



Food security and role organized Food Agriculture in achieving

Naziha kherbouche

*Faculty of Law and Political Science
Tlemcen University, (Algeria)*

naziha.kherbouche@univ-tlemcen.dz

Abstract

Food security is a concept that has preoccupied international public opinion, due to humanitarian, economic, political, and social reasons. Access to the required food is a basic human right, essential for preserving one's humanity and dignity. Food security is considered a cornerstone of economic security for any country and one of the most important pillars of social and even political security.

Food security is also a concept that many international and global organizations have focused on, such as Food and Agriculture Organization. It was considered a fundamental issue, an alternative to the concept of food sufficiency. This interest was reflected in many visions and perceptions for defining the concept of food security and its dimensions, where we find a set of concepts closely related to food security, such as the food gap, self-sufficiency, and the right to food. Malnutrition and food sovereignty. This, and food in general, has multiple dimensions.

Article info

Received

November 22.2025

Accepted

January 10.2026

Keyword:

- ✓ security,
- ✓ food,
- ✓ organized Food
- ✓ Agriculture Language placements

1. Introduction

Among the topics of great importance at the present time is the issue of food security, which has been included in the Millennium Development Goals, as a basic condition for achieving sustainable development, which calls for the preservation of environmental resources, especially those related to current methods and ways of food production that pose a threat to climate stability as well as to the resilience of ecosystems.

For their part, many international organizations have focused on the concept of food security and all related matters. Among the most important of these organizations is the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It was considered a fundamental issue, an alternative to the concept of self-sufficiency, as a result of the new global development and division, and the modern international view of the nature of international relations and aid provided by major countries to poor countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization's interest is embodied in many of the visions and concepts it has provided to define the concept of food security, its stages of achievement, and its dimensions.¹

In order for food security to be achieved on the ground, international efforts must be intensified for that purpose. Therefore, we decided to address in this research the international efforts made by the Food and Agriculture Organization in order to achieve food security.

The intended meaning of food security, and what role does the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) play in achieving food security? To answer this question, we decided to divide this research into two sections:

First topic: The concept of food security

Section Two: The Role of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Achieving Food Security in the World

First topic:

The concept of food security

The issue of food security has been known since ancient times as a social phenomenon, on which humans have depended for survival. However, this survival has remained largely dependent on securing food for limited periods of time. Despite the availability of various natural and human resources, agriculture has not been able to achieve the required increase in production to cover the demand for food.

To learn more about the concept of food security, we will address its definition in the first section, while we will dedicate the second section to discussing the dimensions of food security.

First requirement: Defining food security

The term "food security" has undergone a series of developments over time. Previously governed by economic and quantitative considerations, it has since shifted towards qualitative and humanitarian considerations. This has led to a transition from a holistic to a micro-level approach, from international and national concerns to family and individual concerns, and from simply providing the minimum amount of essential food required by the individual to focusing on the components of their food rations, as well as the family's standard of living, and considering how to achieve this while simultaneously preserving the environment and ensuring food sustainability for future generations.

How did the concept of food security (first section) evolve, and what are the related and similar concepts (Second Branch).

First branch: The development that has occurred in the concept of food security.

The concept of food security emerged during the global food crises of 45 years ago, as a result of the extreme instability of agricultural commodity prices in the early 1970s. It was noted that the focus on supply issues reflects the changing organization of the global food economy, which was considered responsible for the crises of

famine, hunger, and others. With the increase of these crises, it was necessary to reformulate a new definition of food security that takes into account the rights of vulnerable and affected people.

According to reports from the United Nations Development Programme since 1994, food security is a dimension of human security.²

As for the definition of the A Regarding food security, we note first that, linguistically, the word food security is a compound word made up of two words. The first relates to security, which is the opposite of fear and means protection and reassurance. This is what we find in the Arabic language, which sees it as safety and the absence of fear, as God Almighty says: "He who fed them against hunger and made them safe from fear."³ As for the second term, which is food, its linguistic meaning in the comprehensive is "everything that sustains the body and its structure, from food and drink."

As for the concept of food security as a whole, it has been defined by many international and non-governmental organizations, and despite the similarity of these definitions unless we find some formal differences between them; among these definitions we find⁴:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations defines it as "providing food to all members of society in the quantity and quality necessary to meet their needs, on a continuous basis, for a healthy and active life." He is This definition differs from the traditional concept of food security, which is linked to achieving self-sufficiency by relying on a country's resources and capabilities to produce its food needs locally. This difference makes the FAO's definition of food security more consistent with current economic transformations and the accompanying liberalization of international trade in food commodities.⁵

The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development defines it as: "The state should produce enough food for itself, relying on its

resources and capabilities, provided that its food products are able to compete in foreign markets and generate income in hard currency, so that it can barter for goods and food products that it does not have the ability to produce."⁶

In other words, food security is the ability of a state to provide food to its citizens in the required quantity and quality, while ensuring equitable access to food for all citizens, taking into account the health of citizens when providing food, and at the same time maintaining sufficient food reserves to meet needs. In emergency and unforeseen circumstances, food availability here depends either on local production or imports, depending on the financial savings obtained from exports.⁷

The World Bank, for its part, defined food security in its report entitled "Poverty and Famine," published in 1986, as "sustainable access for all people." in "All times, sufficient food for an active and healthy lifestyle"—this definition distinguishes between chronic food insecurity linked to persistent poverty and low income, and insecurity caused by natural or economic disasters. or conflicts⁸.

The second World Conference on Nutrition, held in November 2014 and bringing together the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme, affirmed: "the right of every individual to access safe and sufficient food." and nutritious In line with the right to adequate food and the fundamental rights of every individual to be free from hunger."

This definition shows us that every individual in this universe has the right to access safe and sufficient food. and nourishing In accordance with basic human rights to be free from hunger.

Among the definitions that we can mention in this context is what the Committee on World Food Security stated in its report entitled "The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition 2017", where the Committee affirmed that food security is achieved when: "all people at all

times have physical, social and economic means to obtain sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their nutritional needs and suits their food preferences for an active and healthy life.”

Based on this definition, we can make the following observations:

There is a convergence in the concepts of both the World Bank and the United Nations Committee on Food Security, especially in the last paragraph relating to an active and healthy life.

This definition focuses on all people, that is, on a global level and not a regional one. only.

This definition is largely consistent with what is stipulated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1967.66 of "The Right to Food"⁹

This definition focuses on global efforts to achieve the A Food and nutrition are two essential and inseparable elements; food refers to all edible substances. For eating Drinking is necessary for energy to survive, while nutrition is the part of the nutrients that cells use and that our bodies process. A To provide our bodies with everything they need.¹⁰.

As for the Islamic concept of food security, Muslim jurists defined food security as “ensuring the continued flow of the usual level of halal food necessary for the consumption of society at any period of time.”

The Algerian law, for its part, also provided a definition of food security: “Food security is the easy and regular access of every person to safe and sufficient food that allows him to enjoy an active life.”¹¹.

Through the definitions Previous We can say that food security means that every citizen has access to their necessary food needs throughout the year without deprivation at any time, whether through local production or imports. In other words, food security is the ability to... State To provide suitable food for citizens in the short and long term, both in terms of quantity and quality Prices Which

are appropriate to their income levels and purchasing power.¹².

To make the concept of food security clearer, we must learn about some other similar and related concepts.

Section Two: Basic Concepts Related to Food Security.

The concept of food security is linked to several other concepts, either similar to it or complementary to it, as we find that they all contribute to the meaning of the security and safety of the individual and society. Among these terms we mention:

First: Water security: Water security is defined in the World Water Council document as "the access of every member of society to sufficient clean and safe water, at an affordable cost, to live a healthy and productive life, without affecting the sustainability of the natural environment."

The water gap can be defined as the state of imbalance between the water resources available in society and the water that individuals need to sustain development, economic growth, and urban expansion.

Water security is linked to environmental security, food security, and economic security, because water is an essential element in food security, since agriculture is the main user of water.

Second: Environmental security: Environmental security combines the concept of security with the concept of the environment. It refers to the security problems caused by human societies and how they can negatively affect the environment. It also refers to the crises and disasters that the environment can cause and the resulting negative effects on human society.

Environmental security means protecting the environment and its resources from extinction and depletion caused by hazards, pollutants, and crimes committed against the development of natural resources. and breach In balance environmental, It also represents the general sense of security that

a person feels, which is linked to several factors, including:

- Providing suitable living conditions and a healthy environment for a decent and healthy life.
- It provides the necessary protection against environmental risks that may result from nature or from humans, with the ability to control and manage the damage that may be caused.
- Sustaining and developing the elements of the ecosystem to preserve the rights of future generations.

Third: Food dependency: This means the state is unable to meet its population's needs for basic food supplies, thus becoming forced to provide them from abroad, because any imbalance, scarcity, or deficiency in nutrition leads to the spread of diseases and famine.¹³

Food dependency can be expressed by the term food gap, which is defined as a form of quantitative deficiency in food and nutrition compared to the needs of the population, and can be represented as follows:

Food gap: National or local food production - actual food consumption.

This equation shows that the population's food consumption can exceed national production, and thus the state is forced to resort to imports in order to cover this gap or quantitative and qualitative difference.

To further clarify, we will outline here the levels of the state's capacity to meet these needs:

- Subsistence level: State Here is capable To provide the minimum nutritional requirements in accordance with international standards and criteria.
- The intermediate level: Here the country is able to easily meet food needs, although cases of malnutrition are recorded, which vary from one level to another of food security at this level.
- The highest or potential level: Here the state is able to meet the needs of the population in terms of quantity and quality. This level combines the state's ability to

provide food in the required manner and the individual's financial ability to obtain food easily.

Fourth: Self-sufficiency: Self-sufficiency is the narrow concept of food security, and it can be synonymous with it in the case where the state can secure the needs of the population thanks to local or national production with the ability to export as well. Self-sufficiency can be expressed as follows: Self-sufficiency = National or local production - National consumption

This equation implies that self-sufficiency means that local or national production meets or exceeds national or local needs for food and nutrition, and here it can also coincide with the concept of food security.

Fifth: The right to food: This right is realized, according to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, "when every man, woman and child, alone or in association with others, has at all times material and economic access to adequate food or the means to purchase it."

Having explored the concept of food security and examined some closely related concepts, it's important to note that food security has several dimensions, which we will attempt to define in the following section.

Second requirement: Dimensions of food security

We previously explained that food security refers to a country's ability to provide adequate food for all its citizens in the long and short term, both in terms of quantity and quality.¹⁴ And at prices that are affordable for them. Based on this definition, the dimensions of food security can be listed as follows:

First branch: Sufficiency or abundance:

By sufficiency we mean providing and securing the necessary food supplies at the macro level, i.e., at the national level, to meet the growing demand for food, while

ensuring stability in these supplies in terms of quantity and price, so that they are sufficient to provide the minimum food needs.

Food availability plays a prominent role in ensuring the AFrom a food perspective, it is essential to ensure an adequate food supply for citizens, whether through domestic production, imports, or regular food assistance. It should be noted, however, that this alone is insufficient to guarantee adequate food access for all.¹⁵.

This dimension depends on the countries' production capacity, import ability, and the efficiency of marketing systems, and includes the following three elements:

Firstly: National production of food commodities: Which depends on:

- The extent of availability of natural, human, financial, and technological agricultural resources.
- The agricultural investment policies in the country, and the extent of their ability to create a suitable environment for agricultural investment.

-Availability of agricultural infrastructure and preparing for good planting.

secondly: Food imports: Their availability depends on the following:

- Global prices.
- Prevailing trade policies and their degree of openness (tariff and non-tariff restrictions).
- Exchange rates and inflation rates.
- The trade balance and the availability of hard currency.

Third: Market efficiency This affects the availability of food to citizens, depending on the following:

- The type of market in terms of whether it is monopolistic or competitive.
- Strategic inventory, its management efficiency, and related policies.
- Availability and efficiency of marketing infrastructure (transport, manufacturing, sales, storage).

-Marketing legislation and regulations¹⁶.

Section Two: Accessibility:

This refers to the ease of access to food or the availability of food, and this dimension includes the ease of food distribution.and the possibilityAccessedIt is used by marginalized groups and groups with special needs.In additionFor equitable distribution among different groups. People do not necessarily die of hunger due to a lack of food supplies, but rather because...insatiableThey do not have access to it, and this dimension shows that adequate food is not sufficient for all citizens to enjoy an adequate amount of food.

Food security is not determined by where food is produced, but rather by whether individuals are able to access it or not, as has become clear to us through what It happened during the great famines that occurred in the twentieth century in some parts of Africa and Asia that the lackAcute food insecurity can occur even when food is plentiful.¹⁷. Although food was available in sufficient quantities, many segments of society were unable to access it due to high prices or lack of income.¹⁸This is what caused the concept of food security to shift from the macro level to the micro level, so that the focus is no longer limited to the adequacy of supply, but also on the degree to which demand is met at the national, family, and individual levels.¹⁹.

In this regard, it can be noted that access to food is facilitated through:

- Political stability in the country and economic security.
- Facilitating the manufacturing, marketing, transportation, and sale of food in markets.
- Improving citizens' ability to obtain stable and consistent incomes.

-Improving the ability of farmers to purchase production inputs and dispose of agricultural production elements such as

animals, ownership of agricultural land, and others.

- Improving government services, roads, and transportation networks.

Food prices are affordable for all citizens.²⁰.

Third branch: Security:

The security dimension includes the stability of supply, that is, the ability to use food commodities at all times and throughout the year. This is achieved by providing an adequate food stock, sufficient for a period of three to six months. This is achieved by protecting food supplies from various risks. This concept was prevalent until the 1990s, when it evolved into another concept: nutritional balance, which takes into account the quantity of nutrients contained in each individual's diet.

Food safety also refers to the safety of food products. In the early stages of production, the focus was on providing food commodities (quantity), but later attention shifted to quality or balancing quantity and quality, eventually leading to a focus on health and environmental dimensions. To For food, which is known as food safety, food safety is related to the stages it goes through, from agricultural production to the moment of consumption by the consumer. Individuals, This interest increased further following growing concerns about foodborne illnesses such as mad cow disease and foot-and-mouth disease, making them among the most important requirements of local and global markets.²¹.

After 2005, the term "food quality" emerged as an expansion of the concept of food safety, aiming to take into account all standards and conditions. Which go through the processes of food production, manufacturing, distribution and preparation²².

Section Four: Time:

The time factor was included as a variable to define the concept of food security. First Once, in its 1986 report on poverty and hunger, the World Bank linked the state of hunger suffered by individuals during a specific period of time to the state of poverty they live in, and accordingly divided food insecurity into two types: temporary insecurity and chronic insecurity.²³.

In order to achieve food security In its dimensions The different ones Food and Agriculture Organization It plays a significant role in this field, emerging as a key player striving to ensure food availability for all and achieve fairness in its distribution. How so? Contributed In achieving food security?

Section Two:

The role of the Food and Agriculture Organization in achieving food security²⁴

A The international community's awareness A Achieving food security cannot be solely the responsibility of a single state. To One Hait is a global humanitarian issue that requires cooperation and coordination between countries and institutions. Hence, international organizations, whether governmental or non-governmental, are among the most important international institutional mechanisms working to achieve national and international food security. These organizations are either affiliated with or independent of the United Nations.²⁵ The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is among the most important international organizations playing a significant role in this field. Therefore, we will attempt to address this in this section. This organization, by understanding the circumstances of its creation And Goals that it seeks to achieve In the first requirement While we dedicate the second requirement to its tasks and the challenges it faces.

First requirement: Origin organized Food Agriculture and its objectives

There are many specialized international agencies or organizations that are directly related to food security, and these are bodies that many countries operate. By creating it within the framework of a prior agreement between them that embodies the recognition of the self-governing authority of these specialized international agencies or organizations, all of this is in order to achieve the set of objectives that unite many of the participating countries.²⁶.

Specialized international agencies are independent international organizations, each operating according to the provisions of its founding charter. These agencies were linked to the United Nations by an agreement called the Connection Agreement, for the purpose of coordination and supervision. The United Nations oversees these organizations, and these agencies are in conjunction with the organization. The United Nations, commonly referred to as the "United Nations system," is also known as the "United Nations family" to denote this component that includes both parties.²⁷.

United Nations food agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), play an important role in monitoring the implementation of international efforts to ensure food security.²⁸ Let's learn more about the role that is played by an organization. Food Agriculture in achieving food security. We will first discuss the origins of the organization (first branch) before moving on to its role in the field of Agriculture (Second branch).

First branch: The origins of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is among the oldest specialized international agencies established by the international community

after World War II. Its establishment came in response to the urgent need to organize international cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food, after the war revealed the weakness and fragility of food systems and the high rates of hunger and poverty around the world.²⁹.

In fact, the idea of creating the organization dates back to the year 1943, when former US President Franklin Roosevelt called for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference to be held in Hot Springs, Virginia. In the state of Virginia, United States, American Representatives from forty-four countries attended to discuss agricultural conditions and food production in the post-war period. One of the outcomes was...had The conference There is a need to establish an international organization concerned with coordinating efforts in this field, one that is technical and advisory in nature, and works to achieve global food security.³⁰.

After two years of consultations, the organization's constitution was signed in Quebec City, Canada, October 16, 1945, making the organization the first specialized agency established within the modern United Nations system.³¹ Its constitution has entered into force. Implementation On the same day, the number of founding countries reached 42.³² Algeria had joined the United Nations for Food Agriculture, dated November 19, 1963.³³.

Therefore, we can say that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was the first international organization established after World War II, thus predating the establishment of the United Nations.³⁴.

Article 1 of the organization's constitution states that its goal is "to raise standards of nutrition and living, improve agricultural production, and develop Rural areas, contributing to the expansion of the global economy and ensuring freedom from hunger."³⁵ Thus, the organization's constitution laid the legal foundation for

linking food and agriculture issues to the right to development and the right to adequate food, before these concepts were later developed in subsequent human rights instruments..

As for the organization's headquarters, the Italian city of Rome was chosen as its permanent headquarters, and that has been since 1951, after moving from Washington, D.C.³⁶ Since then, its membership has begun to expand and today includes more than 194 countries, making the organization one of the largest UN agencies in terms of international representation.³⁷

It should be noted that the establishment of the organization constituted a qualitative shift in international legal thought, as it represented a model for technical international organizations with economic objectives. And socially, which is not limited to setting legal rules, but also performs developmental and advisory functions, and acts as a bridge linking normative work and Executive work³⁸.

Since its establishment, it has played a significant and fundamental role in setting international standards for food and agriculture, through a number of technical committees such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and through its close cooperation with the World Health Organization on issues related to food safety.³⁹ Over time, it became an organization where Food Agriculture is a central focus of international legislation related to food security, and a tool for coordinating national policies in the field of agriculture and rural development.⁴⁰

Section Two: Organizational Objectives:

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established with the aim of increasing the agricultural productivity of countries, providing food for their populations, and improving their living conditions. Since its inception, its activities have focused on combating poverty and

hunger and promoting agricultural development. nutritional levels For all people in all Countries, Raising the level of efficiency in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, as well as the production and distribution of all products. Food Industrial development also aims to improve the living conditions of villagers and raise their standard of living, thereby contributing to a global economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.⁴¹.

To achieve this strategy, as outlined in its 1996 report, was adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and included a set of objectives that encouraged countries to pursue in order to build their food security. The most important of these objectives was...dhThe objectives:

- To provide a suitable social, economic, and political environment with the aim of creating the best conditions for eradicating poverty and establishing lasting peace, and this depends on The environment is based on the effective and equal participation of men and women, as this is the best way to achieve sustainable food security for all.

- Implementing a set of policies aimed at eradicating poverty and eliminating inequality, as well as improving the material and economic opportunities for all people to obtain nutritionally adequate food that can be used effectively at all times.

- Working towards achieving food, agricultural, fisheries, and rural development in all regions, whether high-potential or low-potential. This includes supporting sustainable and participatory policies and practices, which are essential for ensuring food security. Dh Sufficient and reliable energy at various family, national, regional and global levels, and to combat pests, drought and desertification, given the multi-functional nature of agriculture.

- Working to ensure that the outcome of policies related to trade in food and agricultural products and policies related to

trade exchanges in general is to achieve food security for all through a fair global trading system based on market forces.

- Working to avoid various natural disasters and human-caused emergencies, and to prepare to face them, and working to meet transient and emergency food needs in ways that encourage recovery, revitalization, development and capacity building to meet future needs.

- Working to encourage the optimal allocation and use of public and private sector investments in order to promote human resources, sustainable food, agricultural and fisheries systems, and rural development, in all areas, whether high-potential or low-potential.

What are the organization's goals? A. About the role It is done in order to achieve the A Who is the food?

The second requirement: The role of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the challenges it faces in achieving the A from food.

Despite the importance and multiple roles played by the Food and Agriculture Organization in achieving food security (Section 1), it faces several challenges that prevent it from achieving its stated goals (Section 2).

Branch the first: The role of the organization Food Agriculture in achieving food security A i.

The Food and Agriculture Organization The most prominent and important international institutional framework that It is its responsibility to address the problems of hunger and malnutrition, combining a normative legal role with an executive developmental role. This role is evident. The organization, through three main tasks, is: developing legislation and policies (first), building capacities (second), and intervening in emergencies (third)..

First: The role of the Food and Agriculture Organization in setting food and agricultural policies and legislation.

One of the most important tasks of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is to assist its member states in developing national laws and regulations related to food security and sustainable agriculture. Since its inception... establishment The organization, established in 1945, worked to develop international standards to support national policies, in line with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, particularly with regard to the right to adequate food.⁴².

In addition, the organization contributed to the drafting of a number of international documents, most notably the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security, which affirmed that it is the responsibility of the state to ensure food for all individuals.⁴³ Through the organization's collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food were developed in 2004. These guidelines serve as a legal reference document to assist states in enshrining this right in their national laws.⁴⁴.

As for the institutional aspect, the Food and Agriculture Organization By creating Several technical committees, such as the Committee on World Food Security, which is the highest intergovernmental forum for discussing food security issues, and through which legislative and policy recommendations are issued.⁴⁵ This committee allows for the participation of states, civil society, and the private sector in developing food policies based on respect for human rights, which strengthens the legal and procedural legitimacy of the organization's interventions.⁴⁶.

Second: The role of the Food and Agriculture Organization in building national capacities and supporting sustainable development.

The Food and Agriculture Organization adopts a broad and comprehensive vision in building the institutional capacities of its member states, through a range of programs aimed at developing agricultural systems and food production, improving rural livelihoods, and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources.⁴⁷

Among the most important tools the organization in this field provides agricultural data and statistics; it issues periodic reports such as "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World." These reports offer accurate scientific indicators related to hunger and food poverty and are used as an important reference for decision-makers.⁴⁸

Among the most important initiatives launched by the organization are: "Climate-Smart Agriculture" and the "Hand in Hand Initiative," which aims to connect the least developed countries with donor partners to improve local food production.⁴⁹

Regarding the legal framework, the organization The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is working diligently to support ministries and various national legislative bodies in drafting laws related to food safety, agricultural land ownership, water, and the protection of natural resources.⁵⁰

This legal assistance is one of the most important aspects of the organization's role as an international institution that combines technical, organizational, and legal guidance roles.

Third: The organization's interventions in addressing food crises and conflicts.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) plays a vital and effective role in addressing various humanitarian crises that can affect food security, whether these crises stem from natural disasters, armed conflicts, or economic crises. Through its emergency

and rehabilitation program, the organization...By providing several forms of urgent technical and agricultural assistance to the affected communities⁵¹.

hdhA and The Food and Agriculture Organization, in cooperation with the World Food Programme World Health Organization To coordinate relief efforts and ensure the continuity of food production after these disasters.⁵²

It also contributes to the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries and the International Plant Protection Agreement, which form a legal framework for reducing agricultural and environmental crises.⁵³

no Limited interventions The organization's work in crises is not limited to providing immediate aid, but also includes rebuilding local agricultural systems and strengthening community resilience, which aligns with the second Sustainable Development Goal 2030, namely eradicating hunger.⁵⁴

Section Two: Challenges which face organized Food Agriculture.

Despite the different results positive While the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been able to achieve some progress, global food security still faces a range of legal and operational challenges, necessitating a review of the organization's working mechanisms and an update of its legal and institutional tools..

First: Legal and regulatory challenges

Perhaps the most significant legal challenge facing the Food and Agriculture Organization lies in the fact that many of the documents it issues lack legal standing. Mandatory Such as voluntary guidelines and principles⁵⁵ Despite the moral value these documents hold, they do not impose explicit legal obligations on states, thus making their implementation subject to political will.

It is worth noting here that some countries lack national legislation and laws that enshrine the concept of food security as a legal right. This lack of domestic legislation limits the effectiveness of the role that can be played. The organization as a source of legal aid⁵⁶.

Add to this for you The presence of a number of international organizations working in the food sector Such as the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the World Health Organization This sometimes leads to overlapping jurisdictions and weak institutional coordination, creating gaps in the implementation of global food security policies.⁵⁷.

Second: Technical, climatic, and financial challenges

We mentioned Previously that Changes Climate change is among the most significant threats to food security, as it affects agricultural production and increases the risks of desertification and water scarcity.⁵⁸.

Although The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has adopted a number of advanced initiatives in the field of sustainable agriculture, but the financial resources allocated to them remain limited compared to the scale of the challenges.⁵⁹.

Among the challenges facing the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the need for modern agricultural technologies, particularly in developing countries lacking digital and knowledge infrastructure. This underscores the urgent need to strengthen cooperation between the FAO and international financial institutions to support the digital transformation of agriculture.⁶⁰.

Conclusion

Global food security is receiving increasing attention from all members of the international community today, due to its connection with issues of political stability, peace, poverty eradication, crisis and disaster prevention and response, environmental degradation, trade, and global risks that threaten the sustainability of food security..

This study yielded several key findings, most notably that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a major legal and developmental actor in achieving global food security. Its mission extends beyond providing technical assistance; it also contributes to developing an international legal framework that supports the right to food and guides national policies toward achieving sustainable development..

However, the voluntary and non-binding nature of much of its legal work, and the weak coordination between it and other relevant international organizations, in addition to...dh Lack of funding, and all these factors, represent real obstacles that limit its effectiveness..

Therefore, we decided to present the following recommendations.:

- Expanding international monitoring mechanisms to ensure follow-up Implementation States to their obligations.
- Strengthening the legal obligation to comply with certain principles and guidelines issued by the organization.
- Strengthening regional and sectoral cooperation to enhance sustainable food systems.
- Integrating climate and technological considerations into agricultural and food policies.
- Supporting national legislation that includes food security among basic rights.

Through these efforts, the Food and Agriculture Organization can play its role as an international body that combines law and

development, striving to establish the human right to food as the cornerstone of social justice and global human security.

references

- ¹Sultania Belkacem, Arar Malika, with-A visual representation of the concept of food security and its dimensions-Adah, Journal of the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Biskra, Issue 5, June 2009,p. 8.
- ²Hamoud Sabrine, Sustainable Food Security: A Study of the Concept and Threats, Academic Journal of Legal and Political Research, Volume 7, Issue 1, 2023, p. 788.
- ³Surah Quraysh, verse 4
- ⁴Rawabih Abdel Baqi, Rawabih Abla, Dimensions of Food Security and Sustainable Development, Analytical study toy, Journal of Humanities of the University of Oum El Bouaghi, Volume 10, Issue 10, June 2023, p. 737
- ⁵Waar Wassila, Qarmia Doufi, An Analytical Study of the State of Arab Food Security in Light of Global Food Security Indicators During the Period 2009 to 2018, Journal of Economic Studies and Research in Renewable Energies, Volume 8, Issue 2, 2021,p. 50.
- ⁶Abbas Abdel Hafeez, Saidi Mustafa, Chentouf Khaira, The reality of food security in North African countries and ways of integration among them, an analytical approach for the period 2015-2019, Dafatir Journal, Volume 18, Issue 2, December 2022, p. 653.
- ⁷ same
- ⁸Hamoud Sabrine,Previous reference p. 788.
- ⁹ Session 44United Nations Committee on World Food Security 2017
- ¹⁰Rawabih Abdel Baqi, Rawabih Abla, Previous reference p. 739.
- ¹¹ LookArticle 3 of Law No. 08-16 dated August 3, 2008, concerning agricultural guidance.
- ¹²Zouina Boufra, International Organizations As a mechanism for achieving food security in the world, Madarat Siyasiya Magazine, Volume 7, Issue 1, 2023, p. 190.
- ¹³Zouina Boufrara, AlmReturn to the previous version pp. 190, 191.
- ¹⁴Hamoud Sabrine, the Previous reference p. 784.
- ¹⁵Zouina Boufrara, AlmReturn to the previous version p. 194.
- ¹⁶ Fatima Bekdi, The Problem of Achieving Food Security in Algeria from the Perspective of Sustainable Development (2000-2001), PhD Thesis in Economic Sciences, Specialization in Environmental Economics, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences and Management Sciences, University of Algiers 3, 2012-2013, p. 68.
- ¹⁷ Fatima Bakdi, previous reference, p. 67.
- ¹⁸Abbas Abdelhafid, Saidi Mustafa, Chentouf Khaira, Previous reference, p. 653.
- ¹⁹Zouina Boufrara, AlmReturn to the previous version p. 194.
- ²⁰ Fatima Bakdi, previous reference, p. 67.
- ²¹ Fatima Bakdi, previous reference, p. 68.
- ²²Abbas Abdelhafid, Saidi Mustafa, Chentouf Khaira, Previous reference, p. 654.
- ²³Zouina Boufrara, AlmReturn to the previous version p. 194.
- ²⁴It is abbreviated asFAO means
- ²⁵Zoubir and Hiba, Environmental Threats and the Problem of Building Food Security, Master's Thesis in Public Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Setif 2 University, 2013/2014, p. 145.
- ²⁶Alwani Ambarak, International Responsibility for Environmental Protection (A Comparative Study), PhD Thesis in Law, Specialization in International Relations Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, Algeria, 2016/2017, p. 615.
- ²⁷Wissam Nemat Ibrahim, Specialized International Agencies, An In-Depth Study within the Framework of Contemporary Global International Organization, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, Egypt, First Edition 2014, p. 13.
- ²⁸Jassim Muhammad Zakaria, The Human Right to Sufficient Food: Between State Responsibility and the Role of International Organizations, Damascus University Journal of Economic and Legal Sciences, Volume 33, Issue 2, 2017, p. 48.
- ²⁹ Khaled Al-Baghdadi, International Law of Security Food, Dar Al-Jami'a Al-Jadeeda, Alexandria, 2021, p. 33.

- ³⁰ FAO, History of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 2020
- ³¹ United Nations, Agreement between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1946
- ³² Youssef Al-Hadi, Specialized International Organizations, A Comparative Legal Study, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Cairo, 2019, p. 112.
- ³³ Jamal Maneh Abdel Nasser, International Organization (General Theory and Global, Regional and Specialized Organizations), Dar Al-Ulum for Publishing and Distribution, Annaba, Algeria, 2006, pp. 404-406.
- ³⁴ Mufid Mahmoud Shehab, International Organizations, 4th ed., Dar Al Nahda Al Arabiya, Egypt, 1978, p. 556.
- ³⁵ FAO, Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Article I, 1945.
- ³⁶ FAO, FAO Headquarters History, Rome, 2015
- ³⁷ FAO, Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Official Website, 2024
- ³⁸ Mohammed Al-Saghir, International Organizations and Their Role in Economic and Social Development, Law and Politics Journal, Issue 14, 2022, p. 58.
- ³⁹ FAO & WHO, Codex Alimentarius: International Food Standards, Rome, 2018
- ⁴⁰ Sameh El-Shazly, The Legal Role of FAO in Global Food Governance, International Law Review, 2021, p. 74
- ⁴¹ Ahsan Amrouche, The Role of Specialized International Agencies of a Social Nature in Protecting Human Rights, Master's Thesis in International Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, Saad Dahlab University, Blida, January 2008, p. 44.
- ⁴² Article 11 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966.
- ⁴³ FAO, Rome Declaration on World Food Security, 1996
- ⁴⁴ FAO, Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food, 2004
- ⁴⁵ Committee on World Food Security (CFS), About CFS, FAO Official Website, 2023
- ⁴⁶ Khaled Al-Baghdadi, Previous reference p. 88.
- ⁴⁷ FAO, Strategic Framework 2022–2031, Rome, 2022
- ⁴⁸ FAO, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI), 2023
- ⁴⁹ FAO, Hand-in-Hand Initiative, Rome, 2020
- ⁵⁰ Ahmed Abdel Rahim, Specialized International Organizations and Their Role in Agricultural Development, Egyptian Journal of International Law, Issue 12, 2022, p. 44.
- ⁵¹ FAO, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division, Rome, 2021
- ⁵² WFP & FAO, Joint Response Framework for Food Crises, 2020
- ⁵³ FAO, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, 1995
- ⁵⁴ United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2), 2015
- ⁵⁵ Sameh El-Shazly, The Legal Nature of FAO Voluntary Guidelines, Journal of International Law, 2019, p. 56
- ⁵⁶ YYoussef El-Hadi, The Right to Food in Contemporary International Law, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Cairo, 2020, p. 132
- ⁵⁷ FAO & IFAD, Partnership for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture, Rome, 2022
- ⁵⁸ FAO, Climate Change and Food Security, Rome, 2021
- ⁵⁹ UNDP, Financing Sustainable Food Systems, New York, 2020
- ⁶⁰ FAO, Digital Agriculture Transformation, Rome, 2022