



FOR A WORLD FREE OF HUNGER

**Candidate for FAO Director General
Dr. Abdul Latif Jamal Rashid**



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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name:

Abdul Latif Jamal Rashid

Date and Place of Birth:

10th August 1944

Sulaimaniya, Iraq

Nationality:

Iraqi

Marital Status:

Married to Shanaz Ibrahim Ahmed

Son: Azos, born in 1982

Daughter: Sara, born in 1987

Son: Zagros, born in 1988

Languages:

English, Arabic and

Kurdish

Qualifications:

B.Eng, C.Eng, M.Sc,

Ph.D, F.I.C.E., M.I.C.I.D

June 1968:

Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng) in Civil Engineering
from Liverpool University

(U.K)

1972:

Master of Science (M.Sc) by research in Hydraulics
from Manchester

University (U.K)

1976:

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Hydraulics from Man-
chester

University (U.K)

Memberships:

Chartered Engineer, Fellow of the

Institute of Civil Engineers (F.I.C.E)

Member of International Commission on

Irrigation and Drainage (I.C.I.D)

President of (I.C.I.D.) Iraq

Scholarships Awarded:

B.ENG Degree-Iraqi Government

MSC Degree - Gulbenkian Foundation

Ph.D Degree- Robert Angus

Smith Award

From January 2011 to present day:

Appointed as the Senior Advisor to the President of
Iraq

From September 2003 to December 2010:

Appointed as the Minister of Water Resources

(MoWR) in Iraq

July 1986 to 2003:

Self-Employed as independent consultant to
carry out a range of activities in the field of Evaluation
and Economic Returns of Irrigation and Drainage
Projects, Water Control Projects, Agricultural
Development Projects and Management

The services and assignments have been at different
stages of project implementations; planning,
supervision, management, operation and maintenance
of completed irrigation drainage and flood control
works for both major projects and small-scale
schemes. Organizations and companies requested
services and consultancy

Food and Agricultural Organization of the
United Nations

.Kingsmere Consulting Limited (London, U.K)

.Al-Sager Consulting Engineers (U.A.E)

.Washington Investment Ltd. (London, U.K)

.Sir William Halcrow and Partners (U.K)

Irrigation and Drainage Engineering

.Associates (U.K)

• The World Bank- IDA (Washington, U.S.A.)

Employed as a consultant with the World Bank-IDA
to carry out supervision and produce reports on the
engineering components on the following projects

• New Land Development Project – Egypt

• West Baheira Settlement Project – Egypt

• Southern Regional Agricultural Development
Project- Yemen Arab Republic

February 1983 to July 1986

Project Manager (FAO), UTFN/SAU/013 “Wadie

Jizan Development Project – Saudi Arabia”.

The duties were to manage a large Agricultural Development Project and to supervise many specialized FAO experts.

November 1982 to February 1983:

Resident Engineer (FAO), UTFN/SAU/013 for Wadie Jizan Dam and Irrigation Network – Saudi Arabia.

June 1981 to November 1982:

FAO Project Manager of the IDA / World Bank/ Kuwait Fund supported Wadi Tuban Agricultural Development Project in the People's Democratic Republic of South Yemen

May 1979 to June 1981:

In Somalia to work on the Northern Rangeland Development Project to survey and evaluate the project

February 1975 to February 1976:

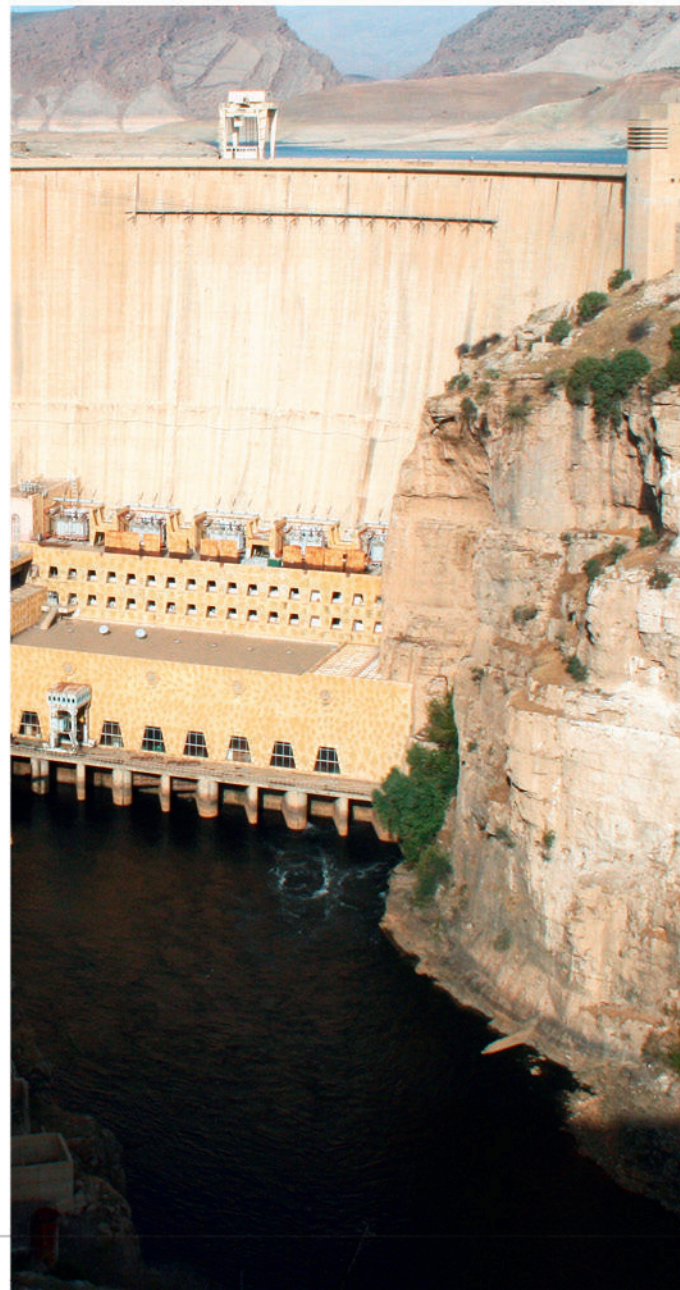
Employed by Sir William Halcrow and Partners, Consulting Engineers (London) in the Department of Water Affairs

February 1976 to May 1979:

Research and Site works on the study, design and supervision of Development and Irrigation Project in Saudi Arabia

January 1969 to January 1971

Employed by the University of Sulaimaniya to teach technical subjects



We have followed with interest the activities of member states for the reform of the CFS (Committee on Food Security) and we support the transformation of the Commission into a leader, to improve levels of food security, to provide the conditions of production and marketing, to allow free competition and distance from speculation and illegal profits in order to achieve food security for all Access to adequate food is a human right and there should not be a threat to this right under any pretext

We also strongly support the final declaration of the summit and our efforts will be to comply with it and work within the dictates of our obligations and we hope that all the parties present at this conference will keep to the provisions of this Declaration, including its principles and commitments.



لقد تابعنا باهتمام نشاطات الدول
الأعضاء من أجل إصلاح لجنة الامن
الغذائي ونحن نؤيد ما تم التوصل
اليه من أجل تحويل اللجنة الى قائد
فعلي لتحسين مستويات الامن الغذائي
وتوفير شروط إنتاج وتسويق عادلة
بما يتيح منافسة حرة بعيدة عن
المضاربات والربح غير المشروع
ومن أجل تحقيق الامن الغذائي
للجميع. إن الحصول على الغذاء
الكافي هو حق من حقوق الانسان
ولايجوز تهديد هذا الحق تحت أية
ذريعة.
كما إننا نؤيد بقوة الاعلان الختامي
للقمة وسنعمل من جانبنا كل ما في
وسعنا للالتزام به والعمل بما يمليه
علينا من التزامات، ونأمل أن تلتزم
جميع الاطراف الحاضرة في المؤتمر
بما ورد في هذا الاعلان من مبادئ
والتزامات.



عام 1976 شباط /الى شهر أيار 1979
إجراء البحوث والاعمال الحقلية التي تخص الدراسة والتصميم
والاشراف على مشروع الري والتنمية في المملكة العربية
السعودية.

عام 1975 شباط /الى شهر شباط 1976
عملت مع شركة سير وليام هالكرو الاستشارية وشركاءه ،
المهندسين الاستشاريين في قسم شؤون المياه (في لندن)

عام 1969 كانون الثاني/ الى شهر كانون الثاني 1971
تم توظيفي للعمل في جامعة السليمانية في العراق لتدريس
مواضيع فنية



السيرة الذاتية

الإسم : عبد اللطيف جمال رشيد

تاريخ ومحل الولادة : 10 / 8 / 1944 في السليمانية، العراق
الجنسية : عراقي

الحالة الزوجية : متزوج من شائز إبراهيم أحمد

إسم الإبن: أسوز ولد في سنة 1982

إسم الابنة: سارة ولدت في سنة 1987

إسم الابن الثاني: زاكروس ولد في سنة 1988

اللغات التي احيد : اللغة العربية والانكليزية والكردية

المؤهلات : بكالوريوس في الهندسة المدنية، ماجستير ودكتوراه في الهندسة، زميل معهد المهندسين المدنيين في بريطانيا (F.I.C.E.)
عضو في الهيئة الدولية للري والبزل (I.C.I.D.)

1968 حزيران : بكالوريوس في الهندسة المدنية من جامعة ليفربول في المملكة المتحدة

1972: ماجستير علوم في هيدروليكية المياه من جامعة مانشستر في المملكة المتحدة

1976: دكتوراه فلسفة في هيدروليكية المياه من جامعة مانشستر في المملكة المتحدة

العضوية : مهندس مجاز، زميل معهد المهندسين المدنيين في بريطانيا (F.I.C.E.)

عضو في الهيئة الدولية للري والبزل (I.C.I.D.)
رئيس الهيئة الدولية للري والبزل في العراق

المنح الدراسية الحاصل عليها: المنحة الدراسية المقدمة من حكومة العراق للحصول على شهادة البكالوريوس في الهندسة، المنحة الدراسية المقدمة من مؤسسة كلبنيان للحصول على شهادة الماجستير ، المنحة المقدمة من مؤسسة الدكتور روبرت انكس

سمت للحصول على شهادة الدكتوراه

2010 كانون الاول الى الوقت الحاضر
مستشارا أقدم لرئيس جمهورية العراق.

عام 2003 ايلول /الى شهر كانون الأول 2010
وزيرا للموارد المائية في جمهورية العراق.

عام 1983 شباط/ الى شهر تموز 1986
مدير مشروع / منظمة الغذاء والزراعة الدولية (UTFN/)
(SAU/013)

مشروع تطوير وادي جيزان - في المملكة العربية السعودية.
مهامي كانت إدارة مشروع كبير للتنمية الزراعية والاشراف على عدد من الخبراء المختصين في منظمة الغذاء والزراعة الدولية (FAO)

عام 1982 تشرين الثاني/ الى شهر شباط 1983
مهندس مقيم / منظمة الغذاء والزراعة الدولية (UTFN/)
(SAU/013)

لسد وادي جيزان وشبكة الري- في المملكة العربية السعودية

عام 1981 حزيران /الى شهر تشرين الثاني 1982
مدير مشروع / منظمة الغذاء والزراعة الدولية « مشروع التنمية الزراعية لوادي توبان الذي يقع في جنوب الجمهورية العربية اليمنية» والذي يمول من قبل البنك الدولي - IDA / وصندوق الكويت

عام 1979 آيار/الى شهر حزيران 1981
عملت في جمهورية الصومال في مشروع تطوير المرعى الشمالي
لاجراء المسح والتقييم للمشروع





Summary of Achievements.

Dr. Rashid is current Senior Advisor to the President of Iraq he is the former Minister of Water Resources, and is one of the longest serving Minister in Iraq since 2003. During the most critical period in the nation's history. The former regime's destructive policies brought into Iraq several wars, and a decade long economic sanctions that culminated in the 2003 war with the eventual change of the regime

The water portfolio in Iraq in 2003 was seen by many a major challenge as the economy of Iraq was essentially in ruins, and the nation's infrastructure was suffering from years of neglect and lack of maintenance, and enforced by self-harming policies such as the draining of the Marshes

After eight years of Dr. Rashid's leadership, the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) has become a permanent ministry with a continually increasing annual budget of exceeding 1 billion USD. Revitalizing and running the MWR with more than twenty five thousand staff and numerous daily challenges in rehabilitating the water resources infrastructures. Undertaking development projects in post-war Iraq was a genuinely successful test in leadership and decisiveness in all the areas concerned; even with the constant financial, security

and time imposed
Dr. Rashid's guidance has been instrumental in ensuring the MWR successful cooperation and interaction with relevant major sectors, including donor countries, sister organizations, the World Bank and various United Nations agencies. This experience provided exceptional opportunities to engage, understand, negotiate and implement major development projects in Iraq
Dr. Rashid has served as the Minister of Water Resource in four consecutive governments of Iraq in extremely difficult circumstances proving an adaptive style of management in facing ever-changing and dynamic challenges in post-conflict Iraq. He has demonstrated outstanding management qualities, reliance, commitment to changes and achieving the maximum with pragmatism and limited resources

Before becoming a Cabinet Minister, Dr. Rashid worked in the corporate world as self-employed, independent consultant in addition to taking on Senior Executive management roles and Board Membership of many companies

Dr. Rashid was also a leading figure in the Iraqi National Congress (INC), the main Opposition Group to the former Iraqi regime

Areas of Key Strengths and Functional Skills

1-Managing Large Organizations the Ministry of Water Resources in Iraq

Main attributes:

Develop and implement plans for rehabilitation and reform of the Ministry in post-war Iraq

Focus on strategic, national, communal and organizational objectives

Strict budgetary measures to achieve maximum revenue in extremely challenging circumstances

Organizational Structure for improved efficiency and ensuring favorable working environment for human resources development

2-International Development Cooperation and Business

Main attributes:

Complex negotiation with multi stakeholders including donor countries and the World Bank

Strategic planning for multibillion dollar investment in water resources and agriculture development projects in Iraq until 2030

Project Analysis and Resource Allocation

Acquisition and Joint Ventures for complex projects

Delivery within specific time and Budget

Twenty years' experience in corporate and consulting work in Europe and the Middle East partnering with major consulting firms in the US, UK, United Arab Emirates, etc

Leading negotiation teams on transboundary water issues

3-Extensive experience and familiarity with international and United Nation system

Ex-employee of FAO from 1976-1986 working in the field in Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Somalia

Since 2003 working in close cooperation with FAO, UNDP, UNEP, The World Bank, UNESCO and many other international agencies in implementing projects in Iraq

Dedicated in following up FAO activities, heading Iraqi delegations to FAO conferences and elected Vice Chair of the FAO World Summit on Food Security 2009





The Mesopotamian Marsh ecosystem restored, to the maximum extent possible and developing technical solutions to support local population, biodiversity and the environment

إحياء النظام الإيكولوجي لأهوار بلاد ما بين النهرين، إلى الحد الأقصى الممكن، وتطوير الحلول الفنية لدعم السكان المحليين، والتنوع الإحيائي والبيئي.

The restoration of the Marshes in Iraq is an integral part of overall, nation-wide improved management of Iraqi water systems

إن إعادة إنعاش الأهوار في العراق هي جزء متمم للعملية الأوسع لتطوير إدارة الأنظمة المائية في العراق.



رؤيتي لمنظمة - الفاو

- ديمقراطية حقيقية ووكالة محايدة للأمم المتحدة حيث تتشارك جميع الدول في تقاسم مسؤولية القضاء على الجوع.

-التشجيع على وضع السياسات السليمة وتوفير المساعدة التقنية للمساهمة في تحديث وتحويل مسار الزراعة في العالم نحو الاستدامة.

-الشروع في إصلاح مستمر لضمان أقصى قدر من الكفاءة في هيئات منظمة الأغذية والزراعة الدولية.

-زيادة تواجد المنظمة في مواقع ودعم اللامركزية وتعزيز دور المكاتب الإقليمية.



AIDE MEMOIRE

ON THE CANDIDACY OF DR. ABDUL LATIF JAMAL RASHID OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION FAO 2012 – 2015

1 - Iraq is a founding member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and has been an active member of the Organization since its establishment in 1945. Over the past 65 years, Iraq have served as chair persons, vice chair persons and member of various Governing Bodies of the FAO, including the Conference and Council

2 - During the history of mankind, Iraq (the land of Mesopotamia) has been a major producer of agricultural products. The first human civilization was established on its soil and flourished due to its fertile land, abundance of water resources and resourceful inhabitants. Iraq's contribution to the advancement of humanity is well recorded over the past 5,000 years of history

3 - Iraq's history since joining the FAO has been dominated by years in which living standards rose, comprehensive national health coverage was established, and a free nation-wide education system was set up that resulted in the eradication of illiteracy during the 1970s

4 - Iraq implemented an important series of im-

proved irrigation practices, and employed the latest technology in water management, land reclamation and irrigation. These efforts resulted in remarkable poverty reduction and the achievement of self-sufficiency in many basic food items such as grain and livestock, as well as, surplus commodities such as dates, fruits and other products that were exported. Iraq was therefore able to feed itself and others thanks to its agricultural advances

5 - Iraq has been a key donor country contributing at bilateral, regional and international levels to the economic and social development of other nations. This has been achieved through financial resources as well as education and capacity development opportunities for thousands of students and professionals from developing countries at Iraqi universities and research centers in the fields of agriculture, engineering, medicine etc

6- Iraq has managed to preserve and even restore its prehistoric vast wetlands, known as the Mesopotamian Marshes. These were the largest in the Middle East and Western Asia covering nearly 20,000 km at the confluence of its twin rivers, the Tigris and Eu-

phrates, in the Iraqi delta at the southern part of the country. The Mesopotamian Marshes are a unique ecosystem of international significance historically, environmentally and culturally. The Iraqi marshlands supported distinctive chains of diverse species in harsh and dry surroundings. The Marshes represented a key element in food security in the country providing more than 40% of Iraqi dairy product and 60% of its fish catch

7 - The Iraq-FAO cooperation program reached its peak prior to the tragic indulgence of Iraq in wars against its neighbors. FAO experts worked during that period to implement key advancements in agricultural practices working hand in hand with Iraqi authorities and experts and provided assistance in animal health and combating pest and diseases

8 - After the invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and the war that followed, Iraq suffered tragic consequences as a result of the war and the UN economic sanctions which brought the country to its knees, particularly in the field of agriculture, causing large scale malnutrition, extreme poverty and waterborne diseases to millions of Iraqis

9 - When the Oil-for-Food Program was initiated in the mid 1990s by the UN Security Council, FAO took the leadership role in providing Iraq with all of its food needs making it FAO's biggest operation with a member state in its history still to this day. The cost of this operation was in the billions of USD

10 - After more than a decade of economic sanctions, Iraq has suffered another destructive war which effectively destroyed what little productivity

was left, subjecting more than 40% of an already poor population to extreme poverty. Before that, and while the Iraqi nation was struggling with the new tragic realities, the former regime carried out one of its most evil operations by deliberately drying out large sections of the Iraqi Marshlands. This was a pre-meditated plan that was vigorously implemented to inflict harm on people by destroying their source of life

11 - After the 2003 war, Iraq started its economic recovery slowly but surely. Despite the security difficulties and terrorist attacks, rebuilding Iraq's institutions and failing infrastructure became the first priority for the new government. Equally important was the return of Iraq to the international community after years of isolations and failing to meet international obligations. On both fronts Iraq achieved success and is now offering great opportunities for investment and development at the same time gaining more sympathy and support to get to its rightful place in the family of nations as a contributor to global peace and development

12 - The biggest challenge facing the new government was ensuring food security for the nation. Under the dictatorship and as a result of wars and economic sanctions, food production in Iraq diminished forcing Iraq to import more than 70% of its food needs. As agriculture in Iraq is irrigation based, managing water resources is the main challenge. With more than 100 major items of water infrastructure, including dams, reservoirs, and barrages, and more than 100,000 km of irrigation and drainage canals in dire need for rehabilitation or reconstruction, the challenge has been formidable, particularly with



limited financial resources. The level of success in revitalizing the water and agriculture sectors in Iraq in the last several years has been remarkable

13 - Iraq has about 3.5 million hectare of arable land with more than one million hectares already reclaimed by the Ministry of Water Resources and under cultivation. There are another, more than two million hectares to be reclaimed and brought under agricultural production. The Government of Iraq initiated a major "Agricultural Initiative" in support of the agricultural sector bringing additional resources to the sector and fast track approval mechanism to revitalize the water and agriculture sectors with sizable financial assistance package for small farmers as well as private sector investors in agriculture

14 - Dr. Abdul Latif Jamal Rashid has been an active member of the senior establishment of the new Iraq. He was instrumental in rehabilitating, modernizing and transforming the water resources sector in Iraq, with important results for agriculture and other sectors of the economy. His effective management and visionary leadership in extremely trying conditions has been an inspiration to his colleagues. He has

successfully restored Iraqi agriculture and the Iraqi environment, guiding policies in such a manner as there has been no trade off between the two. Above all, he has been an implementer, envisioning projects and ensuring that they are seen successfully to their conclusion

15 - Under Dr. Rashid's leadership, the Ministry of Water Resources made the restoration of the Iraqi Marshes a top priority. He has thereby been instrumental in, undoing the social and environmental injustice inflicted on the indigenous inhabitants of the Marshes as well as the environment. Hundreds of thousands of previously displaced inhabitants have been returned to their lands and have achieved a certain level of food self sufficiency from the newly restored marshlands. The positive effect on the environment has also been tremendous in terms of the restoration of an important global environmental asset and a habitat for the flora and fauna of the area

16 - Dr. Rashid's leadership role and the commitment of the Iraqi Government to the agricultural and water sectors Increased the annual budget of the Ministry of Water Resources from less than 100 million USD in 2004 to more than 1 billion USD, enabling Iraq to finance important development projects

17- The Iraqi Government strongly believes that Dr. Rashid's management and leadership skills will be a significant addition to the Food and Agriculture Organization and will lead it in a new direction in terms of effectiveness and enhanced international role in combating poverty and hunger across the globe while being sensitive to the needs of the environment



Publications and Articles

- Encyclopedia of Irrigation in Iraq (English and Arabic).
- Proceeding of the conference on Water management.
- Revising the Gavin Young book «Return to the Marshes» (English and Arabic).
- Survey and functions of Regulators on complete Water System in Iraq.
- Supervising publication on Water Management and Hydraulic Model of Southern Iraqi Marshlands.
- Supervising publication on Mesopotamian Marshes.
- Supervising report on Eichhornia Crassipes (Waterhyacinth).
- A case study on successful restoration on Hawizah Marsh.
- Articles on Marsh restoration in southern Iraq.
- Articles related to Water Managements, Transboundary, Agriculture, Water System, Irrigation and sources of Energy.
- Articles on Food Security and Water Shortages.
- Supervising and contributing to monthly technical magazine published by the Ministry of Water Resources – Iraq.





The world's need for investments in agriculture and water to achieve food security for the population in accordance with sustainable development is far less than military spending, which threatens peace and stability and creates conditions of poverty, hunger and destruction of economic and environmental systems. The problems afflicting the world can be solved rapidly if the political will is there and there are international mechanisms, experiences and treaties in cases of disagreements. These can contribute to developing the proper framework to resolve problems, whether it's sharing water or the fight against poverty and the elimination of hunger.

إن حاجة العالم من الاستثمارات في قطاعي الزراعة والمياه وبما يحقق الأمن الغذائي للسكان وفق تنمية مستدامة وشاملة، هي أقل بكثير من الانفاق العسكري الذي يهدد السلم والاستقرار ويخلق شروط الفقر والجوع والتدمير الاقتصادي والبيئي. إن المشكلات التي يعاني منها العالم قابلة للحل السريع إذا ما توفرت الإرادة لذلك، كما تتوفر على المستوى الدولي آليات وتجارب ومعاهدات يمكن في حالة اللجوء إليها أن تساهم بوضع الأطر السليمة لحل المشكلات سواء تعلق الأمر بقسمة المياه أو بمكافحة الفقر والقضاء على الجوع.



Dr. Rashid's Presentation to the FAO council Rome 13 April 2011

The Independent Chair of the Council, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

- FAO is the largest specialized UN agency. Therefore the FAO's success or failure is the main indicator of the entire UN system, and its global commitments in improving the standards of living across the world.
- The principals and activities of FAO are valid today as they were originally established.
- The activities can be implemented by the various committees and offices (taking into account the core activities):
 - ◆ Agriculture and Consumer Protection.
 - ◆ Economic and Social Development.
 - ◆ Fisheries and Aquaculture.
 - ◆ Forestry.
 - ◆ Natural Resources and Environment.
 - ◆ Technical Cooperation.
- FAO is now required more than ever to insure a world free of hunger. (Right of Food is a human right). We are all aware that:
 - ◆ Global hunger is too widespread, with over 1 billion people hungry as we speak.
 - ◆ World population is expected to be well

over 9 billion in 2050 which requires 70% increase in food production.

- ◆ Competition on limited resources of land and water in many countries is taking place.
- ◆ Effect of environmental and ecological degradation on food production is becoming a serious problem.
- ◆ Climate change and its impacts on agriculture, particularly on small holders is a reality but damaging.

- Emphases should be given to the field work and project implementation, through adequate consultation and engagement with member countries.
- Reform is important and it is required in every institution including the FAO.
- FAO on-going reforms are pleasing and there could be room for speeding up the programme of reforms.



- I believe that the reform and improvements of efficiency are not time-bound, but a continuous process.
- I am also pleased with the reforms made to the CFS and I believe the new CFS can carry out its mandate as the main global forum to debate and develop policies on world food security.
- Taking about CFS I would like to mention that the CFS cannot impose its policies on countries. It supports country lead programs and policies to ensure food security.
- There are many sister organization and agencies in the world.
- Partnership with sister organizations in Rome WFP & IFAD as well as other global and regional partners and stakeholders are necessary.
- With the recommendations of CFS food prices are major factor.
- Food prices volatility is a major issue. There is a real need for stability in the food market. FAO shall play its role in helping the member states in having clear policies, offering technical support and making data available.

My vision to FAO

I would like to declare that:

- I will continue to make the FAO a member-guided organisation through involving all mem-



ber states, more consultations, and more engagements.

- Enhance the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) of FAO and link it with priorities at country and regional levels.

- Increase the field Presence and support for the decentralization Process, and encouraging south – south cooperations.

- Focus on developing and implementing projects aiming at improvement of food and agricultural products.

- Improve the efficiency of FAO governing bodies by encouraging full participation and oversight by member states.

- Maintain the ability of FAO to react satisfactorily to any humanitarian crises while keeping its major function as a proactive development agency in the area of food and agriculture.

- Enhance FAO voluntary contributions and resource mobilization through prudent execution of budget and measurable deliveries and outcomes. (assessed budget contribution and voluntary or extra budgetary contribution)

- I will embark on continuous reform to achieve:
 - Truly democratic and neutral UN agency where all nation are engaged in sharing the responsibility of eradicating hunger.

- Promote sound policies and assistance in modernizing and transforming world agriculture towards increase and production and sustainability.

- Ensure maximum efficiency of FAO governing bodies through transparency, better management and accountability.

- Increase FAO presence in the field and support decentralization process and enhance the regional offices.

- Positive cultural change that motivate FAO staff to deliver more promote gender equality, and rule of woman.

- Empower regional offices to work closely with every region and engage civil society and reputable NGOs.

- Assessments and monitoring activities.

- With that I have been lucky to have qualification and experience in private and public sectors, UN organizations, and government institutions including ministerial level to put in the Originations disposal to carry out necessary activities with efficiency and reforms to achieve the objectives.

- Finally, if I am elected, I will personally cut my salary by 10% and put it back the Organization's budget.



Participation of Dr. Abdul latif Jamal Rashid in International Events and Conferences

During 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

2004		
March 22-27, 2004	Japan and China	Accompany H.E. the President of the Governing Council
April 12- May 3, 2004	Cairo, London and New York	Attend the meetings of the Arab Water Council in Cairo. Take part in the New York Conference and London Conference
May 30- June 3, 2004	Amman	Attend the «Water Demand Management» Conference
June 22- July 11, 2004	USA	Take part in the Technical Discussions on Water Management and Marshlands Restoration Development
August 9-23, 2004	Prague, Stockholm and Ankara	Invited by the Prime Minister of Czech Republic
		Attend the 4th Water Meeting in Stockholm
		Attend a Conference in Ankara
September 25-30, 2004	Beirut	Meet with the representatives of the World Bank, the FAO and some of the Donor Countries
October 20-25, 2004	Italy	Attend a Conference on/ The Iraqi Marshland
October 28-30, 2004	USA	
November 8-16, 2004	London	
December 18-19, 2004	Amman	Attend the UNEP Meeting
December 22-23, 2004	Netherlands	.Invited by a Dutch Company

2005		
January 17-25, 2005	China	Accompany H.E. The President of the Republic of Iraq
March 24-28, 2005	Amman	Invited by Harza and Concorde Jordanian Companies to discuss financing issues for the Ministry projects
June 28-30, 2005	Amman	Attend the Iraq Development Programme(I.D.P)
June 10-11, 2005	Syria	Attend a meeting to improve the relations between the two countries (Syria and Iraq) regarding the trans-boundary water issues
July 9-13, 2005	Amman	Attend the meetings of the Iraqi-US Committee
July 13-17, 2005	Iran	Discuss the joint cooperation between the two countries (Iran and Iraq)
July 17-23, 2005	Germany	Attend the (Iraqi-German Works Conference)
August 21-27, 2005	Stockholm	Attend the World Water Week in Stockholm
September 7-11, 2005	Istanbul	Attend the International Symposium on Water for Development
September 30- October 1, 2005	Amman	Attend the technical meetings with Concorde Company representatives
December 1-8, 2005	Amman and USA	Meet with JBIC to discuss the water resources projects included within the Japanese Loan. Attend the (Re build Iraq 5th Conference
November 6-8, 2005	Paris	Invited by the UNEP to attend the Donor Countries meeting on (the Iraqi Marshlands)

2006		
February 21, 2006	Amman	Invited by the MWH Company to attend the International Panel of Experts (IPE) meeting
March 2, 2006	Belgrade, Lausanne	Attend the Economic Symposium on Dams Financing and meet the representatives of ITSC Company
March 16-22, 2006	Mexico	Attend the 4th World Water Forum
March 29-30, 2006	Amman	Attend the IPE meeting regarding the Mosul Dam foundation problem
May 8-11, 2006	Amman	Attend the 3rd International Fair and the (Conference of Rebuild Iraq)
September 12-14, 2006	Iran	Meet with the Iranian Minister of Energy to develop the relations between the two countries in water resources field
September 30-October 4, 2006	Amman	Attend the second IPE meeting regarding the Mosul Dam foundation problem
December 5-11, 2006	Cairo	Attend the General Assembly Meeting of the Arab Water Council

مشاركات د. عبد اللطيف جمال رشيد في المؤتمرات والمحافل العربية والدولية خلال السنوات 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

2006		
الغرض من المشاركة	مكان الايفاد	تاريخ الايفاد
دعوة موجهة من قبل شركة MWH لحضور إجتماع مجلس الخبراء العالمي	عمان، الاردن	2006 / 2 / 21
حضور الندوة الاقتصادية لتمويل السدود والاجتماع بممثلي شركة ITSC	بلغراد ولوزان	2006/03/02
حضور المنتدى العالمي الرابع للمياه	المكسيك	16 - 22 / 3 / 2006
حضور إجتماع مجلس الخبراء العالمي الخاص بمشكلة اسس سد الموصل	عمان، الاردن	29 - 30 / 3 / 2006
حضور المعرض الدولي الثالث وايضا مؤتمر إعادة إعمار العراق	عمان، الاردن	8 - 11 / 5 / 2006
حضور الاجتماعات مع وزير الطاقة الايراني لتطوير العلاقات بين البلدين في مجال الموارد المائية	إيران	12 - 14 / 9 / 2006
حضور الاجتماع الثاني لمجلس الخبراء العالمي والخاص بمشكلة اسس سد الموصل	عمان، الاردن	30 / 9 - 4 / 2006
حضور اجتماعات اللجنة العمومية للمجلس العربي للمياه وعلى مستوى الوزراء	القاهرة	5 - 11 / 12 / 2006

2005		
الغرض من المشاركة	مكان الايفاد	تاريخ الايفاد
برفقة فخامة رئيس جمهورية العراق	الصين	17 - 25 / 1 / 2005
دعوة موجهة من قبل شركتي هارزا وكونكورد الاردنية للتحايت بشأن قضايا تمويل مشاريع الوزارة	عمان، الاردن	24 - 28 / 3 / 2005
لحضور دعوة موجهة من قبل برنامج تنمية العراق I.D.P	عمان، الاردن	28 - 30 / 6 / 2005
حضور الاجتماع لتطوير العلاقات بين البلدين سوريا والعراق فيما يتعلق بقضايا المياه المشتركة	سوريا	10 - 11 / 6 / 2005
حضور اجتماعات اللجنة العراقية الاميركية	عمان، الاردن	9 - 13 / 7 / 2005
البحث في سبل التعاون المشترك بين البلدين إيران والعراق	إيران	13 - 17 / 7 / 2005
حضور مؤتمر الاعمال العراقي الالماني	المانيا	17 - 23 / 7 / 2005
حضور اسبوع المياه العالمي في ستوكهولم	ستوكهولم	21 - 27 / 8 / 2005
حضور اسبوع المياه العالمي وحضور ندوة المياه العالمية من اجل التنمية الدولية	إسطنبول	7 - 11 / 9 / 2005
حضور الاجتماعات الفنية مع ممثلي شركة كونكورد	عمان، الاردن	30 / 9 - 1 / 10 / 2005
حضور إجتماعات البنك الدولي للمنحة اليابانية JBIC ومناقشة مشاريع الموارد المائية المشمولة بالقرض الياباني وحضور اعمال المؤتمر الخامس لاعادة اعمار العراق من قبل الدول المانحة بناءا على الدعوة الموجهة من قبل شركة New Fields	عمان، الاردن واميركا	1 - 8 / 12 / 2005
دعوة موجهة من قبل برنامج الامم المتحدة للبيئة لحضور إجتماع الدول المانحة حول الاهوار العراقية.	باريس	6 - 8 / 11 / 2005

2004		
الغرض من المشاركة	مكان الايفاد	تاريخ الايفاد
ضمن وفد رئيس مجلس الحكم	اليابان والصين	22 - 27 / 3 / 2004
حضور اجتماعات المجلس العربي للمياه في القاهرة، وكذلك حضور مؤتمر نيويورك ومؤتمر لندن	القاهرة ولندن ونيويورك	12 / 4 - 3 / 5 / 2004
حضور مؤتمر إدارة الطلب على المياه	عمان، الاردن	30 / 5 - 3 / 6 / 2004
المشاركة في النقاشات الفنية لادارة المياه وتطوير انعاش الاهوار	اميركا	22 / 6 - 11 / 7 / 2004
دعوة موجهة من قبل معالي رئيس وزراء جمهورية الجيب	براغ وستوكهولم وانقرة	9 - 23 / 8 / 2004
حضور الملتقى الرابع للمياه في ستوكهولم		
حضور مؤتمر في انقرة		
حضور اجتماع مع ممثلي البنك الدولي ومنظمة الاغذية والزراعة و ممثلي بعض الدول المانحة	بيروت	25 - 30 / 9 / 2004
حضور مؤتمر عن « الاهوار العراقية »	إيطاليا	20 - 25 / 10 / 2004
	أميركا	28 - 30 / 10 / 2004
	لندن	8 - 16 / 11 / 2004
حضور اجتماع برنامج الامم المتحدة للبيئة UNEP	عمان، الاردن	18 - 19 / 12 / 2004
دعوة موجهة من قبل شركة هولندية	هولندا	22 - 23 / 12 / 2004

Right to food access and food security is absolutely necessary with obvious commitments required by States and Governments. However the rapid developments in economic and environmental spheres, as well as the recent financial turmoil have led to chronic imbalances in the market for food. This has caused great difficulties with an increasing number of people without access to adequate food and widespread hunger that is unprecedented in history.

In contrast to the initiatives outlined by the Millennium Goals, which reflected the commitment of world leaders to reduce the number of the world's hungry by half by 2015, the number of hungry people has actually increased by more than one billion people. Moreover the specter of hunger is cast over large numbers of people as a result of the deterioration of crop production and the weak financial

capacity of many countries; especially developing countries.

Many of these countries have witnessed a large increase in population and have either fallen victim to the financial crisis that recently swept the globe, or as a result of global warming coupled with substantial scarcity of water resources upon which agriculture depends has led to a great disservice to the food markets in various regions, in many cases both.

Statistics given by the Food and Agriculture Organization show areas like the Middle East and North Africa have witnessed the largest relative increase in the number of hungry people in the world, which amounted to 13.5% of the population, which in reality means the addition of about 42 million people to the list of the hungry.

إن حصول الإنسان على كفايته من الغذاء وتأمين حياة أمنة غذائياً ضرورة قصوى والتزام بديهي على الدول والحكومات، ولكن التطورات المتسارعة على المستويات الاقتصادية والبيئية، واضطرابات السوق المالي أدت الى إختلالات مزمنة في السوق الغذائي أفضت الى مصاعب كبيرة منعت أعداد متزايدة من البشر من الحصول على كفايتهم من الغذاء، وانتشر الجوع بشكل لم يسبق له مثيل في التاريخ. وعلى عكس التوقعات المتفائلة التي وردت في اهداف الالفية الثانية، التي تجسدت بالتزام قادة الدول بتخفيض عدد جياع العالم الى النصف بحلول عام 2015، ازداد عدد الجياع الى مايزيد على المليار شخص، ومازال شبح الجوع يلاحق أعدادا ومناطق اخرى نتيجة لتدهور قطاع الانتاج الزراعي، وضعف القدرات المالية لدول عديدة وخاصة الدول النامية، وهي التي شهدت زيادة سكانية كبيرة، ووقوعها ضحية للأزمة المالية والاقتصادية التي عصفت بالعالم، أو نتيجة للأحتباس الحراري وكثافة إنبعاث الغازات الساخنة، والذي ترافق مع، أو أدى الى، شحة ملموسة بالموارد المائية التي تعتمد عليها الزراعة، مما أحدث ضرراً كبيراً بالسوق الغذائي في مناطق متعددة، ومنها منطقة الشرق الاوسط وشمال افريقيا، حيث تشير احصائيات منظمة الغذاء والزراعة الدولية الى انها شهدت اكبر زيادة نسبية في عدد الجياع في العالم بلغت 13.5 % مما يعني اضافة حوالى 42 مليون شخص الى قائمة الجياع الطويلة.

