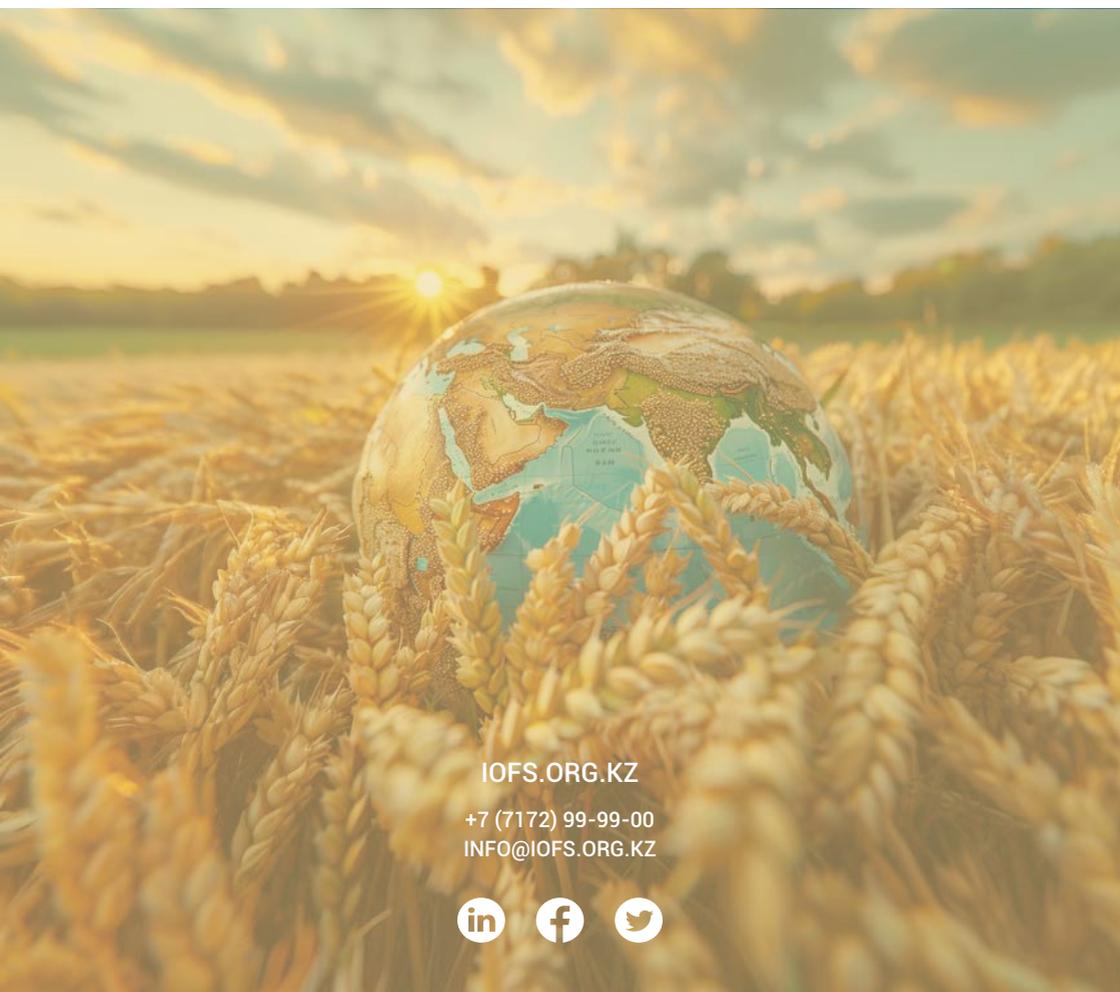




المنظمة الإسلامية للأمن الغذائي
Islamic Organization for Food Security
l'Organisation Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire



THE ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY



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Dear Esteemed Readers,

It is with immense pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to you as you join us at the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) in our mission to ensure sustainable food security across the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Member States.

As the Director General of IOFS, I am honored to lead an Organization dedicated to making a positive impact on millions of lives by strengthening agricultural food systems, enhancing food production, and promoting resilience in the face of emerging challenges. Together with our Member States, partners and stakeholders, we strive to create a world where no one goes to bed hungry.

I invite you to explore the vital information on the global mandates of IOFS and discover the 16 impactful programs we are implementing, all designed to realize the 2031 IOFS Strategic Vision. This comprehensive overview showcases our Organization in action, highlighting past achievements, ongoing endeavors, and our aspirations for the future.

Together, let us work towards a future where food security is a reality for all!

Kind regards,

Ambassador Berik ARYN

Director General

Islamic Organization for Food Security

ABOUT US

The Islamic Organization for Food Security is a specialized institution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

MISSION

The mission of the IOFS is deeply rooted in the commitment to guaranteeing sustainable food security across OIC Member States. This mission is achieved through a multifaceted approach encompassing socio-economic development and the systematic promotion of targeted programs in key areas such as agriculture, science and technology, humanitarian aid, and food trade.

INITIATION

At the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in June 2011, during the 7th Session of the World Islamic Economic Forum in Astana, the need for a specialized food security entity within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation was announced.



TIMELINE OF EVENTS

2016



Inaugural General Assembly



Astana,
Republic of Kazakhstan

2019



Second General Assembly



Jeddah,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2020



Third General Assembly



Ankara,
Republic of Türkiye

2021



Fourth General Assembly



Astana,
Republic of Kazakhstan

2022



Fifth General Assembly



Tunis,
Republic of Tunisia

2023



Sixth General Assembly



Doha,
State of Qatar

AT A GLANCE:

Since 2019, more than 83 Memorandums of Understanding with Action Plans were signed (as of 01 July 2024), with national and international organizations including IOFS sister institutions on bilateral cooperation within the IOFS Strategic Framework.

MEMBERS OF IOFS (as of 01.07.2024)

1.	2023		Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	22.	2023		Republic of Gabon
2.	2016		Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	23.	2013		Republic of Gambia
3.	2013		United Arab Emirates	24.	2013		Republic of Guinea
4.	2013		Republic of Uganda	25.	2013		Republic of Guinea-Bissau
5.	2013		Islamic Republic of Iran	26.	2013		State of Palestine
6.	2019		Islamic Republic of Pakistan	27.	2016		State of Qatar
7.	2016		People's Republic of Bangladesh	28.	2013		Union of Comoros
8.	2013		Republic of Benin	29.	2013		Republic of Kazakhstan
9.	2013		Burkina Faso	30.	2016		Republic of Cameroon
10.	2016		Republic of Tajikistan	31.	2016		Côte d'Ivoire
11.	2013		Republic of Turkiye	32.	2016		State of Kuwait
12.	2022		Republic of Chad	33.	2014		State of Libya
13.	2021		Republic of Tunisia	34.	2013		Republic of Mali
14.	2013		Republic of Djibouti	35.	2016		Arab Republic of Egypt
15.	2015		Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	36.	2021		Kingdom of Morocco
16.	2017		Republic of Senegal	37.	2013		Islamic Republic of Mauritania
17.	2013		Republic of Sudan	38.	2016		Republic of Mozambique
18.	2013		Republic of Suriname	39.	2013		Republic of Niger
19.	2013		Republic of Sierra Leone	40.	2019		Federal Republic of Nigeria
20.	2013		Republic of Somalia	41.	2023		Republic of Yemen
21.	2023		Republic of Iraq	42.	2022		Turkmenistan (observer)

OIC MEMBER STATES (NON-MEMBERS OF IOFS)

1.		Republic of Azerbaijan	9.		Sultanate of Oman
2.		Republic of Albania	10.		Republic of Guyana
3.		Republic of Indonesia	11.		Kyrgyz Republic
4.		Republic of Uzbekistan	12.		Republic of Lebanon
5.		Kingdom of Bahrain	13.		Republic of Maldives
6.		Brunei Darussalam	14.		Malaysia
7.		Republic of Togo	15.		Syrian Arab Republic*
8.		People's Democratic Republic of Algeria			

**Membership suspended*

IOFS VISION 2031 10-YEARS STRATEGY

(Adopted by 4th General Assembly's Resolution No IOFS/2021/4GA-7)



Mission

Ensure sustainable food security in OIC member states

Strategic Pillars

Strategic Objectives



Foundation Blocks



OUR PROGRAMS

IOFS runs 16 strategic programs aimed at strengthening food security in the IOFS/OIC member states and intensifying cooperation in agriculture, rural development and trade.

The programs seek to address various global food security challenges facing most OIC Member States, such as increased hunger, malnutrition and food deficit, low investment in agriculture, economic and political crises, natural and man-made disasters, poor and dilapidated infrastructure, archaic and inefficient agricultural production methods, among many others.

GOVERNANCE ENABLEMENT

Program#1: Food Security Governance
Program#2: IOFS Food Balance Database

FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE

Program#3: OIC Food Security Reserves
Program#4: Flour for Humanity

CAPACITY BUILDING

Program#5: Development of Gene Banks
Program#6: OIC Strategic Commodities
Program#7: OIC Halal, Healthy & Safe Food Ecosystem
Program#8: Bio&AgriTech Development
Program#9: Climate impact / Resource Management
Program#10: Water Management in Agriculture
Program#11: Transboundary Pest Control Management

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Program#12: IFPA International Islamic Food Processing Association
Program#13: Animal Development
Program#14: OIC Food System Talent Development

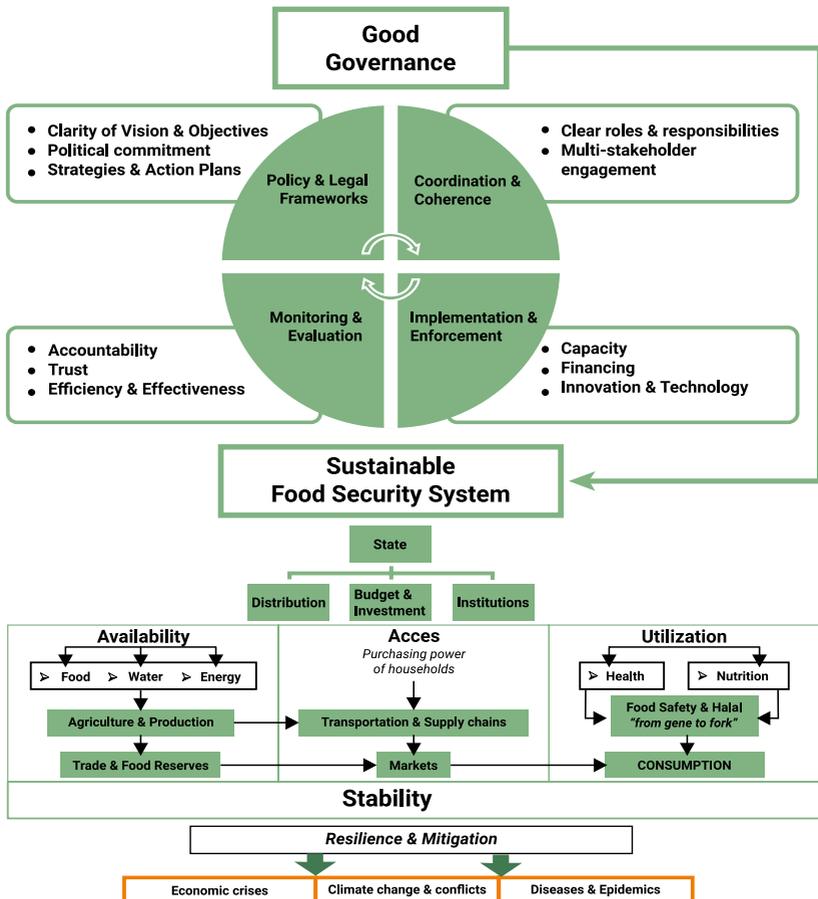
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Program#15: IOFS Fund
Program#16: National Food Sectors Development

1. FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE

The Food Security Governance program is under the Governance Enablement pillar of the Islamic Organization for Food Security Strategy. It aims to strengthen food security across OIC Member States through the development of effective governance mechanisms and policies. Recognizing the critical role of robust governance structures in addressing food security challenges, this program focuses on facilitating knowledge exchange, capacity-building activities, and the promotion of sustainable food systems. Since

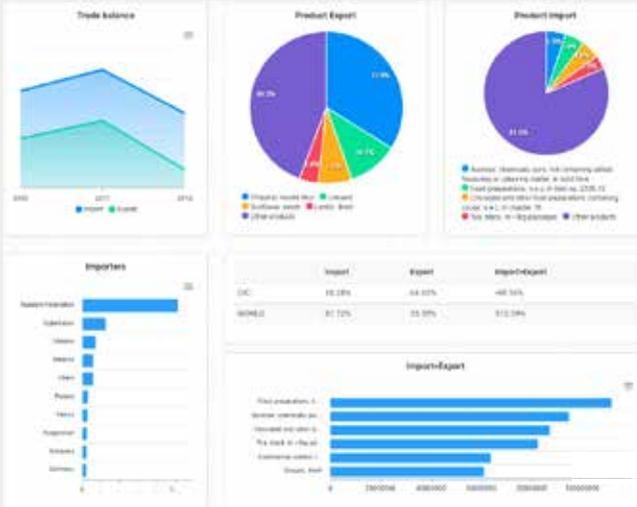
its endorsement at the 3rd IOFS General Assembly in 2020, the program has organized key workshops and training sessions, fostering cooperation and partnerships to enhance food security initiatives. With strategic objectives including the improvement and harmonization of food security policies, strengthening governmental agency capacities, and promoting resilient food systems, the program serves as a cornerstone for sustainable agricultural development and the fight against hunger and malnutrition within the OIC region.



2. IOFS FOOD BALANCE DATABASE

The IOFS Food Balance Database program, transcends mere data preparation, aiming to empower stakeholders and institutions with data-driven insights for

informed decision-making. By enhancing the capacity of specialists and institutions, the program serves as a pivotal tool in ensuring that decisions regarding food security are grounded in accurate and comprehensive information. As a centralized hub for such efforts, the program provides user-friendly data and a visualization application tailored for stakeholders, fostering accessibility and collaboration. This innovative platform represents an advanced iteration of existing applications like FAO Stat, catering specifically to the unique needs and challenges of OIC Member States.



3. OIC FOOD SECURITY RESERVES

The objectives of the OIC Food Security Reserves are multifaceted, aiming to establish stockpiles of food tailored to the specific needs of sub-regional groups within OIC Member States and to systematically monitor the food security situation through comprehensive data collection, processing, and analysis. These objectives find their roots in OIC decisions dating back to 1981, including

recent resolutions from the 8th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in October 2021 and the Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers in December 2021. In line with these decisions, the IOFS has embarked on a pilot project to initiate regional and national Food Security Reserves (FSRs). Moving forward, the IOFS aims to replicate these initiatives in other OIC sub-regions, leveraging insights gained from the pilot project. The design, structure, pre-feasibility studies, and recommendations for the FSRs have been meticulously undertaken by the Secretariat, laying the groundwork for effective implementation. The 9th MCF SAD decided to establish a sessional Steering Committee on the establishment of an OIC Food Security Reserve System.



4. FLOUR FOR HUMANITY

The Flour For Humanity program is a structured humanitarian initiative supported by donor contributions aimed at providing essential aid to OIC Member States and humanitarian organizations. Through this program, flour is procured from suppliers within OIC countries and distributed to vulnerable regions with the assistance of voluntary contributions from developed OIC Member States, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders. Key objectives of the program include enhancing cooperation on humanitarian assistance among OIC Member States, particularly within the GCC countries, fostering collaboration on humanitarian food aid projects with OIC Institutions and international/national organizations, and establishing a network of flour producers/suppliers among OIC countries. Additionally, the

program aims to define the criteria for selecting suppliers through a Tender commission, procure humanitarian flour, and ensure its delivery to OIC Member countries in need.



5. DEVELOPMENT OF GENE BANKS

The program focuses on the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant and animal genetic resources to support good food production, efficient agriculture, and food security. Its primary goal is to establish a framework for ongoing cooperation among OIC Member States to conserve and sustainably use these resources, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. It aims to promote the preservation of genetic materials for future use and breeding programs to address potential environmental changes and improve

the livelihoods of farming communities. Additionally, the program seeks to enhance the capacity of Member States in conserving plant and animal genetic resources through the exchange of best practices. The expected outcomes include increased commitments and capabilities of OIC Member States in conserving and sustainably utilizing genetic resources for food production and agriculture, encompassing plantations, forestry, and animals, in alignment with national laws and international conventions.



6. OIC STRATEGIC COMMODITIES

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEAT



The plan is designed to address the substantial challenges faced by member states in wheat cultivation, such as soil degradation, water scarcity, inadequate infrastructure, environmental vulnerabilities, insufficient mechanization, and high production costs. To achieve this, it will implement various initiatives, including facilitating access to improved wheat varieties, sharing best practices for reducing postharvest losses, and establishing a reliable and resilient wheat supply chain. Additionally, the plan aims to foster collaborative research, promote innovative agricultural practices, and facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity-building with national research institutes of OIC Member States and partnerships with international organizations. Through targeted initiatives and

strategic interventions, the plan endeavors to enhance wheat production capabilities and resilience across member states, thereby ensuring food security and bolstering agricultural economies.

DEVELOPMENT OF RICE



The plan aims to boost rice production through various initiatives, including increasing access to improved seed varieties, promoting advanced farming techniques, fostering sustainable farmer organization and service delivery, attracting investments in irrigation infrastructure, facilitating access to credit and investment capital, establishing uniform quality standards, and streamlining export/import regulations. To implement these strategies, the IOFS Secretariat focuses on meeting increasing national requirements for rice, reducing rice imports, and exporting surplus rice from rice producer states to regional and international markets. To achieve these goals, the IOFS targets increasing rice production through

the rational use of resources, enhancing the rice value chain, reducing post-harvest losses, and improving the well-being and livelihoods of rural communities and smallholders.

DEVELOPMENT OF CASSAVA



According to the global cassava strategy for the new millennium, cassava is one of the most reliable sources of food and energy, which can be obtained from low-fertility soils in dry areas. The program aims to achieve self-sufficiency in cassava production in the medium term and explore opportunities for exporting to regional and international markets in the long term. Africa is the main producer of cassava in the world, however, the levels of productivity per hectare is low as compared to the other regions like Asia and Latin America. Therefore, IOFS is prioritizing in its "Plans of Action" for strategic commodities aligning with the mandate of OIC Plan of Action 2025. Cassava has been recognized as a food security and commercial crop that lends itself to a commodity approach to

poverty alleviation, given the close connection between the poverty level in many parts of Africa and the role of cassava in the cropping and food systems in these areas. Cassava is also highly adaptable to changes in climate. However, its processing and marketing innovations are needed. To recognize and meet the full potential of cassava, a Global Strategy needs to be considered focusing on its whole value chain.

DEVELOPMENT OF PALM OIL



Palm oil stands as a vital commodity across numerous OIC Member States, contributing significantly to non-oil and gas exports, while also playing a pivotal role in employment generation, rural development, and poverty alleviation within these countries. Recognizing its strategic importance, the IOFS has prioritized palm oil within its Plan of Action for Strategic Commodities, aimed at enhancing food security. Within its mandate to safeguard essential food products, the IOFS advocates for collaborative efforts to bolster the research capabilities of Member States' institutions, with a focus on enhancing palm oil productivity and development. Moreover, the IOFS aims to combat negative perceptions surrounding the nutritional value and potential of palm oil as part of its broader agenda to ensure food security and promote sustainable development.

DEVELOPMENT OF OLIVE OIL



The demand for olives and olive oil has surged in recent times, driven by a global trend towards healthier lifestyles and balanced dietary choices. Acknowledging the significance of olive oil for OIC producing nations and its pivotal role in global trade, the IOFS is committed to facilitating the sustainable and effective advancement of olive cultivation across OIC Member States. Through targeted initiatives, the IOFS aims to bolster the olive oil industry, promote intra-OIC trade, and foster awareness of the myriad benefits associated with olive oil. Collaborating with specialized international and regional institutions, the IOFS endeavors to support the development of a thriving olive oil sector, thereby contributing to the broader goals of food security and sustainable development within the OIC community.

DEVELOPMENT OF DATE PALM



Date palm holds significant importance for food security within OIC Member Countries owing to its abundance in the region, nutritional richness, and ease of marketing and storage. Dates, whether consumed fresh or processed into value-added products, serve as a staple food source with the capability to sustain populations between harvest seasons. Moreover, date palm plantations exhibit resilience to the prevalent drought conditions in the region, further solidifying their role in ensuring food security. Recognizing these attributes, the IOFS regards dates as one of the foremost solutions for addressing food security challenges across OIC Member States.

7. OIC HALAL, HEALTHY AND SAFE FOOD ECOSYSTEM



The OIC Halal, Healthy and Safe Food Ecosystem aims to strengthen and enhance the technical expertise and intellectual capacities of Member States in food safety by adopting advanced digital and information technologies and incorporating research and development programs. This initiative will focus on achieving full

traceability within the entire supply chain, from “Gene to Fork”, creating a healthy and safe-friendly ecosystem. The program is based on principles that involve engaging all stakeholders and providing a practical interface between science and data on natural resource use and environmental impacts.

8. BIO & AGRITECH DEVELOPMENT

IOFS endeavors to advance the role of agricultural biotechnology globally to tackle common challenges. By integrating proven safe methods with other technologies, it seeks to address issues faced by farmers, such as disease eradication, pest control, and reducing chemical pesticide usage. This program aims to enhance food production through agricultural technology and plant biotechnology, offering future solutions for agriculture. Through collaboration with governmental bodies and international partners in biotechnology and agroinnovation, IOFS aims to transfer scientific expertise into practical applications, with a focus on research and development to benefit small stakeholders worldwide. The program is leveraging advanced technologies and innovations to improve food security and agricultural productivity within the OIC geography. It facilitates the transfer and adoption of

these technologies, fostering the sharing of best practices among Member States. The program focuses on deploying precision agriculture tools, promoting cost-effective good agricultural practices for open and closed fields/environments, reducing food waste, and advancing the digitalization of agriculture.



9. CLIMATE IMPACT/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Climate change stands as a significant barrier to global food provision, posing a formidable challenge to food security within OIC Member States by disrupting environmental equilibrium and endangering agricultural production systems. Recognizing this pressing threat, IOFS has initiated a program aimed at combatting desertification, alleviating the impacts of drought in OIC Member States, and safeguarding agricultural ecosystems while optimizing natural resource utilization. The overarching goal is to diminish greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture without jeopardizing food security.

10. WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Recognizing water's indispensable role in ensuring food security, the sustainable utilization of water resources has remained a paramount concern for OIC Member States. With a substantial portion of global water resources allocated to agriculture and the rapidly rising demand for food, there is a pressing need for comprehensive and efficient agricultural water management. Such management not only facilitates meeting the growing food demand but also enhances farmers' livelihoods, fosters rural development, and mitigates risks associated with weather variability and climate change. The program aims to advance sustainable water management in agriculture by bolstering the institutional capacity and policy-making processes of OIC Member States. It seeks to provide them with expertise and technical assistance



across various facets of water management while developing sustainable approaches to augmenting, conserving, and diversifying water sources and reservoirs.

11. TRABSBOUNDARY PEST CONTROL MANAGEMENT

OIC Member States frequently confront the persistent menace of transboundary plant pests, exacerbated by heightened commercial activities, population movement, and inadequate control measures. This risk is further amplified by climate change, which facilitates the proliferation and establishment of new pests and diseases. Recognizing this imminent threat, IOFS is advocating for proactive measures to thwart the ingress and dissemination of transboundary pests within OIC Member States. The program's objective is to furnish expertise, technical know-how, and implement technical protocols and innovative technologies

to safeguard plant heritage against transboundary pests and ensure the phytosanitary protection of forests.



12. INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC FOOD PROCESSING ASSOCIATION

The IOFS subsidiary, IFPA works on the development of direct relationships between agricultural businesses in the IOFS Member States by establishing B2B cooperation between private sectors in the OIC geography. The activities of IFPA are geared towards solving problems such as reduction of post-harvest losses; distribution and promotion of agricultural

products, strengthening the supply chain and reducing production costs through advanced technologies. The Association serves as a platform for strengthening intra-OIC trade relations, enhancing investment activities, implementing large-scale interstate economic projects, and intensifying commercial outreach.



13. ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT

The livestock and fish sectors play a pivotal role in providing essential protein sources for human consumption, generating employment and income, and driving agricultural growth, particularly in middle- and low-income countries. This presents a substantial opportunity for both small-scale farmers and agribusinesses across the entire livestock and fish sectors supply chain. However, with the mounting pressure of population growth and finite natural resources, it is imperative for livestock and fish production systems to enhance productivity and efficiency to bolster food security and alleviate poverty, especially in rural areas. The Animal Development program aims to support Member States in the sustainable development of the livestock and fish sectors by expanding the conceptual frame-



work of the IOFS from “Gene to Fork” approach. This includes facilitating meat production and export value chain development, as well as enhancing livestock and fish sectors production efficiency through capacity building in the development of effective livestock and fish sectors extension services.

14. OIC FOOD SYSTEM TALENT DEVELOPMENT

Addressing food insecurity requires targeted policy interventions aimed at harnessing the potential and ingenuity of young people to catalyze transformation in agriculture and food systems. Therefore, prioritizing the development of youth capacity and investing in their education and training is increasingly imperative. Globally, there is a growing trend among universities to establish Institutes or Centers of Food Security, demonstrating a commitment to assisting governments in identifying challenges and proposing solutions to food insecurity from diverse perspectives. This underscores the importance of enhancing cooperation among universities and research entities to facilitate effective communication and inform policy-making processes. The program aims to cultivate the human capital of OIC Member States for sustainable food systems, bolster the role of universities in promoting food security education, foster collaboration among agricultural institutions, support smallholder farmers through extension

services, and raise awareness of food and nutrition security from early ages within OIC Member States. IOFS enhances program implementation by conducting capacity-building activities for young specialists, particularly from least developed OIC Member States, and advocating for interdisciplinary food security education to be integrated into the curriculum of universities and schools.



15. IOFS FUND

Many OIC Member States heavily rely on agriculture and lack well-developed food-producing sectors, which remain insufficient to meet the needs of their growing populations. This leads to significant trade deficits for staple food items, which are often sourced from non-OIC countries. The food trade deficit in OIC countries is around 65 billion USD, and no OIC coun-



try companies are included in the Top 100 global food companies. Meanwhile, approximately 176 million people in the OIC region are undernourished (10.5% of the total OIC population), and 28 out of 56 OIC member countries are classified as “Low-Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs).” To tackle these challenges, the IOFS Fund will focus on enhancing food production, trade, and addressing financing gaps in the agri-food sector with the following objectives: reducing member states’ vulnerability to global food price volatility by stabilizing prices and increasing commodity reserves, mitigating the adverse impacts of food price inflation through compensation mechanisms for financial losses, reducing dependency on global agriculture and food markets by boosting domestic food production, and maintaining the OIC Food Security Reserves and providing humanitarian aid through it.

16. NATIONAL FOOD SECTORS DEVELOPMENT

The strategic objective of the program is to enhance resilience and the development of national food sectors in OIC Member States. The primary focus is on increasing the efficiency of the food processing sector and establishing sustainable food supply chains. The program seeks to strengthen and expand cooperation among member countries, as well as among various stakeholders, to build capacity and foster mutually beneficial partnerships in the areas outlined by the Program. Key mechanisms for implementing major program activities include knowledge transfer, the exchange of best practices among OIC Member States, creating a platform, and organizing events to expand business opportunities.



GLOBAL MANDATES



AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM (AFSP)

The Resolution of the 17th Extraordinary OIC Council of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan (December 2021):

1. Decides to launch an Afghanistan Food Security Program, and requests the IOFS to undertake necessary work in this regard using the capacity of the Organization's Food Security Reserves, when necessary.
2. Encourages OIC Member States, international donors, the UN Funds and Programs and other international actors to generously contribute to the Afghanistan Food Security Program.





AFSP

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Immediate Response Projects

1. Supply of Wheat Flour to Afghanistan - «Flour for Humanity»
2. IOFS-ICIC Partnership for Afghanistan Emergency Food Support
3. Supply of Clean Drinking Water for Rural Areas
4. Supporting Drug Addicted Treatment Centers (DTCs) with Wheat Flour (in cooperation with UNAMA/UNODC)

Mid/Long Term Projects

1. Advancing Wheat Cultivation for Sustainable Development
2. A Fellowship Program on Food Security in partnership with COMSTECH was launched.

IMPLEMENTED ACTIONS



Ramadan April 2022

Delivery of 6 Oasis Water Filtering Boxes (with capacity of 20 m3 per day)



Ramadan April 2023

Delivery of 270 tons of Wheat Flour to Badghis, Ghour, Nimrouz and Farah provinces in partnership with Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)



June 2023

Delivery of 70 tons of wheat flour to Drug Addicted Treatment Centers in partnership with The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)



AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE (AFSI)

Global Mandate approved by the 49th OIC Council of Foreign Ministers in Nouakchott, Mauritania (March 2023).

OIC Member States request the IOFS to implement AFSI, as a means of addressing the pressing challenges the continent faces in relation to food security and agricultural development.





AFSI

AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE

- After the resounding results of the celebration of 2022 as the «IOFS Year of Africa», the IOFS «African commitment» was strengthened.
- The 49th OIC Council of Foreign Ministers of OIC (Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in 2023) approved the AFSI.
- The African commitment comes against the backdrop of various reports issued by relevant UN Agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP), particularly the Hunger Hotspots Report 2021, conveyed the drastic situation of food insecurity in 11 OIC Member States in Africa, namely Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen, bringing the total amount of affected people to around 66 million.
- In this context, AFSI is strategically designed to be executed through a series of comprehensive programs. These initiatives are meticulously crafted to address the intricate challenges facing food systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. By prioritizing the development and implementation of these programs, the aim is to ensure that the vital issue of food security receives the attention it deserves. Ultimately, the goal is to guarantee that individuals and communities across the region have consistent access to nutritious food, thereby fostering resilience and sustainable development.



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