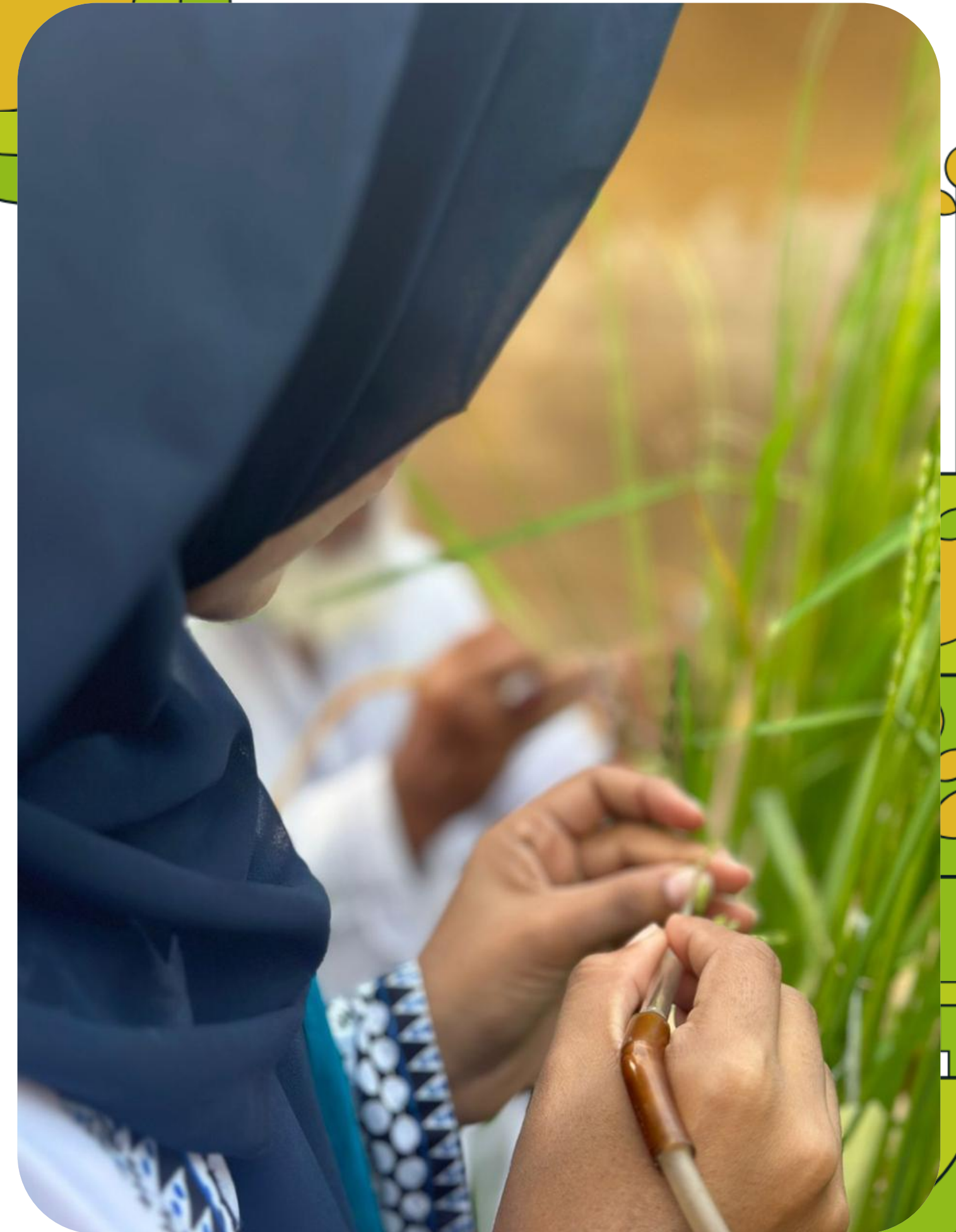




# Strengthening Resilience of Farmers in OIC

The Role of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS)

**Shakhlo Atabaeva Program Manager**





# IOFS Driving Resilience for OIC Farmers

Empowering sustainable agriculture and food security across OIC member countries



## 1 Promote sustainable agricultural practices

IOFS fosters eco-friendly farming techniques that improve soil health and conserve resources, ensuring long-term productivity and environmental balance.

By coordinating policies and programs, IOFS strengthens food availability and accessibility, reducing hunger risks across member countries.

## 2 Enhance food security in OIC nations



## 3 Facilitate access to resources and technology

IOFS supports farmers with improved seeds, modern tools, and innovative technologies to boost productivity and resilience against challenges.

Capacity-building initiatives and regional partnerships help farmers adapt to climate change and mitigate agricultural risks effectively.

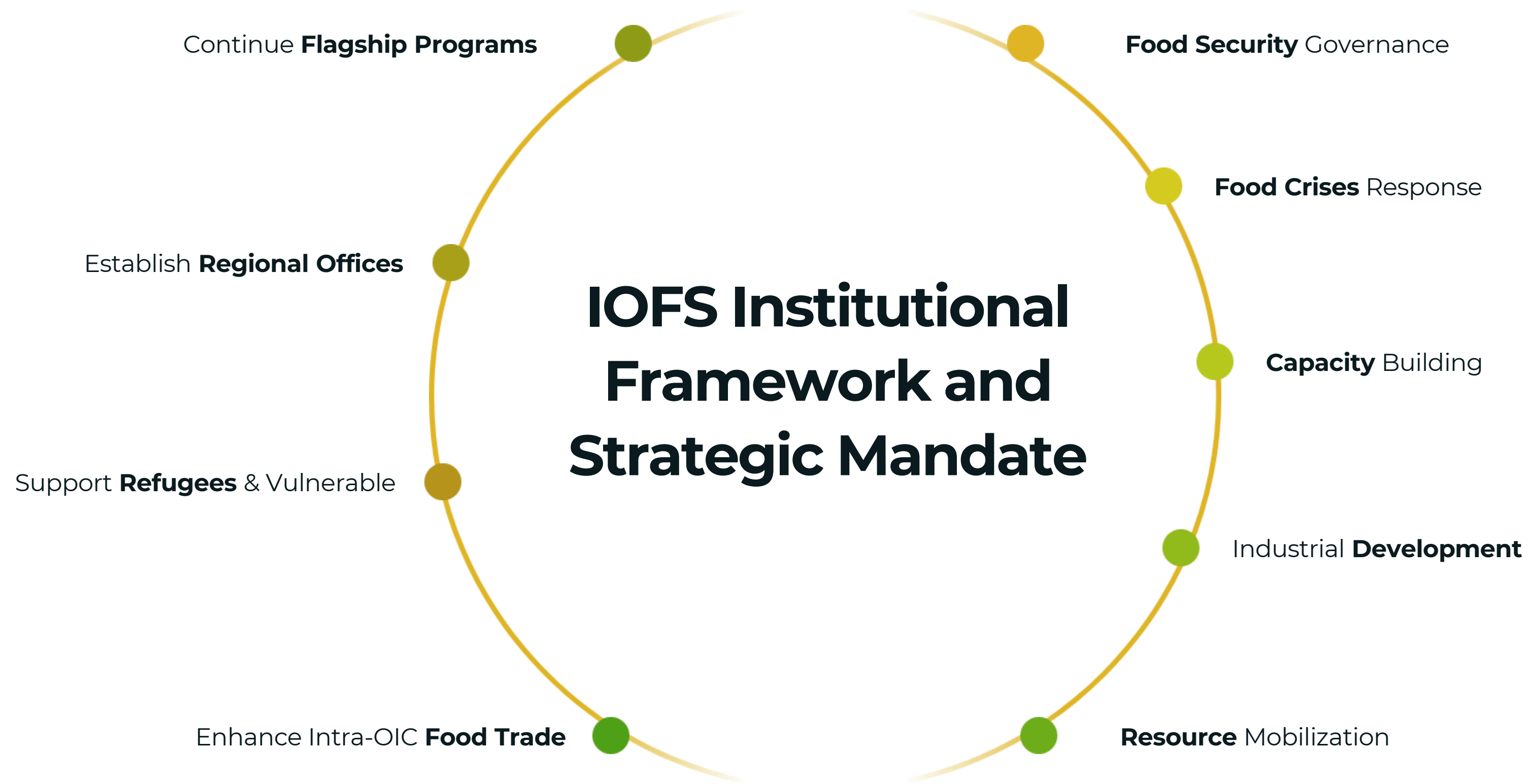
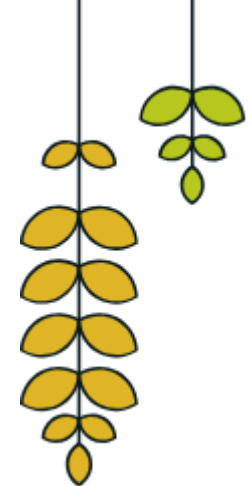
## 4 Build capacity through training and cooperation



## 5 Bridge strategic frameworks with

IOFS connects high-level policies with practical support on the ground, ensuring tangible benefits for family farmers and food systems.







# Challenges Facing Farmers in OIC Countries



## 1 Address climate vulnerability impacting farm productivity

Family farmers face high exposure to droughts, floods, and irregular rainfall patterns that disrupt productivity and destabilize ecosystems.

Desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, and salinity pose serious risks to vital farming resources across OIC regions.

## 2 Mitigate natural resource degradation threats



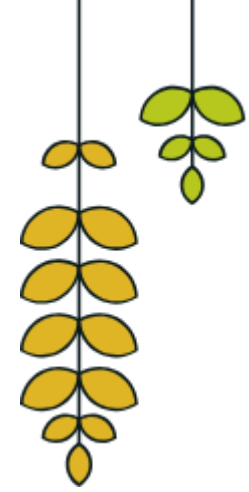
## 3 Overcome socioeconomic constraints limiting growth

Barriers to market access and agricultural price volatility reduce farmers' income and investment capacity, while limited Shariah-compliant financing restricts adoption of resilient technologies.

There is a significant lack of improved seeds, irrigation systems, and digital agriculture tools, compounded by inadequate storage, transport, and processing infrastructure causing post-harvest losses.

## 4 Close technological and infrastructural gaps





# Strategic Framework for Strengthening Resilience (2026-2035)

4.1 OIC Strategic Plan for Food Security: Key Focus Areas and Initiatives

Strategic Priority	Specific Initiatives	Target Beneficiaries
Productivity Enhancement	Climate-smart agriculture, improved seeds, irrigation	Smallholder farmers, cooperatives
Agri-Food Industry Resilience	Value chains, processing infrastructure, market linkages	Small-scale processors, agro-entrepreneurs
Crisis Preparedness	Early warning systems, food reserves, social protection	Vulnerable farming communities
Resource Mobilization	Shariah-compliant finance, public-private partnerships	Women farmers, youth in agriculture
Trade Facilitation	Trade agreements, quality standards, export promotion	Small-scale exporters, farmer orgs





# Programs Supporting Farmers: AFSI and AFSP

Targeted, context-sensitive programs addressing acute food insecurity and resilience

1

## **Develop national food security reserves for crisis response**

Establish reserves in countries like Mauritania and Sahel to ensure food availability during crises.

2

## **Implement integrated water management plans regionally**

Collaborate with regional technical partners in Niger to optimize water use and support agriculture.

3

## **Promote climate-smart agriculture for productivity and resilience**

Adopt practices that enhance agricultural output while improving resilience to climate change.

4

## **Provide emergency food assistance to millions facing insecurity**

Support 22.8 million people in Afghanistan confronting severe food insecurity through timely aid.

5

## **Protect livelihoods to prevent distress sales of productive assets**

Implement measures aimed at sustaining farmers' assets during food crises to maintain future productivity.

6

## **Rehabilitate agricultural production with inputs and infrastructure**

Restore farming capacity in Afghanistan by providing inputs, technical assistance, and infrastructure support.



# Gender-Inclusive Agriculture and Technology Adoption

Promoting inclusivity and innovation to bridge gaps in agricultural productivity and resilience

## Partnership with UN Women

Collaborate in Nigeria and Sierra Leone to empower **women farmers**.

## Access to Productive Resources

Provide **land, credit, inputs** to boost women farmers' capacity.

## Capacity Building Initiatives

Train women in **agriculture, entrepreneurship, leadership**.

## Technology Adoption

Introduce **labor-saving tools** to increase productivity.



## Vertical Farming Project

Use **advanced tech** to solve land and soil issues.

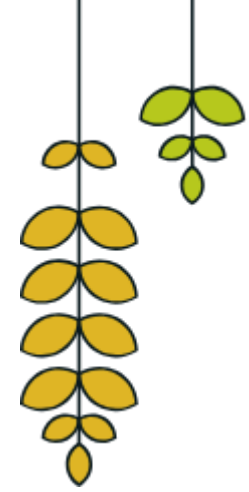
## Water Usage Reduction

Implement **closed-loop systems** to cut water use.

## Year-Round Production

Enable **continuous crops** to stabilize income year-round.

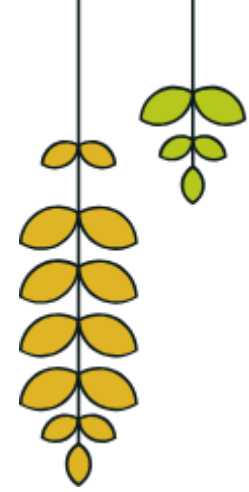




# Partnership Frameworks for Enhanced Impact

Multilateral collaboration and private sector engagement driving resilience and resource mobilization

Partnership Type	Entities	Focus Areas / Contributions	Notes / Examples
Multilateral and Inter-Institutional Collaboration	UN Agencies: UNDP, FAO, UN Women	Value chains (UNDP), Technical expertise (FAO), Gender programming (UN Women)	
Multilateral and Inter-Institutional Collaboration	OIC Institutions: ICESCO, IsDB, SESRIC	Education/science (ICESCO), Financing (IsDB), Statistics/research (SESRIC)	
Multilateral and Inter-Institutional Collaboration	Regional Organizations: EAEU, SCO, ASEAN	Knowledge exchange and integration	
Multilateral and Inter-Institutional Collaboration	Financial Institutions: IsDB	Shariah-compliant financing mechanisms	



# Partnership Frameworks for Enhanced Impact

Multilateral collaboration and private sector engagement driving resilience and resource mobilization

Partnership Type	Entities	Focus Areas / Contributions	Notes / Examples
Private Sector and NGO Engagement	Various (64 MoUs and Action Plans since 2018)		
Private Sector and NGO Engagement	Qatar Charity	Food security collaboration	Example of NGO partnership
Private Sector and NGO Engagement	Qatar Solar Energy	Linking renewable energy and food systems	Example of private sector innovation
Private Sector and NGO Engagement	Qatar Red Crescent	Humanitarian response and food security	Example of humanitarian engagement



# Implementation Challenges and Institutional Response

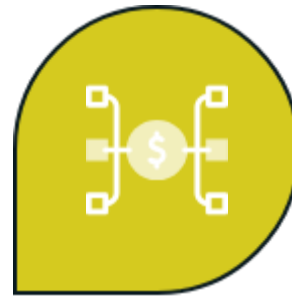
Addressing key barriers to IOFS mandate fulfillment through strategic actions

## 1 Increase membership participation in IOFS



Currently, 37 of 57 OIC members have joined IOFS, indicating a need for broader engagement to enhance collective impact and representation.

## 2 Overcome resource constraints



Limited financial resources restrict the scale of interventions, necessitating innovative financing solutions and partnerships with development banks.

## 3 Adapt strategies to contextual diversity



Varied agricultural systems and governance structures across member states require tailored, adaptive approaches for effective implementation.

## 4 Implement institutional responses to



Efforts include encouraging wider membership participation, leveraging innovative financing, and designing context-specific adaptive strategies essential for fulfilling IOFS's mandate.



# Let's align, adapt, and accelerate for a food-secure OIC region.

Strategic recommendations and concluding insights to strengthen family farmers' resilience in the OIC region



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