



Arab Organization for Agricultural Development

Regional Initiatives For Food Security and Nutrition

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The Role of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) in Arab Food Security

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AOAD Objectives



- Develop the natural and human resources available in the agricultural sector, and enhance their output based on technical know-how.
- Modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices.
- Achieve agricultural integration between Arab countries.
- Facilitate the exchange of agricultural products between Arab countries.
- Increase self-sufficiency of food commodities and fisheries.
- Support the establishment of agricultural and fisheries projects and industries.
- Improve the welfare & ensure good nutrition of people working in agriculture and fisheries sectors.



AOAD Vision



- **Achieve highly efficient, sustainable and economically feasible agriculture capable of utilizing resources to food security in the Arab world and improve the welfare of workers in the agricultural sector.**

**Strategy for Sustainable Arab
Agricultural Development for the
Next Two Decades - (2005–2025)
SSAAD**



- To realize the vision and the objectives, the AOAD General Assembly approved SSAAD which was adopted by Riyadh Arab Summit in 2007.



Main Programmes & Assignments



- All AOAD programmes & assignments are based on or derived from SSAAD or Riyadh Declaration To Consolidate Arab Cooperation to Face World Food Crises.
- SSAAD includes 7 main programmes.



1. The improvement of agricultural technologies
2. The encouragement of Agro-investments and industry in favorable agricultural environment.
3. The enhancement of the competitiveness of agricultural products.
4. The coordination and improvement of agricultural legislations and policies.
5. Capacity building.
6. Rural development.
7. The development of enviro. & agri. resource management systems



Riyadh Declaration To Consolidate Arab Cooperation to Face World Food Crises



- Endorsed by AOAD general assembly in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 26 – 30 April 2008.
- The Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security 2009 emphasized the recognition and Support of the Head of states and governments and their representatives of Riyadh Declaration .
- **The declaration stressed the commitment to enhance Arab cooperation through actions and mechanisms which include:**
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- Launching an initiative for an Emergency Arab food security programme.
- Encouraging the public and private sectors and Arab business to invest in joint agricultural projects.
- Commitment of the governments of Arab countries hosting joint Arab agricultural projects to provide facilities, concessions, and promotional guarantees.
- Adopting an Arab Food Programme.



- Mobilizing efforts and resources to prepare national and joint programmes and projects that help achieve the objectives of the SSAAD.
- Preparation of a plan of action and specific time frame for the coordination of agricultural policies.
- Urging the setting of regulations and legislations governing the use of food and feed crops in the production of bio-fuel.

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Emergency Programme for Arab Food security



Objectives:

- Increase the capacities of Arab countries to realize self-reliance of major food commodities.
- Cutback the increasing value of food imports.
- Avail feasible investment opportunities for the private sector.
- Create employment opportunities to contribute to poverty alleviation.
- Maintain political and social stability.



Commodity Framework of the Program

- Grain & Cereals.
- Sugar crops.
- Oilseeds.
- Dates.
- Olive.
- Animal Products.

Main Components :

- Improve productivity of current agriculture.
- Using water saved as a result of efficient and rational irrigation in cultivation of more lands
- Integrated investment projects related to the Program such as agricultural machinery and equipment manufacturing projects, improve seeds projects , fertilizers and agricultural chemicals manufacturing projects and Improved irrigation system equipment projects, agro-industry and marketing).

Time Framework:

The program extends over 20 years:

- **Phase I** : Short-term phase: (2011 – 2016) focuses on increasing production capacities.
- **Phase II**: Medium – term phase: (2016 – 2020), covering broader areas of development, beside increasing production capacities.
- **Phase III** : Long-term phase: (up to 2031) it is of strategic nature. Its outcome is a cumulative results of what will be done in the previous phases.

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Arab Food Programme





Endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the League of Arab states.

Its objectives include:

- Provide support to overcome natural disasters and to emergency food crises victims.
- Reduce the number of under-fed people in Arab countries.
- Improve the nutritional status.
- increase the human and institutional capacities of Arab countries to address risks and emergencies.
- Strengthen efforts of Arab countries to provide food security for the population, and to improve rural communities.

Emergency Programme expected outcome



Results	Description
Increase in crop production	Grain & cereals (57% - 93%) Sugar Crops (81%) Oil Seeds (60%)
Job opportunities	8.7 million job opportunities
Added Value	4.6 billion dollars
Investment opportunities	All Arab countries in areas related to the targeted crops

Program Components:

- Food and nutrition.
- Agriculture and development.
- Human resource development and institutional capacity building .

Scope of work of the programme:

- Emergencies caused by natural disasters that require rapid response, especially the disasters that result in severe food shortage.
- The food crisis of country, regional, or global nature which affect the stability of food supplies and accessibility of the most vulnerable groups.



- Special cases, of small-scale farmers, animal breeders and fishermen. (to eliminate and / or reduce poverty and unemployment , generate incomes, build capacities, and improve nutrition, health and education).

The Program Partners are:

- Governments.
- Concerned Arab, regional and international organizations and institutions.
- Non-governmental organizations.
- Private sector.

Funding sources:

- The program will depend basically on voluntary contributions to finance its food and development projects and activities. The list of potential funding sources through voluntary contributions includes governments, development funds, private sector companies and individuals.



Afro-Arab Cooperation:

- The African and Arab Ministers of Agriculture Meeting in Shram El Sheikh, Egypt Feb. 2010 adopted a Joint Plan of Action on Agricultural development and food security in Africa and the Arab Region (JAP).
- AOAD Participated in the preparation of the (JAP) and hosted a Facilitation Unit Established to effectively implement the (JAP) programme and activities.

Consultancy Services :

- Contractual activities in the Arab and African countries.
- Economic and technical feasibility studies. supervision of the implementation.
- Specialized training.



THANK YOU