

What is Food Security? 1948-Origin-Universal Declaration on Human Rights(UN) 1973-Global food crisis (supply/availability) 1974- World Food Summit(volume/stability of food) 1983-FAO, focus on accessibility 1996-World Bank Report accessibility 1996-World Food Summit(FAO)- availability, stability, physical and economic access , safe and nutritious 2001-FAO(UN)-: "Food security [is] a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to

people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.(multidimensional)

Legislation in Pakistan-Need and Importance

Increasing poverty and

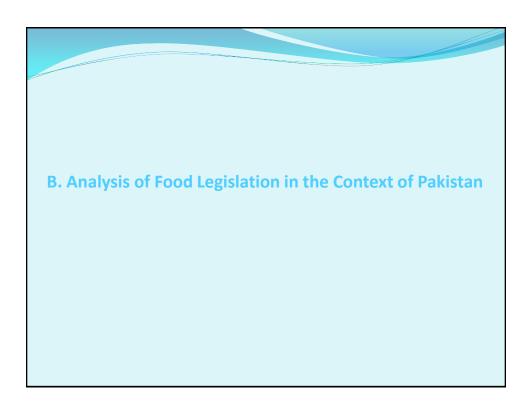
 Increasing malnourishment especially among women and children

Increasing natural disasters and food security issues

•Global Hunger index (GHI) 2012- Pakistan at position 57 out of 79 countries

•The child development index (CDI) 2012- ranked Pakistan at 120 among the 140 nations.

•'Food Insecurity in the World 2012' FAO-Malnourishment significantly increased to 35 Million during 2010-12 from 30 Million during 1990-92.



Legislation Related to Food Availability

•Availability-supply side of food security(production, carry over, trade)

Legislations:

1. The Foodstuffs [Control] Act, 1958

Regulate and control the supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in foodstuffs and to secure the distribution and availability at fair prices.

Major Provisions in the Act

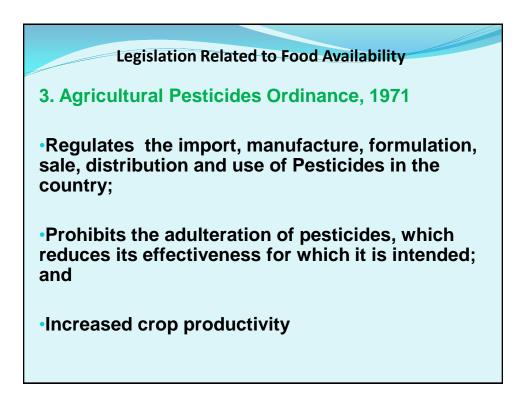
Section 3 Powers to control supply, distribution, etc of foodstuffs.

Section 4 Delegation of Powers

Section 6 Penalties

Section 14 Repeal

Legislation Related to Food Availability 2. Agriculture Produce Market Act, 1939 •Regulate the purchase and sale of different agriculture produce, horticulture produce or livestock or poultry products and by-products. •Constitution of Market Committee Major Provisions in the Act Section 7 Constitution of Market Committee Section 20 Market Committee Fund Section 26 Power to Make Rules Section 32 Delegation of Certain Powers Section 33A Dissolution



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4. Land Reforms in Pakistan (3 times land Reforms-ceiling on land holding)
i. Land Reforms 1959
•500 acres of irrigated or
•1000 acres of un-irrigated land or
•36,000 produce Index Units (PIU) equivalent area, per individual, whichever was more.
Exemptions(150 acres of land-orchards, livestock farms, land transfers)
Less than 1.3 percent of the total land was resumed, and most tenants receiving land had to pay for it.
ii. Land reforms of 1972
150 acres of irrigated or
 300 acres of un-irrigated land or
 12,000 PIU equivalent area per person, whichever was more.
Exemptions(Tractor owners and tube-well of specified type were allowed to own an additional area equal to 2,000 PIU)
Only 0.6 percent of the total land was resumed and tenant beneficiaries were less than 10 percent of all totally landless tenants.
iii. Land Reforms 1977
100 acres irrigated and
200 acres un-irrigated which equaled or
8000 PIU

Legislation Related to Food Availability

5. Agriculture Finance/Zari Taraqiati Bank

Providing affordable, rural and agriculture financial/non-financial services to the rural Pakistan, comprising 68 % of the total population.

6. Agriculture Cooperatives

The Federal Bank of Cooperative (FBC) was 1976, established by the Government of Pakistan, where besides Federal Government and four provinces, the State Bank of Pakistan were the shareholders.

Purpose: "to provide credit facilities to the farmers, by strengthening the Provincial Cooperative Banks (PCB's) and regulate their operations".

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Legislation Related to Food Availability

8. Plant Breeder Rights Bill-2008

•To encourage plant breeders/ seed organizations/multinational seed companies to invest in research and plant breeding

•To develop healthy competition for variety development in public and private sector

Improvement of an excess to protected foreign varieties

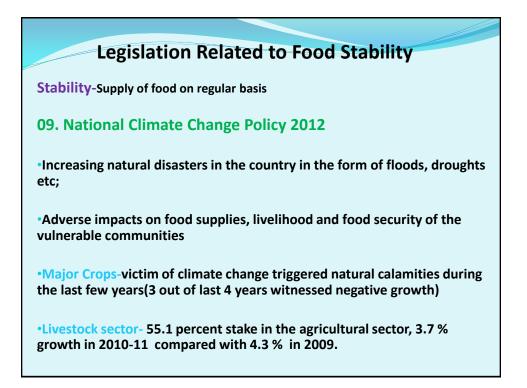
Protection of local varieties abroad;

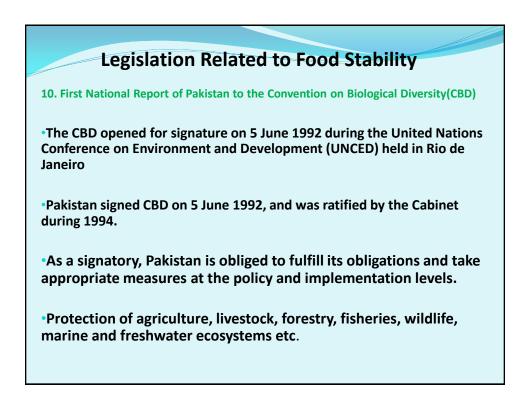
•Encourage state plant breeders through financial incentives as royalty on their protected varieties and revenue generation for research institutes Discipline in seed industry

•Under WTO TRIPs AGREEMENT ARTICLE 27.3 (b) Members shall provide protection of plant varieties by Patents or by an effective sui generis system or by any combination thereof.

Farmer Exception

Benefit sharing





Legislation Related to Food Accessibility

Accessibility-socio-economic, cultural.

11. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal Act, 1991

Objective:

To provide assistance to destitute and needy widows, orphans, children, invalid, infirm and such other persons

The Act reiterates the State duty to provide for basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief for all citizens, irrespective of their sex, caste, creed or race, who are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of sickness or unemployment or circumstances beyond their control.

Projects:

Food Support Program- vulunerable groups, food inflation Lungar Project- for poor attendants of poor patients in 200 hospitals Pakistan Sweet Home, Special Friends-For orphan children's as an obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Child in 1989

For orphan children's as an obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Child in 1989 Banazir Income Support Program(BISP)- 5.5 million families(18% of total population)



Legislation Related to Food Utilization

13. The pure food ordinance, 1960

Objective:

to safeguard consumers' health through provision of quality food items free from all kind of adulterations that shall ensure peoples health and nutrition for a healthy life.

Section 3 False Warranty

Section 6 Prohibition of sale, of manufacture for sale of food which is adulterated or misbranded or not of the nature substance or quality demanded Section 8 Prohibition of sale of food without complying with rules Section 11 License for manufacture, storage and sale of goods Section 14 Appointment of Public Analyst Section 23 Penalties Section 36 Delegation Section 38 Repeal and savings

Legislation Related to Livelihood Generation

Livelihoods Approach?

Creating livelihood opportunities to address food insecurity

15. National Employment Policy and Action Plan(2007)

vocational and technical competence of the workforce and employment generation

16. Decent Employment and Raising Demand for Labor

a. Agriculture Sector

- Employment and income augmenting through:
 - i. development of new technologies
 - ii. ii) efficient use of water precision land leveling and high efficiency irrigation system,
 - iii. iii) promoting production and export of high value crops,
 - iv. iv) creating necessary infrastructure

Legislation Related to Livelihood Generation

17. Decent Employment and Raising Demand for Labor

b. Manufacturing

Rapid industrial growth through:

- industrial technology development;
- industrial estates development;
- Industrial corridors (ICs);
- and specialized industrial zones (SIZs)

c. Public Works Program

- Tameer-e-Pakistan
- Khushhal Pakistan

d. Housing

e. Targeted Measures/Programs

- •National Internship Program •The President's "Rozgar Scheme
- •TREE- Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (ILO-NRSP)
- Public-Private Partnership in Skills Development

C. Conclusion and Way Forward

Conclusion:

- Sufficient proof of government efforts in terms of: legislations, plans and programs to address food security issues with its multidimensional dimensions: availability, stability, accessibility, utilization and likelihoods generation
- Production : almost self sufficient in producing staple food crops like wheat and rice
- Food inflation
- shrinking sources of livelihood opportunities
- Food security is still an issue

Way forward:

- Implementation-already framed policies
- National food security policy-implementation
- Sustainability in planning and policies
- Land Reforms
- Enhancing productivity
- Water Conservation/harvesting
- Natural disasters and emergencies-Food Security
- Livelihoods generation
- Targeted food schemes
- social safety nets-strengthening and expansion
- Targeted inputs subsidies(small farmers only)

