



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO's Work on Agriculture Sector in North Africa

Agricultural production and trade

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Plan

1. FAO: Strategic Approach
2. Overview of the Region: Trade Production and Challenges
3. FAO's Work and Achievements



THE FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

We contribute to the eradication of hunger by facilitating policies and political commitments to support food security and by making sure that up-to-date information about hunger and nutrition challenges and solutions is available and accessible.



Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable

We promote evidence-based policies and practices to support highly productive agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries), while ensuring that the natural resource base does not suffer in the process.



Reduce rural poverty

We help the rural poor gain access to the resources and services they need – including rural employment and social protection – to forge a path out of poverty.



Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems

We help to build safe and efficient food systems that support smallholder agriculture and reduce poverty and hunger in rural areas.

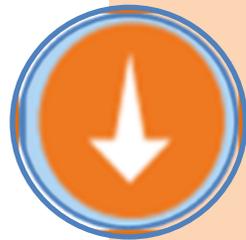


Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters

We help countries to prepare for natural and human-caused disasters by reducing their risk and enhancing the resilience of their food and agricultural systems.



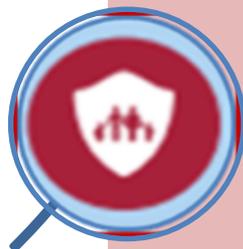
Water Scarcity initiative (SO2) : universal and equitable access to drinking water + reducing the proportion of untreated wastewater + Supporting and enhancing the participation of local communities in improving water management and sanitation.



Smallholder Agriculture Initiative (SO3): eradicating extreme poverty for all (including Per-Live with less than \$ 1.25) + ensuring substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable +

Promoting productive and decent employment for women and young people

Promote development-oriented policies and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including access to financial services.



Adaptive Capacity Building Initiative (SO5): Building resilience and adaptive capacity to climate and natural hazards + Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Promote capacity building mechanisms for effective climate change planning and management in the least developed countries.



Supporting the countries of the NENA Region to cope with one of their most striking challenges: the pursuit of food and water securities, for a sustainable social and economic development, under an unprecedented severe escalation of water scarcity



Endorsed by the Member Countries of FAO

A Regional Collaborative Strategy on Sustainable Agricultural Water Management has been developed with a Regional Collaborative Platform already established, under the auspice of the League of Arab States (LAS)



- Enhancing policies, investments, governance and best practices to sustainably increase water and land productivity.
 - Providing tools for strategic planning of optimal and sustainable allocation of scarce water resources.
 - Implementing a regional collaborative strategy for a water-reform agenda.
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- Putting information within reach and supporting the transition to sustainable agriculture
 - Strengthening political will and sharing policy expertise
 - Bolstering public-private collaboration to improve smallholder agriculture
 - Bringing knowledge to the field
 - Supporting countries to prevent and mitigate risks
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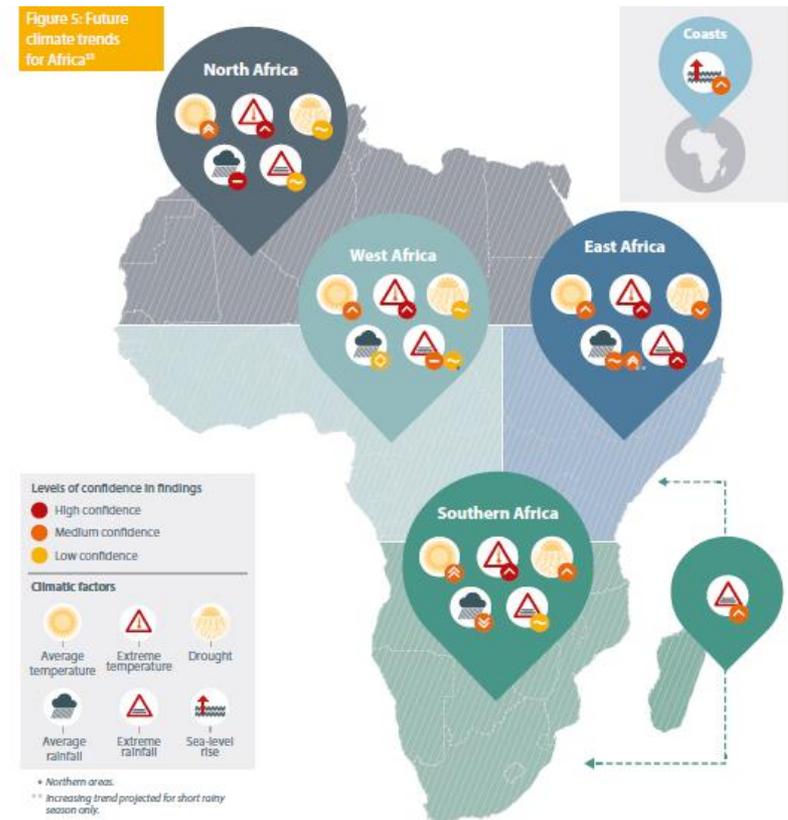


Section:2

Overview of the Region: Trade, Production and Challenges

Climate Projections

- **Average Temp:**
 - Increase (up to 30%)
 - Medium Confidence
- **Extreme Temp:**
 - Increase (up 10%)
 - High Confidence
- **Drought:**
 - no or only slight change
 - Low Confidence
- **Average Rain:**
 - inconsistent trend
 - High Confidence
- **Extreme Rain:**
 - no or only slight change
 - Low Confidence



SOURCE: CDKN 2014

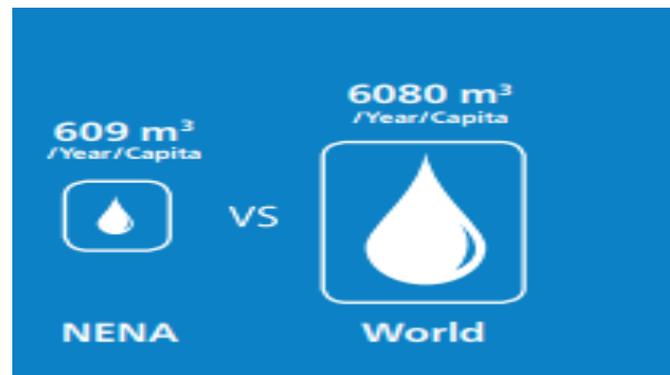


- Rising temperatures threaten wheat (NA) and maize (region) production in yields.
- There is a general decline in water availability.
- Usable water resources in many Mediterranean and Near East basins decline further.



Overview of the region

NENA countries belong to the most water stressed region in the world with currently per capita renewable water resources at 1,100 m³ per year, which is far below the water security threshold of 1,700 m³.





Some Key Indicators

Indicateurs	Algérie	Libye	Tunisie
Agricultural land in% of the territory (a)	17%	9%	64%
% Of desert land (b)	81%	90%	33%
Population Total, in number of inhabitants (a)	38 934 334	6 258 984	10 996 600
Of Urban %	70%	78%	67%
Of Rural %	30%	22%	33%
Gross national income per inhabitant \$US (c)	13 880	16 000	11 020
Agricultural labor force as% of population employed (a)	11%	ND	16%
Share of agricultural products in total merchandise exports% (d)	0.62%	ND	10%
Share of agricultural products in total merchandise imports% (d)	18.8%	ND	11.7%

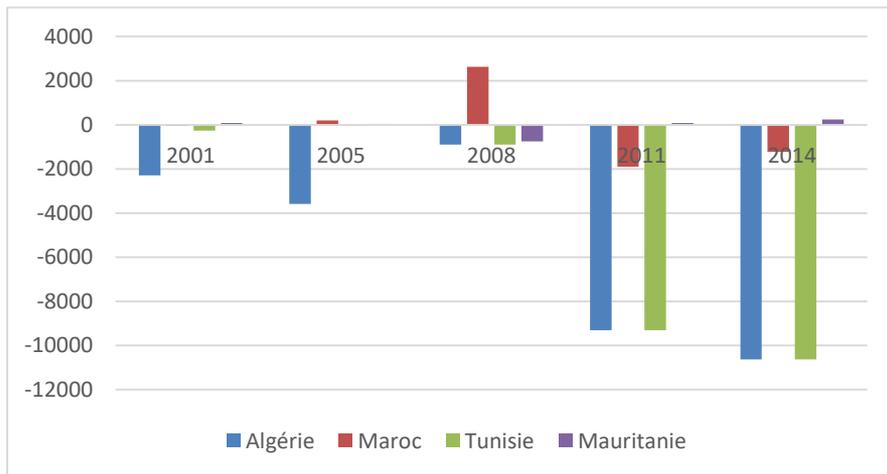
Water withdrawal for agricultural purposes	
% Of total water withdrawal	
Algérie	61.19%
Libya	82.3%
Tunisie	75.96%
Source: FAO. 2016. AQUASTAT	



	Algérie	Maroc	Mauritanie	Tunisie
Share of agriculture in GDP (2014)	11,1%	13%	22,8%	8,8%
Gross agricultural production, 2013 (Billion USD \$)	14,7	11,4	NA	2,9
Main Product	livestock products, potatoes, dates, cereals	Livestock , cereals, olives	NA	cereals, olives, dates
Agricultural sector employment as% of total employment	11%	39%	NA	16%
Share of agricultural imports(2014)	19%	13%	12%	10%

Source: World Bank Development Indicators (années les plus récentes comme indiqué), FAOSTAT

Agricultural deficit by country (million US\$)



Source: FAOSTAT 2015

- Countries in the region are highly dependent on imports
- These cost a trade deficit of about US \$ 22.3 billion in 2014 (region)
- Imports of cereals from the Maghreb as a whole account for 1/3 of agricultural imports (31% in 2014 and 35% in 2010)
- While agricultural imports account for an average of 15% of total imports of goods and services from the countries of the region.



- Losses and wastage are estimated at 14-19% of cereals, 26% of fish and seafood, 13% of meat and 45% of fruits and vegetables.
 - These losses and wastage are almost the same in America and Western Europe: 30 to 35% on average
 - Detailed country data are not available.
 - The GCP / RNE / 004 / ITA project, currently being implemented in Tunisia and Egypt for the analysis and reduction losses: Cereals and Milk (Tunisia), Tomatoes and Grapes (Egypt)
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- Poorly diversified and non-productive agriculture
 - Unfavorable environmental conditions and climate change
 - Food security fragile and heavily dependent on imports
 - Food losses and wastage, despite scarcity and deficits
 - Rural unemployment, social insecurity and increasing migration
 - Pressures on the environment; Pollution, overexploitation of resources, disasters and diseases
 - Social protection often disconnected from agricultural development
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Section 2

FAO's work and achievement



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- Evaluation of Tunisia's food supply policies in a context of water scarcity
 - The development of a methodological and a standard approach for the monitoring and the evaluation of water productivity using remote sensing techniques in cereal and olive-growing systems (Tunisia)
 - Identification and provision of Geo-referenced national cropping systems (Tunisia)
 - Summary evaluation of meteorological and hydrogeological data networks (Tunisia)
 - Support to the Regional Collaboration Platform of Water Scarcity Initiative to increase water productivity (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia)
 - Increasing water productivity in irrigated agriculture of large-scale irrigation schemes (Morocco & Tunisia)
 - Promotion of gender-sensitive indicators in agricultural water management (Tunisia & Algeria)
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- Scenario Analysis to address 'food security' under 'water scarcity' and respond to the resources-sustainability challenge in countries of the NENA Region (Morocco, Oman, Jordan, Egypt)
 - Strengthening Agricultural Water Efficiency and Productivity on the African and Global Level-Entry (Morocco)
 - Increasing water productivity in irrigated and rainfed agriculture at community level (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia)
 - Promotion of inclusive groundwater governance (Morocco and Tunisia)
 - FAO-ICBA: Drought Management System - Tunisia and Morocco
 - FAO-ESCWA-LEA: Promoting Food and Water Security through Cooperation and Capacity Development in the Arab Region –Tunisia
 - FAO-WB: Promoting the safe re-use of treated wastewater –Tunisia
 - FAO-ICRISAT: Cropland Reference Geospatial Data Collection for GFSAD30 for estimating crop water productivity, drought management and estimating water consumption (Tunisia)
 - Participatory and integrated watershed management for erosion control (Morocco)
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FAO'S WORK ON THE SUB-REGION (2/4)

- Development and application of integrated technological and management solutions for waste water treatment and efficient reuse in agriculture tailored to the needs of Mediterranean African countries (MADFORWATER) (Morocco & Tunisia)
 - Technical assistance to the Program for the Development of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Phase II (Morocco)
 - Enhanced cross boundary water resource management in the Senegal River Basin (Mauritania)
 - Monitoring water productivity by remote sensing as a tool to assess possibilities to reduce water productivity gaps (Morocco & Tunisia)
 - Implementing the 2030 Agenda for water efficiency/productivity and water sustainability in NENA countries : Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Iran and Palestine
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- Exploring Challenges and Opportunities in Building Partnerships to Enhance Investment in Agricultural Water Management in Africa and to Achieve Green and Inclusive Growth Objectives set under the Ten Year Strategy of the African Development Bank (Egypt & Tunisia)
 - Water harvesting for improving resilience and sustainable agriculture and livelihood in Southern part of Tunisia.
 - Support to the national campaign for Water Saving (Tunisia)
 - Development of water resources mobilization and water saving
 - FAO-WB: Promoting the safe re-use of treated wastewater –Tunisia
 - FAO-ICRISAT: Cropland Reference Geospatial Data Collection for GFSAD30 for estimating crop water productivity, drought management and estimating water consumption (Tunisia)
 - Participatory and integrated watershed management for erosion control (Morocco)
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THANK YOU

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