

# Regional Discussion Western Asia & Arab Region CSD-16 New York, 5 May 2008

#### Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Drought & Desertification

Carol Chouchani Cherfane Acting Team Leader, Technology and Enterprise Development Team Sustainable Development and Productivity Division UN Economic an Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Beirut, Lebanon

# Barriers & Constraints OF UN-ESCWA

- The RIM report identifies numerous barriers and constraints affecting the Western Asia & Arab Region
  - Extreme water scarcity
  - > Water distribution disparity between sectors & regions
  - Challenge of development under conditions of crisis
  - Burgeoning youth population
  - Poor agricultural extension services
  - ➢ Etc.



- 1. Promoting <u>traditional cultures</u> for income generation & employment creation by encouraging productivity gains and enhanced competitiveness
  - Organic agriculture has potential, but improving traditional cultures can create income & employment opportunities for rural development
  - Commodity price increases could increase costs, but also create opportunities for rural economies in local/regional markets
  - Producer clusters can work: economies of scale & knowledge sharing





## UN-ESCWA

Assisting small, medium and large agricultural and agroindustrial food producers with environmental, health and safety standards is central to ensuring <u>food</u> <u>safety</u> for the consumer and enhancing the <u>competitiveness</u> of the

**producer** (in local & international markets)

- Needs to be considered in an integrated sustainable development framework
- National Environment and Trade Committees in some Arab countries examining topic of food safety through inter-ministerial, public-private forums, e.g., Yemen on Fisheries (E/ESCWA/SDPD/2007/WP.2)



Arab Fisheries Export Levels (2004)



Yemeni Industrial Zones & Fishing Ports



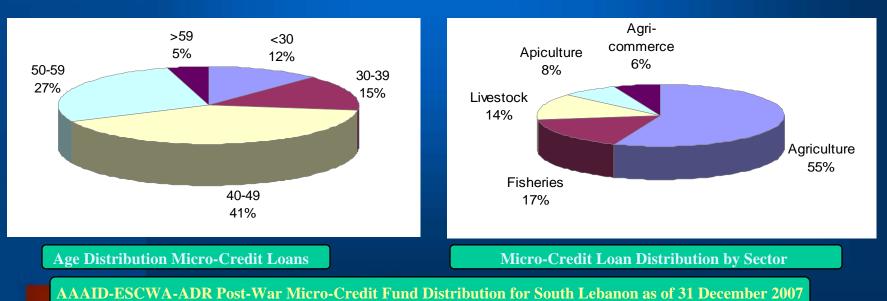
#### 3. Dissemination and capacity building in the use of <u>appropriate and affordable technologies</u> through pilot projects



 Learning by doing – but needs to be complemented by trustbuilding with the local community and regular communication
Testing new techniques should be encouraged



- 4. <u>Micro-credit</u> provides effective source of financing, particularly in rural and remote communities seeking to overcome crisis
  - Disproportionate share of male borrowers
  - Challenging to attract women and younger quintiles given familial structure of small agricultural enterprises





#### 5. <u>Partnerships</u> central to making programs and projects work...particularly regional partnerships

- Preparation of regional CSD preparations & RIM report outcome of cooperation between League of Arab States, ESCWA & UNEP/ROWA under CAMRE, with input from Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones & Dry Lands (ACSAD), Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) & International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
- Partnership with the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID) provided support for micro-credit initiative in South Lebanon; Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) introduction of appropriate technologies for poverty alleviation
- Inter-UN agency partnership and cooperation with NGOs, financial institutions and development banks allow for greater knowledge sharing and program effectiveness.
- Partnerships with municipalities & local communities, e.g., MPTC/Yemen

















#### **Other Important Issues for Possible Consideration & Discussion:**

- Climate Change
  - Socio-economic vulnerability of agricultural sector and rural and remote communities to climate change
  - Climate change adaptation associated with drought & desertification
- Agricultural commodity price volatility
  - Impact on rural livelihoods, particularly women and youth
  - Assessing threats to food security and socio-economic stability in urban and rural centers
  - Impacts on food and fodder
- Linkages between agriculture & integrated water resources management
  Thank You!