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for Food Security

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Concept note on OIC Food Security Reserves

The endeavors of the global communities to reduce worldwide hunger to reach zero by the year 2030 approached in the Sustainable Developing Goal (SDG) by the year 2030 is facing a major challenging hence the increasing malnourished people raised to reach 821 million. Such a situation expected to soar in 2020 and constitutently left the global community facing a desperate time.

More drastic consequences are expected to disclose within few months with the effect of the COVID -19 pandemic. These facts will be leaving us with immense challenge specially in Africa and Asia populations specially OIC Member Countries. According to FAO reports around 2 billion people worldwide experience moderate to severe food insecurity. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) report pointed out that 26 countries will be in food insecurity while they are already at chronically hunger. In addition, 1.5 billion children globally who are currently out of school and depend in school meals to avoid going hunger. The global situation will be even more vehement, according to the WFP and an estimated 265 million people could be pushed to the brink of starvation by year 2020 end.

The current food security situation embarks the need toward consolidation of efforts among OIC/IOFS Member States (MS) to attain the goal of food security and hunger alleviation in the Muslim World.

In this regard and based on its recommendation to strengthen the capacity of OIC/IOFS Member States for facing the food security challenges, the 4th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development thus considered as a starting point for establishing the Food Security Reserves. In the same vein, the 7th OIC Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development held in Astana (Nur -Sultan), Kazakhstan on 26-28 April, 2016 requested further studies on the modalities for the creation of OIC Food Security Reserves.

The Draft Protocol of OIC Food Security Reserves (FSR) comprised provisions for the implementation of the humanitarian component of IOFS agenda through the establishment of sub-regional Food Security Reserves. The Draft Protocol, which originated from the OIC General Secretariat, was duly circulated to Member States by IOFS, with a request for inputs and other comments aimed at fine-tuning the said Protocol. Relevant inputs were received from Member States and have been incorporated in the draft Protocol, awaiting consideration and adoption of the 8th MCFSAD. Due to the postponement of 8th MCFSAD, the Draft Protocol of OIC FSR is submitted for consideration and approval within the 3rd IOFS General Assembly.

Consisting of thirteen articles (as attached hereto), the Draft Protocol identifies the objectives of the FSR as coordination of national food stock policies and national food reserve, and monitoring of the food security situation in member states with reference to production volumes, movement of food stock and prices of principal products, among others. The Protocol also features the Reserve, the

creation of Special Grain Fund, release, withdrawal, and replenishment of the Reserves as well as the functions and responsibilities of the Steering Committee and the Secretariat of the FSR.

OIC Food Security Reserves

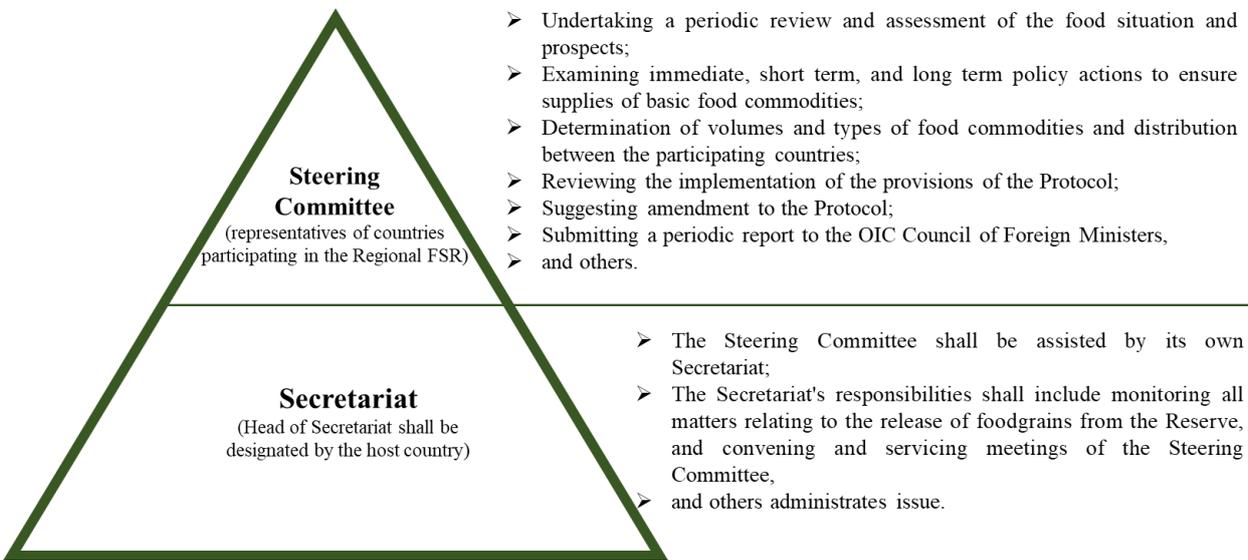
The main purpose of creating the FSR is to facilitate the access of food in the OIC Member States through coordination of national food stock policies and national food reserve for guaranteed provision to the population during the period of food shortage and also will monitor the food security situation of Member States.

FSR should be sufficiently autonomous where the management of reserves should be independent and transparent. Therefore, for the purpose of providing supervision and coordination in the implementation of the FSR a Steering Committee will be established. The Steering Committee shall be composed of representatives from all OIC Member State.

The FSR shall consist of grain or principal food commodity or a combination the Steering Committee along with other functions shall decide on the amount and type of food for stockpiling, physical storage or emergency food supply obligations and others.

The FSR should be equipped with the extensive information and analytical system, that allows assessing the risks, threats, and scale of problems in the food security area, as well as that, could also be used to regulate online the activities of food reserves.

Management structure of the Regional FSR



Study on FSR

Currently, the study on the OIC FSR is being carried out within the IDB grant. By the end of November 2020, the Consultant shall provide detailed substantiated recommendations on the FSR, which will be included:

- proposals for grouping the country in Regional FSR;
- the required volumes of food commodities in Regional FSR;
- types of food commodities in Regional FSR;
- mechanisms and options for withdrawing stocks;

- possible mechanisms for supporting regional reserves, which participating countries do not have sufficient potential;
- principles of managing regional reserves.

These recommendations will be provided to the Regional FSR Steering Committees.

At the current stage, the Consultant's preliminary proposals for consideration by the esteemed members of the Executive Board are briefly as follows.

№	Regional FSR	Countries	Type of food commodities	Total volume
1	Middle East (12)	Palestine, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar	wheat	350 thousand tons
2	South Asia and South America (5)	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives, Guyana, Suriname	rice, wheat, corn	
3	East and Southeast Africa (6)	Comoros, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Djibouti, Mozambique	rice, millet, wheat, cassava, lentils, corn	180 thousand tons
4	Central Africa (3)	Chad, Cameroon, Gabon	millet, sorghum, wheat, cassava, rice	76 thousand tons
5	West, North and Northwest Africa (6)	Mauritania, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco	rice, wheat	332 thousand tons
6	Europe, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Turkey and Azerbaijan (10)	Albania, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey	wheat	350 thousand tons

A number of OIC Member States have not included in the preliminary proposed the OIC FSR system because they are already members of the regional food reserves (ASEAN and ECOWAS) these are Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia. IOFS secretariat would start communicating with these countries with hope that they have the well to join the OIC FSR.

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