

Saudi Arabia

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First Part: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal:

i: description of food security situation and progress towards the World Food Summit goal :

Saudi Arabia is paying a lot of efforts to improve the food security situation, through the availability of food for citizens and residences, and encourages farmers by giving them the necessary assistances, the government has also established the General Grain Silos and Mills Flour Organization, in which they buy the farmer's wheat production, with encourage price, and convert it into flour, within the same organization, and sells it in the local markets with reasonable prices, accessible by all consumer's levels, the government also buy the farmer's dates product, with encourage price, in order to push them to enlarge the product area.

Saudi Arabia as a result of all efforts spent, they have reached the self-sufficiency in a considerable number of products, as wheat, dates, fresh milk and some vegetables.

Saudi Arabia has reached also the surplus in date's production, to be exported to neighbor countries, or to be given as donation to the poorest countries.

Saudi Arabia is also applying a new policy to delimit, up to the self-sufficiency, the production of certain products, which they required a lot of water, as wheat and Barley.

iii: information on external assistance programs:

Saudi Arabia is the biggest donor country in the world, where the total assistance and external loans given through the bilateral channels and through the biggest organizations, during the period (1990-2004), has reached 25.6 billion Dollars, where assistance and loans are 89.7% (22.9 billion Dollars) of the total.

Saudi Arabia has participated in associations and organizations with 874 billion Dollars, for the same period, and the total amount for Saudi Arabia's participation through the multilateral assistance has reached 1769 billion Dollars, for the same period, where this assistance has participated to alleviate the natural disasters results, in the developing countries, especially for the insufficiency food disasters.

Second Part: Follow-up of the World Food Summit Plan of Action:

First: Political, social and economic environment will be formed with the possession objective to find the best solution to eliminate poorness and establish a Permanente peace.

Second: Policies will be implemented with purpose to eliminate poorness and disparity, and improve financial and economic occasions for people at all levels, to obtain better food quality.

Third: Realization of food, agricultural, fishery and rural development will be followed in all high and low potentiality zones.

Fourth: Actions will be taken in order to make all policies related to food and agricultural items trade and trade exchange enhance the food security for all, through an international trade organism, fair and supported to the market powerfulness.

Fifth: Will seek damages caused by natural disasters and emergencies situation caused by human been, and prepare to face them, and insure the requirement needs applying encourage methods to revive, develop and construct the possibilities to face all future needs,

Sixth: Will encourage diagnose of public and private sectors investments in best way, in order to improve human recourses and permanent food, agricultural and fishery organism, and rural development in high and low possibilities zones.

Seventh: Will implement the plan of action by controlling and following-up at all levels with the collaboration of the international society.