Increasing the resilience of Food Systems in Islamic Countries in the face of future crises



14<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE COMCEC AGRICULTUF WORKING GROUP

MAIN CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2019

Presented by:

**DinarStandard** 



### **Agenda**

- 1. Overview of challenges
- 2. Success factors

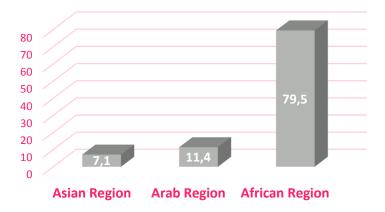
# Challenges OIC food crises

Several OIC countries are facing acute food crises

98 million people are food insecure in the OIC

OIC countries are among the worst affected by Food Crises

Number of Severely Food Insecure People (million) (3-year average) 2015 – 2017



Country	2018 (Million)	Main Causes/Drivers
Yemen	15.9	Insecurity, and related displacement;
Afghanistan	10.6	Insecurity; Climate shocks – dry spells, and related displacement
Syrian Arab Republic	6.5	Insecurity, and related displacement; Climate shocks - dry spells, and related production shortfalls
Sudan	6.2	Economic shocks - downturn; insecurity, and related displacement
Nigeria	5.3	Insecurity and related displacement; Climate shocks – floods

### Challenges

## Challenges

The OIC overall is inhibited by structural challenges, research and limited trade

<u>Area</u>	<u>Weakness</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Data</u>
Natural endowments			<b>29%</b> of arable land; 50%+ of key resources
Demographics			<b>54%</b> below age 24
Institutional infrastructure			Only GCC rank in top 50 food safety
Agriculture			Sampled On-farm losses exceed <b>30%+</b>
Food production			No global OIC food leaders
Research-based capabilities			1.7% of global patents
Intra-OIC trade			Intra-OIC trade ~20% OIC imports

### Challenges Challenges

The OIC agri-food sector faces numerous challenges

Production and availability

**Only seven OIC countries were in the EIU top 50** countries in food availability (a composite measure of the quality of production and sustainability of food imports). Saudi Arabia ranked highest at 35th globally, followed by Kuwait, Egypt, Malaysia, Oatar, Bahrain, and the UAE.

On farm losses

Based on a prior COMCEC study **observable losses on-farm were extensive, exceeding regional benchmarks and the 24% global benchmark.** Fruit and vegetables are particularly affected, while oilseeds and pulses saw the lowest levels of waste

Technology

Ireland, with a population of 4.5 million, has over 22 spray driers in its dairy industry. By contrast, **Pakistan has only 6 spray driers** for its population of over 200 million. Spray driers convert juices, milk, and other liquids into *high-shelf-life powders* that can be stored and transported

## Challenges Challenges

The OIC falls behind counterparts on important research metrics

Academic research

The OIC only has 661 researchers per million people on average. This is well behind the world average of 1,643 and even further

behind the EU average of 5,101.

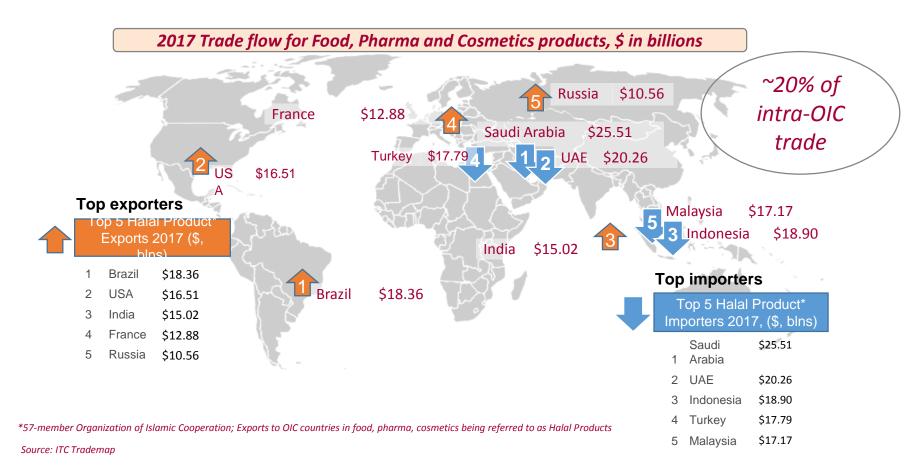


**OIC R&D expenditure accounted for only 0.37% of OIC GDP,** lower than the world average of 1.75% of GDP and the target of 1% set by the OIC Ten Year Program of Action (TYPOA).

**OIC represented only 1.7% of patents filed in 2016,** far below other developing countries (accounting for 11%).

## Challenges Challenges

Intra-OIC trade is limited, inhibited by tariffs



# Case study learnings: Resilience and cooperation OIC cooperation

Despite robust progress, important gaps remain

Area of	Bodies Involved	_
Cooperation  Research and cooperation	COMCEC	13 reports; 14 meetings
Agricultural Project Financing	ISDB البنك الإسلامي للتنمية Islamic Development Bank	\$9.4 billion in agriculture projected funded
Training Programs and Initiatives	SESRIC	5-year cotton action plan
Standardization Initiatives	The Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries	OIC-wide training
Trade	COMCEC	OIC Trade Preferential System
Food Security	Islamic Organization for Food Security  (Organization Islamique pour la Sécurité Alimentaire المنطقة الإسلامية للامن الخاذي	Dedicated body

A common trade area remains an aspiration Example: A collaborative project management function would be transformational Example: Innovate UK to delivering the government's target GDP spend on research

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# Success factors Best practices

The U.S. and Ireland are particularly instructive pathways to food system stability

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Examples (not exhaustive)			
Monitoring	Adaptation & mitigation	Resilience	Cooperation
<ul> <li>Foodborne illness monitoring</li> <li>Household poverty surveys</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>FDA food chain risk assessment</li> <li>15 domestic food and nutrition programs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>US land grant system for agriculture colleges</li> <li>USDA research</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Free trade agreements</li> <li>Technical and financial aid</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Agricultural total factor productivity</li> <li>Consistent poverty indicator</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National mitigation plan</li> <li>Agriculture Safety net loans</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National Food innovation hub</li> <li>Rural innovation and leader's program</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>EU Common market membership</li> <li>Collaboration with UN FAO and World Bank</li> </ul>

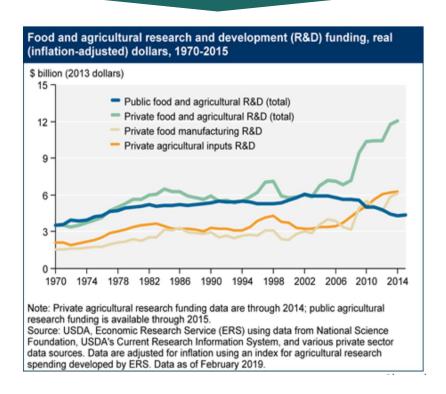
### **Success factors**

### R&D and education

USDA serves as an example on how R&D underpins food security

\$10 billion spent on agricultural research

35,646 agricultural degrees awarded in 2016



Texas A & M University-	University of California-Davis	University of Nebraska-Lincoln 1.28%
College Station 3.36%  Iowa State	University of Florida	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University 1.28%
University 2.45%	1.6% Purdue University- Main Campus	Oregon State University
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 1.97%	1.54% Michigan State	University of Georgia
Kansas State University	University 1.52%	Colorado State University-Fort Collins
1.92%	Ohio State	1.1%
California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo 1.69%	University-Main Campus 1.5%	South Dakota State University 1.09%
North Carolina State University at Raleigh 1.64%	Oklahoma State University-Main Campus 1.32%	University of Missouri-Columbia 1.08%

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We look forward to hearing from you.

