INTERSESSIONAL PANEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)

Geneva, Switzerland
23-25 January 2017

Contribution of Pakistan
to the CSTD 2016-17 priority theme on ‘The role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030’

DISCLAIMER: The views presented here are the contributors’ and do not necessarily reflect the views and position of the United Nations or the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
The Role of Science, Technology and Innovation in Ensuring Food Security


Prof. Anwar-ul-Hassan Gilani
Chairman, Pakistan Council for Science and Technology
Government of Pakistan
Pakistan
Pakistan - Some Basic Facts

- Population: 184.4 million (6th largest)
- Total area: 796,095 sq. km. (reasonably large)
- Cultivated area: 172,487 sq. km.
- Cropped area: 41,633 sq. km.
- GDP: 236.6 US$ billion (26th largest)
- GDP growth rate: 4.71
- Per capita income: 1474 US$
- Domestic market size: 25th (144)
- Lower middle income: 128th (167)
Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
The Goal of Food Security

#2: End hunger, **achieve Food Security** and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
## Dimensions of Food Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Utilization</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• domestic production</td>
<td>• poverty</td>
<td>• weather variability</td>
<td>• food safety and quality</td>
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<td>• import capacity</td>
<td>• purchasing power</td>
<td>• price fluctuations</td>
<td>• clean water</td>
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<tr>
<td>• food stocks</td>
<td>• transport and market infrastructure</td>
<td>• political factors</td>
<td>• health and sanitation</td>
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<td>• food aid</td>
<td>• food distribution</td>
<td>• economic factors</td>
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Food Security and Nutrition

Key determinants

- food availability
- stability
- food access
- utilisation of food
- care and feeding practices
- health and sanitation conditions

food security dimensions

determinants of good / poor nutrition
Population growth - In 2012, the world population was 7 billion. By 2050, it is predicted to reach 9 billion.

Climate change - Warmer world will affect what crops can be grown, where. Climate change can lead to more frequent extreme weather events (e.g. floods) which can damage crops.

Pests and diseases - Pests/diseases becoming resistant to pesticides/sprays. The climate change brings pest & diseases into new areas where they could not previously survive.

Changing diets - As people become richer they tend to eat a more varied diet, including more meat, which means more competition for the same types of food.

- Impure/processed food and rising health issues
- Insensitivity to Sustainable Agriculture
- Depleting/Wasting natural resources
  - Nutrient (soil), Water, Forests

- Shortage of food or Inequality?
Food Shortage or Inequality?

- 805 M people suffer-chronic hunger
- 161 M children are stunted
- 2 B people suffer - micronutrient deficiency, or “hidden hunger”

- > 500 M adults are obese, while an estimated
- 42 M children (<5) are overweight

non-communicable diseases related to diet, such as heart disease, cancer & diabetes

Increasing with rapid pace
Some Measures to Adopt

- Make crops more efficient
- Rescue more farm land
- Help Biodiversity flourish
- Empower Smallholders (Land Reforms)
- Rural Development / De-urbanization
- Help People stay safe
- Exploiting high market of organic and functional foods
- Preserving water (attitude as well as techniques)
- Recycling crop/livestock waste or treated human manure
- Saving food through Educating public – Nutritional aspects as well as consequence of overeating – Health issues
Australian water company, Active Organic Spring quoting Prophet Muhammad’s Hadith with each bottle of water. "Do not waste water even if you were at a running stream”

Update: The bottle tags were created by the Macquarie University Muslim students Association in Sydney during the Islamic awareness week, the water company had nothing to do with it.
Importance of STI

For -

- knowledge, profit, growth, competitiveness
- employment, wellbeing & quality of life
- safety, security & social cohesion
- climate change challenges, sustainability & resilience
- improving productivity, diversifying production
- developing & diffusing new energy sources building infrastructure
- organizing mega-cities (smart cities)
STI and Food Security

- STI can play a major role
  - Technology creation for economic growth to reduce poverty
  - Food security to reduce hunger through improvements in agriculture
  - Biotechnology and Nanotechnology have applications multidisciplinary in nature.
Converging Technologies

Biotechnology

Nanotechnology

Agriculture & Food Security

Information Science

Cognitive Science
Biotechnology

- Biotechnology to improve yields
  - Modern biotechnology – develop improved varieties faster
  - Today’s Intellectual Property rules may be a hindrance
  - Seed market - multinationals- inability to use harvest as seeds

- Biotechnology to improve quality
  - Genetic modification to enhance nutritional value of foods
    - Prevent malnutrition, anaemia by Introducing vitamins, iron etc
    - e.g. Vitamin A enriched rice, high protein potato
  - Genetic modification to find new uses for traditional foods
    - e.g. Introduce gluten substitute in rice to make rice bread

- Risks from biotechnology – precautionary principle
  - Risks to human/animal health, food safety, environment
Nanotechnology to improve yields

- Nanotechnology to produce more effective agrochemicals
  - Nano-porous materials can be used for slow release
  - Reduce consumption/improve effectiveness- fertilizer, pesticides etc
  - Pesticides in nano-capsules release triggered by pest chemicals
  - Can improve productivity and help improve food supply

Nano-sensors to monitor crops

- Can improve crop monitoring services
  - Early warning of pest attack and crop growth

Nano-antimicrobial agents- to protect food, increase shelf life

Nano-additives- to improve nutritional value of foods

Risks – Nanoparticles from non-toxic materials may be toxic
STI policy is fundamental to achieve food security as well as to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Therefore, STI policies should be aligned with the universal 17 SDGs.

- Research & Innovation investments will accelerate economic transformation, promote technology uptake and adaptation & strengthen governance capacities.

- STI policies can also turn SD into a huge business opportunity.
Recent Initiatives by Pakistan
Initiatives by Pakistan

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

South – South Cooperation
- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)
- Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Gas Pipeline (TAPI)

Pakistan Vision 2025
CPEC is not just a name of any single road project rather it’s a portfolio of projects which include Gwadar Port, energy, infrastructure and industrial zones. It will connect Gwadar port with Khunjarab through Western, Central and Eastern routes to be executed simultaneously. There is no change in original plan of CPEC. Industrial zones will be set up in all the provinces. Elected government is committed to completing the western route on priority basis till December 2016.

Salient Features:
- 16,400 Mega Watt additional electricity through coal, hydel, wind and solar energy;
- 3400 km trade corridor between Kashgar (China) and Gwadar through different routes;
- Upgradation and modernization of Karachi-Peshawar Railway track (ML-1);
- Establishment of new economic zones in all 4 provinces and regions;
- Development of port infrastructure and construction of new airport at Gwadar.
Pakistan Vision 2025
(to align with SDGs)

To make Pakistan the next ASIAN TIGER

Developing Human and Social Capital
Achieving sustained, indigenous and inclusive growth
Governance, institutional reform and modernization of the public sector

Energy, Water and Food Security

Private Sector and Entrepreneurship Led Growth
Developing a competitive Knowledge Economy through value addition

Modernizing transportation Infrastructure and Greater Regional Connectivity

Seven Pillars of Pakistan Vision 2025
Important 4th Pillar of Vision (2025) –


Objectives for achieving food security are to:

- Protect the most food-insure segments of the population.
- Create a modern, efficient and diversified agricultural sector- align with associated water & energy infrastructure.
- Optimize production and supply mix in-line with current and projected needs by leveraging unique strengths.
- Ensure that the entire supply-chain related to food security is geared towards provision of stable and affordable access to adequate, nutritious and safe food for a healthy life.
- Use the resource base in an efficient and sustainable manner – with outcome-based benchmarks agreed in-line with regional & global standards.
Measures to ensure food security include:

- Improving access to food by the poor households.
- Targeted productivity enhancement programs will be introduced for farmers livestock owners below subsistence level.
- Increasing production of critical food items mainly in the remote areas of Pakistan.
- Promoting nutritional education for high risk groups (both under and over nourished).
Pakistan reshape itself with global pace of development as well as to meet SDGs goals and targets.

The National STI Strategy and Action Plan (2016) has been prepared in-line with the Vision 2025 to align the national R&D activities with the global SDGs in local scenario.
An Efforts towards Sustainable Development

- Total Actions: 44 (22 short, 17 medium & 5 long-terms)
- Total Implementing Agencies: 24
- Total Stakeholders: 180
- Total cost estimate: Rs. 84.00 billion (0.80 billion USD)
Action Areas

- Overarching Actions
- STI Policy & Management Infrastructure
- Education & Learning
- Triple Helix Linkages
- IPRs & Innovation
- Industry
- Quality & Productivity
- Natural Resources and **Food Security**
- Climate Change & Environment
- Health & Pharmaceuticals
- Biotechnology & Nanotechnology
- Fuel Cell Technology, Robotics & Automotive
- Space Technologies
Thank you