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Strengthening Food Security Based on Home Grown Foods*

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of Food Security has evolved during the last three decades to include not only food availability, but also economic access to food and the biological absorption of food in the body. Adequate per capita availability of food is a function of the balance between food production on the one hand, and growth in population and purchasing power, on the other. Urbanisation enhances the consumption of animal products and thereby increases the demand for feed grains and fodder. The “green revolution” of the sixties and seventies helped developing countries to gain a breathing spell during which they could attempt to achieve a balance between population growth and the population supporting capacity of the ecosystems. In spite of the success of the population stabilising efforts in many developing countries, the UN projections indicate that the global population may range from 8 to 10 billion by 2050. I would like to discuss in this paper the challenge of achieving sustainable advances in farm productivity, leading to an “ever-green revolution” in the fields of farm families with small holdings.

The Challenge of Sustainable Agriculture

On the eve of the UN Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, the Union of Concerned Scientists published an open letter titled, ‘World Scientists’ Warning to Humanity, which stated that “human beings and the natural world are on a collision course”. The letter stated further, “if not checked, many of our current practices put at serious risk the future that we wish for human society and the plant and animal kingdoms, and may so alter the living world that it will be unable to sustain life in the manner that we know”. This warning was signed by over 1600 scientists from leading scientific academies in 70 countries. The list included 104 Nobel Laureates.

Colborn, Dumanaski and Myers (1996) in their book and James Morgan (1999) in his book also provide a picture of the grim future that awaits the generations yet to be born, if we lose further time in restoring harmony between human kind and nature.

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It is now widely realised that the genes, species, ecosystems and traditional knowledge and wisdom that are being lost at an increasingly accelerated pace limit our options for adapting to local and global change, including potential changes in climate and sea level. The Hadley Centre of the UK Meteorological office has recently predicted that even if Governments cut green house gas emissions, sea levels may rise by at least 2 meters over the next few hundred years. If the global community can limit emissions upto 550 ppm, which is twice the pre-industrial levels and 50 per cent above today's, about 2 billion persons can be saved from water shortages, low crop yields and increased coastal flooding, especially in India and Africa (New Scientist, 1999).

Global Biodiversity Assessment published in 1995 by the United Nations Environment Programme (Cambridge University Press) estimates that about 13 to 14 million species may exist on our planet. Of this, less than 2 million species have so far been scientifically described. Invertebrates and microorganisms are yet to be studied in detail. In particular, our knowledge of soil microorganisms is still poor. Also, biosystematics as a scientific discipline tends to attract very few scholars among the younger generation.

Another important paradigm shift witnessed in the recent decades in the area of management of natural resources is a change in the concept of "common heritage". In the past, the atmosphere, oceans and biodiversity used to be referred to as the common heritage of humankind. However, recent global conventions have led to an alteration in this concept in legal terms. Biodiversity is now the sovereign property of the nation in whose political frontiers it occurs. Further, the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) provisions of the World Trade Agreement have made it mandatory to cover products of genetic improvement with either patents and *sui generis* methods of intellectual property rights protection. Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, nations with coastal areas have access to a 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Climate Convention and the Kyoto protocol provide for both common and differentiated responsibilities to countries. Thus, the global commons can be managed in a sustainable and equitable manner only through committed individual and collective action among nations. In the Asia-Pacific Region, Australia can play a catalytic role in fostering co-operation in both avoiding and mitigating the adverse impact of climate change.

A Chinese proverb warns, "if you do not change direction, you will end up where you are headed". Since we do not want to reach where we are presently headed, what change of course should we bring about in the field of agriculture?

Ecstasy and Agony

As we say good bye to this century we can look back with pride and satisfaction on the revolution which the farm men and women of the Asia/Pacific region have brought about in contemporary agricultural history. While we can and should rejoice

about the past achievements of our farmers, scientists, extension workers and policy makers, there is no room for complacency. We will face several new problems, such as the following:

- First, increasing population leads to increased demand for food and reduced per capita availability of arable land and irrigation water.
- Second, improved purchasing power and increased urbanisation lead to higher per capita food grain requirements due to an increased consumption of animal products.
- Third, marine fish production is becoming stagnant and coastal aquaculture is facing environmental problems.
- Four, there is increasing damage to the ecological foundations of agriculture, such as land, water, forests, biodiversity and the atmosphere and there are distinct possibilities for adverse changes in climate and sea level.
- Finally while dramatic new technological developments are taking place, particularly in the field of biotechnology, their environmental, health and social implications are yet to be fully understood.

Since land and water are shrinking resources for agriculture, there is no option except to produce more food and other agricultural commodities from less per capita arable land and irrigation water.

In other words, the need for more food has to be met through higher yields per unit of land, water, energy and time. It would therefore be useful to examine how science can be mobilised for raising further the ceiling to biological productivity without associated ecological harm. It will be appropriate to refer to the emerging scientific progress on the farms as an “*ever-green revolution*”, to emphasise that the productivity advance is sustainable over time since it is rooted in the principles of ecology, economics, social and gender equity and employment generation. The green revolution has so far helped to keep the rate of growth in food production above population growth rate.

The green revolution, was however, the result of public good research, supported by public funds. The technologies of the emerging gene revolution in contrast, are spearheaded by proprietary science and can come under monopolistic control. How then can we harness the power of frontier science to promote an ever-green revolution in our farms?

The 20th century began with the rediscovery of Mendel’s laws of inheritance. It ends with moving specific genes across sexual barriers with the help of molecular mapping and recombinant DNA technology. The impact of science and technology

in every field of crop and animal husbandry, inland and marine fisheries and forestry has been profound. Let me illustrate this, taking the improvement of wheat production in India as an example.

Wheat cultivation started in the Indian sub-continent over 4000 years ago. Wheat kernels have been found in the Mohenjodaro excavations dated 2000 BC. From that period up to August 1947, when the colonial rule ended, Indian farm men and women developed the capacity to produce 7 million tonnes of wheat per year. Between 1964 and 1968, when semi-dwarf strains containing the Norin 10 genes for dwarfing were introduced in irrigated areas, wheat production rose from 10 to 17 million tonnes per year. In other words 4000 years of progress was repeated in 4 years (Swaminathan, 1993). During 1988-99, wheat production in India exceeded 70 million tonnes, i.e., a ten-fold increase in about 50 years.

Similar progress has been made in improving the production and productivity of rice, maize, soybean, potato and several other crops as well as in farm animals in many developing countries around the world. New technologies supported by appropriate services and public policies as well as international scientific cooperation have helped to prove doomsday predictions wrong and have led to the agricultural revolution (the green revolution) becoming one of the most significant of the scientific and socially meaningful revolutions of this century. A world without hunger is now within our reach. A hunger free world will be possible if every nation pays concurrent attention to improving food availability through ecologically sustainable methods of production, to enhancing economic access to food by promoting a job-led economic growth strategy, and to ensuring the biological absorption of food in the body through the availability of safe drinking water and environmental hygiene. Steps should also be taken to enlarge the base of the food security basket by revitalising the earlier tradition of cultivating a wide range of food crops (MSSRF, 1999).

Emerging farming technologies will be based on precision farming methods leading to plant scale rather than field scale husbandry. Farming will be knowledge intensive, using information from remote sensing, Geographical Information System (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and information and computer technologies. Farmers in industrialised countries are already using satellite imagery and GPS for early detection of diseases and pests, and to target the application of pesticides, fertiliser and water to those parts of their fields that need them urgently. Among other recent tools, the GIS methodology is an effective one for solving complex planning, management and priority setting problems. Similarly, remote sensing technology can be mobilised in programmes designed to ensure drinking water security.

Biotechnology will play an increasingly important role in strengthening food, water and health security systems. Recent widespread public concern relating to genetically modified (GM) food stresses the need for more effective and transparent mechanisms for assessing the benefits and risks associated with transgenic plants and

animals. An internationally agreed Biosafety Protocol on the lines recommended in Article 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is an urgent necessity. Biotechnology companies should agree to the labelling of GM foods in the market. All food safety and environmental concerns should be addressed with the seriousness they deserve. Broad based National Commissions on Genetic Modification for Sustainable Food and Health Security could be set up, consisting of independent professionals, environmentalists, representatives of civil society, farmers' and womens' organisations, mass media and the concerned Government regulatory authorities. This will help to assure both farmers and consumers that the precautionary principle has been applied, while approving the release of GM crops.

Biodiversity-rich but biotechnology-poor countries are adversely affected by the prevailing non-adherence to the ethical and equity principles in benefit sharing contained in Articles 8 and 15 of CBD. The primary conservers, largely tribal and rural women and men, live in poverty, while those who use their knowledge and material for producing commercial products have become prosperous (Swaminathan, 1999). The invaluable contributions of tribal and rural families to genetic resources conservation and enhancement have been recognised in the Convention on Biological Diversity. Yet the political will to implement the equitable benefit sharing provisions of CBD is lacking. We need urgent steps to recognise and reward the contributions of indigenous communities to providing material of great importance to global food and health security. The following three validated findings will be adequate to stress the significance of traditional knowledge and conservation efforts to help mitigate handicaps caused by aging in human beings.

Country (1)	Plant (2)	Property (3)
India	<i>Trichopus Zeylanicus</i>	Helps to remove fatigue
India	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Helps to improve memory
Tropical Africa	<i>Prunus africana</i>	Treatment for benign Prostatic hyperplasia

Article 27(b) of the TRIPS component (Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights) of the World Trade Agreement is now under review. All nations should agree to incorporate in this clause the ethics and equity principles enshrined in Articles 8(j) and 15 of CBD. The World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation (WIPO) which has launched a study of the need to recognise the intellectual property rights of the holders of traditional knowledge, should complete this study soon and help to make the principles of ethics and equity the foundation of IPR.

Emerging Scientific Revolutions

Fortunately, as we approach the new century we are experiencing three major revolutions in science and technology, which will influence agriculture and industry

in a fundamental manner. It will therefore be appropriate to make a brief reference to them.

- (i) *The gene revolution* – which provides a molecular understanding of the genetic basis of living organisms, as well as the ability to use this understanding to develop new processes and products for agriculture, industry, the environment, and for human and animal health.
- (ii) *The ecotechnology revolution* – which promotes the blending of the best in traditional knowledge and technology with frontier technologies such as biotechnology, space and information technologies, renewable energy and new materials, and
- (iii) *The information and communication revolution* – which allows a very rapid growth in the systematic assimilation and dissemination of relevant and timely information, as well as a dramatically improved ability to access the universe of knowledge and communicate through low cost electronic networks.

In principle, these three types of advances – when coupled with improvements in the management and governance – greatly increase the power of a scientific approach to genetic improvement, the integrated management of natural resources and ecosystems, and the management of local and regional development strategies. Ecotechnologies enable the adoption of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 standards of environmental management. These scientific revolutions seem to be proceeding at an ever increasing pace, with most of the action occurring in industrialised nations. Also, new discoveries of great relevance to sustainable food and health security are coming under the purview of proprietary science, since they are covered by Intellectual Property Rights. It is the duty of organisations devoted to public good to mobilise recent advances in science and technology for meeting the basic needs of the economically and socially underprivileged sections of the human family.

The Gene Revolution

The past ten years have seen dramatic advances in our understanding of how biological organisms function at the molecular level, as well as in our ability to analyse, understand, and manipulate DNA molecules, the biological material from which the genes in all organisms are made. The entire process has been accelerated by the Human Genome Project, which has poured substantial resources into the development of new technologies for working with human genes. The same technologies are directly applicable to all other organisms, including plants. Thus, a new scientific discipline of genomics has arisen. This discipline has contributed to

powerful new approaches in agriculture and medicine and has helped to promote the biotechnology industry.

Several large corporations in Europe and the United States have made major investments in adapting these technologies to produce new plant varieties of agricultural importance for large-scale commercial agriculture. The same technologies have equally important potential applications for addressing food security in the developing world.

The key technological developments in this area are:

- *Genomics*: the molecular characterisation of species.
- *Bioinformatics*: data banks and data processing for genomic analysis.
- *Transformation*: introduction of individual genes conferring potentially useful traits into plants, trees, livestock and fish species.
- *Molecular breeding*: identification and evaluation of useful traits by use of marker assisted selection, which greatly speeds up traditional breeding processes.
- *Diagnostics*: identification of pathogens by molecular characterisation.
- *Vaccine technology*: use of modern immunology to develop recombinant DNA vaccines for improved control against lethal diseases of animals and fish.

Let me cite one example from the work of MSSRF scientists to illustrate the value of the new tools. As a part of the anticipatory research programme to meet the consequences of sea level rise arising from global climate change, genes responsible for conferring the ability to withstand sea water intrusion were identified in a few mangrove species through molecular mapping. They have been transferred to annual economic plants through recombinant DNA technology.

The sequencing of the genome of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.cv. Nipponbare) by an international consortium supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Rice Research Institute will permit allele mining for all genes of rice and possibly for other cereals. Thus, altogether unforeseen opportunities for creating novel genetic combinations have been opened up.

As mentioned earlier, there are widespread public concerns about the potential adverse impact of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on human health, biodiversity and the environment. Several of these concerns are genuine. In order to take advantage of recombinant DNA technologies without associated harm to human or ecological health, it is important that every country has in place suitable institutional structures and regulations for biosafety, bioethics and biosurveillance. At the same time, there is need for greater investment of public funds for public good research, the results of which can reach the unreached. For example, in food and

agriculture, there is need to strengthen both National Agricultural Research Systems and the International Agricultural Research Centres supported by the CGIAR.

The Ecotechnology Revolution

Knowledge is a continuum. There is much to learn from the past in terms of the ecological and social sustainability of technologies. At the same time, new developments have opened up new opportunities for developing technologies which can lead to higher productivity without adverse impact on the natural resources base. Blending traditional and frontier technologies leads to the birth of ecotechnologies with combined strengths in economics, ecology, social and gender equity, employment generation and energy conservation.

For example, in the area of water harvesting and sustainable use, there are many lessons to be learnt from the Australian experience. There is need to conserve traditional wisdom and practices, which are often tending to become extinct (Agarwal and Narain, 1997). The decision of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to explore the intellectual property needs, rights and expectations of holders of traditional knowledge, innovations, and culture is hence an important step in widening the concept of intellectual property. FAO has been a pioneer in the recognition of the contributions of farm families in genetic resources conservation and enhancement by promoting the concept of "Farmers Rights". Like WIPO, UPOV (Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Crops) should also undertake the task of preparing an integrated concept of breeders' and farmers' rights. UPOV itself should be restructured to become a Union for the Protection of Farmers' and Breeders' Rights.

The Information Technology Revolution

New communication and computing technologies are already influencing life on our planet in a profound manner.

- (a) Access to the Internet will soon be universal, and it can provide unrestricted low-cost access to information, as well as highly interactive distance learning. The Internet will not only facilitate interactions among researchers, but also greatly improve their ability to communicate effectively with the potential users of their research knowledge.
- (b) Computing makes it possible to process large-capacity databases (libraries, remote sensing and GIS data, gene banks) and to construct simulation models with possible applications in ecosystem modeling, preparation of contingency plans to suit different weather probabilities and market variables.

- (c) The software industry is continuously providing new tools that increase research productivity and create new opportunities for understanding complex agro-eco systems.

Remote sensing and other space satellite outputs are providing detailed geographic information useful for land and natural resources management.

The promotion of ecotechnology development and dissemination, the effective adoption of integrated systems of gene and natural resources management and the effective harnessing of information technologies should become essential elements of the “science and technology for basic human needs” movement.

To sum up, there is no time to relax on the food production front. It is obvious that we have to produce more, but produce it in a manner that there is no adverse environmental or social impact. Water is likely to be a serious constraint in many countries. Hence, priority should be given to developing and spreading efficient water management techniques, including aquifer management, waste water recycling and conjunctive use of surface and rain water. Future agricultural production technologies should be based on the foundation of integrated natural resources management.

The world can produce enough food for a population of 10 billion by harnessing the untapped yield reservoir existing even with currently available technologies, if greater attention is given to soil health care and water management. We must defend the productivity gains so far made, extend the gains to semi-arid and marginal environments, and work for new gains using blends of frontier technologies and traditional ecological prudence. The problem of generating adequate purchasing power to enable families living in poverty to have economic access to food will still confront us. This is where a job-led economic growth strategy based on micro-level planning, micro-enterprises and microcredit will be of great help. Integrated production and post-harvest technologies and onfarm and off-farm employment strategies will be needed to provide livelihoods for all in rural areas.

With increasing globalisation of economies, it will be necessary to agree at the international level that safeguarding and strengthening the livelihood security of the poor should be a major goal of liberalised trade. The current trend of increasing rich-poor divide will have to be stopped, if social conflicts are not to increase. Thus, we are really walking a tightrope in terms of achieving sustainable solutions to the problems of population, poverty and environmental degradation. The various international conferences held during this decade starting with the Childrens’ Summit held in New York in 1990 and ending with the World Conference on Science held at Budapest in 1999, have indicated possible solutions to these problems. It is now for the nations to act individually and collectively so that the uncommon opportunities opened up by science and technology and democratic systems of governance for creating a food secure world are not missed. The United Nations University which has so far provided innovative leadership in developing institutional structures and

pedagogic approaches designed to reach the unreached should not only continue its philosophy of working for a better common present and future for humankind, but should intensify its efforts to foster relevant partnerships and networks for launching and sustaining an ever-green revolution on the farms.

According to the Asian Development Bank, over 900 million out of the 1.3 billion persons currently living on a per capita daily income of less than 1 US dollar, are in Asia. One in three Asians is poor. Poverty is the main cause of food insecurity at the level of individuals today. Most of the new jobs or livelihood opportunities in Asia will have to come from the on-farm and rural non-farm sectors. Macro-economic policies at the national and global levels should ensure that they help to strengthen micro-enterprises supported by microcredit. Technology and trade should become allies in the movement for a more equitable world. It would be useful if UNU could organise a Virtual College together with WTO on the theme "Trade as an instrument for poverty eradication". This will help to strengthen the livelihood security of the poor, so very essential for food security. Through appreciate blends of technologies and public policies we now have uncommon opportunities for achieving the human quest for a hunger-free world by the year 2020.

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