



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

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY



www.iofs.org.kz

The Islamic Organization for Food Security

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

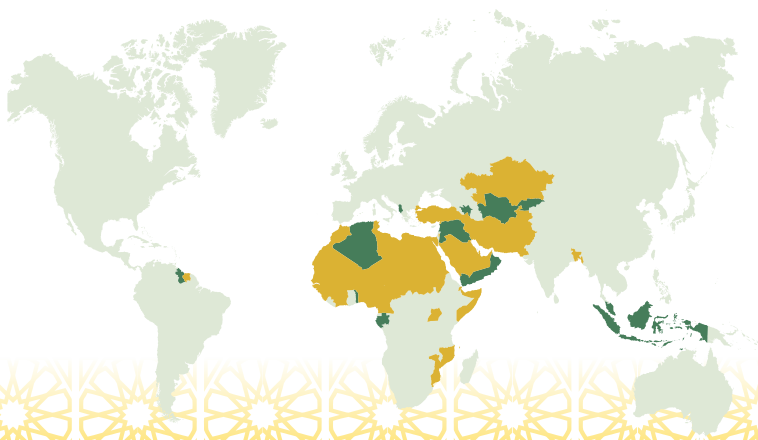
MISSION:

To ensure sustainable food security in OIC countries



INITIATION:

At the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on June 8, 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



2016

Inaugural General Assembly
in Astana, Kazakhstan

Second General Assembly
in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



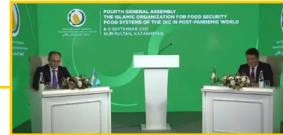
2019



2020

Third General Assembly
in Ankara, Turkey

Fourth General Assembly
in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan



2021



2022

Fifth General Assembly
in Tunis, Tunisia

Sixth General Assembly
in Doha, Qatar



2023

AT A GLANCE

Since 2019, more than 67 Memorandums of Understanding with Action Plans were signed (as of 01 June 2023), with national OIC -related and International Organizations on bilateral cooperation within the IOFS Strategic Framework.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF IOFS (as of 01.06.2023)

ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Ministerial Level on Agriculture and Food)

EXECUTIVE BOARD (2 times a year)

8 MEMBERS

- 2 from **ASIA**: Pakistan, Tajikistan
- 2 from **AFRICA**: The Gambia, Cameroon
- 2 from **MENA**: Qatar (Chair), UAE
- 1 from **Kazakhstan** (permanent member)
- 1 **Director General** (non-voting member)
- 1 **Honorary member**: KSA

FINANCIAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

3 MEMBERS:

UAE (Chair);
Bangladesh;
Kazakhstan;

SECRETARIAT

DIRECTOR GENERAL

SFD

IFPA

Cabinet

Programs and
Projects Department

Coordination
and Cooperation
Department

Country
Operations
Department

Administrative
Service
Department

OIC MEMBER STATES (as of 01.06.2023)



IOFS Member States

1. 2013  Islamic Republic of **Afghanistan**
2. 2016  People's Republic of **Bangladesh**
3. 2013  Republic of **Benin**
4. 2013  **Burkina Faso**
5. 2016  Republic of **Cameroon**
6. 2022  Republic of **Chad**
7. 2013  Union of the **Comoros**
8. 2016  Republic of **Côte d'Ivoire**
9. 2013  Republic of **Djibouti**
10. 2016  Arab Republic of **Egypt**
11. 2013  Republic of the **Gambia**
12. 2013  Republic of **Guinea**
13. 2013  Republic of **Guinea Bissau**
14. 2013  Islamic Republic of **Iran**
15. 2013  Republic of **Kazakhstan**
16. 2016  State of **Kuwait**
17. 2014  State of **Libya**
18. 2013  Republic of **Mali**
19. 2013  Islamic Republic of **Mauritania**
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 **Türkiye**
36. 2013  Republic of **Uganda**
37. 2013  **United Arab Emirates**
38. 2022 **Turkmenistan (observer)**

1.  Republic of **Albania**
2.  People's Republic of **Algeria**
3.  Republic of **Azerbaijan**
4.  Kingdom of **Bahrain**
5.  **Brunei Darussalam**
6.  Republic of **Gabon**
7.  Cooperative Republic of **Guyana**
8.  Republic of **Indonesia**
9.  **Kyrgyz Republic**
10.  Republic of **Lebanon**
11.  **Malaysia**
12.  Republic of **Maldives**
13.  Sultanate of **Oman**
14.  Republic of **Togo**
15.  Republic of **Uzbekistan**
16.  Republic of **Yemen**
17.  **Syrian Arab Republic**
18.  Republic of **Iraq (Statute to be signed)**
19.  Hashemite Kingdom of **Jordan (Statute to be signed)**

IOFS VISION 2031 10-Years Strategy

IOFS Strategy House



Mission

Ensure sustainable food security* in OIC member states

Strategic Pillars

Strategic Objectives

Governance Enablement

1

Obj #1: Facilitate effective MC FS policies and regulatory frameworks

Obj#2: Assess and monitor MC food security needs for effective decision making

Food Crisis Response

2

Obj #3: Establish Food security reserve to cover food shortages and support price stability

Obj#4: Establish humanitarian food relief programs to support crisis hit situations for MCs

Capacity Building

3

Obj #5: Provide technical expertise to strengthen Mcs capacity in:
- Plant and Animal Genetic Resources
- Strategic commodities
- Halal, Healthy, Safe Food Ecosystem
- Climate impact/ resources mgmt.
- Bio & Agri-tech

Industry Development

4

Obj #6: Strengthen OIC Agri-food industry competitiveness to enable export growth by large to SMEs, intra-OIC trade, and post-harvest loss mgmt.

Resource Mobilization

5

Obj #7: Mobilize Mcs FS focused financial resources to support food security and system

Obj#8: Facilitate financial collaborations to support special projects and investments

Foundation Blocks

2

A Responsive Organization Structure & Operating Model

3

IOFS Financial Sustainability

4

OIC & Global Partnerships / Engagement

1

Core Values: Islamic core, peace, enlightenment, integrity, respect, collaboration, sustainability of nature, and innovation

16 Performance programs

I Governance Enablement

- 1) Food Security Governance
- 2) IOFS Food Balance Database

II. Food Crisis Response

- 3) OIC Food Security Reserve
- 4) Flour for Humanity

III. Capacity Building

- 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

IV. Industry Development

- 12) IFFA International Islamic Food Processing Association
- 13) OIC Food System Talent Development
- 14) Livestock Ecosystem

V. Resource Mobilization

- 14) Grain Fund
- 15) National food sectors development in cooperation with state investment agencies

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

IOFS Programs in action 2022-2023(Q1): Performance & Effectiveness

In TOTAL:

- ▶ 25 Program activities
- ▶ 1179 beneficiaries from 49 OIC Mcs

TRAINED:

- ▶ 226 on food security governance and policy
- ▶ 100 in water management in agriculture
- ▶ 80 on plant protection (pest control)
- ▶ 62 on food safety and healthy food
- ▶ 40 on climate change
- ▶ 97 on strategic commodities development (wheat)
- ▶ 19 experts on gene bank management
- ▶ 23 on database management
- ▶ 30 on strategic commodities development (olive oil)

RAISED AWARENESS:

- ▶ 75 on strategic commodities (rice, cassava)
- ▶ 45 on science, technology and innovations
- ▶ 19 on food security reserves
- ▶ 53 on biotechnology
- ▶ 93 on food security education
- ▶ 96 on trade and investment in agriculture
- ▶ 211 on cross-cutting sectors of food security and agricultural development

Partnership Agreements:

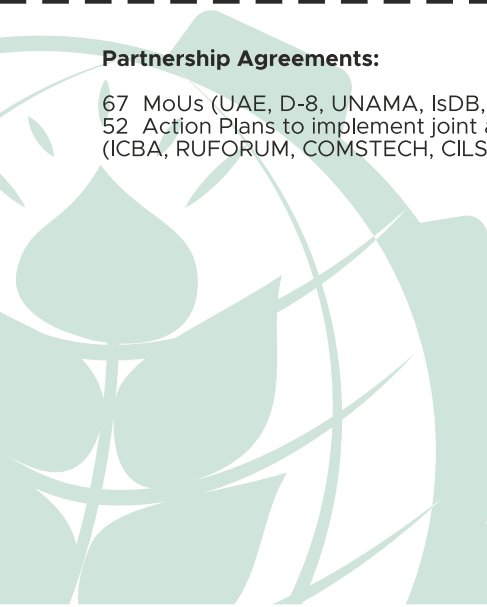
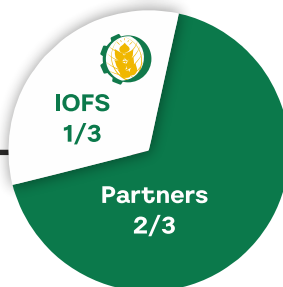
- 67 MoUs (UAE, D-8, UNAMA, IsDB, AGRA)
- 52 Action Plans to implement joint activities (ICBA, RUFORUM, COMSTECH, CILSS, NASEC).



Joint Activities

Cost 2022-2023:

- Total: \$ 675,325+
- IOFS: \$ 251,425+
- Partners: \$ 423,900+





Our Programs

The Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) runs 16 strategic programs aimed at strengthening food security in the IOFS/OIC Member States and intensifying South-South cooperation in agriculture, rural development and trade.

The programmes 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 Healthy & Safe Food Ecosystem
Program#8: Bio&AgriTech Development
Program#9: Climate impact / food security
Program#10: Water Management in Agriculture
Program#11: Transboundary Pest Control Management

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

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

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

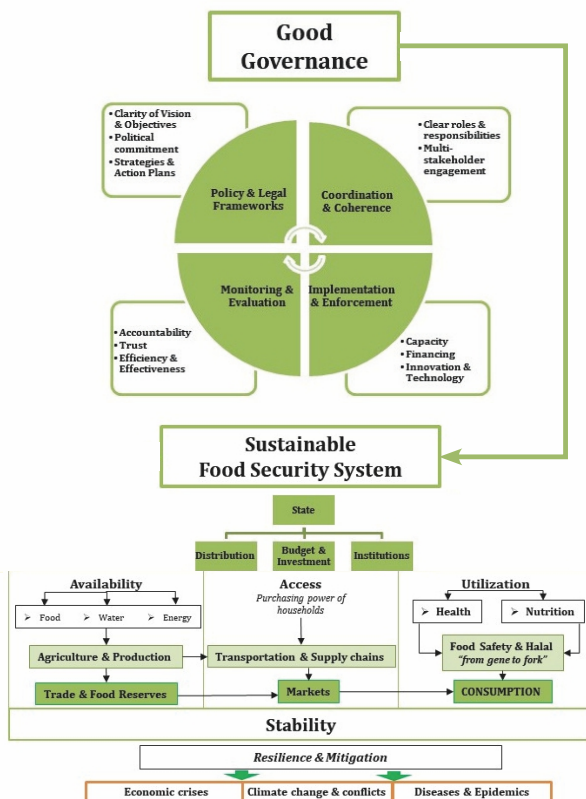
Program#15: IOFS Fund
Program#16: National food sectors development

1. FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE

The goal of Food Security Governance is to solve food security problems, including hunger and malnutrition through developing and implementing national and subnational legal and regulatory frameworks on food and nutrition security; as well to promote an effective and efficient relationship between the state and other actors to carry out activities aiming to ensure food and nutrition security, as well as sustainable agricultural development.

Through this program, IOFS aims to:

- Build platforms and establish networks for exchange and assimilation of OIC expertise in food security governance
- Assist Member States in developing coherent policy frameworks and resilient intersectoral government systems to ensure sustainable food networks across the OIC region

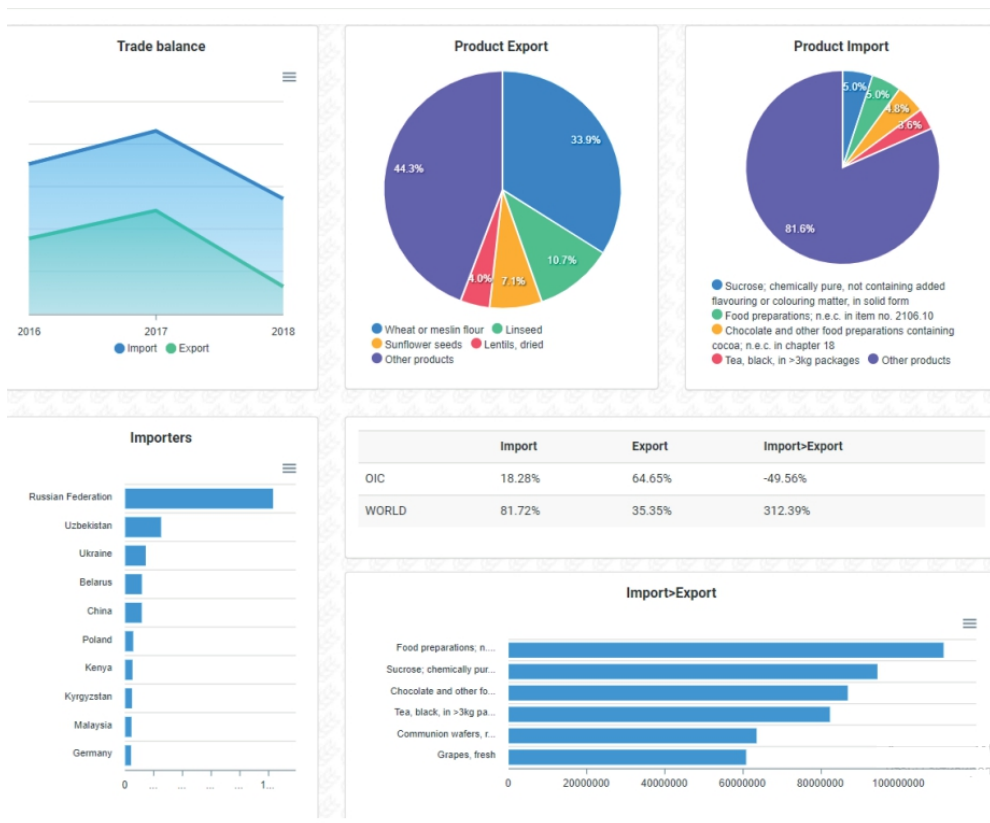


2. FOOD BALANCE DATABASE

IOFS utilizes advanced analytics and data visualization techniques to generate valuable insights on food security. Through our dashboard, we'll provide member states with comprehensive visualizations and analyses of food security trends, enabling informed decision-making and targeted interventions to enhance food security at both national and regional levels. This dashboard has three modules:

- Food Balance sheet
- Food Price
- Food Security

Currently, the Food Balance sheet dashboard is ready to use with its embedded user guides. Food Price and Food Security parts are under the development



3. FOOD SECURITY RESERVES

The objective of the OIC Food Security Reserve is to build a food stockpile on a sub-regional basis for peculiar food needs in each regional group within OIC Member States, to monitor the food security dynamics in the OIC region through data collection, processing and analysis. IOFS began promoting a pilot project establishing regional and national FSRs. In the long term, the IOFS will implement regional FSR in other OIC sub-regions. The Reserve's design and structure, as well as pre-feasibility study of FSRs and recommendations to Member States were done by the Secretariat.



4. FLOUR FOR HUMANITY

Flour For Humanity program provides systematic humanitarian aid funded by donor contributions to the OIC Member States and humanitarian organizations. Flour would be purchased on the territory of the OIC countries' suppliers and delivered to the vulnerable regions through voluntary contributions of the developed OIC Member States, humanitarian organizations and others.

Program objectives include:

- Intensifying cooperation on humanitarian assistance among OIC Member States, primarily GCC countries;
- Establishing cooperation on humanitarian food aid projects with OIC Institutions and other international, and national organizations, to obtain support for the delivery and distribution of humanitarian flour to OIC Member States;
- Identifying and designating the network of flour producer/supplier among OIC countries; determining the Tender commission and supplier selection criteria; procuring and humanitarian flour to OIC Member countries in need.



5. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL GENE BANKS

The program is aimed at conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources for organic food production, efficient agriculture and food security. The main objective is to build a framework for constant cooperation among OIC Member States on conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources for increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. The main expected outcomes will be increased commitments and competencies of OIC Member States to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food production and agriculture, including plantations, forestry, and animals, in accordance with national laws, as well as regional and international conventions.



6. OIC HEALTHY & SAFE FOOD ECOSYSTEM

IOFS in its Strategic Framework is expected to develop the Program on Food Safety and Healthy Food Development. It aims to enable the technical and intellectual capacity of Member States in food safety by taking into account the "From gene to fork" modality through applying the advanced digital and information technologies and incorporating R&D programs, including the development of the methodological base to provide full traceability within the whole supply chain and create of the healthy/ safe-friendly ecosystem.



7. BIO & AGRITECH DEVELOPMENT

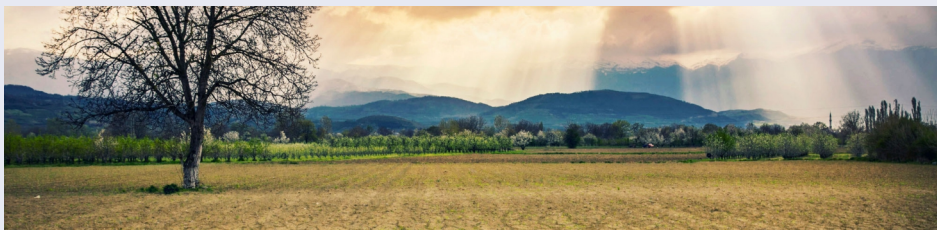
The program aims to improve food production using agricultural technology and plant biotechnology in order to find future solutions in agriculture, and meet the challenges by farmers in their fields such as eradicating disease, pest control and reduction in the use of chemical pesticides. This will result in increased plant and animal productivity and will bring awareness to how advancements in agricultural biotechnology can assist them. In addition, the Islamic Organization for Food Security, in cooperation with governmental bodies and internationally in the field of biotechnology and agro-innovation, contributes to the transfer of scientific expertise to real world applications.



8. CLIMATE IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY

Climate change is one of the most important obstacles to providing food in the world, as it poses a challenge to food security in OIC member countries by causing environmental imbalance and threatening agricultural production systems.

Taking into consideration this real threat, IOFS has implemented this program and highlights the urgent need to combat desertification, mitigate the effects of drought in OIC MC and preserve agricultural ecosystem and valorization of natural resources to ensure the reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions in agriculture without compromising food security.

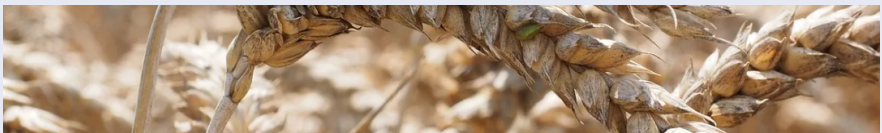


9. OIC STRATEGIC COMMODITIES

OIC PLAN OF ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF:



CASSAVA: Africa accounts for over 50% of the total world production of cassava. The overall objective of the program is to ensure self-sufficiency of cassava in the medium term, and to export it to the regional and international markets in the long term. The Secretariat of IOFS offered its member countries to host the Centers of Excellence on Cassava within their major research institutions. They would assume a supervisory role in their designated geographic areas to lead the cassava development related activities.



WHEAT: The overall objective of the Plan of Action is to ensure self-sufficiency of wheat in the medium and long term, and to export to the regional and international markets.



RICE: The plan seeks to increase rice production, provide access to improved seed varieties, raise awareness of enhanced rice farming techniques, develop sustainable strategies for farmer organization and service delivery, attract investments in increased irrigation, provide access to credit and investment capital, create uniform quality standards, and ease export/import restrictions.

The Secretariat of IOFS offered several member countries to establish national Centers of Excellence for Rice within their local research institutions.



PALM OIL: Palm oil is one of the most traded commodities in many OIC Member States. Its production remains a strategic industry because of its considerable contribution to non-oil and gas exports, providing employment, rural development, and poverty reduction in OIC member countries. As a part of the process of improving food security, Palm Oil is among the crops that the IOFS is prioritizing in the Plan of Action for Strategic Commodities.



OLIVE OIL: Noting the importance of olive oil for OIC producing countries and recognizing the value of this product in world trade, IOFS pursues to assist in supporting sustainable and efficient development of olive cultivation in the OIC Member States, strengthen olive oil industry, provide assistance in boosting intra-OIC trade and raise awareness of olive oil and its many benefits with the collaboration of specialized international and regional institutions.



DATE PALM: Date palm is an important component of food security in OIC Member Countries due to its availability in this geography and high nutritional value, as well as its simplicity in marketing and storage

10. WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

The program envisages promoting sustainable water management in agriculture by strengthening institutional capacity and policy-making processes of the OIC Member States, providing them with expertise and technical know-how on various aspects of water management, developing sustainable methods for increasing, conserving, and diversification of water sources and reservoirs.

A special attention is paid to implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding on IOFS Integrated Water Plan for the Sahel Region by 2030. It is aimed to enable sustainable provision of water resources and to build the climate-smart agricultural and food systems in the Sahel Region.



11. TRANSBOUNDARY PEST CONTROL MANAGEMENT

IOFS is calling for measures to prevent the entry and spread of transboundary pests in OIC member countries. The objective of the program is to provide expertise and technical know-how and to set up technical procedures and new technologies in the preservation of plant heritage against transboundary pests and to ensure phytosanitary protection of the forest.



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 IOFS countries. 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. The membership in IFPA facilitates access to financial instruments and markets of the OIC countries.



13. LIVESTOCK ECOSYSTEM

Given the pressure of growing population and limited natural resources, livestock production systems shall become more productive and less wasteful to increase food security level and reduce poverty, especially in rural areas. Livestock Ecosystem Program aims to assist the member states in the sustainable development of livestock sector by expanding conceptual vision of the IOFS “From Gene to Fork” modality, including support of meat production and export value chain development, as well as increasing livestock production efficiency through capacity building on development of effective livestock extension services.



14. OIC FOOD SYSTEM TALENT DEVELOPMENT

The Program aims to develop the human capital of the OIC member countries for sustainable food systems, strengthen the role of universities in promoting the food security education, facilitate the cooperation among agricultural universities, support smallholder farmers through extension and raise awareness on food and nutrition security from the early ages among OIC member states. IOFS strengthens the program implementation through capacity-building activities for young specialists, particularly from least developed OIC countries, and promoting interdisciplinary food security education to be included in the universities and schools' curriculum.



15. NATIONAL FOOD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

IOFS promotes intra-OIC investment in the agriculture and food production sectors via the IOFS member countries' investment promoting agencies (IPA) and individual project investors. The objective of the program is to build up valuechains of domestic food processing and sales networks, and develop food clusters, including basic agriculture and logistics. brings together all parties of investment projects: investors looking for business opportunities, producers seeking financing, innovators pursuing strategic partnerships, and state agencies facilitating national economic development

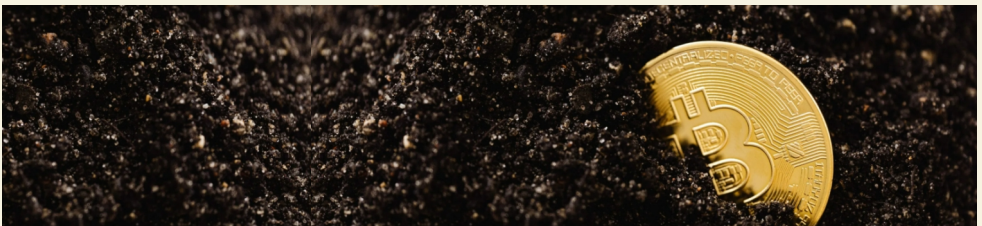


16. IOFS FUND

In 2020, agricultural productivity in OIC member countries remained insufficient to feed the growing population, with productivity remaining stagnant, resulting in OIC countries relying heavily on food imports to meet their local demand. At the same time the number of undernourished people in the OIC region stands at around 176 million, corresponding to 10.5% of the OIC total population. In order to address these issues, the IOFS Fund efforts will be concentrated on the growth of food production, trade, and financing gap in the agri-food sector.

Objectives:

- **Reduce** MS vulnerability to the volatility of global food prices. Member States are currently exposed to price fluctuations in global food commodities, creating financial pressures upon them. One of the Fund's purposes is to help alleviate these pressures, e.g., by fixing prices, accommodating more commodity reserves.
- **Mitigate** adverse impacts of food price inflation through compensation for damage and/or financial loss. OIC MC are mostly transition and/or emerging economies and they need compensation for financial losses suffered when food prices inflate significantly.
- **Reduce** dependency on global agriculture and food markets by increasing OIC food production system. Most of the food producing exporters to OIC countries are non-OIC countries. Reducing this dependency is another of the Fund's fundamental objectives.
- **Provide** humanitarian aid in case of food crises and food price shocks: IOFS Fund would provide humanitarian aid through the grants to OIC Food Security Reserves.



GLOBAL MANDATES

AFGHANISTAN FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM (AFSP)

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

18. Decides to launch an Afghanistan Food Security Programme, and requests the 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.



AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE (AFSI)

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

OIC MS 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.



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) Drug Addicted Treatment Centers (in cooperation with UNAMA/UNODC)

Mid/Long Term Projects

- 1) Model case for Cereals Cultivation and Flour Production
- 2) A Fellowship Program on Food Security in partnership with COMSTECH is planned to be launched with given quotas for three candidates for representatives of Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture.

Implemented Actions

Ramadan April 2022 - Delivery of 6 Oasis Water Cleaning Boxes (with capacity of 20 m per day)



Ramadan April 2023 - Delivery of 280 tons of Wheat Flour to Badghis Province



June 2023 - Delivery of 70 tons of Wheat to Drug Addicted Treatment Centers





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 Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

	Implemented Actions	Venue and time
1	Capacity Building for Farmers on Water Management in Agriculture. in partnership with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and Women Development Organization (WDO)	16-17 May 2022, in Niamey, Niger
2	A Workshop on the Development of Databases on Agricultural Statistics, as a joint event of IOFS again with CILSS.	18-19 May 2022, in Niamey, Niger
3	Training on Genetic Resources and Gene bank Management.	22-28 June, in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia
4	Capacity-building training on Genetic Resources and Gene Bank Management, which was jointly organized with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Türkiye and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA).	26-30 September 2022, in Ankara, Türkiye
5	The Regional Training Workshop on Strategic Planning and Policy Development in Food Security for OIC Member States in West and Central Africa, was held in with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.	21-22 December 2022, in Abuja, Nigeria
6	IOFS launches International Training Workshop on “Addressing the Challenges of Food Security in the Sahel”. The workshop was conducted in cooperation with the Committee for Science and Technological Cooperation (COMSTEC), World Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) and CILSS.	15-19 May 2022, in Niamey, Niger
7	IOFS holds Open Expert Meeting on Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for Niger in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture of Niger, and the High Authority of WAQF in Niger, and signs Letter of Intent .	5 May 2023, in Niamey, Niger



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

+7 (7172) 99-99-00
info@iofs.org.kz