



OIC FOOD SECURITY RESERVES SYSTEM



2025



Overview



This presentation is structured into three key

- 1 IOFS Vision – Outlining IOFS’s strategic perspective on the Food Security Reserve (FSR) and its operational model*
- 2 Methodology – Presenting the framework developed by IOFS to identify priority food commodities, determine required quantities, and allocate contributions among Member States.*
- 3 Implementation Approach – Proposing practical modalities for the phased and coordinated implementation of the FSR initiative.*
- 4 Pathway of scale-up*



Overview

1

IOFS Vision – Outlining IOFS's strategic perspective on the Food Security Reserve (FSR) and its operational model

Slides



- The Strategic role of Intergovernmental OIC FSR
- OIC Food Security Regional Reserves geographic demarcations
- Proposed architecture
- Reimbursable Basis: Workflow and Algorithm
- Grant Basis: Workflow and Algorithm
- Recommended ways of storing reserves



The Strategic role of Intergovernmental OIC FSR



The Goal is to establishment of the OIC Food Security Reserve (OIC FSR) as an additional mechanism to enhance food security at the intergovernmental and regional levels by implementing a multi-tiered reserve system that ensures flexibility and efficiency in responding to food crises and stress situations, while complementing and strengthening national management mechanisms.

A multi-tiered reserve system ensures flexibility and efficiency in responding to food challenges, helping to mitigate their impact and enhance food security



Local Reserves

This is the primary level of protection, managed by municipal authorities. These reserves are used for rapid response to local crises, such as adverse weather conditions, temporary supply disruptions, or minor crop failures.



National Reserves

National food reserves are intended to protect the entire population of a country and are utilized during major national crises, such as droughts, economic shocks, or food shortages. These reserves include strategic national stocks of key food products such as grain, oil, and sugar, ensuring long-term food system stability

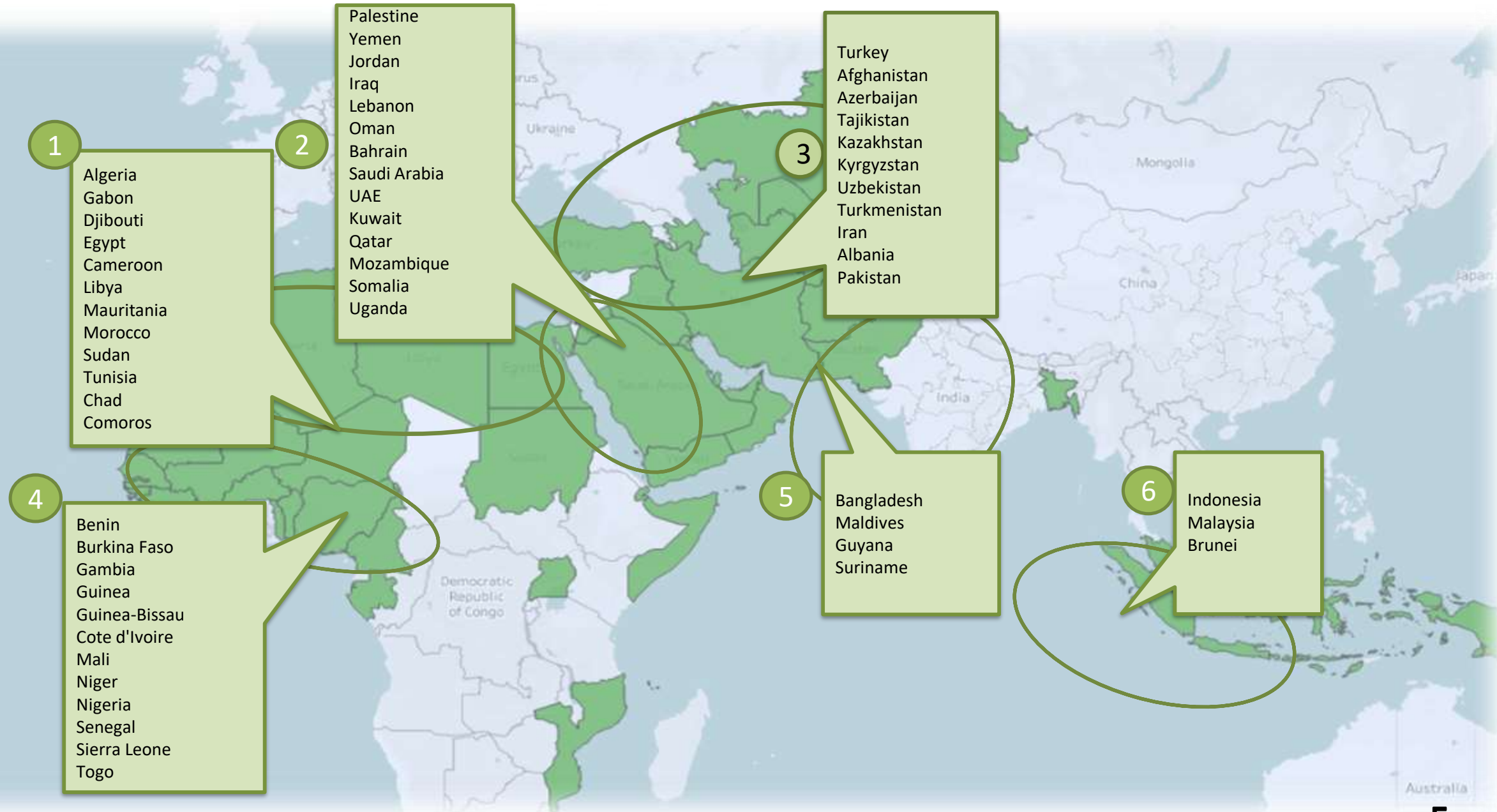


OIC RegFSR

This level of reserves is activated when a crisis extends beyond a single country and requires international coordination. They are used in cases where national reserves are insufficient, the crisis is of a regional or global nature, or international humanitarian aid and food assistance are necessary. These reserves are formed based on agreed contributions from participating countries and are distributed according to established cooperation mechanisms.

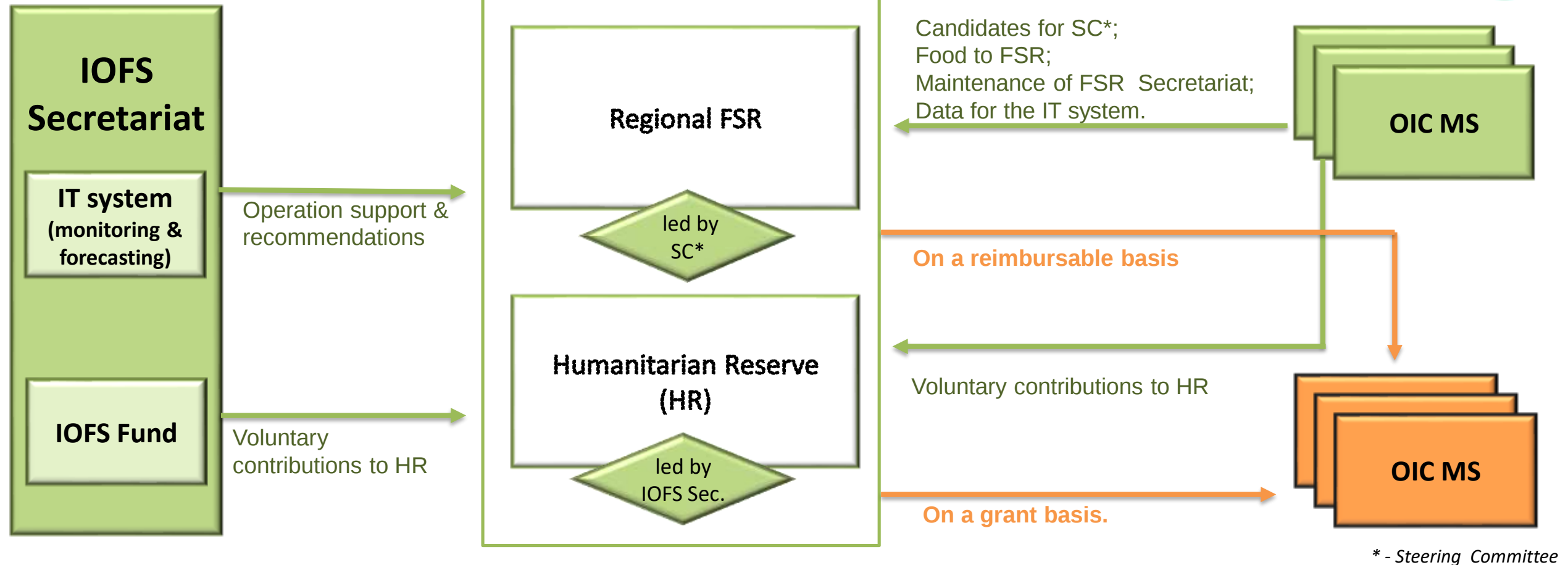


OIC Food Security Regional Reserves geographic demarcations





Proposed architecture

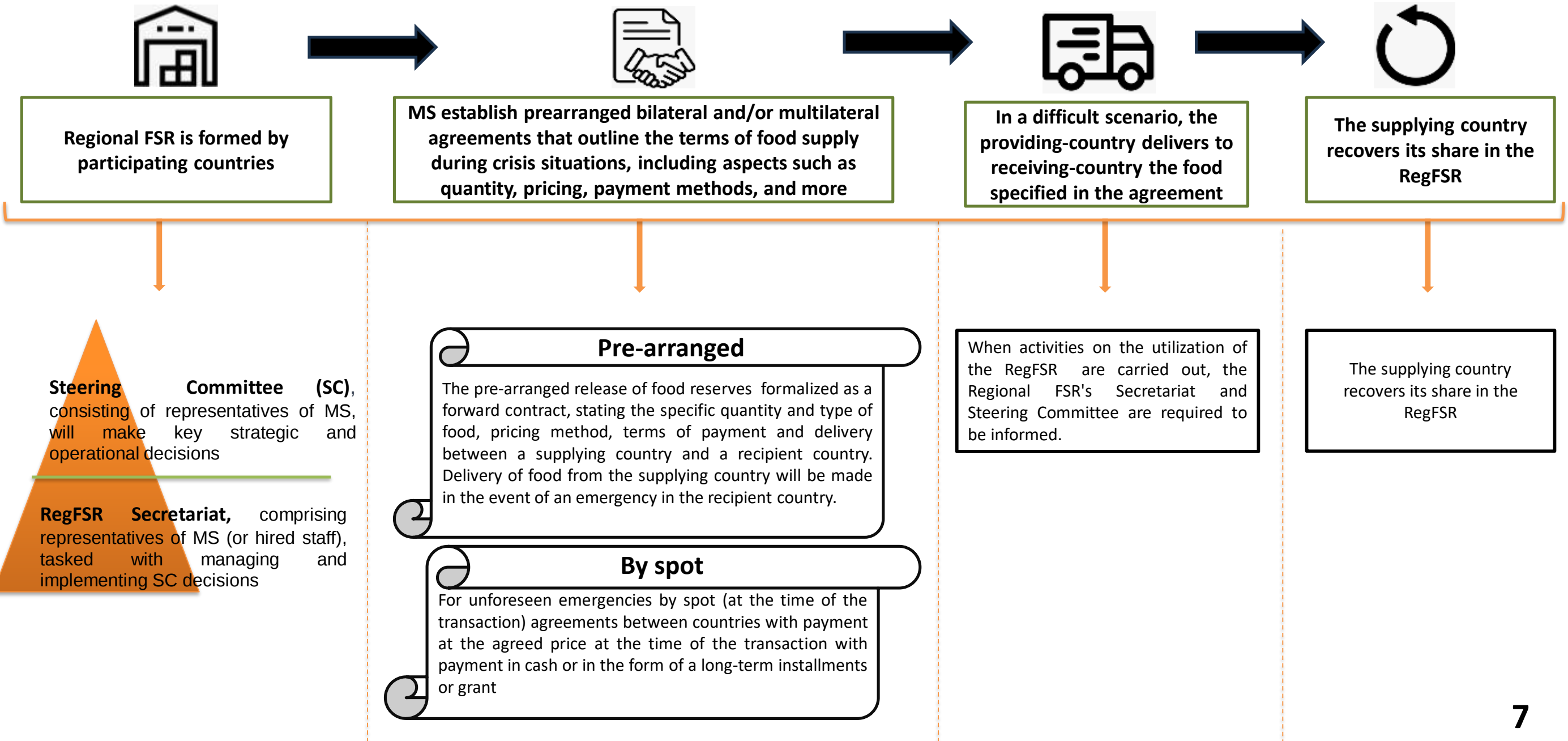


Important note

- RegFSR is formed from the MS' obligatory contributions in the form of commitments. Each nation preserves a portion of the reserve on its territory at the same time.
- Humanitarian reserve is made up of donations and voluntary contributions, as well as income from the IOFS Fund.
- RegFSR will be supported by an information and analytical IT system to monitor the state of food security and alarm about threats for the timely taking appropriate steps



Reimbursable Basis: Workflow and Algorithm





Grant Basis: Workflow and Algorithm



MS set triggers that, once triggered, require the use of the HR



Delegating authority to IOFS Secretariat for providing grant-based assistance from HR



Execution of assigned tasks within the provided authority



Periodic audits and reports are carried out to guarantee transparency

- Working in collaboration with MS, the process of developing operational management documents for the Humanitarian Reserve, including cases of emergency etc.

Countries participating in the OIC FSR

For example:

- ✓ an assessment of the current balance of food resources and balance food basket per household;
- ✓ the economic and physical availability of food; the depth of food shortages among vulnerable groups of the population;
- ✓ the ability of society and the country to solve the problem independently;
- ✓ the availability of local organizational and logistic infrastructure for distribution assistance;
- ✓ obtaining a clearly formulated request from the government for support

IOFS General Assembly

Approval of operational governance documents for the Humanitarian Reserve (operational performance, defining the limits of the Secretariat's authority, decision-making regarding humanitarian assistance, verification, and assessment).

- Providing humanitarian relief in compliance with approved regulations: defining emergencies, assessing risks, determining the required level of support, and other related tasks.

IOFS Secretariat

IOFS Secretariat

- Annual reporting to the IOFS General Assembly;
- Post-action reporting, including financial and technical report, results and impact assessment, monitoring mechanisms applied, risks and issues of concern and other issues.
- Periodic evaluation of activities by independent parties



Recommended ways of storing reserves



1



Part of the reserve is in-kind, while the rest is in financial value

- In-kind reserve is about 1/3 of total reserve normal yearly consumption;
- Financial value (monetary, liquid securities, deposits, etc.);
- Cost of maintaining the in-kind reserve to be covered by countries;

2



Each country keeps its share of the FSR

- Countries commitments are made at the bilateral or multilateral agreements;
- To be kept as part of the national stockpile;

3



Reserves are stored in-kind in a common storage facility

- Cost of maintaining the in-kind reserve to be covered by countries;
- Detailed studies are needed in terms of ease of logistics, etc.



Overview

2

Methodology – Presenting the framework developed by IOFS to identify priority food commodities, determine required quantities, and allocate contributions among Member States

Slides



- Approaches for preparing recommendations of what types of food and what quantity are required
- Approaches for preparing recommendations for the quantity of food required in OIC FSR (country profiles)
- Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#1 (Africa)
- Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#2 (Middle East + Africa)
- Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#3 (Europe +Central Asia +South Asia)
- Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#4 (Africa ECOWAS)
- Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#5 (South Asia+South America)
- Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#6 (South East Asia)



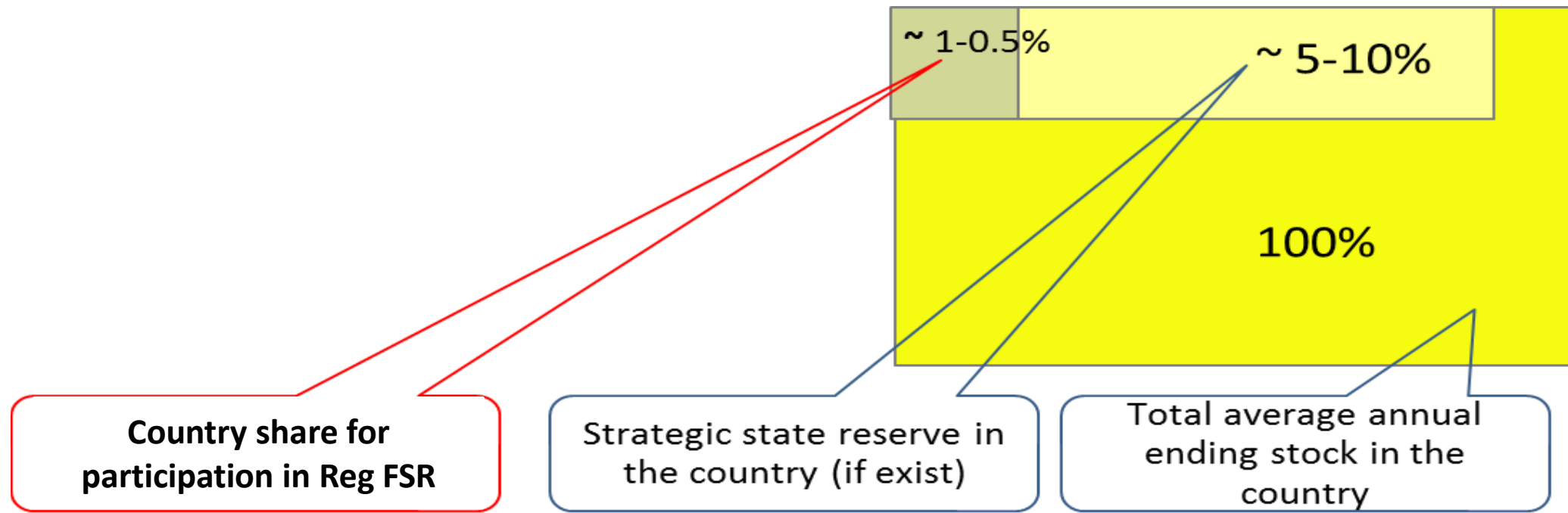
Approaches for preparing recommendations of what types of food and what quantity are required



Types of food for FSR

- Cereal crops (wheat, rice, corn, millet, and so on) based on their prevalence.
Cereals offer the properties that are suitable for the FSR: nutritivity, long-time storage, transportation convenience, pricing transparency and availability.

Amount of the country's share in the FSR





Approaches for preparing recommendations for the quantity of food required in OIC FSR (country profiles)



INDICAITORS

Main food product
Per capita consumption, kg / year cereals
Production per capita, kg
Net import-export, per capita, kg
Stocks in the country per capita, kg
GDP per capita (PPP), USD
Stunting children, %
Position in Hunger index and food security Index

COUNTRY PROFILES

Countries with high incomes, high production and export, low food deficit

Average income, medium level of food deficit and self-sufficiency

High-or middle income, low level of food deficit and self-sufficiency

Low-income countries with high food deficit

APPROACHES

Contributions are around 2 kg per capita, with the following conditions:

- not more than 10% of a of the average yearly carryover balance;
- not less 2 thousand tons.

Contributions are around 0,2 kg per capita, but not less than 2 thousand tons

Countries under extraordinary circumstances (crisis, conflicts) do not contribute, but they may be eligible for food assistance based on a decision made by Regional FSR member countries.

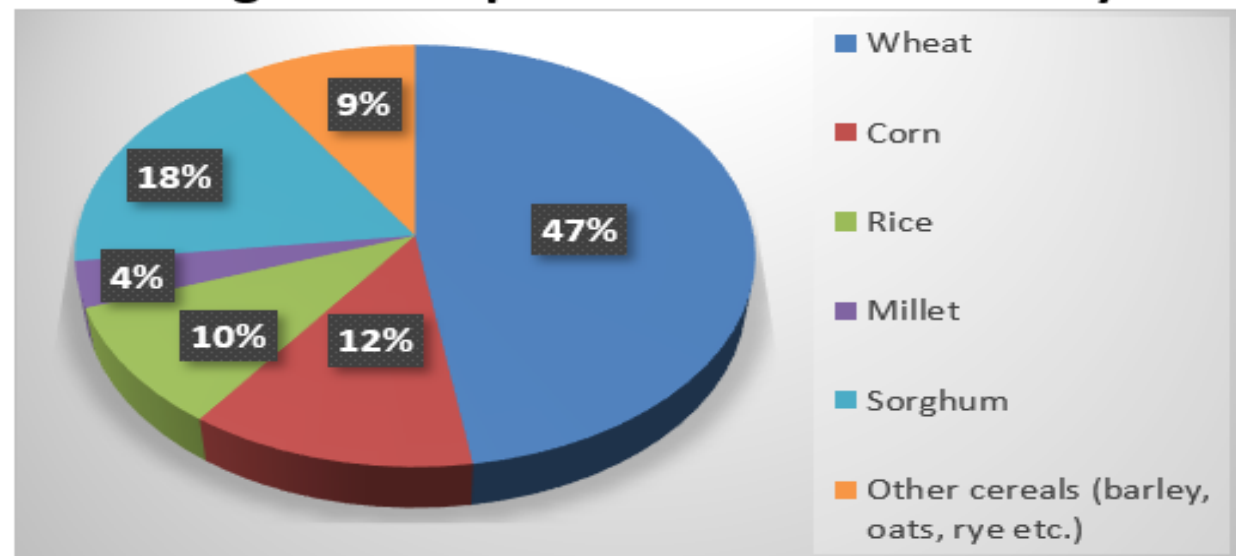


Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#1

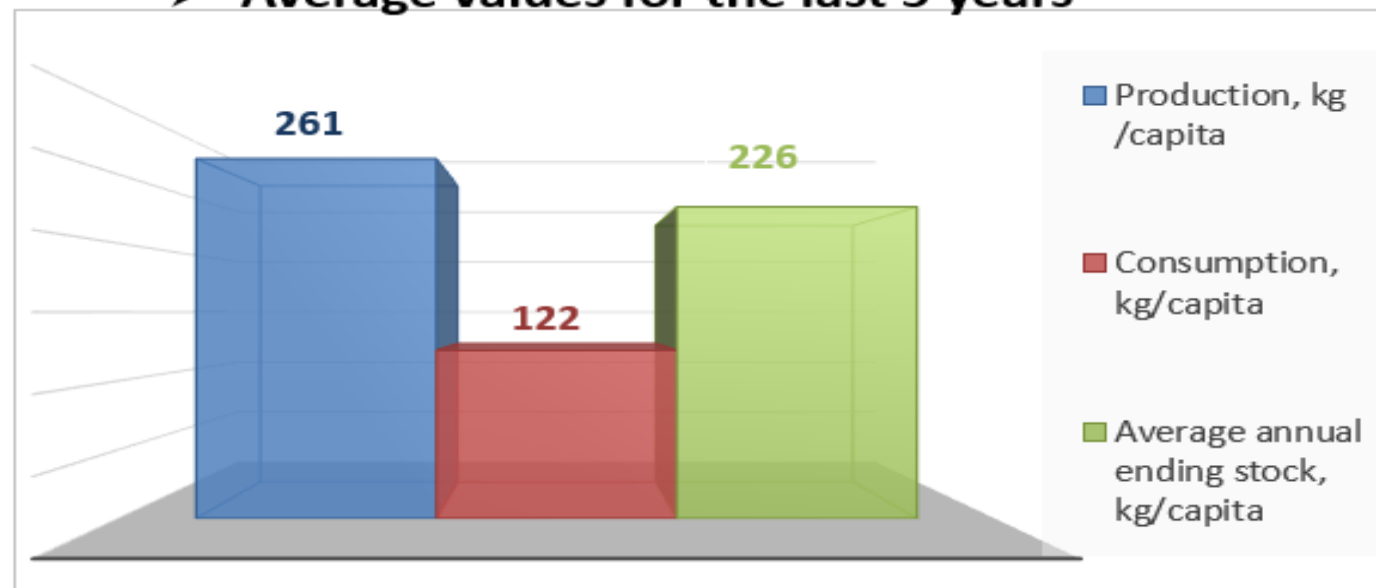
(Africa)



➤ Average annual production for the last 5 years



➤ Average values for the last 5 years



➤ Recommended crop and volume for Regional FSR

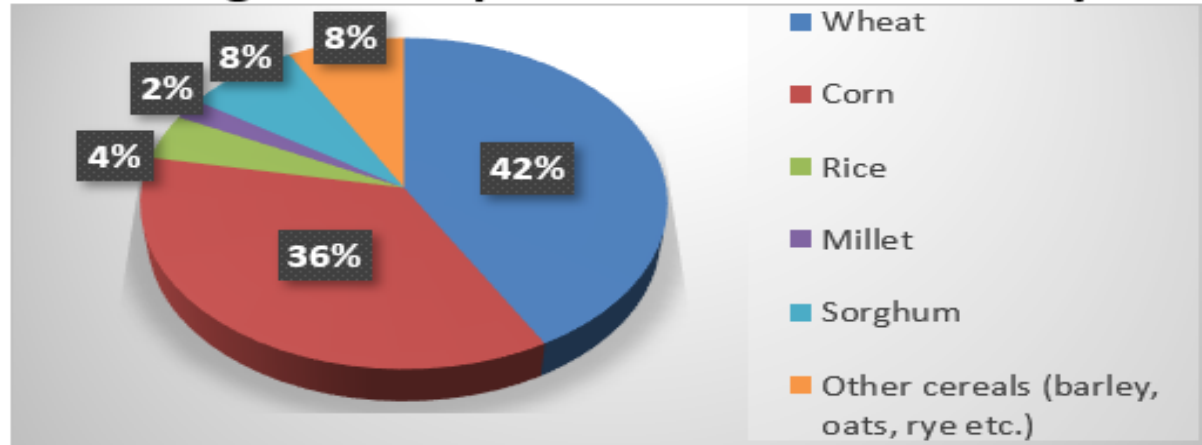
Countries	Recommended type of food for the OIC FSR	Average yearly carryover balance, kg per capita	Recommended volume of contribution to OIC FSR, thousand tons
Algeria	wheat	503	60
Gabon	wheat, rice, cassava	-	2
Djibouti	wheat, rice	-	0
Egypt	wheat	366	60
Cameroon	millet, rice, wheat, corn	46	49
Libya	wheat	96	0
Mauritania	wheat, rice, cuscus	76	3
Morocco	wheat	812	60
Sudan	millet, sorghum, wheat	107	0
Tunisia	wheat	686	23
Chad	millet, sorghum, wheat	24	31
Comoros	rice	-	0
TOTAL			288

Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#2

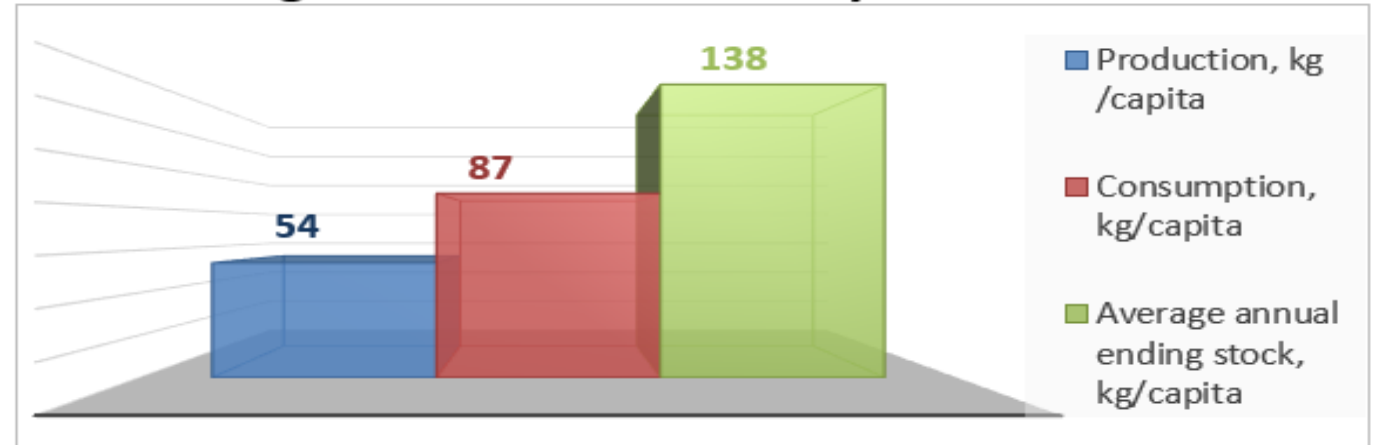
(Middle East + Africa)



➤ Average annual production for the last 5 years



➤ Average values for the last 5 years



➤ Recommended crop and volume for Regional FSR

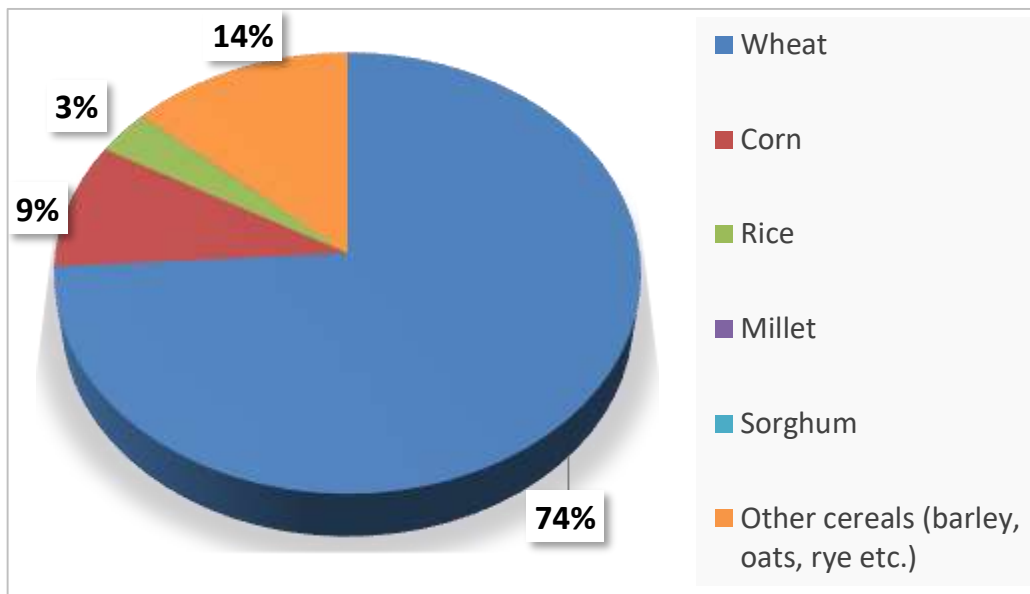
Countries	Recommended type of food for the OIC FSR	Average yearly carryover balance, kg per capita	Recommended volume of contribution to OIC FSR, thousand tons
Palestine	wheat	503	0
Yemen	wheat	-	0
Jordan	wheat	-	21
Iraq	wheat	366	8
Lebanon	wheat	46	2
Oman	wheat	96	9
Bahrain	wheat	76	3
Saudi Arabia	wheat	20	60
UAE	wheat	107	19
Kuwait	wheat	686	4
Qatar	wheat	24	2
Mozambique	corn , millet , sorghum, wheat	-	58
Somalia	sorghum , wheat		0
Uganda	corn, rice, wheat		8
TOTAL			194



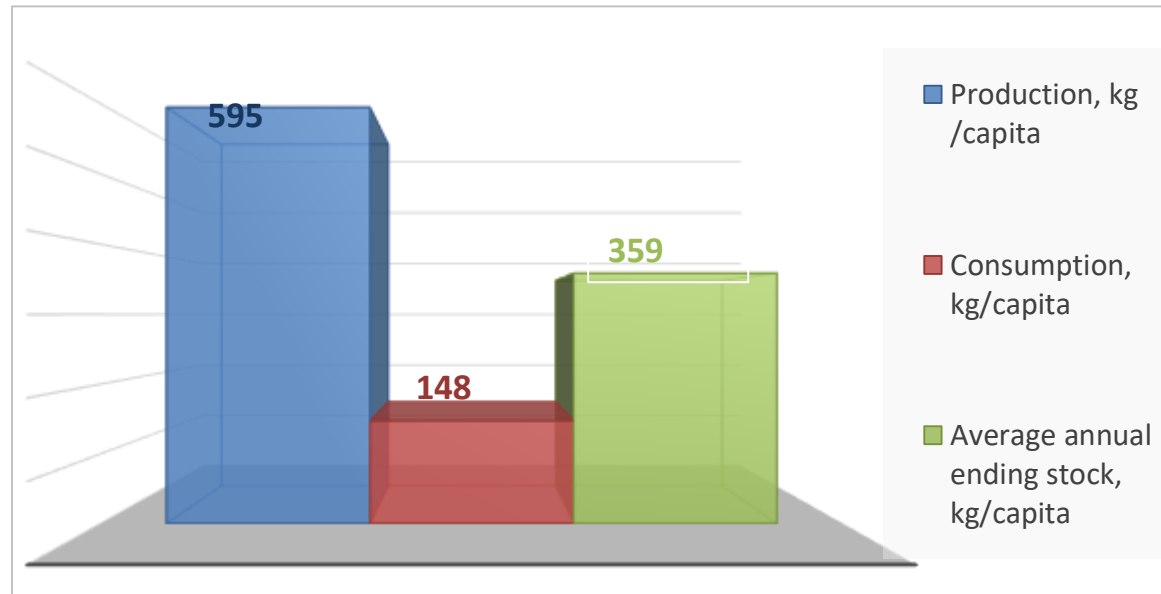
Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#3



➤ Average annual production for the last 5 years



➤ Average values for the last 5 years



➤ Recommended crop and its volume for RegFSR

Countries	Recommended type of food	Average yearly carryover balance (kg/kap)	Recommended volume of contribution to OIC FSR, thousand tons
Azerbaijan	wheat	413	20
Albania	wheat	110	6
Afghanistan	wheat	46	0
Iran	wheat	677	67
Kazakhstan	wheat	778	37
Kyrgyzstan	wheat	195	13
Tajikistan	wheat	214	18
Turkmenistan	wheat	992	11
Turkey	wheat	253	25
Uzbekistan	wheat	153	15
Pakistan	wheat	122	43
TOTAL			255

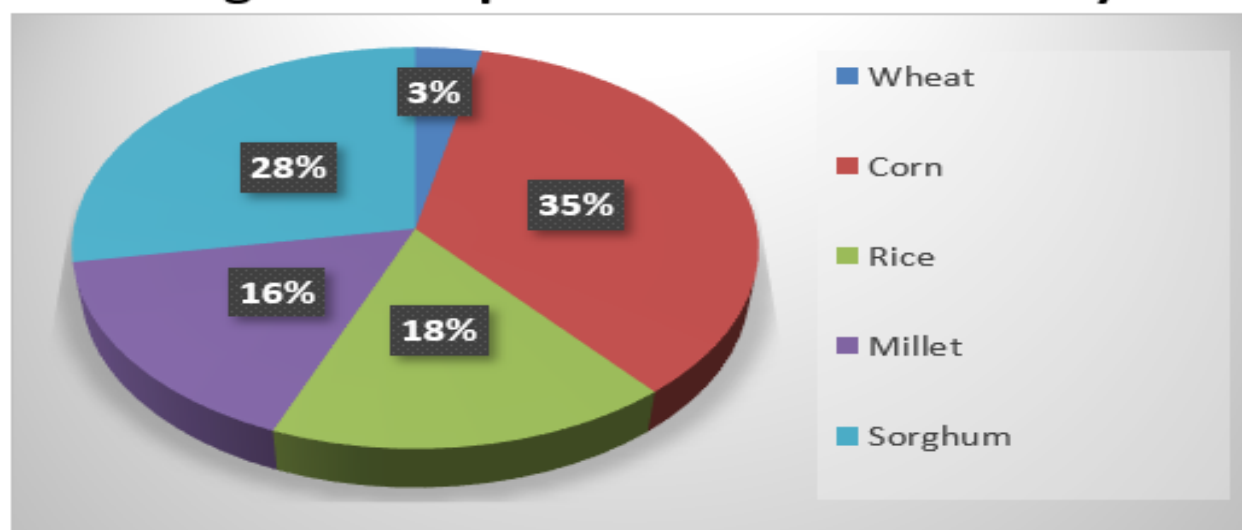


Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#4

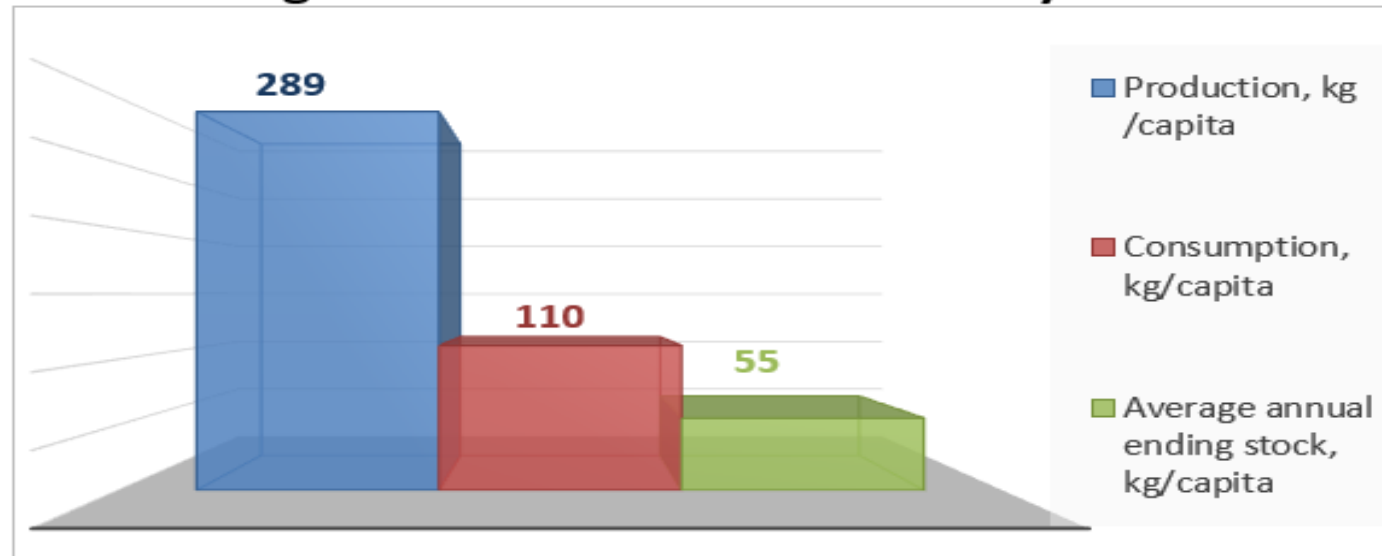
(Africa ECOWAS)



➤ Average annual production for the last 5 years



➤ Average annual values for the last 5 years



➤ Recommended crop and volume for Regional FSR

Countries	Recommended type of food for the OIC FSR	Average yearly carryover balance, kg per capita	Recommended volume of contribution to OIC FSR, thousand tons
Benin	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	37	23,0
Burkina Faso	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	67	4,0
Gambia	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	50	3,0
Guinea	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	81	3,0
Guinea-Bissau	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	39	3,0
Cote d'Ivoire	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	92	5,0
Mali	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	-	4,0
Niger	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	28	4,0
Nigeria	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	50	39,0
Senegal	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	178	3,0
Sierra Leone	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	0	3,0
Togo	rice, millet, sorghum, millet, corn	40	3,0
TOTAL			97

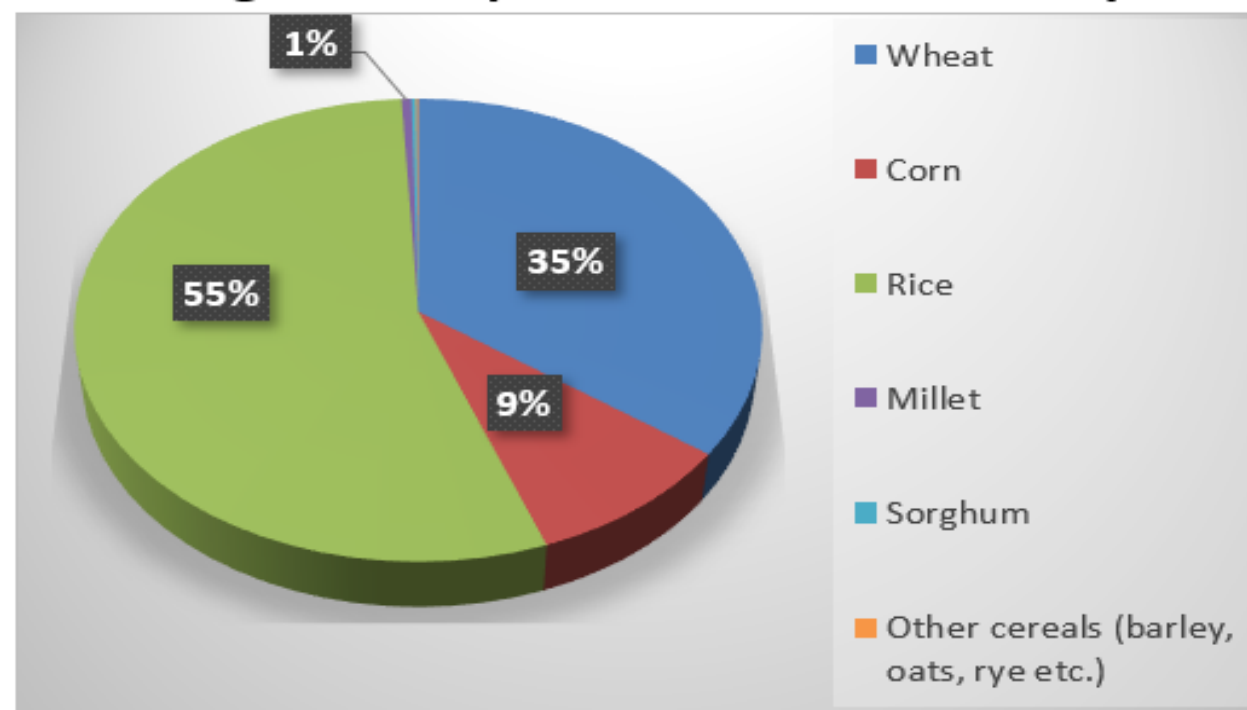


Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#5

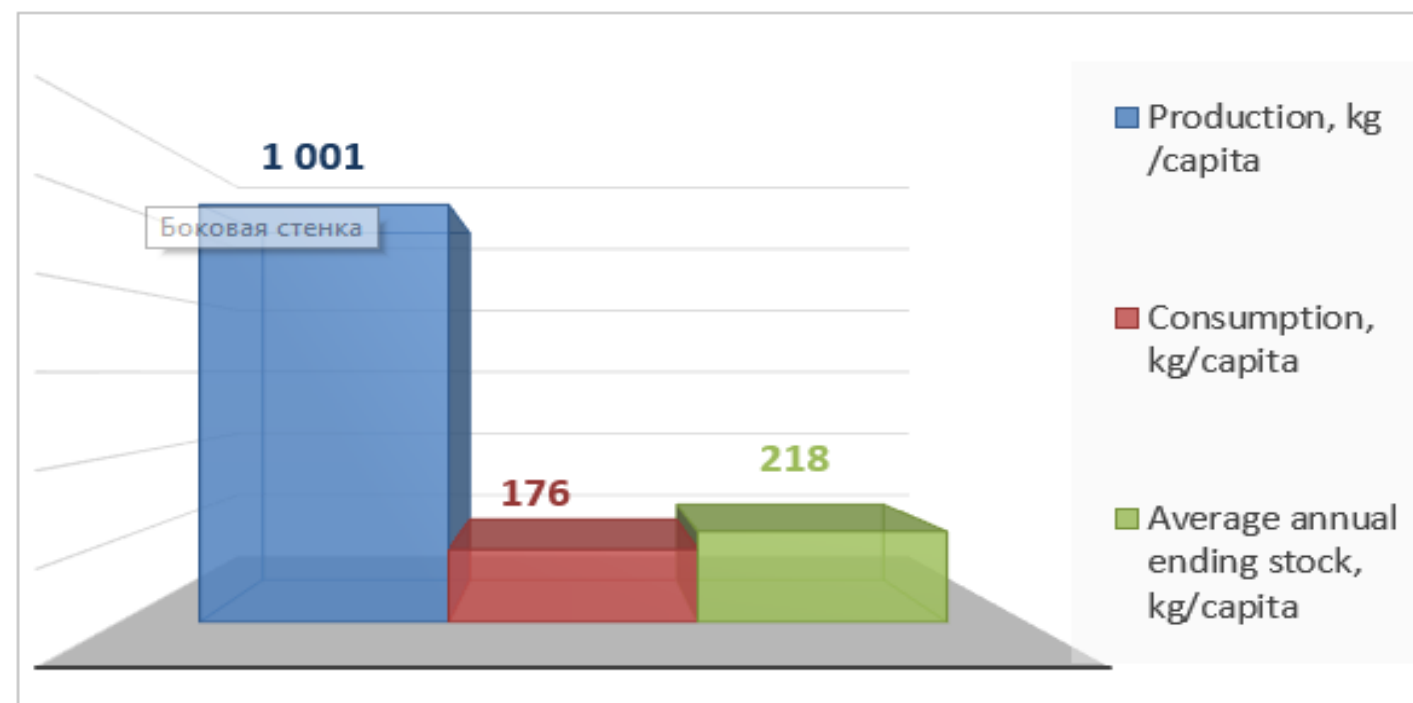
(South Asia+South America)



➤ Average annual production for the last 5 years



➤ Average values for the last 5 years



➤ Recommended crop and volume for the Regional FSR

Countries	Recommended type of food for the OIC FSR	Average yearly carryover balance, kg per capita	Recommended volume of contribution to OIC FSR, thousand tons
Bangladesh	Rice	81	33
Guyana	rice	887	2
Maldives	wheat , rice , corn	-	2
Suriname	rice	0	2
TOTAL			

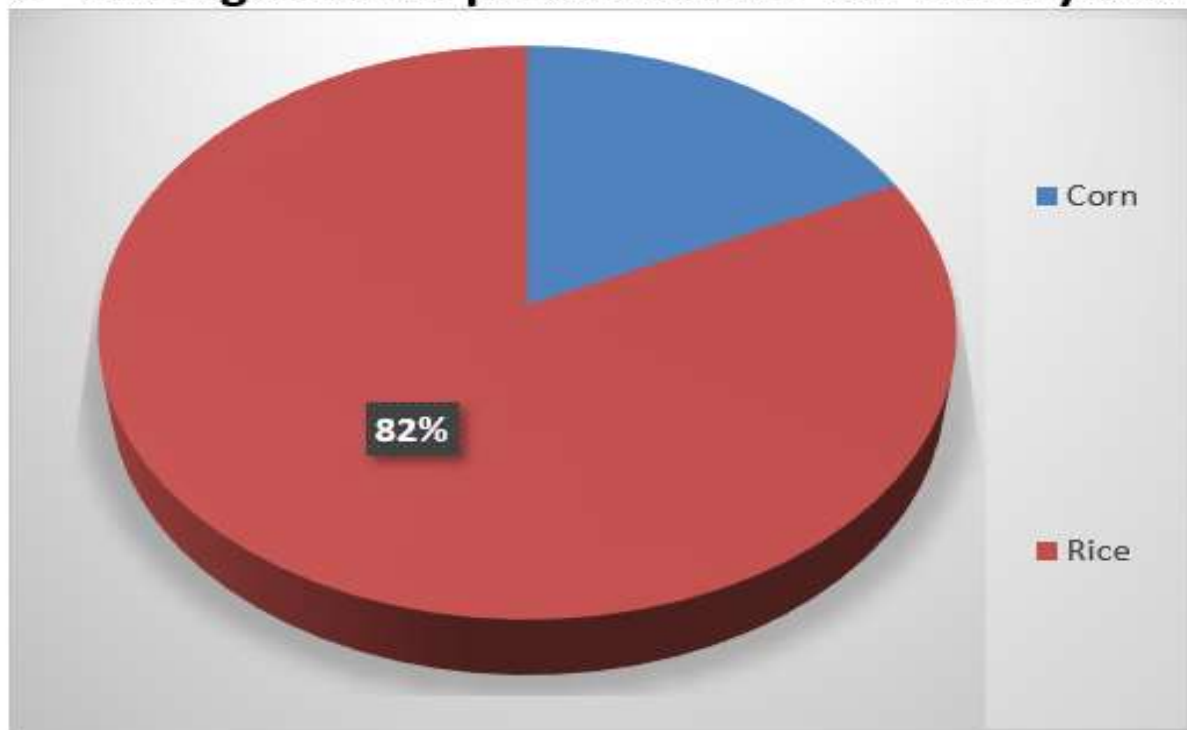


Recommended crops and volume of food for Regional FSR#6

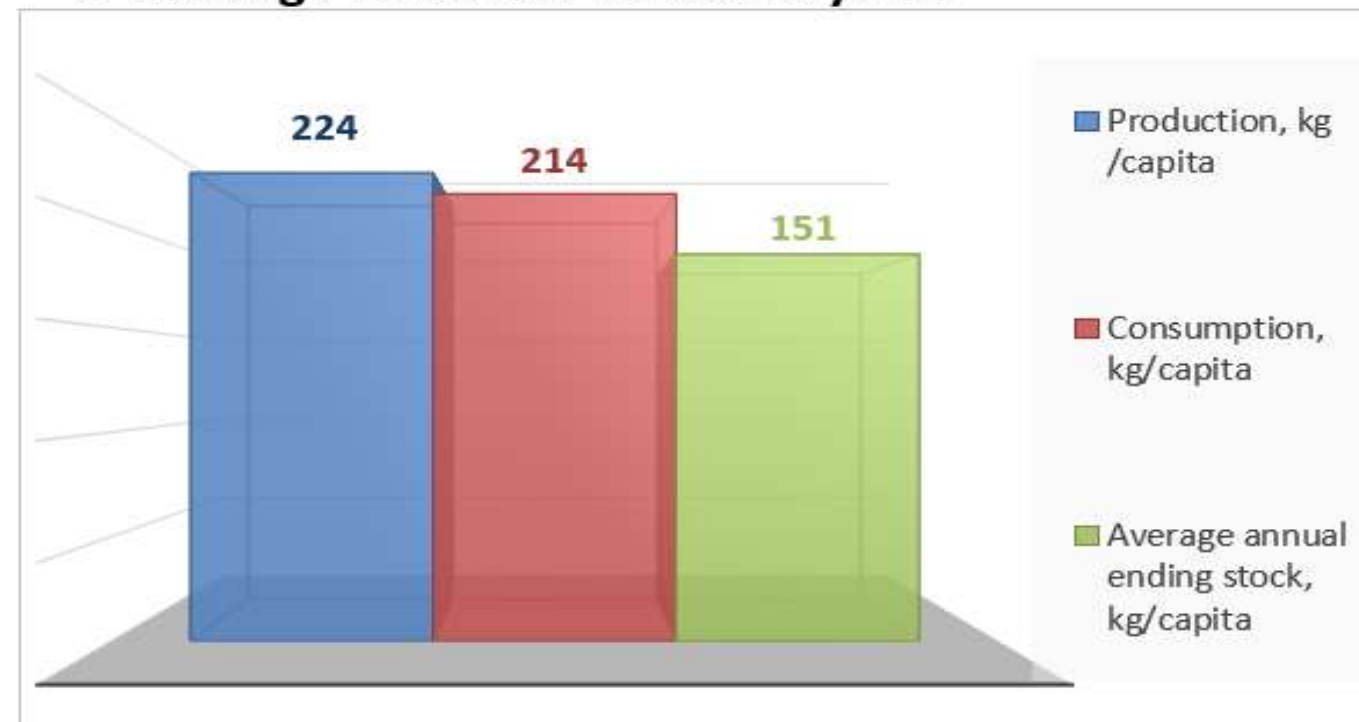
(South East Asia)



➤ Average annual production for the last 5 years



➤ Average values for the last 5 years



➤ Recommended crop and volume for Regional FSR

Countries	Recommended type of food for the OIC FSR	Average yearly carryover balance, kg per capita	Recommended volume of contribution to OIC FSR, thousand tons
Indonesia	rice	139	60
Malaysia	rice	163	60
Brunei	rice	0	2
TOTAL			122



Overview

3

Implementation Approach – Proposing practical modalities for the phased and coordinated implementation of the FSR initiative

Slides



- Project management bodies & its functionality
- Composition and contingent of each management body
- Work process of implementation
- Timeframe of implantation
- Estimated budget for Feasibility Study



Project management bodies & its functionality



Steering Committee

- ✓ Approval of intermediate and final decisions
- ✓ Development of strategic objectives for project implementation
- ✓ Ensuring a high level of management support and mutual coordination
- ✓ Assistance in project financing (sourcing funding, government requests to donor organizations, state budget, etc.)
- ✓ Resolution of conflict issues and matters beyond the Technical Committee's scope

Technical Committee

- ✓ Development of technical solutions and approval of Project implementation plans
- ✓ Providing the Project Implementation Group with necessary data from MS
- ✓ Empowering the Project Implementation Group with required experts
- ✓ Authorizing the OIC institutes to conduct necessary analyses and research for the Project
- ✓ Reviewing documents submitted for decision-making by the Steering Committee
- ✓ Monitoring project progress and assessing performance

Project Implementation Group

- ✓ Operational implementation of the Project in accordance with approved plans and budget.
- ✓ Engaging external consultants as needed
- ✓ Preparation of materials for the Steering Committee and Technical Committee and organizing their meetings.
- ✓ Project risk management and timely execution.
- ✓ Communication with MS, organizations and other stakeholders



Composition and contingent of each management body



Steering Committee

- ✓ High-ranking officials, decision-makers from MS participating in the Project (at the ministerial or vice-ministerial level).
- ✓ Leadership of the OIC and IOFS Secretariats, acting as the implementing side of the project (at the level of Deputy Director-General or Director-General).
- ✓ Leadership of the Islamic Development Bank (at the level of Deputy President or President).
- ✓ Stakeholders, including the leadership of organizations whose interests are related to the project.
- ✓ Experts and consultants invited as needed.

Technical Committee

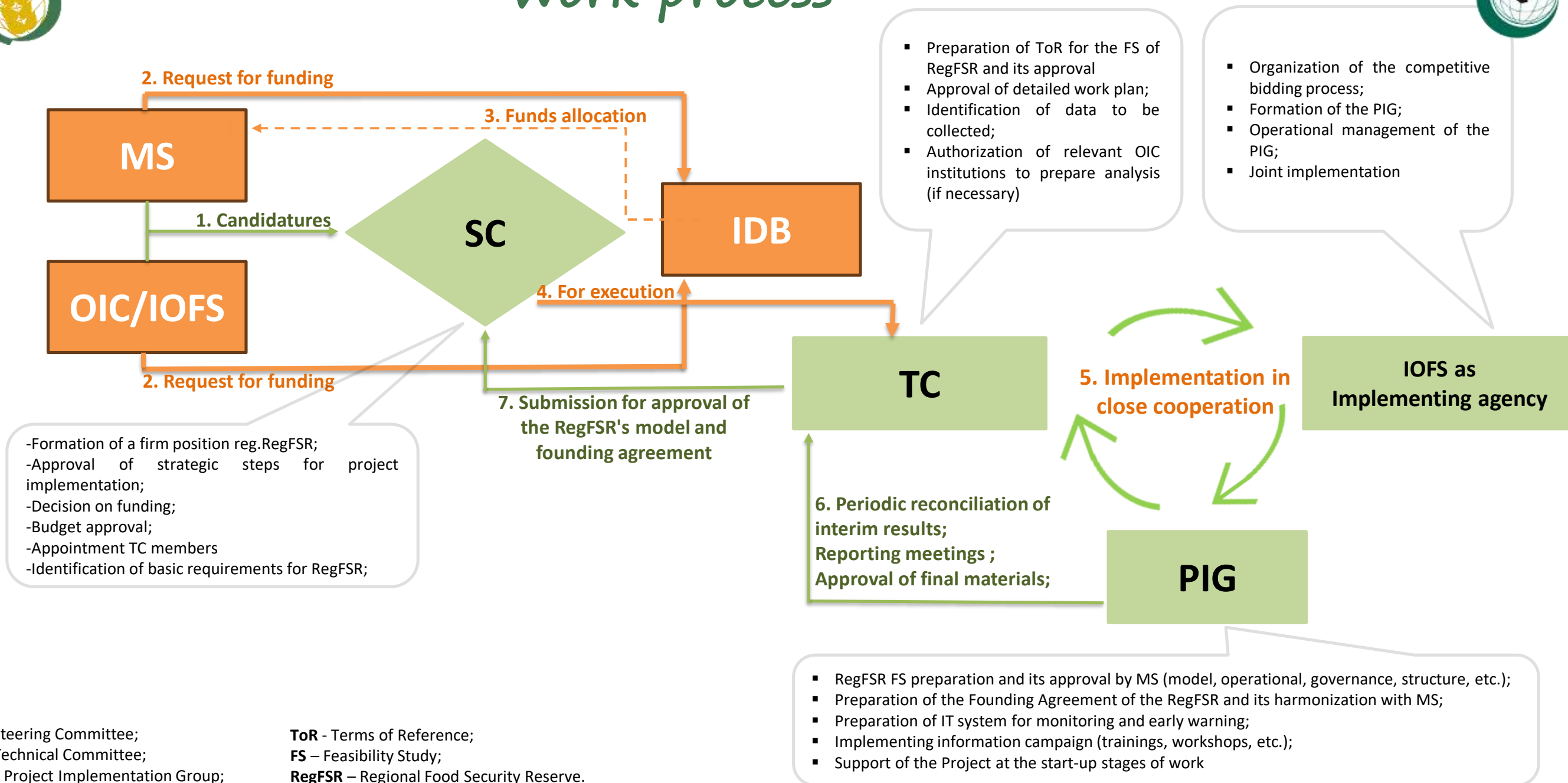
- ✓ MS representatives which hold positions in sufficiently high level with certain level of influence on national strategy and should have enough time to engage in technical discussions and delve into details (at departments heads level)
- ✓ Representatives of OIC institutes: OIC, IOFS, IsDB, SESRIC, ICDT
- ✓ If necessary, the committee may include representatives of other OIC institutes, independent experts and consultants who can provide valuable advice and recommendations

Project Implementation Group

- ✓ Project Manager: Responsible for overall project management, including planning, coordination, and task execution.
- ✓ Food Security Expert: Responsible for developing strategy and risk analysis with experience in food reserves.
- ✓ Analyst: Data and statistics collection, identifying solutions based on analytical findings, creating recommendations and strategies.
- ✓ IT Specialists: Responsible for developing and maintaining the IT system for monitoring and early warning within the FSR.
- ✓ As needed, necessary experts are hired: Logistics Specialists, Financial Analysts, Legal Experts, and others.



Work process



SC -Steering Committee;
TC -Technical Committee;
PIG - Project Implementation Group;
IDB – Islamic Development Bank;

ToR - Terms of Reference;
FS – Feasibility Study;
RegFSR – Regional Food Security Reserve.



Timeframe



	Phase 1_Fundfaising (4-5 month)	Phase 2_Implamantation (6-8 month)	Phase 3_Approving & Signing (2-5 month)
Steering Committee	➤ Determining the appropriateness of RegFSR; ➤ Approving the budget for FS; ➤ Forming the Technical Committee; ➤ Funding solution		➤ Approval of the RegFSR model; ➤ Approval of the founding agreement; ➤ launch the project.
Technical Committee	➤ Approval of ToR for FS; ➤ Approval of detailed work plan; ➤ Examine the IOFS' model of RegFSR; ➤ Determination of need for analyses.	➤ Examine submitted reports from PIG; ➤ Examine the text of Founding Agreement; ➤ Approval of documents for SC.	➤ Assistance in project approval in MS; ➤ Final report to the SC;
Member States	➤ Request to IDB for a regional Grant or TA for FS	➤ Signing a Grant or TA agreement	➤ Finalization procedures of intra-state approval and signing the RegFSR foundation agreement
IOFS	➤ Request to IDB for a regional Grant or TA for FS	➤ Consultant Selection; ➤ Formation of the PIG; ➤ Development of RegFSR FS; ➤ Awareness support; ➤ Conduct of 4 TC meetings;	➤ Assistance in project approval in MS; ➤ Final report to the SC;
OIC	➤ Request to IDB for a regional Grant or TA for FS	➤ Assisting in project implementation	➤ Assistance in project approval in MS;



Estimated budget



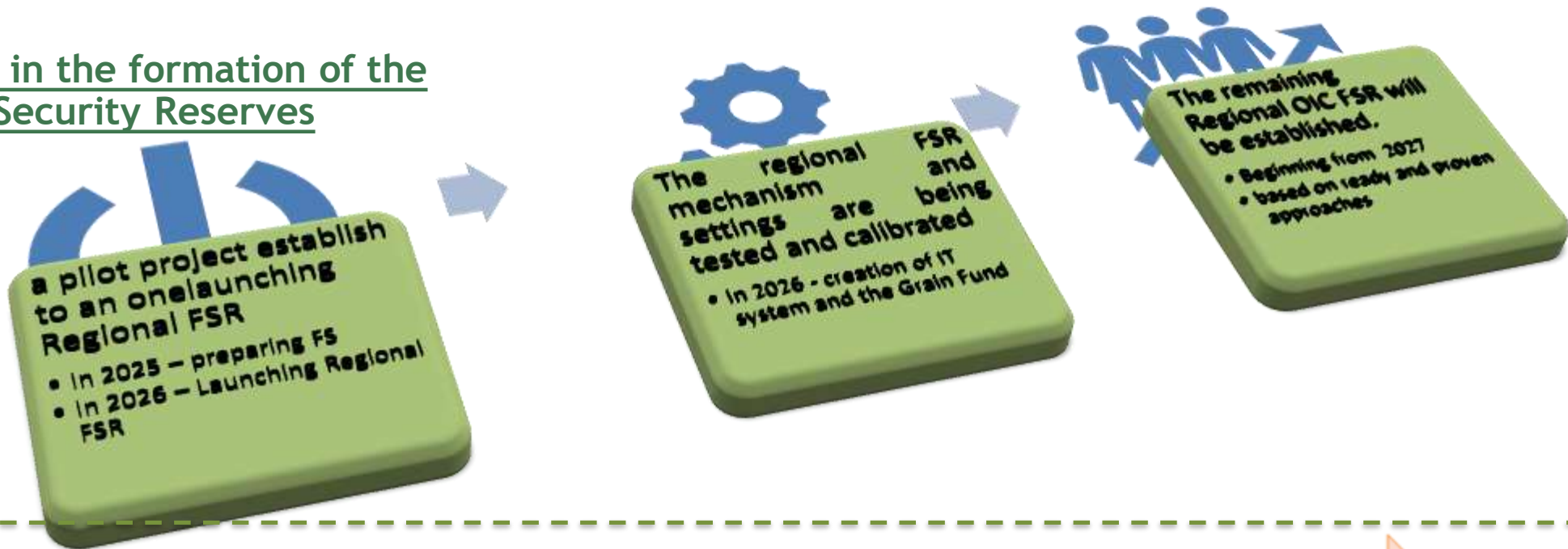
#	Activities	Cost,\$	Source of funding
1	2 Steering Committee meetings, each meeting about \$9,000 (venue, cars rent, interpreters and other)	18,000	OIC – \$9, 000 At the expense of IDB Grant - \$9, 000
2	4 Technical Committee meetings for two days, each meeting about \$9,900 (venue, cars rent, interpreters and other)	39,600	IOFS – \$19,800 At the expense of IDB Grant -\$19,800
3	4 workshops within awareness campaign, Each workshops about \$20,000 (venue, cars rent, interpreters and others)	80,000	At the expense of IDB Grant
4	Project Implementation Group Maintenance, about a 60 man-month average salary of \$4,500	270,000	At the expense of IDB Grant
5	Project Implementation Group trips, about a 15 trips, each \$3,000 (for 3 days, average 3 persons)	45,000	At the expense of IDB Grant
6	TOTAL	452, 600	OIC – \$9, 000 IOFS - \$19, 800 At the expense of IDB Grant - \$423,800



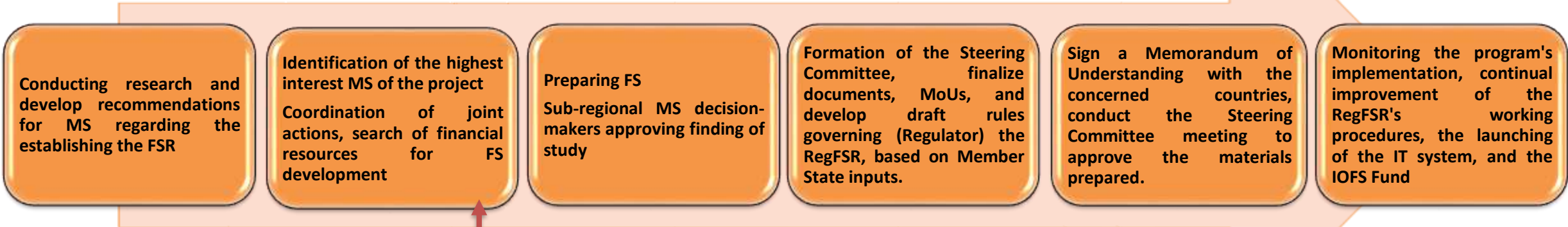
FSR: Pathway of scale-up



Main milestones in the formation of the OIC Food Security Reserves



Main milestones in the formation of the RegFSR



We are here



THANK YOU

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