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Index of Volume (03) Issue (01) (March 2023)

P(10-29)	Food security indicators: case of Algeria 2022 CHERIEF Wahida University Moulod Mammeri of Tizi Ouzou (Algeria)
P(30-55)	Les projets agricoles nationaux en tant que stratégie pour la réalisation de la sécurité alimentaire et le développement agricole durable en Egypte HAMITI Dalila Université Abderrahmane MIRA de Béjaia (Algeria)
P(56- 68)	La problématique de la sécurité alimentaire en ALGÉRIE face aux défis des changements climatiques AIT ABDELAZIZ KahinaÉcole Supérieure de Gestion et d'Économie Numérique- Pôle Universitaire de Koléa- TIPAZA (Algeria)
P(69-86)	"Enhancing Food Security in the Arab World: Requirements, Challenges, and Opportunities" Case of Algeria TAKARLI Sofia Nabila
P(87-101)	Analyse économétrique des déterminants de la sécurité alimentaire en Algérie Cas de la filière blé (1991-2021) ABDELMALEK Hanane Ecole Supérieure de Commerce (Algeria) BENACHOUR Amira Ecole Supérieure de Commerce (Algeria)

The opening:

Within this issue, 33 articles were accepted as follow:

The first article entitled: **Food security indicators: case of Algeria 2022,** for the researchers CHERIEF Wahida; their study The problem of food security is considered one of the important issues that must be taken into consideration, due to its connection to human life, the continuity of humanity, and the guarantee of its activity and productivity.

This study aims to address the theoretical aspect of food security through different definitions of international organizations concerned with global food security and combating poverty and hunger. He explained its various dimensions and explained the difference in terms close to it, such as food self-sufficiency, food sovereignty, food safety and factors affecting food security. This study reviews the global food security indicators for Algeria of the year 2022.

As for the second article which entitled: Les projets agricoles nationaux en tant que stratégie pour la réalisation de la sécurité alimentaire et le développement agricole durable en Egypte for the researchers HAMITI Dalila; In their article, L'importance du secteur agricole en

général et des projets nationaux de bonification des terres en particulier, devient claire pour l'économie nationale en fournissant des millions de feddans arables, pour étendre la zone agricole à 9,7 millions de feddans. Ce qui augmente les chances de l'Égypte, pour atteindre la sécurité alimentaire et de pousser dans le sens d'un développement agricole durable, en augmentant le taux d'autosuffisance pour réduire les importations, accroître la compétitivité des cultures agricoles, et créer des opportunités d'emploi. Cette recherche vise à connaître la réalité de ces projets agricoles et leur efficacité dans la réalisation d'un développement agricole durable en Egypte..

While the third article which entitled **The problem of food security in ALGERIA facing the challenges of climate change** for the researchers **AIT ABDELAZIZ Kahina**; This research study aims to identify the A nation's sovereignty can only be complete when its people enjoy food ecurity. This goal means that every citizen has access to a healthy and balanced diet in a sustainable way.

Thus, this communication aims to enrich the work of the international symposium, through the study of the impacts of climate change on food security, especially that of Algeria.

Indeed, by adopting an analytical descriptive methodology, this study made it possible to clarify the different consequences of climate change on agricultural production, which has been affected by ecological imbalances.

In addition, several actions are proposed to mitigate the impact of climate change on our food security, especially since it is already largely dependent on imports from abroad

The fourth article included a study entitled: "Enhancing Food Security in the Arab World: Requirements, Challenges, and Opportunities" Case of Algeria for the researcher TAKARLI Sofia Nabila; In this article the researcher discusses the Food security in the Arab world, faced with population growth, climate change and regional conflicts, requires a comprehensive approach to guarantee the availability and accessibility of food. This communication explores the essential requirements to achieve this food security.

Smallholder farmers play a crucial role in regional food production. By supporting them with access to markets, financial services and training, their productivity increases, strengthening food security. Environmental sustainability is another major pillar. Sustainable agricultural practices, the preservation of biodiversity and the adoption of measures to adapt to climate change strengthen the resilience of food systems.

Governance and policies are also crucial. Favorable agricultural policies, strengthened regional coordination and measures for access to land and social protection systems promote sustainable food security. In addition, agricultural research and innovation are drivers for improving productivity and adapting to climate challenges.

By addressing these challenges through cooperation between governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector, the Arab world can move towards strong and sustainable food security. Adopting appropriate policies, promoting environmentally friendly practices and strengthening local food systems will contribute to a prosperous and resilient future for the region.

Concerning the fifth article entitled: **Econometric analysis of the determinants of food security in Algeria Case of the wheat sector (1991-2021)** for the researchers ABDELMALEK Hanane & BENACHOUR Amira The research aims to Food security is a phenomenon that concerns all countries in the world and is still relevant in national and international debates and conferences. Since its appearance in 1974 until the Rome conference in 1996 on food, this phenomenon has continued to develop. This is how our study seeks to answer the following question: what are the determinants of food security in Algeria?

To do this, we have treated, throughout this article, an econometric approach and more particularly the Cointegration model, which allows us to determine the factors which influence wheat food self-sufficiency in Algeria during the period 1991-2021. Thus, at the end of this treatment, the study reveals that four variables significantly affect the food security of households in Algeria, namely: national wheat production, national wheat consumption and the population. However, to improve household food security in Algeria, the State must act at the rural level and create conditions for facilitation and job creation.