assembly held in September 2021 in the Republic of Kazakhstan to ensure that the IOFS was to devote the year of 2022 to the African Continent. A focus was made on developing and implementing relevant projects with the support of Member States and other stakeholders, including international organizations. The decision was timely and coincided with a later move by the African Union to mark Africa Day in 2022 under the theme “Strengthening Resilience in Nutrition and Food Security on the African Continent”.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

Taking advantage of being in the region, from 12 to 20 May 2022, the IOFS Director General successfully conducted a short Africa Tour that contemplated three (03) OIC Member States, including the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Niger, and the Republic of Guinea, where he had the opportunity to be received by high-level officials to present the important work of the IOFS in its quest to ensuring food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development within the OIC geography.

In continuation of the celebration of “2022 IOFS Year of Africa”, the following events were held under the period under review:

A 7-day Training on *Genetic Resources and Genebank Management* was held on 20-28 June 2022 in Tunis. The main aim of this training was to present and familiarize African participants with Genebank operations and Genetic Resources conservation during a training held in the National GeneBank of Tunisia with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries of Tunisia, OIC institutions, international and regional organizations, as well as with support of the Ministries of Agriculture and research institutions of selected OIC Member States. During the working visit to Tunisia, the IOFS also conducted the “The First Meeting on promotion of Olive oil in OIC Member States”, on 23-24 June 2022.

2022 IOFS YEAR OF AFRICA



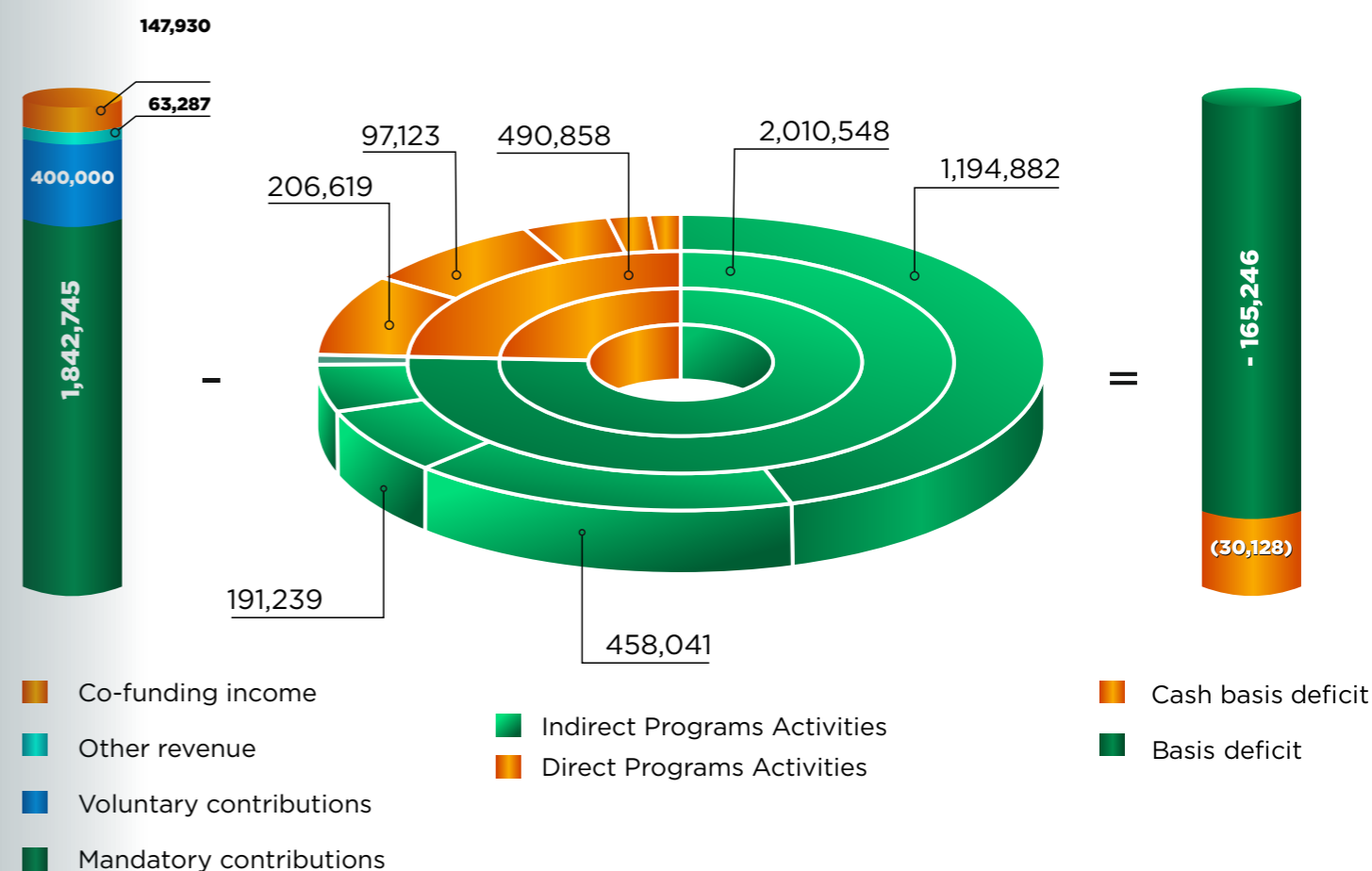
IOFS GLOBAL MANDATES

- Participation at the *African Green Revolution Forum Summit* (AGRF), held on 06-09 September 2022 in Kigali, Republic of Rwanda, where meeting was held with Their Excellencies the Ministries of Agriculture of Gambia, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Uganda to discuss potential activities in their respective countries. There, the IOFS also signed two important memoranda of understanding with the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the Regional Universities Forum (RUFORUM) for Capacity Building in Agriculture for the two Institutions to support us in our resolve to address the critical challenges African Member States are facing in terms of food security and agricultural development.
- Capacity-building training on Genetic Resources and Gene Bank Management*, jointly organized with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Türkiye and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) on 26-30 September 2022 in Ankara.
- In this context and to be more incisive in the work with African Member States, the Director General took the decision to appoint the former Somalian Agriculture Minister Mr. Said Hussein Iid as IOFS Special Envoy for Africa.
- Based on the resounding results of the celebration of the Year of Africa, the Director General proposed to the 10th IOFS Board Meeting (December 2022) to support the idea of starting a stand-alone Program for Africa that would be called the **Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI)**. To therefore ensure the support of Member States and relevant OIC institutions the matter would be submitted to the 49th Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), to held on 16-17 March 2023 in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to mandate the IOFS to implement the Africa Food Security Initiative.
- The IOFS sponsored and actively participated in the 13th Arab Plant Protection Congress held in Tunisia from October 16 to 21, 2022. The congress focused on addressing transboundary plant pests, specifically the Desert Locust and the Red Palm Weevil, which pose significant challenges in the Arab and African regions. With the participation of over 80 experts and representatives from scientific institutions and Arab ministries, the event aimed to provide expertise, technical know-how, and establish new technologies to assist Member States in effectively combating these pests and safeguarding agricultural crops.



GLANCE AT THE IOFS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

Revenue		Expenses		Surplus (deficit)
2022: 2,306,032 US\$	—	2022: 2,501,406 US\$	=	2022: (195,374) US\$
2021: 2,390,676 US\$		2021: 1,920,387 US\$		2021: 470,289 US\$



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

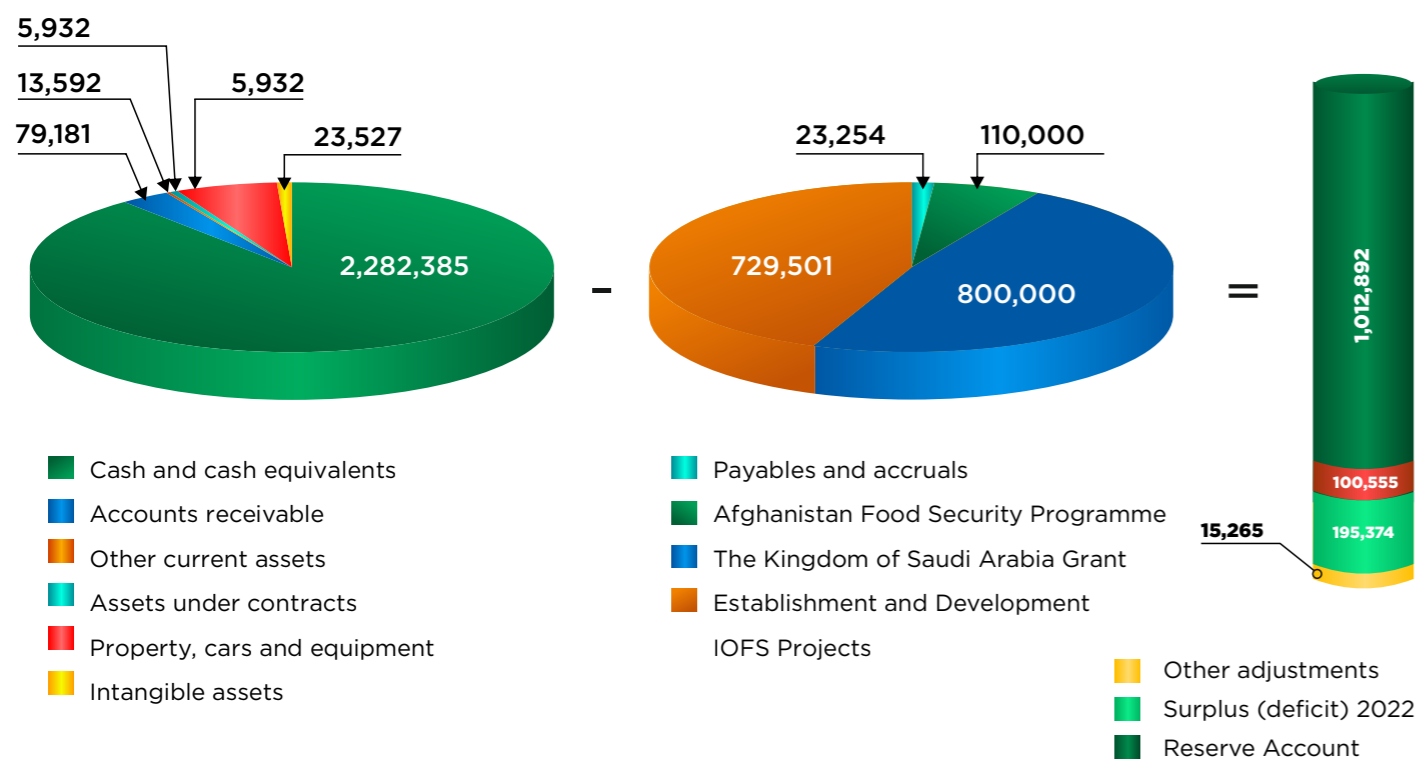
FINANCIAL POSITION 2022

BUDGET EXPENSES 2022

Assets 2022: 2,565,563 US\$ 2021: 2,764,057 US\$

Liabilities 2022: 1,662,755 US\$

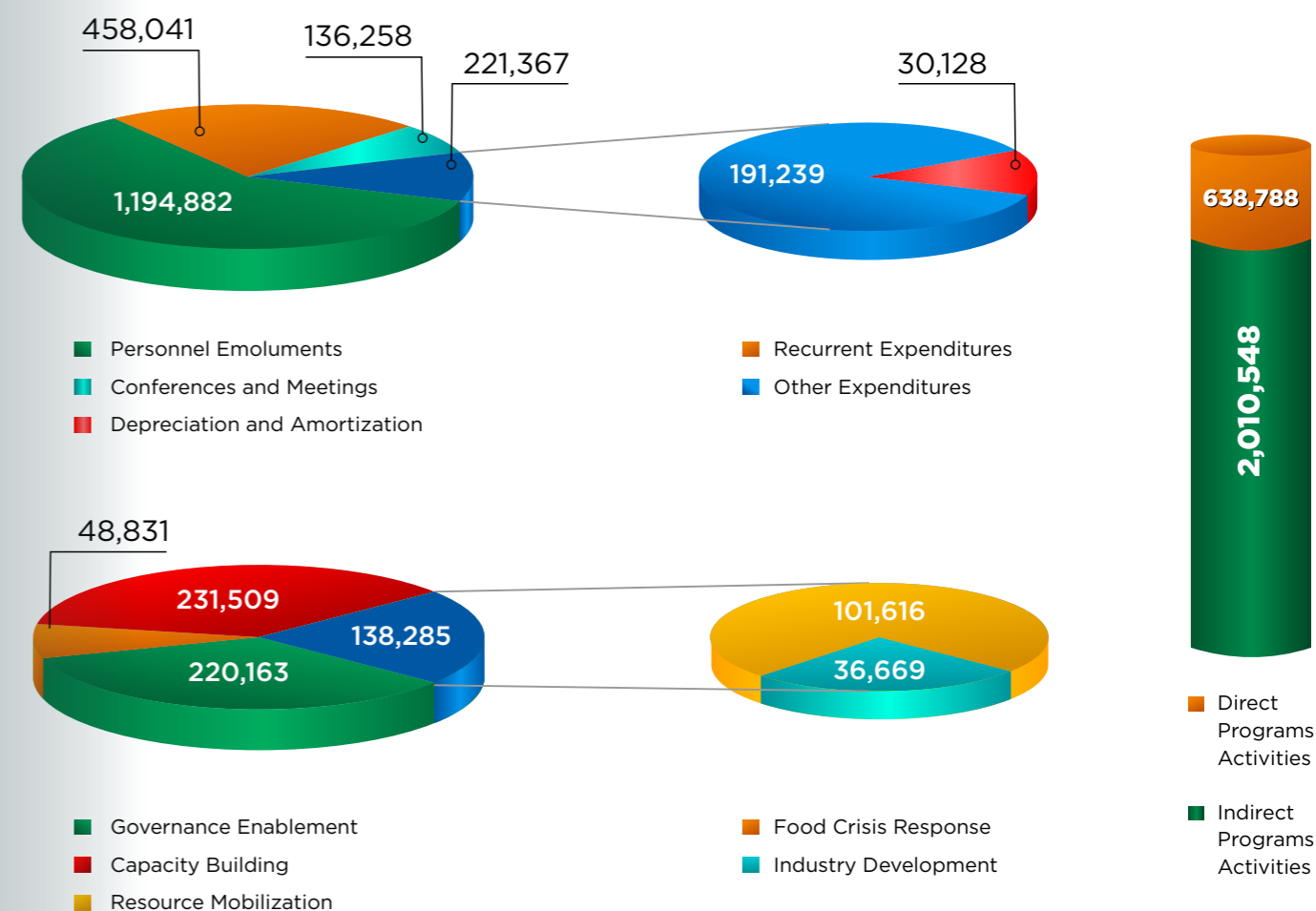
Net assets/equity 2022: 902,808 US\$



Indirect Programs Activities 2022: 2,565,563 US\$ 2021: 2,764,057 US\$

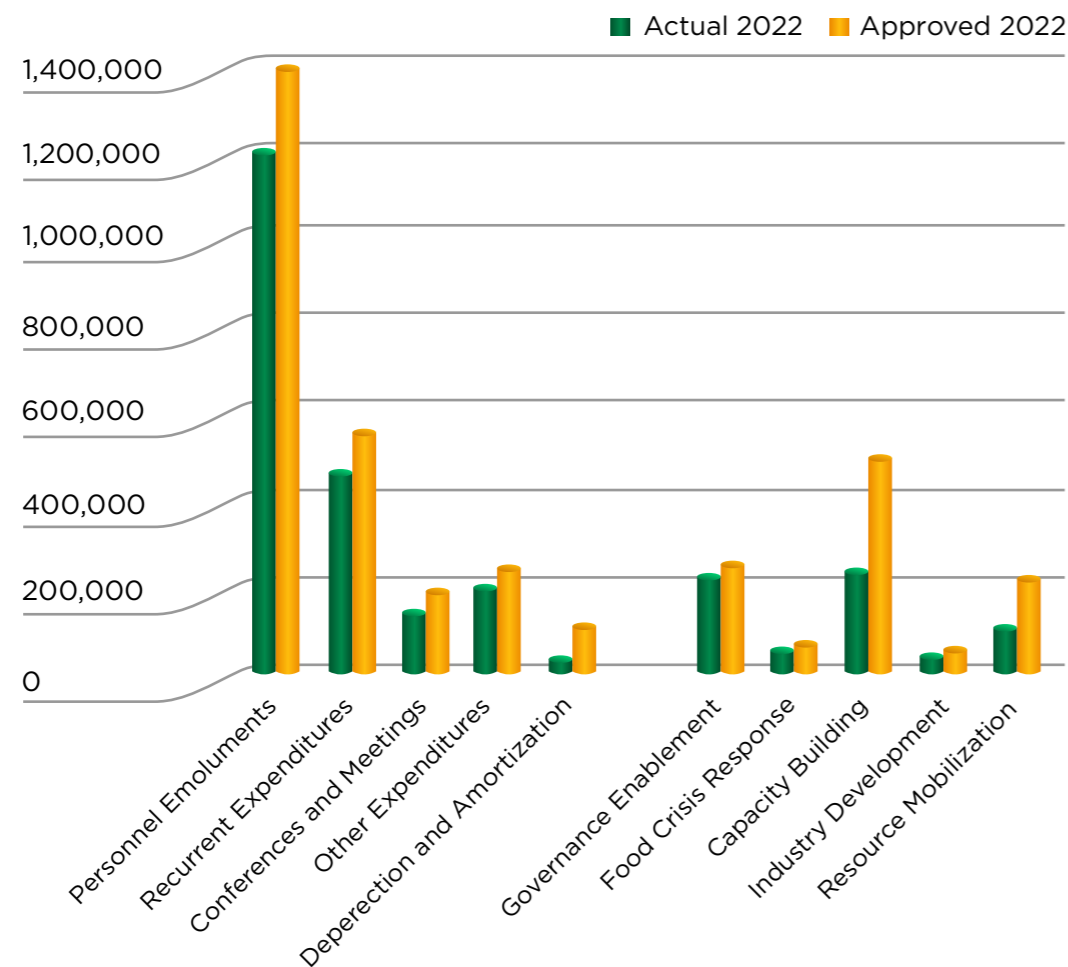
Direct Programs Activities 2022: 490,858 US\$ 2021: 569,794 US\$

Total Expenses 2022: 2,649,336 US\$ 2021: 1,920,387 US\$

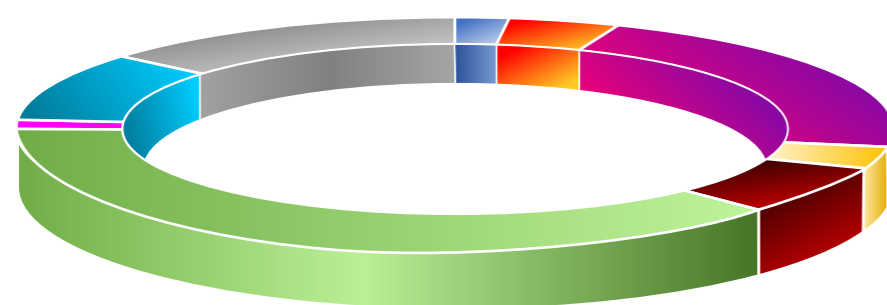


FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION 2022



MANDATORY CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED 2022



- Bangladesh
- Egypt
- Kazakhstan
- Nigeria
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates

The IOFS is committed to the accomplishment of its Strategic Plan 2031 upon its first year of implementation. The Organization continues the successful progress in developing the activities carried out in 16 programs under 5 pillars and transforming some of them, steadily, into cluster projects. The activities of the year 2022 unveiled the potential of several projects to be implemented. Thus, the cluster projects are to be developed, in the coming year, with the objective of ensuring food security in Member States.

Despite the challenges that IOFS faced in 2022 to kickstart its **Afghanistan Food Security Program (AFSP)**, the strong efforts will be continued. The Organization will coherently work with strategic counterparts to expand programs and projects to cover even more Member States. The success of IOFS **“2022 Year of Africa”** solidified the commitment of IOFS to providing support to African Member States. The continent will also remain a main priority for the IOFS and move to more versatile interventions toward the implementation of the Africa Food Security Initiative. The knowledge acquired from the first year of experience will help refuel the Strategy of the Organization. The application **“IOFS Insight,”** will be developed for the determination of data driven programs based on geographic disposition, setting milestones in the process of decision making.





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



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FOR FOOD SECURITY**
ANNUAL REPORT
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