

T19P05 / Agriculture Policies and Food Security in Developing Countries

Topic : T19 / OTHER SECTORIAL POLICY

Chair : Nemi Chand Goliaya (PGGCG-42 Panjab University Chandigarh,India)

Second Chair : Renu Kapila (Punjabi University Patiala)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Food security is top priority on the global policy agenda. It is the primary justification for all governments involved in agriculture. Demand for food is increasing with increasing populations and gain wealth to purchase more varied and resource-intensive diets there for food insecurity remains a complex and multidimensional global issue, relating to food availability, access to affordable food, the effective use of food by people, and the stability of these elements over time. In contemporary globalized world, food insecurity in one region can have widespread political and economic ramifications also. It is one person in five in the developing countries is undernourished. Every day, some 26,000 children die from conditions related to hunger and malnutrition – half of them before their fifth birthday. It requires transformative action, embracing the principles of sustainability and tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger to leave no one behind. Agriculture is a key sector for the achievement of many UN Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to end poverty and hunger and promote prosperity and people's wellbeing. Sustainable food and agriculture have great potential to address many of our challenges, serving up affordable, nutritious food, strengthening livelihoods. In developing countries agriculture needs governmental support through viable, sustainable agricultural policies to ensure food security. Developing nations also face difficulties of agricultural adjustment, policies are traced to the complex and sometimes contradictory relations between the state and farmers concerning access to agricultural resources. The aim of this panel is to discuss agricultural policies and their implications for food security and also to discuss and explore options for devising a comprehensive policy framework able to address food security challenges in developing countries.

Objectives of the Panel:

1. Discuss the state intervention through agricultural policies to ensure Food security in developing countries.
2. Discuss and explore options for devising a comprehensive policy framework which is able to address food security challenges,
3. Examine the Commitment and strategies of developing countries for the attainment of sustainable development goals to ensure sustainable food security.
4. Understand a self-reliant and sustainable agriculture adaptive to climate change and responsive to farmers' needs
5. Analyze the impact of global agricultural trade policies on domestic agriculture and food security.
6. Suggest sustainable agricultural policies and practice to ensure food security and improve financial condition of farmers.

Scientific relevancy In contemporary world increasing population is threat to food security. Poverty, hunger and malnutrition is major problem in developing countries. Marginalization of agricultural economy and adverse agricultural policies are responsible for increasing farmer's suicides. The solution of these problems passing through sustainable agriculture practices. UN Sustainable Development Goals and governmental intervention through sustainable agricultural policies are need of hour to ensure food security and human dignity.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Food security is prime concern for global community in general and in developing countries in particular. To feed increasing population is a big challenge before developing countries. The solution of these problems passing through sustainable agriculture practices. With the adoption of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), agricultural policies have once again taken centre stage in the public policy agenda. It requires

transformative action, embracing the principles of sustainability and tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger to leave no one behind. Agriculture is a key sector for the achievement of many UN SDGs, which aim to end poverty and hunger and promote prosperity and people's wellbeing. Sustainable food and agriculture have great potential to address many of our challenges, serving up affordable, nutritious food, strengthening livelihoods. Sustainable agriculture policies will increase the income of farmers which will prevent suicidal case in peasantry in developing countries. In developing countries agriculture needs governmental support through viable, sustainable agricultural policies to ensure food security and to increase the income of farmers.

This panel weaves together several related research themes:

1. How governmental interventions through the instrument of agricultural policies ensure sustainable food security in developing Nations?
2. How the existing policy framework adopted by developing countries is able to address food security challenges?
3. What are the strategies adopted by developing countries for the attainment of sustainable development goals to ensure food security?
4. How self-reliant and sustainable agriculture adaptive to climate change and responsive to farmers' needs
5. What is the impact of global agricultural trade policies on domestic agriculture and food security?
6. What is the role of other stockholders in formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural policies to ensure food security and increase the income of farmers?
7. What are the other mechanisms through which sustainable agricultural policies and practice can ensure food security and improve the financial condition of farmers?

Policy topics of interest are Sustainable Agriculture policies, food security, poverty alleviation, malnutrition, Climate change and agriculture, Role of Civil society in agriculture, Farmers suicide. Of particular interest are empirical papers that employ rigorous econometric and evaluation techniques while being grounded in sound sustainability, agriculture and food security theory. However, papers using innovative mixed methods approaches may be submitted. Themes listed above are not exhaustive.

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Session 1 Agriculture and food security in Developing Nations

Wednesday, June 26th 16:30 to 18:30 (MB 9 C)

Discussants

Inderjeet Singh Sodhi (Jamia Millia Islamia University)

Saurabh Chandra (Assam Don Bosco University)

Food security and rural development in the Brazilian Semi-Arid Region: evidence from the Dom Helder Câmara Project

Martins Cesar de Oliveira Susan Elizabeth (University of Brasília - UnB (Universidade de Brasília))

Paulo Calmon (Universidade de Brasília)

Although Brazil has become an agricultural powerhouse and has been recognized for its potential role as food supplier for the world, a significant number of rural communities in the country still face a reality of poverty and hunger. In light of this scenario, this paper is aimed at discussing Brazilian policies to increase food security for family farmers in the semiarid region, which encompasses most states in Northeast Brazil. It focusses on the multilateral technical cooperation received by Brazil, particularly through projects developed in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The research inquires the extent that IFAD has influenced the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Brazilian public policies targeting family farming and food security, towards the attainment of the sustainable development goals.

Applying the case study method to address this question, the paper selected the “Dom Helder Câmara Project” to illustrate how a set of public policies for rural development have been developed in partnership with international institutions, highlighting the potential benefits and challenges of this interaction. The Dom Helder Câmara Project innovates in the way it seeks to promote a dialog among various public policies available to family farmers, increasing their awareness and empowering women and the youth. During its first stage (from 2001 to 2010), the Dom Helder Câmara Project encompassed seven states in Northeast Brazil and was aimed at reducing poverty and food insecurity, fostering sustainable development in the semi-arid region. Although the project has been considered successful, its governance model has been redesigned to improve government’s capacity to monitor and evaluate results. Under its second stage of implementation, which is currently underway, the Project received a larger budget from the Federal Government and IFAD, in order to provide technical assistance to family farmers in eleven states.

Using a triangulation of data from federal government reports, questionnaire responses from beneficiaries and interviews with IFAD and government officers and program managers, this paper seeks to contribute to the evolving literature on food security and agriculture policies, providing evidence from a case study in a large developing country and key player in food security in the global arena. Preliminary results have shed some light on how developing countries appropriate and at the same time contribute to build international best practices and intelligence for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policies and interventions related to food security and rural development.

Key words: Food security; Brazil; IFAD

MAPPING ROADS TO END HUNGER AND ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY – A STUDY ON CHENNAI AND KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICTS OF TAMILNADU

Meera Rajeev Kumar (Madras Christian College)

"Hunger is something no one should struggle with or be judged for"... Dawn, ID

The 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations member states in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are an urgent call to the developing and developed countries for a global partnership.

India has played an important role in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals. The country's goals are embedded in the SDGs. India has been effectively committed to achieving the sustainable goals even before they are fully crystallized. NITI Aayog is a premier policy think tank of the government that oversees SDG implementation. State governments are also engaged in developing roadmaps for achieving the SDGs.

The National Food Security Act 2013 aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately 2/3rds of India's 1.2 billion people. Food Security Act includes mid day meal scheme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and the Public Distribution System.

Business standard news reveals that TamilNadu is a front runner in reducing extreme poverty. Tamil Nadu has introduced the mid day meal scheme as well as the digitisation of cards in the Public Distribution System.

This paper weaves in, to address the following research questions:

1. What is the impact of digitization of ration cards in Public Distribution System?
2. How effective is the mid day scheme programmes in schools?
3. What is the role played by the State Government in mapping the roads to end hunger and achieve food security?

Research Methodology

1. Scope and Area of Study

India is a developing nation and is diverse in culture and traditions. Tamil Nadu, in South India, covers a land area of 130,060 sq.km and consists of 32 districts. Tamil Nadu, on the other hand, is considered as a front runner in the alleviation of poverty. Hence, the researcher desires to conduct a study in Chennai and Kancheepuram Districts, Tamil Nadu, India.

2. Research Design

The research employs descriptive and analytical research design. Descriptive study is conducted on the beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System and the mid day meal scheme programme. There exists a difference between the working of the scheme in both the districts. Analytical study is deployed to study the variations involved in the ways and means of the State Government to end hunger and aim for food security. Depending on the situation, participant observation research method would also be adopted. Participant observation method helps in studying the behavioural pattern of the beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries.

Statistical Tools and Techniques:

The statistical tools that would be employed for study would include frequency tables, cross tabulation, chi square test, and correlation and regression analysis.

Relevance to the panel proposal

The panel has stressed on the Sustainable Development Goals and food security. Food Security is one of the points in the Sustainable Development Goals and this paper intends to find out the implications of food security schemes in the districts of Tamil Nadu.

Impact of Globalization on Agriculture and Farmers: An Experience from India

Nemi Chand Goliaya (PGGCG-42 Panjab University Chandigarh, India)

Globalization has always been an air of confusion among nations about assessing the pros and cons of globalization on the health of their economy. Agriculture an area of utmost concern for the developed and the developing world alike, India is no exception to it. Better say it has been among few countries in the world spear-heading the campaign against the biased provisions of the WTO concerning agriculture. There are few positive consequences of globalization on Indian agriculture but as far as a developing country like India is concerned the negative consequences are proved as more effective. Liberalization policies lead to vicious debt trap and farmers' suicides. Indian farmer, who is already paralyzed by low productivity and lack of postharvest storage facilities, has resulted in heavy loss of produce and revenue. It is only because of low tariff in imports due to liberalized import duties which came as a bombshell. The domestic farmer could not stand the competitiveness of international market, which has resulted in migration of labor from agriculture to other industrial activities. Along with this, the curtailment in subsidies and grants has weakened the agricultural sector. Cheap imports flooded the market, pushing prices of crops like cotton and pepper down. As a result farmers committing suicides. In the words of Gamani Corea, former Secretary- General, UNCTAD, "Globalization instead of being an equalizing process, has only widened the gap between the two in terms of monopoly in science and technology, flow of capital, access to natural resources, communication and nuclear armament" The motive behind this study is to critical analyses of impact of globalization on Indian agriculture sector. Main objective of study are:

1. To review prologue of globalization in Indian agriculture.
2. To study positive impact of globalization on agriculture.
3. To study how globalization adversely affected Agriculture sector.
4. To study how globalization is responsible for poor economic condition of Indian farmer.
5. To analyze how Indian agriculture and farmers adversely affected by agro export and import.

Present study has been conducted in 10 Indian districts. Primary data collected on the bases of random sampling from 600 respondents from the universe of 6000 farmers and agricultural officials and pre-tested interview schedule were administered for this purpose. Secondary data collected from reports of international, national agencies and government data on agriculture for analysis purpose.

Key Words: Globalization, Agriculture, farmer, WTO, Vicious debt trap

The evolution of food security in India: a rights-based framework for achieving sustainable development goals

Alyssa Brierley (Toronto Metropolitan University)

To say that hunger is endemic in India is an understatement. Throughout its history, India has had some of the highest rates of hunger anywhere on earth.[1] In 2001, the People's Union for Civil Liberties in Rajasthan filed a legal petition challenging government inaction in the context of starvation. This initiated a national conversation on food security in India and resulted in action in the courts, on the streets and in the legislature. During the sixteen-year period following the initial filing of the petition before the Indian Supreme Court, India made significant improvements to food security programmes that directly provide food and support livelihoods. As a result, India has a multi-faceted and unique approach to ensuring food security that could serve as an example to others.

The programs that directly provide food include the Public Distribution System, a national, centralized system of food procurement, storage and distribution which provides subsidized food throughout the country. The Integrated Child Development Scheme provides a variety of pre-natal and post-natal services and nutritional interventions at village childcare centres and the MidDay Meal Scheme (MDMS) provides school meals to children and is presently the world's largest school meal program, serving over 100 million children. Programs that support livelihoods include work for food programs, as well as various income support schemes including the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and the National Family Benefit Scheme (NMBS) which is paid out to families upon the death of the family breadwinner.

This paper will provide an overview of India's approach to food security, insights on its evolution as well as lessons learned from the process of making improvements to the programs in the wake of legal and policy interventions and help to answer the questions of how policy frameworks adopted by developing countries are able to address food security challenges and the broad strategies used by developing countries to attain

the sustainable development goals to achieve food security.

Research for this paper was conducted using a multidimensional methodological approach consisting of analysis of legislation, court documents, policy documents, reports and statistics, as well as qualitative data gathering in the form of in-depth personal interviews with those involved, on-site data collection, participant observation and secondary academic research.

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Session 2 Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Food Security in Developing Countries

Thursday, June 27th 08:00 to 10:00 (MB 9 C)

Discussants

Inderjeet Singh Sodhi (Jamia Millia Islamia University)

Saurabh Chandra (Assam Don Bosco University)

Sustainable Agriculture Practices: A Case Study of Organic Farming in Punjab, India

Baljit Kaur (Punjabi University, Patiala)

Renu Kapila (Punjabi University Patiala)

The current problems arising in the world due to unsustainable agriculture practices are the shared challenges for which the countries need to collaborate together across national borders. Second UN Sustainable Development Goal addresses a fundamental human need - access to nutritious, healthy food, and the means by which it can be sustainably secured for everyone. It is high time to understand that to tackle the problem of widespread hunger, increasing food production alone is not the answer. Sustainable agriculture practices, well-functioning markets, increased incomes for smallholder farmers, all play a role in creating a vibrant and productive agricultural sector that builds food security. The idea of sustainable agriculture developed from concerns about environmental degradation, increasing evidence of surface and ground water pollution from toxic chemicals applied on fields, by pesticide residues on non-target fields, food, and farm workers, and by costs to future generations from heavy uses of nonrenewable resources and the depletion of plant and animal diversity. According to Agricultural Sustainability Institute, University of California, "Practitioners of sustainable agriculture seek to integrate three main objectives into their work: a healthy environment, economic profitability, and social and economic equity. Every person involved in the food system—growers, food processors, distributors, retailers, consumers, and waste managers—can play a role in ensuring a sustainable agricultural system." The present study focuses on the northwestern state of Punjab in India which is very important from agricultural point of view and organic farming is catching the interest of progressive farmers as one of the viable sustainable agricultural practices. The concept of national food security and self sufficiency rests heavily on Punjab as it has very high proportion of the land which is under cultivation, because, firstly; the Punjab plain is free from physical handicaps and deficiency of rainfall has been made up by irrigation facilities, secondly; from total 50362 sq km, 48265 sq km is rural area, where 62.52 percent of total population live and their main occupation is agriculture. For a very long period of time, Punjab continued to inspire the rest of the states of the country but unfortunately, this vibrant agriculture sector of Punjab is no more the same. In recent times, the soil, water, biodiversity are getting degraded rapidly, wheat-paddy crop rotation monoculture, excessive usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, farmers' suicides, frequent farmers' agitations are getting serious. The present study is about the growth of organic farming practices and organic food growers in Punjab. Though organic farming has been viewed more eco friendly yet the considerations of reduction in the yield and cost-benefit analysis are discouraging. A sample of Punjabi farmers individually doing organic farming will be studied with the help of Questionnaire method of data collection. Some NGOs linked with the farmers to market their products will be covered too. The findings will focus on the challenges faced by the organic farmers in Punjab and ways to promote this sustainable practice of agriculture.

Ms. Baljit Kaur

Dr. Renu

Family farming and Food and Nutrition Security: analysis of the policies of institutional purchase of food in Brazil

Rafael Junior dos Santos Figueiredo Salgado (Federal University Rio Grande do Norte)

Luana Ferreira dos Santos

Washington José de Souza

In the 2000s, Brazil witnessed the emergence of a new generation of public rural development policies directed towards the creation of institutional food markets, guiding the strengthening of family agriculture and the promotion of Food and Nutrition Security (SAN). In addition to the advance of these policies, one should consider that demographic issues and many foods challenge facing developing countries, especially in large cities and urban areas in general. In the face of these challenges, the Brazilian government has awakened to the potential of the security and sovereignty food and nutritional (SSAN) as a link between public health, the environment, and equitable and sustainable social development. Among the policies for access to markets for family agriculture, we highlight the creation of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) in 2003 and the reformulation of the National School Feeding Program (PNAE). The PAA the incentive for the production and marketing of food by family farming mediated by the purpose of SSAN by the access to adequate quantities, quality and regularity of food to meet the demands of rural families taking into account the local customs and culture of alimentation. The PNAE inserts the human right to adequate food guaranteeing access to food for students enrolled in the public basic education system, which excepted the superior level. Although the Program was created in 1950, in 2009 the Brazilian federal government approved a law that institutionalizes family farming as a supplier for school feeding, linking the PNAE directly to rural development. This achievement of family farming under the PNAE and, from 2016, in the PAA, should be seen as a milestone in the public policies related to SSAN because it is a mechanism to stimulate healthy eating and consumption of organic and agroecological foods. With the expansion and the evidence of their results for the strengthening of family agriculture and SSAN, these programs have gained important national and international momentum, serving as an example to implantation to other countries in Africa and Latin America. Considering the importance of these policies in guaranteeing access to food, the objective of this work is to analyze, by a reviewing the literature, limits and possibilities in the promotion of the SSAN of the both to suppliers farmers and the population at risk of food insecurity in Brazil. In order to meet the proposed objective, the analysis will be presented considering a categorical set derived from Atlas.ti software, from which the selected papers have been coded and grouped into thematic categories referring to the analysis of the PAA and the PNAE as Brazilian policies to promote SSAN.

Implementation and Evaluation of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): A Case Study of Jammu & Kashmir, India

Isha Kaul (Panjab University, Chandigarh, India)

Nemi Chand Goliaya (PGGCG-42 Panjab University Chandigarh,India)

Sustaining agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural resources and the people, planet, prosperity and peace will inevitably fail if shocks and stresses are not addressed. With this background this paper outlines a comprehensive approach for developing a dynamic understanding of the linkages between agriculture and disasters in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Focus has been on the implementation and evaluation of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and to assess its effectiveness in combating the challenges of agriculture due to the onset of disasters. The objective of this research is to assess the implementation and evaluation of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and to assess its effectiveness in combating the challenges of agriculture due to the onset of disasters. Questionnaires were administered among the 50 officials from the Directorate of Agriculture, Jammu & Kashmir and their answers were analyzed by using appropriate research techniques. To sum up the issue of climate change in agriculture is always complex when the disasters occur and due to the presence of numerous non-climatic stresses which lead to constraints and uncertainties, threatening people's livelihoods and sustainability of food production across the region.

Keywords: Disasters, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainability, Governance, Risk, Vulnerability

Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Ater) and access to institutional purchasing systems in the Food Acquisition Program (PAA): impasses and possibilities to strengthen family agriculture in light of public's calls from Brazilian federal universities

Rafael Junior dos Santos Figueiredo Salgado (Federal University Rio Grande do Norte)

Washington José de Souza

Marco Aurélio Marques Ferreira

Tamiris Resende (Prefeitura Municipal de Belo Horizonte)

The text emphasizes the relevance of technical assistance and rural extension services (Ater) taking into account the procurement requirements of Brazilian government agencies within the scope of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). It tries to answer the following question: what contributions the systematization of purchases of family agriculture, adopted by Brazilian federal universities, brings to the understanding of attributes of technical assistance and rural extension services in Brazil? The objective is to qualify some general attributes relating to technical assistance and rural extension services (Ater) bear in mind the public calls for food purchases from family farming by federal universities, under the Institutional Procurement Program of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA-CI) in Brazil. The Food Acquisition Program is a governmental action that is part of the public policies for food and nutritional security and the strengthening of family agriculture established in 2003 (through Federal Law 10.696 / 03). The text emphasizes communication needs (FREIRE, 1966), or rural extension services, as a strategy to mitigate the nature of the challenges evidenced in the family agriculture segment from the data collected, such as laws, decrees and government documents accessed in the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), the Special Secretariat for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development (SEAD) and the National Supply Company (CONAB). Information on universities that had already formalized membership or were articulating the implementation of the PAA-CI was obtained from the MDS Family Agriculture Purchasing Portal (2017). After the data collection, the public calls were obtained from the website of the purchasing sector of the universities or via e-mail sent to the PAA managers in each institution. The analysis undertaken opens several possibilities for research in the field of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Ater) and regarding the access to institutional purchasing systems in the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). Impasses and possibilities for the strengthening of family agriculture, in the light of the public's calls of the 12 Brazilian federal universities that executed the PAA-CI until 2017, projects a series of questions to the field of studies in rural extension. The universities carry out teaching, research and extension functions and therefore form students who can work professionally in areas related to rural socioeconomic development and, also, are also responsible for a significant part of research and extension, including rural, in Brazil. What explains, so, the existence of gaps in federal public universities in the implementation of the PAA when there are favorable conditions to lead and socialization of knowledge? One hypothesis leads to political inertia coupled with deficiencies in the flow of information between managers, technicians and academic teams working in rural areas, with interests in public policies, rural research and extension. The analyzed data allow us to point out, among other phenomena, that academic activities in the rural segment should lead teachers and students to interact with local organizations - governmental, nongovernmental and even private - creating and improving information and knowledge flows and providing feedback regarding academic processes, public policies, and university management.