



**Standing Committee  
for Economic and Commercial Cooperation  
of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)**

**Proceedings of the 25th Meeting of the  
COMCEC Agriculture Working Group**

**“Strengthening the Resilience of Family Farmers and Small-Scale  
Producers in the Agriculture and Food Sector in OIC Member Countries”**



**COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE  
October 2025**

**Proceedings of the 25st Meeting of the  
COMCEC Agriculture Working Group**

**“Strengthening the Resilience of Family Farmers and Small-Scale Producers in the  
Agriculture and Food Sector in OIC Member Countries”  
(September 22-23, 2025 - Ankara)**

COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE  
October 2025

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## **Introduction**

The Agriculture Working Group (AWG) held its 25<sup>th</sup> Meeting on September 22-23 2025, with the theme of “Strengthening the Resilience of Family Farmers and Small-Scale Producers in the Agriculture and Food Sector in OIC Member Countries”

The 25<sup>th</sup> meeting was attended by many Member States. The meeting was also attended by the representatives of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), COMCEC Coordination Office (CCO) ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY (IOFS) The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

### **1. Opening Session**

In line with the tradition of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Meeting started with a recitation from the Holy Quran. At the outset, Mr. SELÇUK KOÇ, Director General of the COMCEC made a brief opening speech about the latest developments in agriculture.

Mr. KOÇ emphasized the fact that family farmers and small-scale producers are the backbone of OIC Member Countries' agriculture and food sector, contributing significantly to food security, rural livelihoods, and economic development. They produce the majority of local food, support millions of jobs, and play a key role in reducing poverty and enhancing rural resilience. He mentioned about the focus of today's meeting, with underlining that resilience of farmers can be defined as ability of farmers to continue to produce agricultural products and continue to support their livelihoods after an economic, environmental or a social shock has occurred.

He underlined the fact that family farmers are essential for sustainable agriculture, employing practices like growing diverse local crops and integrating livestock, forestry, and fisheries. Mr. KOÇ expressed that farmers also face challenges mainly due to lack access to resources and services to support their food production and marketing; poor infrastructure; insufficient participation in decision-making processes; and threatening environmental and climatic conditions.

Mr. KOÇ, gave the floor to Dr. Ahmad Safuan BUJANG, Head of Department, Malaysian Agricultural Research Development Institute (MARDI). Welcoming the participants, Mr. BUJANG briefly informed the attendees on the agenda and program of the meeting.

### **2. COMCEC Agriculture Outlook**

In the first session, Prof. Dr. Erdoğan GÜNEŞ, Consultant to the COMCEC Tourism Working Group made a presentation about COMCEC Agriculture Outlook.

Prof. Dr. Erdoğan GÜNEŞ emphasized that agriculture continued to be a central pillar of OIC economies, though its global share had weakened despite overall growth in output. He explained that the sector's contribution to world agricultural value added declined from about 22 percent in 2000 to roughly 14 percent by 2024, even as production expanded. Indonesia, Pakistan, and Türkiye were noted as the main contributors to OIC agricultural GDP. Agricultural growth was said to be slower than the global average, and the shrinking share of rural populations and agricultural employment indicated structural transformation across member states. The presentation highlighted that although exports had increased steadily, import volumes had grown

faster, causing persistent trade deficits—particularly in Arab and African sub-regions—while the Asian group accounted for most of the OIC’s total output. Productivity and mechanization were described as remaining below global averages, and limited water availability and uneven use of agricultural inputs were considered major constraints.

Prof. GÜNEŞ reported that food security had improved unevenly across regions. Dietary energy and protein supply levels rose, but disparities between richer and poorer sub-regions persisted. Despite higher output, the number of undernourished people reportedly increased, reflecting problems of accessibility and affordability rather than production shortage. Rising per-capita income was said to have improved economic access in some regions, yet low-income groups continued to face nutritional deficits. Access to improved water sources expanded but still lagged behind world levels, especially in African member states. Food-supply volatility was described as more severe than the global average, driven by climate shocks, political instability, and trade disruptions.

He concluded that identified chronic weaknesses including low productivity, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and insufficient technological modernization. He recommended promoting regional cooperation and biodiversity conservation, developing trade capacity while adapting to climate change, reforming education to support agro-processing, enhancing access to financial resources and modern technologies, and improving infrastructure to enable sustainable practices.

### **3. Overview of the Guide**

Dr. Haluk GEDIKOĞLU and Dr. Mohammad ANSARIAN gave information about the Guide overall. They reported that this study aimed to measure and explain the resilience of family farmers and small-scale producers in OIC member countries, defining resilience as the ability of farmers to sustain agricultural production despite external shocks.

They stated that the analysis focused on changes in total agricultural production value and production value per hectare, where non-negative yearly changes were interpreted as indicators of resilience. Using data from FAO and World Bank sources covering 1960–2023, they ranked OIC countries based on the frequency and magnitude of negative production shocks, identifying Indonesia, Azerbaijan, and Bangladesh among the most resilient, and countries such as Kuwait, Qatar, and the Maldives among the least resilient.

Through regression and principal component analyses, the authors observed that access to fixed capital (such as machinery, equipment, and buildings) and arable land positively influenced resilience, while reliance on import-dependent variable inputs, especially chemical fertilizers, had a negative effect. These findings were said to have formed the empirical foundation for policy design. Case studies were conducted for Senegal, Türkiye, Morocco, and Azerbaijan, combining field visits and desk-based research, supplemented by a structured survey with 50 farmers to identify constraints such as limited market access, technology, and financing.

They concluded the presentation by informing the participants that the resilience of family farmers in OIC countries depended not only on production growth but also on systemic improvements in capital access, education, cooperation, and institutional support. According to them, enhancing these structural factors would enable small-scale producers to withstand economic, environmental, and social shocks more effectively and to contribute sustainably to regional food security.

#### **4. Selected Case Studies**

Prof. GEDIKOĞLU and Dr. ANSARIAN explained that this study sought to evaluate the resilience of family farmers and small-scale producers in selected OIC member countries by measuring their capacity to sustain production in the face of adverse economic and environmental shocks. They stated that resilience was assessed through year-on-year changes in both the total value of agricultural output and the value of production per hectare, where positive or neutral growth indicated resilience. Using regression and principal component analyses, they identified the factors that contributed most to agricultural resilience in countries such as Senegal, Türkiye, Morocco, Azerbaijan, and the United States (as a non-OIC benchmark).

##### **4.1. Senegal**

According to them, the findings indicated that in Senegal, greater access to agricultural capital and arable land significantly enhanced resilience, while increased access to productive assets raised output stability. Conversely, reliance on variable, import-dependent inputs such as chemical fertilizers was found to reduce resilience. Based on these results, they proposed that governments should introduce financial support mechanisms—including cost-sharing schemes and long-term leasing—to improve access to capital, machinery, and land.

Prof. GEDIKOĞLU and Dr. ANSARIAN also suggested that encouraging livestock development programs to strengthen rural income stability, while emphasizing that such measures must avoid causing deforestation. Furthermore, they highlighted that organic and manure-based farming systems could be promoted as sustainable alternatives that both improve resilience and open premium market opportunities.

##### **4.2. Türkiye**

Prof. GEDIKOĞLU and Dr. ANSARIAN reported that access to affordable credit and insurance played a crucial role in maintaining production aftershocks, as many small-scale farmers relied on deferred payment arrangements tied to harvest outcomes. They underlined that low-interest and delayed-repayment credit systems be established, alongside cost-sharing insurance programs to cushion farmers against financial stress. Overuse of nitrogen fertilizers was identified as a source of both economic inefficiency and environmental damage, leading to the recommendation that precision agriculture and soil testing be encouraged to ensure optimal input use. They also informed the participants by the potential of organic agriculture, suggesting that the Turkish government's existing three-year support programs should be expanded into multi-year schemes that include marketing cooperatives and branding initiatives to strengthen farmers' market access.

### **4.3. Desk-Based Studies**

From the Morocco and Azerbaijan case studies, it was reported that institutional coordination and targeted public support had a substantial effect on local resilience. The authors emphasized that combining land-use consolidation, education, and local cooperative development improved productivity and adaptability.

They noted that government-supported farmers' markets, university extension programs, and value-added initiatives had been instrumental in maintaining resilience.

In conclusion, Prof. GEDIKOĞLU and Dr. ANSARIAN outlined that enhancing resilience in OIC member countries required a multi-level policy approach: farm-level programs to support asset accumulation and technology adoption, regional strategies to generate alternative income sources, and national-level initiatives to institutionalize agricultural extension and knowledge transfer. They suggested that a combination of financial empowerment, sustainable land management, education, and social cooperation would be essential to ensure that small-scale producers remained viable contributors to food security and economic stability across the OIC region.

## **5. Member Country Presentations**

### **5.1. Benin**

The Beninese delegation, represented by Sem AKOWANOU and Cosme ZINSÉ, reported that Benin faced severe vulnerability to climate change, characterized by prolonged droughts, irregular rainfall, disrupted agricultural seasons, and destructive floods. They noted that agriculture employed more than 70 percent of the active population, placing it on the front line of climate risks.

They explained that Benin's adaptation framework was built around strengthening climate governance, particularly through a Project, which they described as a strategic pillar for resilience planning. This initiative reportedly involved comprehensive assessments of vulnerability in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; the identification of high-risk zones; and the incorporation of gender and inclusion perspectives. The project also aimed to integrate climate considerations into national agricultural policies and to develop recommendations based on local data and climate scenarios.

The presenters also referred to advances in soil fertility management technologies, reporting the creation of a national directory that evaluated various techniques against seventeen multidimensional criteria—such as agronomic efficiency, ecological impact, profitability, scalability, and social equity.

The distinguished delegate of Benin emphasized the need to expand insurance coverage, improve co-financing mechanisms, and accelerate dissemination of climate forecasts. They also called for greater promotion of agroecological innovations—including composting, legume integration, and agroforestry—and for stronger gender inclusion and local governance mechanisms.

In conclusion, the speakers stressed that climate adaptation not only protected livelihoods but also created opportunities for improved food security, rural incomes, and sustainable agricultural systems, underscoring the transformative potential of coordinated adaptation and resilience-building across sectors.

## **5.2. The Gambia**

Distinguished delegate Mrs. Fatou Jammeh TOURAY, Deputy Permanent Secretary and also COMCEC focal point for The Gambia, reported that agriculture remained the backbone of The Gambia's economy, contributing between 20–30 percent of GDP and employing more than 70 percent of the population. She emphasized that most agricultural activity was undertaken by small-scale family-run farms averaging less than two hectares, and that women constituted the majority of producers, particularly in horticulture and community gardening. Main crops included groundnuts, cashew nuts, millet, sorghum, maize, and rice, with rice being the staple food and an important target for productivity enhancement. Livestock, poultry, and fisheries were also described as integral to rural livelihoods and food security.

The presentation also outlined that small-scale producers were responsible for more than 70 percent of national agricultural output, forming the foundation of domestic food supply and rural employment. However, she noted that many community gardens—especially those managed by women—faced operational difficulties due to water infrastructure problems, despite support programs that provided inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and tools.

Mrs. TOURAY highlighted that the Small Ruminant Production Enhancement Project as the country's first major initiative targeting women and youth in smallholder livestock systems. The project was said to encompass breeding and fattening schemes, establishment of veterinary and marketing facilities, and the creation of solar-powered watering systems, milk collection centers, and mini dairies.

Mrs. TOURAY pointed to opportunities for growth in agro-processing, export of organic and fair-trade products, and linking tourism with local agriculture. She identified innovation, digital services, and climate-smart technologies as key enablers of transformation.

## **5.3. Iran**

Dr. Mohammad KHALEDI, Director General of Economic Affairs at Iran's Ministry of Agriculture, reported that Iran had integrated contract farming as a core mechanism to strengthen linkages between smallholders and markets. He explained that under Iran's Seventh Development Plan, 20 percent of total agricultural production was mandated to be organized through contract farming schemes, positioning the model as a strategic tool for rural development and agribusiness expansion.

He stated that the evolution of Iran's agricultural economy was part of a broader transition from traditional agriculture toward an agribusiness-oriented system, where value addition, supply chain integration, and private sector participation played increasing roles.

Dr. KHALEDI emphasized that sponsor companies played a pivotal role as intermediaries between farmers and processors, facilitating technology transfer, market access, and financing. Dr. KHALEDI concluded that these initiatives were part of Iran's broader effort to develop agribusiness, enhance competitiveness, and improve smallholder resilience through structured partnerships and market-based mechanisms.

## **5.4. Türkiye**

The Turkish delegation, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, presented an extensive overview of Türkiye's agricultural and rural development programs, emphasizing the country's long-standing institutional experience and integrated support mechanisms funded through both national and international resources

The Ministry outlined that plant production supports included basic, planned, and development-based incentives, as well as biological control and licensed warehousing grants. Animal production programs encompassed supports for cattle and small livestock breeding, raw milk, fattening, and beekeeping. Aquaculture production schemes aided fish farms and small-scale fisheries, while agricultural R&D efforts focused on animal genetic resources and innovation projects.

the Ministry reported that women, youth, producer groups, environmental initiatives, and vulnerable communities benefited from positive discrimination measures under grants.

According to them, the "Expert Hands" project was presented as a targeted scheme supporting educated young professionals in agriculture. It provided 100% grants up to 250,000 TL for projects in plant, animal, aquaculture, and traditional product processing, totaling 930 million TL in grants between 2006 and 2025. In parallel, licensed warehousing programs provided 4.1 billion TL in grants to 240,465 producers, enhancing food safety and market efficiency.

The Ministry also underscored its strong focus on modern irrigation systems, noting that since 2007, 50% grant support had been provided for the installation of pressurized irrigation technologies. By 2025, more than 58,500 projects had been completed, covering 5.5 million acres with total grant payments exceeding 11.4 billion TL. The program supported various systems, including smart, drip, sprinkler, micro-sprinkler, and solar-powered irrigation technologies, with the maximum eligible investment limit recently raised to 10 million TL.

In conclusion, the Turkish delegation emphasized that these comprehensive initiatives aimed to modernize agriculture, promote sustainability, and improve rural livelihoods through targeted financing, innovation, and inclusion. They underlined that Türkiye's commitment to fostering climate-smart agriculture, enhancing resource efficiency, and empowering women and youth as central drivers of sustainable rural development across the country.

## **5.5. Morocco**

Mrs. Wissam ETTOUAHRI, Senior Agricultural Economist and Head of Bilateral Cooperation at Morocco's Ministry of Agriculture, presented Morocco's experience in strengthening the resilience of family farmers and small-scale producers within the framework of COMCEC cooperation. She stated that Morocco's engagement reflected its broader South-South cooperation strategy, rooted in Islamic solidarity, agricultural modernization, and knowledge exchange among OIC member states. She explained that this partnership allowed Morocco to share its achievements in structural reform, food security, and sustainable rural development.

Mrs. ETTOUAHRI underlined that the government's heavy investments in dams, desalination, and hydrological redistribution through the National Hydrological Plan, designed to safeguard agricultural continuity under changing climatic conditions. She concluded that Morocco's model demonstrated how long-term strategic planning, institutional innovation, and inclusive

investment could simultaneously advance agricultural productivity, social inclusion, and climate resilience across the OIC region.

The Moroccan delegation, represented by the Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA), also presented Morocco's institutional framework and practical initiatives for strengthening the resilience of small-scale producers through solidarity agriculture and climate finance mechanisms. The presentation outlined how ADA, operating under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests, serves as the implementing public agency (IPA) responsible for agricultural development strategies, including project design, investment promotion, donor coordination, and adaptation financing.

In conclusion, the ADA delegation underscored that Morocco's experience demonstrated how integrated investment, institutional coordination, and climate finance could effectively strengthen rural livelihoods and enhance the resilience of small-scale producers. Through the Green Generation Strategy, Morocco aimed to consolidate these achievements, linking local development, sustainability, and climate adaptation within a unified agricultural transformation framework.

## **6. International Organizations**

### **6.1. Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS)**

Mrs. Shakhlo ATABAEVA, Program Manager at the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS), presented the institution's mandate and activities under the theme "Strengthening the Resilience of Farmers in OIC Member States." She stated that IOFS's mission focused on promoting sustainable agriculture, enhancing food security, facilitating access to resources and technology, building capacity, and bridging strategic frameworks with practical field actions across the OIC region.

Mrs. ATABAEVA emphasized that IOFS encouraged the adoption of eco-friendly and resource-efficient farming practices to improve soil health and conserve natural resources, ensuring long-term productivity. Through policy coordination, IOFS sought to enhance food availability and accessibility, particularly in food-insecure member states. The organization's efforts were said to include supporting farmers with improved seeds, modern equipment, and innovative technologies to boost productivity and resilience. Training, regional partnerships, and technology transfer initiatives were highlighted as central to improving farmers' adaptive capacity in the face of climate change and environmental degradation.

She outlined the institution's strategic areas of intervention—food security governance, crisis response, capacity building, industrial development, resource mobilization, and intra-OIC food trade—stating that these functions collectively supported IOFS's goal of empowering smallholders and food systems through targeted and coordinated action.

In conclusion, Mrs. ATABAEVA called for stronger collaboration among OIC institutions, governments, and development partners to "align, adapt, and accelerate" efforts for a food-secure OIC region. She reiterated that sustainable food systems would depend on inclusive policies, technological innovation, and resilient rural communities, urging all stakeholders to operationalize IOFS's long-term strategic framework to secure the future of family farming in the Islamic world.

## **6.2. FAO**

Mr. Ali AĞÖREN, Programme Support Expert at FAO Türkiye, presented on the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDEFF, 2019–2028), outlining its objectives, policy framework, and relevance for OIC member states. He stated that the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) in 2014 had placed family farming at the center of agricultural, environmental, and social development agendas, prompting many countries to formulate new policies, institutional arrangements, and programs supporting small-scale farmers

He stressed the importance of family farming; according to FAO as an agricultural system managed and operated by a family, primarily relying on family labour and capital, and integrating economic, social, environmental, and cultural functions. He emphasized that more than 90 percent of the world's 570 million farms are family-run, producing over 80 percent of global food value, thereby constituting the backbone of food security worldwide. However, most of these farms are small or very small—with 84 percent operating on less than 2 hectares and controlling only 12 percent of total agricultural land.

Mr. AĞÖREN underlined that almost 80 percent of the world's poor and food-insecure people live in rural areas, the majority of whom depend on family farming for their livelihoods but face structural constraints in accessing resources, opportunities, and markets. He drew attention to persistent gender disparities, noting that while women contribute nearly half of agricultural labour, they control only 15 percent of agricultural land.

In conclusion, AĞÖREN reiterated that strong family farmers are essential for resilient food systems, emphasizing that empowering them through inclusive policies, education, and access to resources would be decisive for achieving food security and sustainable rural development in Türkiye and across the OIC Member Countries.

## **7. The COMCEC Project Funding Mechanism**

Mr. Ali ORUÇ, Program Coordinator at COMCEC Coordination Office, made a presentation on utilizing the COMCEC Project Funding Mechanism (CPF). Mr. ORUÇ informed the participants about the essentials of the COMCEC Project Funding. Mr. ORUÇ continued his presentation by highlighting the critical points and timeline for the project submission. He stressed the importance of finding a project idea and informed the participants on how they can find project topics. He also explained the main project types and criteria for being an applicant for a project. He also reminded the participants to read the application documents particularly the Project Preparation and Submission Guidelines as well as supported sectoral themes before designing and submitting their project proposal.

## **8. Closing Remarks**

The Meeting ended with closing remarks of Dr. Ahmad Safuan BUJANG, Head of Department, Malaysian Agricultural Research Development Institute (MARDI) Malaysia, Chairperson to the meeting and Mr. M. CELALETTIN AKTAŞ, Head of Department at the COMCEC Coordination Office.

In her closing remarks, Mr. BUJANG conveyed his appreciations to all the presenters and participants for the fruitful deliberations made during the meeting. Then, he informed the participants that the policy advices formulated in the 25th Meeting of the COMCEC Agriculture Working Group will be submitted to the COMCEC Ministerial Session to be held in 1-4 November 2025. Afterwards, in his closing remarks, Mr. AKTAŞ expressed his thanks and appreciation to all participants for their contributions to the discussions throughout the meeting. The meeting ended with vote of thanks.

## **Annex I List of Participants**

### **25th Meeting of the COMCEC Agriculture Working Group**

**(22th-23th September 2025, Ankara)**

#### **A. MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE OIC**

##### **REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA**

- Ms. MITEA GEGUSHI

Director, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Mr. ALFRED ZYLYFTARI

Expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

##### **PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA**

- Mr. BOUCHAREB OMAR

Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion

##### **REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

- Mr. SEYMUR MOVLAYEV

Undersecretary, Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan

##### **REPUBLIC OF BENIN**

- Mr. JESUGNON ENAGNON ROMEO SEM AKOWANOU

Advisor, Department of Plant Production of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

- Mr. ZINSE COSME

Expert, Department of Plant Production of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

##### **REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

- Ms. FATOU JAMMEH TOURAY

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security

- Mr. FAMARA TRAWALLY

Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security

##### **ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

- Mr. MOHAMMAD KHALEDI

Director General, Ministry of Jihad-E-Agriculture

- Mr. ALIREZA KORDLOU

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Jihad-E-Agriculture

#### **REPUBLIC OF IRAQ**

- H.E. Dr. RAWYA ALLAZZAWI

Head of Department, Ministry of Agriculture

- Mr. AHMED ALMUSAWI

Head of Department, Ministry of Agriculture

#### **MALAYSIA**

- H.E. Dr. AHMAD SAFUAN BUJANG

Head of Department, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute

#### **KINGDOM OF MOROCCO**

- Ms. WISSAM ETTOUAHRI

Head of the Bilateral Cooperation Office and COMCEC's Focal Point, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests of Morocco

- Ms. HAJAR CHMANTIHOUARI

Head of National Donors Services, the Agency for Agricultural Development of Morocco

#### **STATE OF QATAR**

- Mr. AHMAD ALYAFEI

Head of Department, Qatar

- Ms. ASMA AL SALEM

International Cooperation Researcher I, Qatar

#### **KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

- Dr. RAJEH ALRAGAS

Director General, Ministry of Environment Water and Agriculture

#### **REPUBLIC OF SUDAN**

- Mr. BABIKER HASSAN ADAM

Director, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

- Ms. LAILA AHMED GASMELSEED

Head of Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

#### **REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE**

- Mr. MEHMET YENER

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- Mr. ALI FUAT CEYLAN

Head of Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- Mr. MEHMET KEREM TEKIN

Expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- Ms. DEMET DEMIR

Expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- Ms. İREM SAFAK ŞİMSEK

Expert, Türkiye / Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- Dr. ŞORAY SEVENGÖR

Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

## **B. THE OIC SUBSIDIARY ORGANS**

### **STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (SESRIC)**

- Mr. ABDULHAMIT OZTURK

Senior Expert

- Dr. MOYNUL AHSAN

Researcher

- Ms. ALAA DHIFALLAH

Assistant Technical Cooperation Officer

### **ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY (IOFS)**

- Dr. SHAKHLO ATABAEVA

Expert, Islamic Organization for Food Security

## **C. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

### **FAO**

- Mr. ALI AGOREN

Expert

## **D. COMCEC COORDINATION OFFICE**

- Mr. SELÇUK KOÇ

Director General

- Mr. GÜRKAN POLAT  
Director
- MEHMET C. AKTAŞ  
Director
- Mr. MEHMET ASLAN  
Director
- Mr. MOHAMMAD ENSARI  
Consultant
- Mr. GÖKTEN DAMAR  
Senior Expert
- Ms. ÖZGÜL YÜKSEL  
Head Coordinator
- Ms. EDA AKÇA  
Expert
- Mr. ALİ ORUÇ  
Expert
- Mr. AŞKIN ÇETİNKAYA  
Expert
- Mr. MERT CAN SELVER  
Expert
- Mr. SELİM UYAR  
Translator
- Ms. HANDE ÖZDEMİR  
Officer
- Mr. MUHARREM TEMLİSU  
Secretary
- Ms. YELİZ DURAN  
Secretary

## Annex II: Agenda of the Meeting



### **DRAFT AGENDA OF THE 25<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE COMCEC AGRICULTURE WORKING GROUP**

(22-23 September 2025, Ankara, Türkiye)

***“Strengthening the Resilience of Family Farmers and Small-Scale Producers in the  
Agriculture and Food Sector in OIC Member Countries”***

Opening Remarks

1. Scope, Conceptual Framework and Methodology of the Research Report
2. Lessons Learnt from the Selected Case Studies
3. Experiences/Perspectives of the Member States, International Institutions/Private Sectors
4. COMCEC Project Support Programs
5. Debate Session: Formulation of Policy Recommendations for the 41<sup>st</sup> COMCEC Ministerial Session

Closing Remarks

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