

Food Security Policy 2021



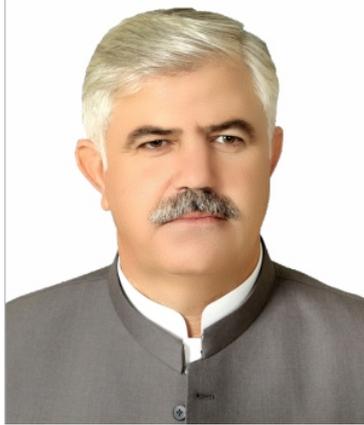
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

سورة الرحمن الرحيم

وَآيَةٌ لَهُمُ الْأَرْضُ الْمَيِّتَةُ ۚ أَحْيَيْنَاهَا وَأَخْرَجْنَا مِنْهَا حَبًّا فَبِتُّنَّهٗ يَأْكُلُونَ ﴿٣٣﴾

اور ان کے لئے ایک نشانی مُردہ زمین ہے ہم نے اُسے زندہ کیا اور پھر اس سے اناج نکالا تو اس میں سے کھاتے ہیں
القرآن سورة یس آیت: ۳۳

Let the dead earth be a Sign for them.
We gave it life and produced from it grain whereof they eat.



MESSAGE FROM CHIEF MINISTER KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

The provoking food insecurity alarms insecure present and future of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Insafran Government aimed at to resolve the issues and make the people at ease through sustainable development and living policies for the people. Researchers and Agrarian involved in services delivery to the producer known as **کسان** and **کاشتکاران** are closely in-touch. It is said that past government did not give due attention to the sector which made lessen growth instead of the required high pace. The share of Agriculture Sector in our GDP declined from 30 to 20 where is in ADP Agriculture Sector slotted with 1-2 percent.

The Premier, felt necessary to work on policy frame work which may lead to sustainable development coping with the emerging challenges to human race as well as live stock sector.

It is astonishing to note that since independence, agricultural land squeezed converting it in commercial usages and population explosion eroding available resources. It all made the province to depend upon the imports of food items which become expensive and beyond the affordability of a larger portion of poor and middle class which covers 90 percent or more of the total population.

Present policy has addresses and ensures (i) integrated food security and sustainable agriculture, (ii) Significantly raise the level of investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems in the next decade (iii) Sustainably intensify agricultural production while reducing negative environmental impacts of agriculture (iv) Reduce loss and waste in food systems, targeting infrastructure, farming practices, processing, distribution and household habits (v) Create comprehensive, shared, integrated information systems that encompass human and ecological dimensions.

Furth It is assured that the aims and objectives of the policy may be implemented in true letter of spirit.

We, pray for blessings as Almighty May give us the strength to do for the well being of our people, serve as dedicatedly as per our manifesto and may fulfill the hopes of our citizens.

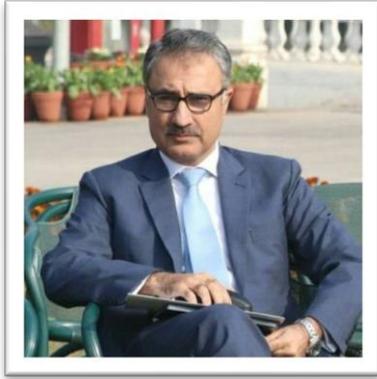


MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER AGRICULTURE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

The human struggle is encircled around the necessity of food and its security. The most ignited factor which turned me to choose political career is human suffering and the war against poverty which obvious transposes hunger. The scope of food ethics is broad and it touches cultural, political and economical aspects. Discussions centre around a variety of topics such as food security, food sustainability, global hunger, novel technologies, traceability, obesity, agro food production, biofuels, modern animal production and welfare and so forth. Therefore, food ethics should be considered as a heterogeneous and multidisciplinary discipline. One of its main responsibilities is to safeguard and promote good health, which is the condition for a good life.

Ethical goals for responsible action in food can be traced back to “respect for human dignity” and “justice” that guarantees equality, fairness and equity between citizens within a society and all societies in current and future generations. Nutrition, food production and its consumption are considered in the teachings of the Quran, Sunna and hadith and are guided by the rules of Islamic ethics. Islamic ethics emphasizes food that is good, wholesome, and pure among that which is permissible (halal).

I think it's blessing of Almighty SWA who gave an opportunity to accomplish a leading policy to curtail human sufferings and may provide a tracked efforts to compete with monster evil in shape of Food Insecurity Threat. Hope for Good, no doubt encourages human to live yet practically coping with and facing a challenge like Food Insecurity, compelled to lay a concrete foundation for present youth and the coming generation. The policy in hand, may be a leading document which will Inshah Allah be a key to handle the Food Production and its related challenges. May Almighty give us the strength, wit and wisdom to serve humanity without lust for any political or other gains.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

A bureaucrat, during his career, capriciously does a lot of the assignments to cope with the emerging challenges and to pave the economy on a right tract which may lead to prosperity, enhancing the common man's purchasing power through socio economic conditions. In present era, availability of nutritional food for all is a global challenge in diversified economic trends and the nature hazards. In COVID-19 epidemic and locust flush attack on the healthy crop fields shaken the human ambitions all over the world. Even the developed countries kneeled down, and the situation brought all the visions on one point how to save the life and how to feed with nutritional food, assuring its sustained supply with an access to almost all classes of the society.

Administering challenges is not an easy way, yet capable team work and dedication unveils a lot of the pathways to the solution. During studies and policy frame work on Food Security, astonishing facts reviewed. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa previously known as N.W.F.P was marked with 14263 sq miles in 1941 census has had 3038067 head counts. The population of 1941 was required with 0.365 million tons of wheat. Now the population became 35524993 and for them 4.263 million tons of wheat is required. The basic tool of production, namely land, is emaciated and is used for commercial purposes instead of agricultural. Population explosion also engorging the resources particularly agriculture land being converted to housing societies etc.

The Food Security Policy, in hand is though not a spell which may vanish all with a „shuf“ yet it is a solid step, first droplet which may react to the galloping forces eliminating the human efforts for making the food supply sufficient and accessible to all. The Secretary Agriculture and Senior Member Board of Revenue along with very dedicated and competent team of Agriculture Extension Department deserves the appreciation as they made the task complete in a very short time working enthusiastically. The document will also lead to track a number of factors and would bring enormously expected outcome, Inshah Allah.



MESSAGE FROM Senior Member Board of Revenue

Food Security is a very important plank of National Security. Given that Pakistan is a strategically placed country with great potential but mega challenges on the economic, food and national security front, it is imperative to undertake a long-term food security and nutrition policy after consultation with all stakeholders.

2. Under the vision of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister, for a food secure people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Chief Secretary set up a working group chaired by the Senior Member Board of Revenue in 2020-21, including Government Departments mainly Agriculture, Irrigation, Industries, Food, P&D, Finance, Academia, Researchers, private sector and international development partners including WFP, FAO, UN, DFID.

3. We are very happy to develop and prepare the first ever Provincial Food Security Policy of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a result of these deliberations of the Working Group. It encompasses food Availability, food Accessibility, food Utilization and food Stability.

4. The developed Food Security Policy and Plan will be achieving greater availability of water and its use to cover more land for food production, increase land use for food, enhance yield through research, improve the value chain through improving supply chain of industry, support agribusiness, enhance input quality, support livestock and extension services. The policy framed will help to attain Sustainability Development Goals and help address nutrition issues. Timely availability of funds and subsequent action of the stakeholders is key. The dedication of all stakeholders may lead the province to its goals of self-sufficiency in food items and accessibility to nutritional food,

5. The Food Security Plan has a short, medium- and long-term component, with monitoring at the highest level by the Chief Minister of the Province and a strategy of enhancing Government investment in these key sectors.

6. I thank all the stakeholders including Government, Academia, Researchers, Private Sector and International partners and Agriculture Department for their excellent contribution to the framing of the policy and the plan.

7. I will conclude by mentioning that like all good initiatives of policy and plan, the Food Security Policy and Plan has the relevant elements for ensuring the food security of the people of the province in it. The implementation will key which we can achieve together with sincerity of purpose.



Message from Secretary Agriculture

It is an immense pleasure and an honour to administer and lead the team for the 1st ever policy formulation for food security. Access to nutritional food by all, is merely a dream which cannot come true without viable planning, dedicated ruthless collective efforts of almost all the stakeholders, strong linkages & bonding between the services providers, priority of the government, intellectual solution sharing and adoption of the successful experiences of the nations who 've overcome this global challenge. Hunger is not only a problem of highly populated nations but the nations with geo-political social and economic studies conducted recently by IMEMO scholars highlight a variety of tendencies in the realm of international relations and domestic affairs, which first appeared in previous years but are now reinforcing themselves in 2020, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. Food insecurity threat become a monstrous fact as locust knocked down the standing crops on one side whereas COVID-19 surmounted the strongest economies with its jolt.

As an Agriculturist, I rank the Food Insecurity the biggest challenge in all the national and global issues. Hunger only open the doors for social evils and crimes. While going through the studies and reviewing the situation, it flushed that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, despite blessed with most suitable environment with four seasons could not fetch even the required food quantity sufficient to its inhabitants yet have had dependence on neighbouring province(s).

Pakistan, among the friends and foe, have to implement divergent imposed diplomatic policies which absolutely adversely effected its economical position. The policy makers should have decided the priorities, as being agrarian, its keenly observed that the agriculture among sectoral slots have had least position with 1-2% shares. The sector having 20% share in the national economic growth gets least priorities and the result is worsened.

The policy framed, ensures the sectoral strengthening as agriculture being macro-economic sector, deserve more than the suggested plan. Financial constraints and geopolitical situation compel to address social sectors yet without strengthening economic sector, the dream of development and prosperity would remain a dream. The revolutionary steps, as are proposed and the strategies devised, may lead to achieve the goals and will ensure 'Food Security' not only for the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but for the country as well. Inshah Allah.

Among all sub sectors of Agriculture Sector; Agriculture Extension having oppressive nimety of tasks transferred / shifted on abolition of Agricultural Development Authority, Fruit & Vegetable Development Board and innovative strategical step forward in services delivery through setting up of Farm Services Centers; would have to take the tasks as divine duties of food production. All sub sectors also need to develop strong linkage and coordination which may make the dream a reality. Hoping for the better, even for the best, the policy and the plan, ensuring its enforcement on priority may bring a pleasant change in food security and accessibility.

FOREWORD

Muslims have to respect Allah's bounties and graces given to them, to know their limits, power and authorities, and to store and reserve food for hard times [Al-Quran: 10:24, and 14:21]. Although Allah allow provisions (of food) in due measure and quantity [Al-Quran: 42:27]

"The greatest fine art of the future will be the making of a comfortable living from a small piece of land".

--Abraham Lincoln

"Ending hunger means finding sustainable ways to help vulnerable farming families access and utilize food, diversify income, improve access to markets, and develop successful food security and livelihood strategies."

The years' experience of the problems, constraints, threats often lead the thinkers' sense, realize, forecast, issue alerts and alarm the citizens of the intensity which often led the policy makers find prospicient resolution. The government sensitively planning prudently for the future and future of great Pakistani nation may have lesser intensity of the threats with absorbents to the face and may have tackling prospects to the issues.

Food and access to nutritional food in population explosion, global warming, squeezing food production units are on top of the threats and are taken as „monster threat“ particularly for the third word. These may change the geo political scenario in the coming days.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa policy makers and governing elite class unanimously took advantage to frame vibrant, affluent solution which may shield its citizen from forecasted threat. The paper in hand not only covers the possible aspects of increasing inadequacy of food for the fast-growing population of the province in particular. Covid-19 masked the faces but unmasked disparities and the hurdles which make development efforts going waste.

The policy unearthed with concrete steps may lead to categorically address the issues and overcome the problem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The provincial government reposing its confidence to remove barriers amongst the yielding development reach to common people through utilization of all available resources undertook this important paper unveil. Food Security is taken in to account as a global threat which may cause geo economic situation change leading to geo-political disparities in the years to come.

The technocrats working in different department relentless efforts made this paper possible. the generous and prompt guidance and experience sharing of the policy makers and the political leadership of the present regime made the dream true in unearthing root causes of the threat and formulation of the policy under-hand to overcome.

In would be unjust if Secretary Agriculture Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Member Revenue Board, Director General Agriculture Extension and its team, the Professors of Agriculture University of Peshawar are not acknowledged for the report in hands.

PREAMBLE

Since federal government has had formulated its Food Security Policy accommodating the partial contents and frame work for its provinces. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, after eighteenth amendment felt to formulate the policy of its own focusing almost all pros and cons keeping in view its resources, necessities, livelihood, trends, constraints, threats, weakness, opportunities and the strength.

The people at the verge of bounties of survival problems have at top “Food, Nutritional Food, Sufficient Food”; whereas food production unit i.e. agricultural land is shrinks and are converted to unproductive utilizations known as commercialized units like housing societies, plazas etc.

The document may provide strategical frame work to overcome global challenge of inaccessibility to hygienic food to the people. The main obsession of the document reflects passion, ambitions and dedications of the services providers to fetch the goals at fast.

The policy identifies the nook and corners of the threat and planes to overcome. It is worthy to denote that practical solution to face the threat and defeat it is also made part of the policy.

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FOOD SECURITY POLICY OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

1. Vision

“Nutritionally Food Secure people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”

2. Mission

Attaining efficient, affordable, sustainable, accessible, nutrition sensitive and inclusive food system

3. Goals

To attain sustainable food security, poverty alleviation and generate employment opportunities through achieving higher sustainable economic growth.

4. Major Challenges to Food Security and Agriculture

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is blessed with a variety of Agro-Ecological zones suitable for the raising many crops, vegetables and fruits. Food security of its masses is ensured either through domestic production or supplied from other parts of the country and imports. Agriculture plays a vital role in securing the food security of the province as majority of the population lives in rural areas and are directly or indirectly related to Agriculture but still there are many challenges which requires adequate attention. Few of them are summarized as

4.1 Investment Challenges

1. Low On/Off Farm Outputs
2. Small Land Holdings
3. Non-Adoption to Modern Challenges
4. Lack of Market Oriented / Demand Driven Agriculture
5. Lack of Infrastructure
6. Low Government Priorities
7. Limited Financial Services and Accessibility
8. Meager Private Investment
9. Non-existence of Crop Insurance
10. Administrative and operational bottlenecks

4.2 Research Challenges

1. Low investment in agriculture research
2. Un-Authentic Data (Land Use & Livestock Sector)
3. Lack of Demand Driven Research
4. Limited Research on Rainfed, Upland & Mountain Agriculture
5. Non-Alignment of Research to Climate Change
6. Non-Availability of Climate Simulation Models
7. Limited Capacity of Researchers
8. Lack of Research on Feed & Fodder
9. Animal Health Hazards & Contamination in Livestock / Fisheries Sector
10. Failure to transform lab research into field research
11. Lack of coordination among research, academia and extension
12. Administrative and operational bottlenecks
13. Human Health and nutrition related issues

4.3 Social Challenges / Extension Challenges

1. Conservative Mindset and socio-cultural barriers to change
2. Underemployment
3. Food / Dietary Habits
4. Population Pressure
5. Limited Business Opportunities
6. Low Literacy Level
7. Gender inclusive policy
8. Injudicious use and distribution of food resources
9. Lack of Agri-Business Mindset & Diversification
10. Lack of Adoption to Modern Technologies i.e Biotechnology, Bio-Pesticides, Bio-Fertilizers, Organic, Climate Smart Practices & ICT

4.4 Governance Challenges

1. Low priority to Green sector
2. Limited Capacity of Government Institutions
3. Planning Constraints
4. Poor Linkages / Coordination
5. MIS, Marketing & Agri-Business Authority
6. Inconsistency in the execution / implementation of plans
7. Pressure on Natural Resources
8. Expropriation of Prime Agricultural Lands
9. Regulatory Issues
10. Mal practices and corruption
11. Limited Human Resource / Expertise
12. Lack of Awareness
13. WTO & Quality Issues
14. Poorly regulated agricultural markets
15. Trade Problems
16. Administrative and operational bottlenecks

5. Strategic Framework

The government may take appropriate strategic initiative for institutional strengthening and services delivery systems to address the issues of various target group i.e. agricultural producers, consumers, traders and all other actors of value & supply chain. To cope with the aforementioned challenges, the following strategic framework is recommended:

1. Government may prioritize & ensure financial investment in development budget which may have allocation of 8-10% of the total ADP under Agriculture Sector
2. Government may invest in reclamation and development of culturable waste through Agriculture Department. The Livestock & Agriculture Extension Departments should and launch awareness campaigns for promotion of farming activities on the newly reclaimed land to maximize productivity.
3. Extension of credit facilities for land and infrastructure development through short, medium- and long-term projects
4. Agriculture commodities business should be regulated under legal framework with the help of all stake holders in order to minimize trader's exploitation and to enforce fair pricing mechanism for both producers and consumers
5. Private investments be ensured in harvesting, grading & packaging, processing and marketing of the Agriculture commodities
6. Introduction of mechanized farming through Farm Services Centers

7. Introduction of Cluster / Specialized Farming facilities so that small land holders convert their productive units into big chunks
8. Research on climate resilient varieties and Agricultural practices
9. Research on development and diversification of rain fed crops
10. Research on upland / mountain agriculture.
11. Institutional strengthening & reforms for specialized and better services delivery
12. Adoption to modern technologies especially Information Communication Technologies (ICT) is indispensable
13. Data authenticity is one of the major constraints in sustainable planning and informed decision making. Adoption to modern technologies like satellite imageries should be the focus area while devising any strategy for the development of Agriculture in the province.
14. Special incentives and encouragement for enhanced Gender participation in the overall Agricultural improvement programs
15. Promotion of Public Private partnership and contractual farming
16. Introduction of Kissan Card / e-Voucher Scheme for farmer to get inputs on credit (in kind) with soft terms & conditions
17. Development of Agriculture zones across the province
18. Creation of dedicated Secretariat for Livestock sector
19. Efficient use of allocated share of Irrigation water under Water Apportionment Accord 1991

Apart from these interventions, improved coordination amongst stake holders is of prime importance. In order to ensure the food security and improve the nutritional status of its masses, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government has to give due importance to the Green Sector.

The provincial planning & monitoring system needs several reforms including Establishment of Implementation, Support & Monitoring Unit in Agriculture Department, Similarly, to improving District level planning, implementation and coordination mechanism.

6. Policy Imperatives

A set of well-defined and comprehensive policies, strategies, action plans and rules already exist which are the product of thorough deliberations and consultations of all the stake holders. However, lack of realistic & proportionate allocations of resources and poor implementation arrangements / institutional mechanism are the primary impediments in sustaining desired agricultural growth.

Similarly, red-tapism / delayed government procedures and systems further aggravates the situation. Amending local laws as per international standards and requirements is also one of the reasons hindering import & exports process. . A number of reasons have hindered the effective implementation of identified policy guidelines did not attained desired results.

Food security has the following four dimensions:

1. **Availability:** Physical presence of food, indicated by food supply from all sources; production, imports, aid;
2. **Access:** Physical and financial/economic access to the available food, indicated by income, food prices, etc.;
3. **Utilization:** Food preparations and food absorption indicated by the water and sanitation and hygiene practices, human health conditions and female literacy etc.; and
4. **Stability:** Stability is a cross-cutting dimension and is seen in all three dimensions of the food security.

6.1 Food Availability

Food is the basic need and as per section 35 (d) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, provision of food to masses is the major responsibility of the Government. Secondly, food availability is the first and foremost component/pillar of the food security.

Food availability is ensured through domestic production and arranging food from other parts of the country or imports. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa priority focus is on ensuring food availability by domestic food production. This makes the agriculture sustainable production central focus of Government policy through enhancing productivity and bringing new areas under agriculture coverage. Provincial Government needs to commit more financial resources to generate continued annual growth in agriculture sector.

6.1.1 Diversification for Income & Nutrition

Diversified food demand is increasing with the awareness and health consciousness amongst the masses. High purchasing power, urbanization and improved living standards of the peoples also adds to the increased demand of food and improved nutrition. Still there is room for improvement especially in the rural areas including middle and lower middle class. As compared to the international per capita consumption, the consumption of nutritious & high value food is still low

Since 1965, the history of seven National Nutrition Surveys in Pakistan depicts a worrying situation of malnutrition in the country. In the last 53 years the stunting rates have only reduced by 14% i.e. less than 0.26% per year, against global targets of 2% per year. According to the NNS 2018, the 40% stunting rate is the second highest in the region (Afghanistan 54%, India 38%). Nationally, the NMDs present the highest rates of 48%, and other districts in KP stand at 40% chronic malnutrition. Similarly, the 23.1% Wasting (acute malnutrition) rates in NMDs are highest at national level, while KP stands at 40%. *(Both classified as “very high” according to WHO criteria. The Global Standard for South Asia recommends less than 25% Stunting and 8.9% acute malnutrition).* The district level analysis reflects almost 50% of KP districts and >90% of NMDs fall into the “very high” malnutrition category.

Similarly, the recent pandemic of COVID-19 has further exacerbated the situation, it is estimated that 1.2 million peoples lost their jobs due to the pandemic. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the economic downturn due to the pandemic had adversely impacted the labour force especially the migrant labour force and daily paid workers associated with the food supply chains. Floriculture, Meat, Dairy, Poultry and Horticulture sectors are the worst hit areas of the pandemic. To counter the negative impact of the pandemic on the economy of the province and to ensure the food security of its masses, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also developed a comprehensive strategy “Azam-e-Nau”.

Provincial Strategic and Policy Document developed and the Current efforts:

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Multi-Sectoral Integrated Nutrition Strategy was approved in 2014 and incorporates inputs from Multi-sectoral Government lines Departments and Key Stakeholders (Including UN and Academia).

However, the KP Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy never fully translated into functional “Operational Plans” (e.g. KP SPRING Multi-sectoral Stunting Prevention PC-1 was approved in 2019 and implemented in 04 districts only). Similarly, the Integrated Nutrition PC-1 partially materialized with limited coverage and missing components, requiring scale up to all vulnerable districts with all essential components.

Revisiting the progress on “Operational Plans” under the KP Multisectoral Strategy is imperative in the light of emerging evidence as well as new challenges due to increased urbanization, nutrition transition and changing dietary habits, as well as the surging rates of under-nutrition in children under five year.

Similarly, demand for processed food is also increasing day by day. Most of the processed foods are either imported or locally manufactured by the multinational organizations while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa production share/production quantum is negligible. Necessary items like edible oils are imported in the country having annual import bill of approximately billion USD. Despite of the fact that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is having enormous potential of growing oilseed crops like Olives.

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is focusing on the development of high value crops, fruits, vegetables and Oil seed crops in the province but still there are areas which needs special interventions / attentions especially in the newly merged areas.

Policy Measures:

1. Vertical & Horizontal improvements in production of major crops
2. Promotion of high value crops, fruits and vegetables
3. Promotion of Oil Seed crops in the potential areas especially on the marginal lands
4. Provision of support / indicative prices for sustainable production
5. Promotion of direct marketing by the growers
6. Enhancing institutional infrastructure especially the establishment of Agri-Business directorate in the Agriculture Department
7. Introduction and promotion of high value crops, fruits and vegetables
8. Development of new fortified cultivars of crops rich in micronutrients
9. Awareness of masses regarding nutritious and healthy food
10. Patronization and certification of potential private livestock breeding farms for high milk and meat productivity gains
11. Promotion of Backyard poultry, kitchen gardening and value addition, private fish farms especially cold-water fisheries and processing of Agricultural commodities
12. Promotion of rural Agri-Business / Cottage industry
13. Involvement of youth especially Women entrepreneurs and people of diverse identities
14. Governments to mainstream nutrition in their approaches to agriculture through cultivation/ production of nutrient rich foods;
15. Review and cut cost-escalating factors in the production, storage, transport, distribution and marketing of food;
16. Minimizing the inefficiencies through food loss and waste;
17. Support local small-scale producers to grow and sell nutritious foods, and secure their access to markets;
18. Prioritize Improving Children’s nutrition by enhancing Dietary Diversity through food variety while also engaging men for the nutrition of children;
19. Foster behavior change through education and communication; and embed nutrition in national social protection systems and invest in strategies to challenge gender stereotypical or discriminatory practices.
20. Integrate Adolescent Girls and Preconception nutrition under “social safety nets delivered through education and healthcare delivery platforms.
21. Maternal dietary supplementation
22. Stunting Prevention initiatives focusing on 1000 days window (Conception- 24months of age)

- Scale-up of “KP SPRING Multi-sectoral Nutrition PC-1” from 04 to 12 vulnerable Districts in the province.
- 23. Curative nutrition initiatives (CMAM)- Scale up under Provincial Nutrition PC-1 to all districts with at least 50% coverage.
- 24. Income Support Programs should be launched for the deserving peoples of the province
- 25. Safety nets approach by empowering women through provision of cash assistance to enhance “Dietary Diversification of Pregnant and Lactating women and new-born”
- 26. Provision of Nutrients rich “Ready to use supplementary foods” (RUSF) to mothers and children less than 02 years of age.
- 27. Enhanced coordination with Federal Government & Provincial Governments for supply of major food commodities

6.1.2 Agricultural Inputs

Quality Agricultural inputs plays major role in increasing the quality and quantity of Agricultural commodities. Timely supply of quality inputs at affordable rates is the pre requisite for Agricultural development in an area.

Therefore, developing a viable strategy/policy is vital for the food security and ensuring improved nutrition in the province.

a. Seed

Seed/Planting material plays an important role in increasing productivity. It is estimated that quality seed Secondly, food availability is the first and foremost component/pillar of the food security.

Currently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is facing issues in seed availability which is further complicated by the climate change. Especially in Horticulture sector, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is fully dependent on import of vegetables seeds. Similarly, Availability of certified plants for orchards establishment is one of the main constraints in obtaining potential yield of many fruits across the province.

Several factors like low investment in research, regulatory frame work and low priority both at provincial and federal level further aggravates the situation. Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department under the Ministry of National Food Security & Research is the regulating body for the import as well as local sale of seeds across the country. The staff of the said organization is not enough in the province to cater the provincial needs.

Seed industry which plays a primary role in the production and supply of seed suitable for the local niche is also not present. The vegetables seed to the province is imported from Punjab and Sindh provinces. Similarly, Wheat seed is also mainly supplied to the province from Punjab Seed Corporation.

Policy measures:

In order to improve the situation, several interventions are proposed as follows:

1. Provincial Seed Act
2. Institutional Development Especially the Establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Seed Corporation
3. Promotion of Public Private partnership for seed production of vegetables / certified fruit plants
4. Strengthening certified fruit plant protection system (including horticultural research, fruit plant certification infrastructure and production of certified fruit plants by the registered nursery men) in the Province.
5. Improved investment in Public as well as Private Research
6. Inclusion of Private Seed companies in the provincial seed council

b. Fertilizer

In the modern agriculture fertilizers play an important role in boosting productivity of various crops. It is imperative that during both rabi and kharif season ample quantity of fertilizer should be made available at the grassroots level. To achieve sustainable gains in productivity through balanced use of fertilizers it is required that it should be available to the farmers at rational price and farmers should get a fair return for their produce. It is also important to have appropriate testing facilities at provincial and district levels to ascertain level of fertility at the farm level to enable farmers for judicious use of suitable fertilizers. It is underscored that the province should adopt 4R nutrients stewardship including Right time, Right place, Right rate, Right source.

Import and Prices of the fertilizer is regulated by the federal laws, however fertilizer business in the province is regulated by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Fertilizer Control Act, 1999. Fertilizer sector in the province is facing several issues like availability especially in peak sowing seasons, price inflation especially in Rabi season, restricted supply to some parts of the province due to security reasons, Lack of soil testing, low purchase power of farmers and lack of subsidies and financial support are the major reasons hampering balanced use of fertilizer.

Policy Measures:

1. Subsidy on fertilizers especially fertilizers having phosphorus and potash
2. Policy Measures to facilitate timely availability of different fertilizers
3. Ensuring availability especially in the peak seasons via concerned federal and provincial ministries/departments
4. Capacity building and strengthening of public institutions
5. Awareness campaigns on balanced and efficient use of fertilizer
6. Soil testing and mapping involving farmer organizations/Model Farm Services Centers
7. Provision of special incentives for promotion of local industries
8. Strengthening of soil testing laboratories in Model Farm Services Centers

c. Pesticides

Pesticides is also an important Agricultural input widely used for crop protection and increased yield. The import of pesticides and its registration is the mandate of Department of Plant protection, Ministry of National Food Security & Research. However, at provincial level pesticides business is regulated by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government under Agriculture Pesticide Ordinance 1971 and Agricultural Pesticides, Rules, 1973 (Amendments) June, 2007.

Agriculture Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is educating the farmers of the province regarding the balanced use of pesticides and integrated pest management, but there is still room for improvement. Farmers usually due to many reasons rely on the private vendors, which for the sake of their sale and profit advise farmers regarding the indiscriminate use of pesticides. Secondly the license for pesticide business/vendors in the province is issued by the Department of Agriculture Extension after obtaining one-week training on safe handling of Pesticides (as per above stated ordinance).

The quality of pesticides is regularly checked by the Agriculture Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However due to inadequate facilities and work pressure loop holes exists which needs improvement. Other factors like lack of trained and dedicated human resource, machinery & equipment"s and lack of adequate financial resources also aggravates the situation

Policy measures:

1. New Pesticide Act of Agriculture Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is in the pipeline which should be finalized and implemented at an earliest
2. Institutional strengthening of Directorate of Plant Protection, Agriculture Extension Department
3. Strengthening of Pesticides checking laboratories
4. Speedy court trials or already pending cases with special directions to the Directorate General prosecution for extending maximum cooperation
5. Promotion of IPM and farmer's field school approach to minimize use of pesticides in crop production.
6. Promotion of organic farming under international accredited certification program.

d. Improving Credit Market

Despite of the fact that purchase power of the farmers is low, Farmers are reluctant in availing credits from the financial institutions. There are several factors contributing to the situation like social and religious beliefs, higher markup rates, lengthy procedures, subsistence farming and lack of awareness.

Contrary to that, farmers usually opt for indirect crediting from market sources like Inputs dealers, commission agents and middle man which adds misery to their current status. The undocumented and hidden markups/price hikes kept in these agreements greatly effects the socio-economic condition of the farming community but due to several constraints and conventional approaches remain addicted to the system.

There is dire need for the overall improvement in the credit market system.

Policy Measures:

1. Low markup on the Agricultural loans especially fro small growers on personal guarantees
2. Simple procedures for the provision of loan by the financial institutions
3. Concerted efforts to promote Islamic banking products for its improved access to the common farmers.
4. ZTBL should be encouraged to develop mechanisms conducive to large number of subsistence farmers in the province.
5. For small scale farmers and women microfinance spread should be enhanced.
6. Promoting public private partnership especially involving the Model Farm Services Centers
7. Promotion of contractual / specialized farming
8. Targeted subsidies on inputs and machineries
9. Structured subsidy to the private sector for warehouses, cold storages and other infrastructure
10. Subsidies and loans for the installation of renewable energy sources
11. Subsidized electricity for the producers as well as entrepreneurs
12. Subsidizes high-priced categories of wheat flour/Atta
13. Establishment of Agri-Business Authority for the support of credit market

6.1.3 Land and Water Resource Management

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa faces daunting challenge of declining per capital land availability due to rapidly growing population. According to the FAO in its summary report “The State of The World’s Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture--Managing System is at Risk”; Land and water resources and the way they are used are central to the challenge of improving food security across the world. Demographic pressures, climate change, and the increased competition for land and water are likely to increase vulnerability to food insecurity, particularly in Africa and Asia. The challenge of providing sufficient food for everyone worldwide has never been greater.

The overriding challenges faced by agriculture are to:

- Produce at least 70 percent more food by 2050.
- Improvement food security and livelihoods of the rural poor.
- Reconcile use of land and water resources amongst competing uses.
- Increase food production without expanding agriculture land.
- Anticipate climate changes that will alter agriculture system.

Evidence shows that:

- There is a strong linkage between poverty and lack of access to water and land resources.
- Land productivity is generally low because of low inherent soil fertility, severe nutrient depletion, and inappropriate management practices.
- Multilevel stakeholder participation across land and water systems can greatly enhance water productivity and reduce stresses.
- Agriculture production system are at risk due to increased population pressures and unsustainable practices.

As per water appointment accord 1991, 8.78 MAF water at the ratio of 7.5% has been allocated to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Out of the allocated quantity, 5.97 MAF is utilized and 2.81 MAF remains unutilized due to several reasons. It is also estimated that 50% of the water used for irrigation is lost due to obsolete irrigation practices and infrastructure. As per reports, Water tables at different locations are dropping at fast rates with excessive abstraction against which the recharge is inadequate.

Climate change also adds to the misery as it is expected to change seasonal availability of water with annual precipitation in most districts expected to be stable or slightly increase until 2030, albeit with temporal shifts. After 2030 an overall decline of precipitation is predicted. Climate trends indicate increased precipitation during spring and summer resulting in more frequent water induced disasters, and reduced precipitation in winter and autumn having an impact on water availability and thus on productivity of crops.

In order to cope the situation, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has passed the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Water Act 2020 and also a formulated an Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy.

Policy Measures

1. Implementation of The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Water Act 2020 and Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy in true letter & spirit
2. Early completion of large irrigation projects like CRBC and Kurram Tangi etc to be completed in order to bring vast tracks of land under cultivation
3. Ensuring equitable and assured distribution of irrigation water and providing effective drainage and flood control to the affected lands
4. Transformation of existing agriculture practice to reduce pressure on land and water systems.
5. Alignment of increased production with poverty alleviation and maintenance of land, water, and natural resources.
6. Secure access and improved management of land and water resources.
7. Investments and development of trade and economic policies that favor sustainable agriculture.
8. Introduction and use of small machineries for small scale farmers
9. Availability of good quality and certified seed as well as fertilizers and pesticides
10. Implementation of rapid dissemination of information on weather forecast and natural calamities using ICT technologies/media
11. Upscaling of tele farming system of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government for boosting agriculture productivity.

12. Holding of provincial/district level yield competitions
13. Ensure financial support to enable small-scale farmers in use of inputs and adoption of new technologies.
14. Introduction and adoption of efficient water use technologies
15. Introduction and adoption of climate smart agriculture technologies
16. Introduction of crop insurance mechanism
17. Support smallholders to achieve economies of scale and allow them to move towards high value activities in the food supply chain.
18. Strengthening of Farm Services Centres in modernization of agriculture to increase crop productivity.
19. Food safety and consumer demand for safe food
20. Ensuring benefits and income potential for the small-scale men and women farmers linking them with market outlets and food chains
21. Development of command areas under already established irrigation schemes

6.1.4 Agricultural Mechanization

Considering the necessity of identifying and responding to the current and future challenges of food security & in order to lead, collaborate and design the related strategies to promote the role of agricultural mechanization in agricultural development as a solution for the achievement of food security is the need of hour. Any attempt to increase agricultural production without considering a proper mechanization strategy would never have a positive outcome. A sustainable agricultural mechanization strategy is a planning strategy that contributes to the goal of sustainable agriculture, and at the same time accepts food self-sufficiency and generates economic and inclusive growth as well as social benefits.

Policy Measures

1. Considering the relative advantages of producing and planning for the development of food and international trade.
2. Setting up of Agricultural Mechanization Research & Development Center
3. Incentives for establishment of Agri-mechanical units in the province/districts
4. Injecting proper financial investment to the agricultural sector
5. Producing or importing agricultural machinery and new technologies, according to their suitability with the conditions of the province, along with strengthening of the supply chain and maintenance service
6. Modifying Khyber Pakhtunkhwa cultivation pattern based on the state of the provincial production resources with attention to the state of the provincial water resources
7. Employing graduates directly in the agricultural sector

6.1.5 Livestock

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has large livestock population and more than 4% annual growth rate, yet the meat industry has not been able to make its mark in the international meat trade. Currently 1000 tons meat is exported to Afghanistan from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; the primary reason for this low export is the lack of commercial livestock farming, Halal certification, sanitary and Phyto sanitary condition, good hygienic practices, lack of friendly legislation for investment, awareness and capacity building of farmers, poor management of slaughter houses etc.

The demand for „Halal“ meat and other foodstuffs is growing internationally, the demand in Afghanistan and, central Asian and the Gulf countries is worth billions of dollars. There is, therefore, a very big market for international distributors and producers to create opportunities to build the essential relationships to do business in the region.

Milk is the largest product of livestock sector, which accounts for around 60% of the total value of livestock produce. Only 30-35% of the total milk output is channeled into the urban marketing system. Small dairy farmers account for more than 80 percent of the marketed milk. With the increase of milk prices and higher cost of production, even small-scale milk producers sell part of their milk after their household consumption. The milk marketing system is disorganized and only morning milk is collected by the milk collectors and marketed in the urban areas, while the evening milk is converted into dairy products i.e. yogurt, lassi and ghee. Earlier some interventions were made through organizing farmers with the provision of milk cooling tanks in some areas. However, the intervention was not successful due to improper management system.

Policy Measures:

1. Strengthening and expansion of animal health and disease control services for enhance livestock productivity
2. Conservation and development of native livestock breeds
3. Strengthening and expansion of existing breed improvement program
4. Strengthening of Livestock Extension System
5. Establishment of Animal Nutrition, production and Research Centre
6. Introducing improved fodder varieties in the province and fodder conservation techniques
7. Promoting field oriented / applied research
8. Introduction of Certification and standardization for livestock and livestock products
9. Establishment of Market and MIS system for Livestock sector
10. Promoting higher education & Capacity Building in Livestock sector
11. Initiation of Livestock Farm mechanization and Improvement Programs
12. Introduction of Livestock Insurance System
13. Development of Milk and Meat Supply / Value Chain
14. Establishment of state of art slaughterhouses to meet international standards
15. Promoting hygienic milk and meat outlets
16. Establishment of farmer cooperative societies
17. The dairy and meat production will be enhanced in private sector through incentive-based programs
18. Establishment of a coordination body amongst Livestock sector stakeholders for collaborative approach towards livestock sector development
19. Provision of soft loans and credit facilities with ease of procedure in the livestock sector
20. Establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Poultry, Fisheries and Meat company

6.1.6 Fisheries

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is blessed with a variety of Agro-ecological zones suitable for various Agriculture related interventions. Fisheries is also one of the important segments contributing to the economy and improved nutrition of the peoples of the province.

Especially the cold-water present in the northern areas of the province are of prime importance. These areas of the province have immense potential of commercial production of cold-water fisheries.

Policy Measures:

1. Promotion of Cold & Warm Water Fisheries through Public Private partnership
2. Provision of cold reapers and other transport / storage facilities on subsidized rates
3. Strengthening of Government hatcheries
4. Promotion of Environment friendly practices in potential areas
5. Special financial support for Fisheries business in the province
6. Introduction and support to the value addition / processing of fish & fish products
7. Involvement of Model Farm Services Centers in Fisheries promotion in the province
8. Involvement and support to women farmers and entrepreneurs

6.1.7 Poultry

Poultry is also one of the important sectors providing financial as well as nutritional support to the peoples of the province. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through several interventions like promotion of Backyard poultry and chicks rearing in the province. But still there is room for improvement in this important sector.

Policy Measures:

1. Promotion of Backyard poultry
2. Promotion of commercial farming through subsidies and special incentives
3. Introduction of insurance scheme for commercial poultry farms
4. Subsidies / financial support for the establishment of poultry farms on modern lines
5. Special incentives / financial support for promotion of processing / value addition
6. Involvement of Model Farm Services Centers in the Poultry development sector
7. Support to women entrepreneurs especially in the rural areas
8. Establishment of quality assurance laboratories for poultry sector
9. Promoting large scale poultry meat processing and branding

6.1.8 Food Losses and Wastage

Recently the world is paying a growing attention to the extent of food loss and waste (FLW) in the entire food supply chain (FSC). While food shortages and resources limitations remain big concerns in many regions around the world, almost one third of the total food production globally is discarded as FLW, in the form of either food loss (i.e., spoilage and losses at the producer level before the market) or waste (losses at retailers' and consumers' levels). Although not all of the FLW are avoidable, this situation suggests that addressing multifaceted challenge of food security requires a paradigm shift from narrow production focused strategies of improving food availability to a broader perspective that considers the efficiency of the entire Food supply chain.

1. Weather conditions during harvest
2. Harvest timing, over-maturity
3. Inadequate field sorting
4. Harvested crop left on field
5. Lack of drying facilities
6. Weather conditions during drying
7. Lack of storage facilities
8. Spoilage, pest damage, fungal growth
9. Poor transportation
10. Lack of processing facilities
11. Defective end products due to processing errors
12. Inadequate packaging protocols and technology
13. Lack of proper logistical management
14. Lack of cooling systems
15. Limits on distribution system
16. Marketing and sales strategies and rejected shipments
17. Excess purchase or pool purchase
18. Poor storage at home
19. Bad quality of end product
20. Confusion over understanding labeling
21. Simply discarding food
22. Food Habits

Policy Measures

1. Ensuring true utilization of Cess Funds for construction, maintenance and repairs of farm to market roads.

2. Establishment of Agric-endowment fund / matching grants at district level which may be utilized to Establish & develop Food Supply Chain.
3. Allocation of funds for eradication of Pre & Post Harvest Losses.
4. Incentives for investors in “Food Processing Units” in the province.
5. Investment in Scientific Storages of Crops under Public-Private Partnership
6. Awareness campaign to reduce Food Losses and Wastages.
7. Infrastructural developments for establishment of Regulated Markets with MIS
8. Awareness and capacity building regarding improved nutrition
9. Special focus on involvement of people of diverse identities in policy making and implementation

6.1.9 Supply Chain Capacity Strengthening of Food Departments at Provincial Level

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is wheat deficit province, with production of 1.35 million MT wheat in the year 2015-16. The storage facilities are comprised of various types of open storages and godowns located in various districts across the province. The province has faced several episodes of staple shortages and price hikes – seriously threatening food security.

Farmers usually retain about one-third of their wheat production for seed and household food consumption. The government is the main buyer of farmers’ wheat, though the procurement volume is low, driven by both food security and market intervention objectives. While food security is an important concern in province, there is little doubt that high volumes of State wheat procurement leave little room for private sector trade and investment in the postharvest supply chain.

Deficient supply chain including storage infrastructure, significant post-harvest losses, high transaction costs, inadequate staff capacities and limited use of technology for commodity management leave a lot to be desired. These shortcomings if not adequately addressed, will adversely impact the overall food security situation in the province.

Food departments are clearly lacking in efficient systems in place to track the stocks management and supply of food items i.e. (mainly wheat, sugar, rice pulses etc), departments don’t maintain efficient records of available stocks and shortfalls etc , still working on manual systems , no software for commodities tracking , not having updated SOPs available etc , lack of capacity development of staff through trainings and practices. Historically every year, we are faced with crises situation of wheat /sugar shortages, price hikes, exports/import issues, illegal storage, black marketing etc.

Few of the key constraints / challenges are as follows

1. The Fair Average Quality (FAQ) stipulates up to less non-edible impurities, but studies have indicated that farmers are delivering wheat with large amount of non-edible impurities due to lack of a functioning inspection system upon wheat intake;
2. Due to the zero-loss policy in place, and lack of grain cleaning systems, rubbish keeps on polluting all stages of the supply chain (from farm to mill);
3. The bag handling system is very inefficient and labour intensive;
4. Storage under unfavorable conditions in go-downs and open-storage facilities is resulting in losses.
5. Ensuring that procurement targets from the local farmers are met by districts during harvesting season to fully provide them the benefit of wheat support prices.

Policy Measures:

The proposed interventions seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of provincial food systems.

This entails strengthening government capabilities to ensure food security and provide essential services to the people of the province through supporting food department to manage regular food supply and to maintain the strategic grain reserves with more efficient mechanisms. It will support Pakistan's progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More specifically SDG 2 relating to food security and zero hunger and SDG 17 relating to partnerships.

1. Change from bag to bulk handling and storage system;
2. Abolish the zero-loss policy and pay farmers only for good quality wheat;
3. Wheat support price should be constantly reviewed and other major commodities support/indicative prices should be announced
4. Targeted subsidies to small (poor) wheat producers to compensate for lower wheat support price
Introduce a margin between FD procurement and release price to cover (part of) FD's incidental charges
5. Improve inspection methods and install grain cleaning systems at wheat intake
6. The Food Department to move away from focusing on wheat procurement towards ensuring food safety
7. Enhance Wheat Storage Capacity for strategic reserves as well as to ensure price stability in the province
8. Adequate wheat storage units may be established in disaster prone districts.
9. Overhauling and up gradation of traditional storage units keeping in view their
10. existing condition.
11. Establishment of modern storage facilities in selected districts
12. Provision of missing facilities in the storage units
13. Training to staff on modern storage techniques including fumigation,
14. Complete supply chain automation/IT based
15. Special attention be given to Tomato, Potato and Onion supply chains
16. Determination of fair price mechanism through a dedicated organization
17. Free import/export should be discouraged and subject to the surplus/deficiency status as well as weather forecasting
18. Demand based release of wheat and other strategic commodities
19. Pita bread-like scheme may be re-introduced

6.2 Food Accessibility

There are several factors that determine economic access to food for an individual or a household. Poverty is the most important limiting factor in Pakistan. Purchasing capacity as a function of poverty, wealth index & prices of food commodities; indebtedness, sources of livelihoods, insecurity and exposure to natural hazards are additional aspects discussed as part of this report.

As noted earlier, food availability in the province is sufficient to feed the entire population in the province, although yields are failing to meet their full potential. However, for a range of interdependent factors, many households are not able to access the food available in the province. This is because many communities, households and individuals do not have the economic and physical resources that would allow them to produce and/or purchase sufficient quantity and quality of food for a nutritious diet. Despite overall national availability, if domestically produced food is not accessible and/or affordable outside of certain socio-economic parameters, then it will not ensure a population's food security.

6.2.1 Poverty hinders economic access to food

Poverty is often the root cause of food insecurity because poor households lack the resources required to access enough nutritious food to live a healthy and active life. Poor households are unable to invest in the inputs

required to boost their own yields. Poor and vulnerable farmers are then forced to sell their surplus immediately after the harvest to earn an income and repay debts. The extreme poor have no financial buffer to protect them from shocks such as natural disasters, accident or illness of a household member or poor harvests/crop failure.

According to recent estimates released by the Planning Commission of Pakistan (2016) the poverty headcount ratio in the province stands at 49.2%, which means almost half of the population are multi-dimensionally¹ poor (including lack of education, in poor health, lack of access to clean water, lack of/insufficient income, vulnerable to climate change, etc.), compared to 39% national average - roughly 15 million people are poor.

The highest poverty headcount ratio is in the Kohistan district (95.8%) while the lowest in District Haripur (24.7%). The broad pattern shows that among Pakistan's provinces, after Balochistan multidimensional poverty is highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Another way of looking at economic access, which is considered more realistic, is the percentage of monthly expenditure on food. People with lower incomes tend to spend a higher percentage of their monthly expenditure on food than those with high incomes.

In the same vein, COVID-19 have badly affected the employment status of the peoples across the province. It is estimated that if the lockdown/slowdown continues, 2.7975 million peoples out of total 6.06 million work force may lose their jobs. The immediate impact of the COVID-19 resulted effected 0.4665 million jobs in the province.

6.2.2 Inflation, Market access and price trends

Generally, households in the province are highly dependent on markets for purchasing food and non-food items, agricultural inputs, labour and sale of farm outputs. Input-output prices determine the level of use of agricultural inputs in farming. In consumption, the level of consumption of various food items, though directly affected by market prices, are also dependent on the consumers' purchasing power. Households enjoy better food security, when markets are well functioning (abundant supplies at stable prices) and prices are within affordable limits.

While food is generally available, prices for most food commodity markets in the province remained volatile over last several years. After the 2007 global spike in food prices, the prices have somewhat eased in most countries; food prices in Pakistan continued their upward trend until recently. Higher inflation percentages were observed in the country, i.e. in the year 2020, 11.12 % inflation has been recorded as compared to 2019. The same trend is observed for the Agricultural inputs as well as food commodities especially for the imported inputs and commodities.

However, the COVID-19 prevalence, rapid spread and lockdowns/slowdowns have seriously hampered the economic growth and high inflation is recorded. It is estimated that the GDP growth rate for the financial year 2020-21 may be observed in negative (-2.2 to -1.3) figures. Keeping in view the situation, special interventions are indispensable for ensuring food security of the peoples of the province.

Accessibility to food considering prices and wage income -----

Purchase power of the peoples is directly proportional to their accessibility to food particularly the nutritious food. It is observed that in the past year and a half the daily wage earnings of unskilled wage earners and the prices of different food items like wheat flour have not increased in the same proportion. This implies that the rate of increase in food prices was higher than that in wage rates, leading to a deterioration of the consumers' purchasing power or their accessibility to food. Per capita GDP of the country is recorded as 1185 USD in the year 2019, while for the year 2020 it has been recorded as 1130 USD.

Pakistan Bureau of statistics report on Household Integrated Economic Survey estimates that 16% of the population is experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity. The incidence is twice as high among the rural population, 20%, as among the urban, 9.2%. Shockingly, three out of five households, 61%, among the lowest two income quantiles in the survey, are experiencing food insecurity.

6.2.3 Women Empowerment and Gender Equality

There also exist gender disparities in food security directly linked with women's social positioning and unaccounted work they perform within and outside homes. It has been estimated that in Pakistan women's contribution in terms of labor inputs in agriculture is 73.8 percent. In case of KP province, women play an important, largely unpaid role in husking and preserving agriculture produce in addition to caring and rearing of domesticated livestock.

In NMDs, 82% women reported that fuel collection and water fetching are their primary responsibilities, while 31 % households must cover distance between 10-30 minutes to fetch water from the sources for their daily use. It may also be noted that 3.5% of the individuals in the merged areas reported living with some form of physical or mental disabilities. This is much higher than national average (0.48%) of population living with disabilities (PWDs), thus require special attention (source CFSLA).

Women's poor education and health, gender-based perceptions of resource allocation within household, and differential feeding and caregiving practices favoring boys and men are believed to be significantly contributing towards women's lower status and nutrition outcomes (Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18).

6.2.4 Inter-Regional Human Development Disparity:

The varying degrees of development experienced in districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa tend to exacerbate inter-regional income disparities and differences in development of various socio-economic indicators. This is aptly reflected in the form of Human development Index (HDI) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, whereby majority of districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are ranked as poor, with a few ranked little better. Not a single district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ended up in the „high“ category of the UN HDI for Pakistan (2017), while 84 % of the districts fell in the medium to lower categories. (Source: SDS 2019).

The Economy of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and especially newly merged areas is comparatively less developed than in the rest of Pakistan. The people in merged areas have no permanent source of income and further affected by crime and instability (Source CFSLA). The Green Economy offers livelihood opportunities for over one third of the population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and plays a major role in supporting the tourism industry and organic farming besides supplying freshwater resources for irrigation and drinking purposes. The livelihood income/expenditure, Indebtedness, Women & children's income and Household assets ownership in the rural areas of the province especially in merged areas is far below as compared to the major cities and urban areas of the province. Special attention and interventions are required to overcome the disparity and ensure food security of the peoples in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

6.2.5 Evidence Based Policymaking:

The provincial government spends billions of rupees per year on development schemes. Yet there is no systematic, coordinated research effort that can point to the consequences (positive or negative). Effective policymaking has to be based on such studies. Cash transfers and Health cards are two examples of projects/initiatives that the government has spent billions to implement and work since several years. (Source: SDS 2019).

6.2.6 Zero Hunger

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa expresses its strong commitment for the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a national agenda, both at Federal and Provincial levels. Within this framework the achievement of zero hunger is emphasized as a top priority for Pakistan, with the commitment to pursue the goal of "ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture".

In order to achieve this, the Government developed its Vision 2025 strategy in 2014. This strategy links the Government's development plan with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and commits the Government to reducing the proportion of food insecure population. In order to achieve this, the commitment to food security continues to be an important area of focus for the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Policy Measures:

1. Special focus and allocations for Green Sector
2. School Feeding Program in food insecure districts
3. Nutrition programs for under five years children and lactating mothers
4. Food support for vulnerable communities
5. Expand farm outputs and market access
6. Improve nutritious quality of food intake
7. Online monitoring of food security and policy reform
8. Capacity enhancement of Provincial Departments and stake holders
9. Strengthening of farmers cooperatives
10. Steps for poverty alleviation and employment generation
11. Crop diversification on marginal lands
12. Investing on research and nutrition programs
13. Income / cash support programs for the deserving sectors of the society

6.2.7 Market Support

Marketing is one of the most important tools for successful implementation of any business plan and project, Agriculture is not an exception to this. Without proper marketing system both the producers and consumers suffer.

There is need to improve regulatory laws and provide more space to private sector to set up Agri produce and product markets. Government understanding the gravity of marketing has established Kissan Markets across the province for the benefit of both consumers and producers. However, still there is room for improvement in this operation focusing marketing of Perishable (Fruits & Vegetables) and dry food commodities like cereals and pulses.

The wholesale Market system have various flaws including;

1. Contravening standards, unfair pricing mechanism, poor market information and limited role of produces, poor sanitation and above all regulatory inefficiencies and incidence of malpractices and latory
2. Higher costs:
3. Market distortion:
4. Monetization and market distortion:
5. Poor timeliness of assistance:
6. Cultural appropriateness and depletion of entitlement value:
7. Cereal domination:
8. Milling and fortification:
9. Lack of Market signaling
10. Lack of involvement of the private sector

Policy Measures

1. Establishment of regulated markets across the province in the potential districts
2. Allowing Private sector to setup agricultural markets
3. Legislative reforms in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agriculture and Livestock Produce Market Act, 2007
4. Develop market-oriented farming
5. Develop Farmers'' markets so the producer may have strong linkage with the consumer and get maximum benefit of his produce.
6. The government may provide basic infrastructure and help financing through Agri-credits
7. Involvement of Model Farm Services Centers in direct marketing
8. Supporting farmers regarding Grading, Sorting and improved packaging
9. Special packages for promotion of value-added products and their marketing
10. Special incentives for women farmers and entrepreneurs

6.2.8 Social Protection: (The Food Security Aspect)

Among the social protection programs being run in the province, there are too few programs geared specifically towards reducing malnutrition. More so, the lack of coordination and collaboration between different safety net interventions has likely resulted in inefficient targeting and duplication of efforts. Implementation challenges also include insufficient funds, regulatory frameworks, enforcement and monitoring. Public spending on health and education is also low.

For this strategy, social protection broadly covers support to agricultural producers, through deliberate price distortions or subsidies, to welfare payments, nutrition programs, insurance schemes, and asset provision (mainly livestock). There appear to be a bewildering number of social protection/Social Safety Net programs in province (Benazir Income Support Program BISP, Citizen Losses Compensation Program -CLCP, Mother and Child Wellness Grant , “Sehat Insaf” Program, “Akhawat” Microfinance, Girl Child Education Support Program for Merged Areas, PDMA “Mrasta” Compensation etc) that are not very coordinated, and shifts in spending might lead to interventions that have higher impacts². On the access side, resilience to a variety of shocks must be taken into account in social protection programs. It is also noteworthy that there is no provincial database of cash-based transfer for the above-mentioned programs to avoid duplication and to analyses the cumulative impact of any social protection/social safety net program.

The Provincial Food Security Strategy will follow and/or will be in line with National Food Security policy to achieve Pakistan Vision 2025, Sustainable Development Strategy Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2019-23 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Social Protection aspect of Food Security Strategy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will strive for a social protection system at the provincial level which provides the populations most in need, especially women, adolescent girls and children, with improved and sustained access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.

Cross Sectoral Linkages:

Any proposed Social Protection /safety net intervention may help develop cross-sectoral linkages and complement other ongoing food security and nutrition programs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including:

1. Livelihood recovery activities to support households and communities: cash-for-assets/ cash-for-training activities
2. Conditional cash transfers in secondary schools, targeting girls enrolled in government secondary schools (preferably starting from newly merged areas).
3. Emergency nutrition assistance for acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in all districts (starting from newly merged districts). The program will support children and pregnant and lactating women.

Policy Measures:

1. Provision of subsidies to the deserving peoples
2. Review of social protection programs
3. Welfare programs for retired workers and Women
4. Fostering integrated programs which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs
5. Establishment of strong linkages amongst sectors such as education, health and agriculture
6. to ensure decent employment and social welfare in rural and urban areas, including enhancing people’s access, especially women, to markets and financial services required for effective social protection.
7. Ensuring the provision of technical, financial and capacity building support, and also conducting and sharing of research results on social protection, including through enhanced South-South cooperation.

² Adapted from “The National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Review an Aide Memoire of Tentative Recommendations and Conclusions By The technical team of IFPRI and AKU Presented to the National Advisory Committee February 6, 2017”

6.2.9 School Feeding

School feeding programs are proved to be one of the important activities for the provision of nutritious food to the children. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government in collaboration with developmental partners is giving special attention to the provision of nutritious food to the school children. The programs should be kept continued and extended to all the province. Similarly, Agriculture and Nutrition should be incorporated in the school curriculum at middle and high school levels.

6.3 Food Utilization

Provision of food to the masses is not the sole moto of the Government rather provision of safe and nutritious food to the masses in order to meet their dietary demands and to enable them to take active part in their daily routines is the prime objective.

In modern world where peoples are mostly dependent on the processed food items exposes them to a variety of hazards. These hazards could either be of biological nature e.g Microbes and Pathogens or either of chemical in nature e.g. various additives used to prolong the shelf life of various Agricultural & Livestock commodities.

Agriculture Department and Halal Food Authority are working for the provision of safe and nutritious food to the peoples of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but more efforts involving all the stake holders is crucial for ensuring food safety and efficient food utilization in the province.

6.3.1 Safety of Food & Environment

Today's global food supplychains make the food safety landscape more complex and challenging than ever before. Food safety management has not kept pace with this development.

1. Unsafe food cannot sustain human health and has tragic social and economic consequences.
2. New food safety threats are emerging. Aflatoxin is a particularly good example: the health and economic effects of aflatoxin cause devastation, especially for the world's poorest.
3. Improving levels of food safety globally requires the development of new technologies, sustainable commitments, and human and institutional capacity, especially among farmers.
4. Collaboration among all stakeholders is necessary to leverage the right food safety knowledge, risk management methods and interventions across the global food supply chain.
5. Affluent water usage as irrigation water is also one of the major reasons contaminating agricultural commodities
6. Use of persistent organic pollutants
7. Inappropriate disposal of pesticides and other chemicals packaging materials

Policy Measures:

1. Institutional capacity building
2. Awareness
3. Support to the private sector for introduction and adoption of modern technologies
4. Enhanced collaboration amongst the stake holders
5. Promotion of environment friendly practices (field & industrial level)
6. Approaching relevant Federal ministries/Departments regarding efficient control/quarantine mechanism especially while importing processed food items
7. Regulating industrial wastes and to restrict their usage as irrigation water
8. Promotion of Organic Agriculture
9. Industrial reforms and proper disposal of affluent water

10. Capacity building of farmers on balance use of Pesticides and proper disposal of chemical packaging in order to avoid health hazards and contamination
Insure using clean water.

6.4 Food Stability

Food stability is the relative term meaning stable food supply, access and efficient utilization. In the current scenario several factors like the production quality of food commodities, trade, climate change, natural disasters and emergencies threatening food supply chains, innovations and enhanced knowledge dissemination and policy level interventions is affecting the food stability and nutritional status of the peoples of the province. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is committed and tirelessly working for ensuring the food stability of its masses through several interventions and investments.

6.4.1 Quality Production & Trade

As per obligation of the WTO, member countries have to adopt and implement the Sanitary & Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures for the protection of Human, Animal and Plant health. Member countries have to set and implement food/feed safety standards to protect Humans, Plants and Animals.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is bestowed with a variety of Horticultural crops and have immense export potential if handled and harnessed carefully. There are several impediments like lack of certifications and safe production/rearing technologies.

Policy Measures:

1. Management and implementing of SPS risks pertaining to the production and trade of Agricultural commodities
2. Institutional capacity building
3. Establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa chamber of Agriculture
4. Establishment of Agri-Business Authority in the province having representation from Sarhad chamber of commerce, Board of Investment & Trade, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chamber of Agriculture, Farmers Organizations (e.g. Kissan Eitehad, Anjuman-e-Kashtkaran and MFSC etc.)
5. Establishment of Agri-Business Cell in Agriculture Department for promotion of quality production and trade
6. Development and implementation of Certification mechanism for Agricultural commodities
7. Assessment of export potential of commodities across the province
8. Promotion of the potential Agricultural commodities and harnessing their export potential
9. Awareness of Farmers and Traders
10. Financial support to the farmers involved in the production of quality exportable Agricultural commodities
11. Special incentives and financial support to the entrepreneurs involved in import/export of commodities
12. Promotion of Value Addition and processing
13. Involvement of Women farmers and entrepreneurs in the production and trade cycle of Agricultural commodities and value-added products
14. Establishment of Border Markets and ICT based Import/Export mechanism for data recording and transparency
15. In case of surplus, priority for export of Agricultural commodities be given to Afghanistan
16. Processing and Value addition especially in case of “Gur” which can be developed into an industry for a huge export market in central Asia

6.4.2 Climate Change

Climate change is very likely to affect food security at the global, regional, and local level. Climate change can disrupt food availability, reduce access to food, and affect food quality. Projected increases in temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, changes in extreme weather events, and reductions in water availability may all result in reduced agricultural productivity. Increases in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events can also interrupt food delivery and resulting spikes in food prices after extreme events are expected to be more frequent in the future. Increasing temperatures can contribute to spoilage and contamination.

1. Moderate warming and more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may help some plants to grow faster. However, more severe warming, floods, and drought may reduce yields.
2. Livestock may be at risk, both directly from heat stress and indirectly from reduced quality of their food supply.
3. Fisheries will be affected by changes in water temperature that make waters more hospitable to invasive species and shift the ranges or lifecycle timing of certain fish species.
4. Climate change is severely affecting the crop growth and yield and has drastically reduced the yield of many crops, fruits and vegetables in the province.
5. The recent Locust attack which posed a serious threat to the food security of the people of the province is also believed to be the effect of climate change.

Policy Measures:

1. Climate Change oriented research is the need of the hour.
2. Climate change center at Agriculture University Peshawar to make climate resilient models, reports and advisories for the researchers and farmers of the province.
3. Institutional capacity building of the organizations.
4. Awareness of farmers.
5. Adoption and promotion of climate resilient practices.
6. To seek help from international organizations in countering the effects of climate change.
7. Introduction of Crops/Livestock insurance schemes.
8. Promotion and adoption of modern technologies.

6.4.3 Emergencies & Disaster Management

Ensuring Food Stability in emergencies and disasters is one of the prime objectives of this policy document. Agriculture and Livestock commodities are prone to calamities and natural disasters. Climate change is posing a serious threat and one of the major reasons behind natural disasters and emergencies.

Displacement of people and their livestock due to law & order situations, floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters is experienced in the past two decades. The situation leads to a food security crisis and has negatively affected the agricultural growth and socio-economic conditions of the farmers in the province.

Similarly, the recent Locust attack in the 15 districts of the province compels the provincial Government to declare emergency in the province. Due to the geographical location of the province, the infestation of these types of threats cannot be ruled out in the near future.

Policy Measures:

1. Establishing a well-coordinated forum at District & Provincial level to deal with such situations.

2. Capacity building of the stake holders in prone areas
3. Dedicated platform for coordination with National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities
4. Establishing an ICT based remote sensing mechanism for early warnings and planning
- 5.
6. Provision of necessary equipment's, vaccines, medicines, food and feed in the prone areas with collaboration of national and international agencies
7. Awareness
8. Maintenance of Strategic Food/Feed reserves
9. Assess the losses and prepare an early recovery plan
10. Documenting events and responses for future planning
11. Execution of recovery plan with the help of national and international organizations

6.4.4 Innovation and Knowledge Dissemination

Developing and adopting modern technologies is vital for the sustainable growth of the nation, the researchers at national and provincial level are working for the social and economic uplift of farmers and general public. In the same vein, Dissemination of these information to the end users is the desirable objective of any of these innovations.

In the modern era, Information and communication technology is molding the lives of humans across the globe. Information technology is adopted in all the sectors of daily life whereas Agriculture is also not an exception to this.

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa keeping in view the importance of this valuable innovation is one of the leading provinces who has adopted and implemented this technology in the Agriculture sector for the uplift of its farmers. Several interventions like Call Center, MIS and Android application are developed for technical guidance and awareness of its farming populace.

Policy Measures:

1. Upscaling of the existing Tele-Farming System established at Agriculture Extension Department
2. Upgrading of Bureau of Agriculture Information to smart Agriculture Center
3. Establishment of an efficient monitoring unit (Independent monitoring unit) at Bureau of Agriculture Information/Smart Agriculture Center
4. Collaboration with the relevant organizations / Telecom companies to ensure the service delivery throughout the province
5. Inclusion of ICT into the curriculum of Agriculture Universities / Degree awarding institutions
6. Introduction of IoT's (Internet of Things) in Agriculture
7. Use of Satellite imagery and collaboration with SUPARCO regarding crops data and yield estimations
8. Financial support and incentives for the IT companies working in Agriculture sector
9. Establishment of an ICT based early warning system
10. Promoting gender friendly ICT development and ensuring equitable access of marginalized groups to information and dissemination
11. Efficient use of print and electronic media regarding the awareness of farmers as well as general public on food security and improved nutrition
12. Promotion of precision agriculture technologies especially in the water sector
13. Promote local manufacturing of innovative machinery / equipment's
14. Promotion of market-based research
15. Special support for young scientists and entrepreneurs (with special focus on gender mainstreaming)
16. Active engagement of all the stake holders i.e Chamber of commerce, chamber of Agriculture, Board of investment and trade, Farmers Organizations, Development partners/donors, Civil society and Government and Non-Government organizations

6.4.5 6.5 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender equality is vital for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which asserts necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world thus ensuring that women, girls and other vulnerable population enjoy full gender equality. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under its Sustainable Development Unit at P&D Department is working towards achieving the desired SDGs through an approved framework. Pakistan's low ranking on gender equality index globally has put a pressure on the relevant institutions for more gender responsive policies and strategies and aiming for aligned implementation.

There is valid relationship between gender and food security which is of great importance as it effects the status of vulnerable population and their role in agriculture, food security and sustainable livelihood. In fact, gender inequality and the miscalculated capacities of women are some of the most significant obstacles to social and economic development. As far as the life needs are concerned, men and women are equally important. Their physical needs and productive potential should be considered in the same way. Additionally, the food security issue reproduces this social pattern and has an impact in fields, at the market and even around the family table. Moreover, major differences restrict women's access to resources, especially land, and the retribution for work. Double standard characterizes the way incomes and authority is shared.

With the gender mainstreaming approach, the mobilization of legal instruments, financial resources, and capacity are essential to building balanced relationships between women and men. The coordination and synergy of all stakeholders should bring the issue of men and women, girls and boys, into the main system. Overall, the ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality at various levels including all programming. All out efforts will be made to make water, land, climate, agriculture, livestock and food security programmes, as well as implementation processes gender inclusive and participatory in the province. Wherever inequalities are deep, specific arrangements will be made to benefit the excluded and vulnerable groups.

Policy Measures:

1. Action orientated research and regular information collection for accurately measuring food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty situations that allows disaggregation by gender, age, location and other factors while covering consumption patterns and impacts of healthy diets on human health and productivity
2. Establishment of Nutrition set-up at the provincial and district levels with clear data bases as per gender, age, socio-economic information.
3. Allocation of budget for Nutrition in the integrated Health and Nutrition PC-1 which may include nutrition positions, HRD, research & development, supplies at provincial, district and facility levels focusing on the needs of vulnerable population.
4. Advocating for introducing food supplementation and voucher schemes through donors' support and allocation of budget in social welfare, Baitul mal, Benazir Support Programs for women.
5. Coordinated efforts are needed by engaging social welfare and women development at the sub-provincial level – particularly at the district and union council levels. It will require working with the private sector, NGOs/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academia, farmers' organizations, value chain actors, processing industry, local bodies, and consumers having especial focus on women and other vulnerable groups.
6. Coordinating and collaborating with other sectors in their health and nutrition related activities i.e., school health and nutrition program, health and nutrition awareness campaigns and organizing events on different health, hygiene, sanitation days
7. The involvement of women in livelihood activities such as kitchen gardening, backyard

poultry raising, or other home-based income generating activities. Other off -farm and outside opportunities will also be promoted with greater engagement of men and communities.

6.1.10 6.4.4 Policy Support

Steady and systematic financial allocation as well as subsidies are necessary for the successful policy implementation and to obtain the desirable results of improved food security. Subsidies facilitate the adoption of modern technologies and supports the public investment. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have recently approved a sum of Rs. 397 million to support and improve the local wheat production and to reduce the dependency on other provinces.

For improvement in the livelihood of the farming community and to minimize the influence of the middle man, 65 No Farmers markets (Model Farm Zamindar Bazars) are established across the province where farmers sell their produce directly to the consumers. In the same vein, Online delivery of fruits and vegetables is started in 12 Districts of the province (including 3 No merged districts).

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is executing several projects under the prime minister Agricultural emergency program for improving the food security and nutritional status of the peoples

Policy Measures:

1. Enhanced allocations to the green sector
2. Involvement and encouragement of private sector and entrepreneurs
3. Associations BOI etc. chamber...
4. Institute of Developmental studies, Agriculture University Peshawar should be tasked Policy formulation
5. Involvement of all the stake holder for preparation & implementation of wheat production strategy
6. Legislative support like Godown Act, Revised Model Farm Services Act, Pesticide Act, Fertilizer Act and Agricultural Produce & Market Act be ensured
7. Promotion of Public Private Partnership and contractual farming
8. Introduction of small farmer-oriented policies and projects
9. To develop and implement land use policy to stop conversion of Agricultural lands into urban societies
10. To introduce schemes & policies for involvement of young Agriculture graduates into farming & agriculture related enterprises

7. Linkages Between Policy Elements & Agriculture and Food Security

Linkages between stake holders is the primary element for the successful implementation of this policy document. Provincial & Federal Governments, Line Departments, National & International organizations, Donors, Farmer Organizations and Media should be the implementing partners of this policy document. The policy will help in achieving the Food Security and improved nutrition of the masses of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Following programs are recommended for achieving the policy goals

1. Command area development of major schemes implemented by Irrigation Department
2. Establishing digital services platform for agriculture and livestock extension services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3. Promotion of Olives in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
4. Establishment of Technical Support Fund for Agribusiness (Horticulture) Development & Diversification through Matching Grant Support to Farmer, Agribusiness Enterprises and

- other Private Sector Actors in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 5. Creation of Women cadre of Field Assistants and strengthening of Agriculture Services Academy
- 6. Establishment of Seed & Horticulture Industry in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 7. Strengthening & Revitalization of Agriculture Marketing Directorate
- 8. Strengthening of Directorate of Plant Protection and Model Farm Services Center
- 9. Establishment of Monitoring & Implementation Unit at Agriculture Department
- 10. Promotion of Fisheries with Special Emphasis to Cold Water Fisheries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 11. Promotion of Women Farming and Entrepreneurship in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 12. Sustainable Agriculture Development & Food Security through Integrated Approach (Phase-II)
- 13. Harnessing Export Potential of Major Agriculture Commodities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 14. Introduction of High-Density Plantation of Orchards in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 15. Establishment of Processing & Value Addition Units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Public Private Partnership
- 16. Promotion of Land Zoning and Contractual Farming in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

8. Implementation Arrangements

Proposed interventions and actions under the policy document will be implemented through Provincial Government Departments in collaboration with Federal Government, donors, national & international organizations, Entrepreneurs, private sector stake holders and farmer organization i.e. Model Farm Services Center & other Organizations

For successful implementation of this policy, engagement of donors / international organizations like Food & Agriculture Organization, World Food Program and UNICEF of the United Nations are already supporting the food security and nutrition system of the province through several interventions is of utmost importance.

The successful implementation / progress of this policy will be annually reviewed by the Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Provincial Government.

8.1 Role of Provincial Government

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government being the custodian of this policy document will work for the overall execution and will ensure necessary implementation arrangements. Few of the proposed roles are as:

- 1. Arrange necessary funds for the implementation of this policy
- 2. Take administrative actions for enforcement of this document
- 3. Approach Federal Government for necessary assistance as and where required
- 4. Coordinate & Collaborate with National & International organizations and donors working for the uplift of Agriculture
- 5. Ensure successful implementation of the policy through stake holders
- 6. Ensure necessary improvement in the legal frame work as suggested under this document

8.2 Role of Federal Government

Federal Government being the federating unit and responsible entity for ensuring National Food Security in the country should provide maximum assistance in implementation of this policy document. Few of its suggested roles are as under:

1. Provide financial support for the implementation of this document
2. Bring reforms in the Departments related to National Food Security & Research
3. Promote export of Agriculture commodities
4. Involve international donors and organization in devising National strategies for Agriculture development in the country
5. Ensure coordinated efforts at Regional, National and Provincial levels
6. Provide special incentives and support for women mainstreaming in agriculture
7. Provide subsidies on Agricultural inputs
8. Promote research on Vegetable seeds

8.3 Role of Development Partners

Role of development partners is crucial in ensuring food security and improved nutrition of the masses. Few of the proposed roles are as under

1. To provide assistance and support in the successful implementation of this policy document
2. To engage donors and other developmental agencies for provision of funds
3. To provide technical assistance
4. To design and implement donor funded projects in accordance with this policy document
5. To support / provide Food Aid to the vulnerable communities

8.4 Role of Private Sectors

Private sector is one of the most important sectors contributing to the sustained growth of the provincial economy and plays a vital role in generating employment and ensuring food security of the peoples.

Engagement of private sector in policy formulation especially in the planning and execution of the policies is one of the major objectives of this Policy. Few of the salient features / roles are as under:

1. Provide necessary support in the implementation of this document as and where required
2. Ensure food security through compliance of the Labour laws and regulations
3. Provide public support under Corporate Social Responsibility
4. Provide awareness to their employees regarding improved nutrition & balanced diet
5. Minimize industrial wastes especially the contamination caused due to heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants and affluent water
6. Entrepreneurs involved in agriculture inputs, value & supply chains to jointly work with Government and Non-Government organizations for the uplift of Agriculture in the province

8.5 Role of Private Sectors

Civil society is usually referred to the space for collective action around shared interests, purposes and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors. For the successful implementation and uplift of the masses of the province, engagement of Sarhad Chamber of commerce, Farmers Organizations like Kissan Eitehad, Anjuman-e-Kashkaran etc., Model Farm Services Board, Livestock Farmers associations and other stake holders is indispensable. Few of the proposed roles / actions are as under:

1. Provide Support to all the stake holders in successful implementation of this policy
2. Create awareness
3. Promote mutual accountability amongst the stake holders
4. Public engagement especially Gender mainstreaming
5. Budgetary advocacy with Government & Non-Government organizations / stakeholders
6. Sustaining political commitment for food security and improved nutrition

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

- Costing for Proposed Action Plan are as under

S.NO	DURATION OF ACTION	ESTIMATED COST (Billion)
1	Short Term (2 – 3 Years)	56.315 Billion (Rs. 15.265 Bn for Irrigation)
2	Medium Term (4 – 7 Years)	109.45 Billion (Rs. 75.65 Bn for Irrigation sector)
3	Long Term (8 – 10 Years)	70.36 Billion (Rs. 51.36 Bn for Irrigation sector including 41.86 Bn for CRBC)
TOTAL		236.125 Billion

- Investment details are as under

1. Agriculture & Allied Sectors	=	93.855 Billion
2. Irrigation & Infrastructure Sector	=	142.27 Billion

IMPACT OF FOOD SECURITY POLICY & PLAN

- Estimated Monetary Impact of the Plan

S.NO	DURATION OF ACTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT (Billion)
1	<u>Short</u> Term (2 – 3 Years)	21.249 Bn / Annum
2	<u>Medium</u> Term (4 – 7 Years)	18.684 Bn / Annum
3	<u>Long</u> Term (8 – 10 Years)	22.300 Bn / Annum
TOTAL		62.233 Billion / Annum

- Other Impact:

Good Governance, Employment Generation, Economic Growth, Export Potential, Improved Yield, Poverty Alleviation, Business Opportunities, Gender Mainstreaming, Food Security & Nutrition

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN (SHORT TERM)

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)
1	Water Resources Management Schemes (Irrigation)	Irrigation & Agri:	15265 Mn
2	Command Area Development of Major Schemes	Irrigation & Agri:	17000 Mn
3	Creation of Women cadre of Field Assistants / Female Extensionists on Analogy of LHV and strengthening of Agriculture Services Academy	Agriculture Deptt:	1000 Mn
4	Establishment of Seed Industry in the province	Agriculture Deptt:	1500 Mn
5	Strengthening of Directorate of Plant Protection and Model Farm Services Center	Agriculture Deptt:	1000 Mn
6	Establishment of Monitoring & Implementation Unit at Agriculture Department	Agriculture Deptt:	500 Mn
7	Fisheries Value Chain Development with Special Emphasis to Cold Water Fisheries	Agriculture Deptt:	2000 Mn
8	Promotion of Women Farming and Entrepreneurship Through Financial Inclusion	Agriculture, Finance, Private Sector & AUP	1000 Mn
9	Introduction of High-Density Plantation of Orchards	Agriculture Deptt:	500 Mn
10	Feed Lot Fattening and Save the Calf Program	Agriculture Deptt:	1000 Mn
11	Establishment of Model Butcheries	Agri, Private Sector	1000 Mn
12	Innovative Ideas Challenge Fund for Universities Students	P&D, AUP, Agriculture & Private Sector	3000 Mn
13	Promotion of e-Commerce for Youth & Online Deliveries Involving MFSC's	Agri:, ST & IT Deptt: and MFSC	1000 Mn
14	Intellectual property rights and breeders rights (revenue share should be given to institute 10%)	Law, Agriculture, P&D, Finance Deptt:	50 Mn
15	Strengthening of Agriculture Parks & Establishment of Agro-Processing & Value Addition Units	Agriculture, Agri-business Authority	2000 Mn
16	Subsidy for Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane & Oilseed Crops	Agriculture Deptt:	2000 Mn
17	Renaming of IDS to Provincial Agricultural Policy Institute & focus on Courses of Upland Agri:	AUP & Agriculture	800 Mn
18	Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Products	Forest & Agri Deptt:	1000 Mn
19	Cash for work	Agriculture Deptt:	2200 Mn
20	Strengthening of Poultry Sector	Agriculture Deptt:	2500 Mn
TOTAL			56,315 Mn

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN (MEDIUM TERM)

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)
1	Establishing digital services platform for agriculture and livestock extension services in KP	Agriculture, UET, KPITB & SUPARCO	3500 Mn
2	Strengthening & Revitalization of Agriculture Marketing Directorate as Agri-business Development Authority	Agriculture, MFSC, Chamber of Commerce, Civil Society	4500 Mn
3	Harnessing Export Potential of Major Agriculture Commodities	Agri:, Chamber of Commerce/PHD&EC & Industries Deptt:	3000 Mn
4	Establishment of Processing & Value Addition Units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Public Private Partnership	P&D, Agriculture/FSC, Chambers of Commerce, Industr:	3000 Mn
5	Promotion of Land Zoning and Contractual Farming	P&D, Irrigation, Agri:, Private Sector & FAO,	1000 Mn
6	Provincial Program for Nutrition Improvement	P&D, WFP, Education & Food Deptt:	2000 Mn
7	Kissan Sahulat Program (Low Interest Loans etc)	Finance & P&D Deptt:	3000 Mn
8	Development of Farm Machinery Manufacturing Zone / SME Clusters	P&D, Industries & Agriculture Deptt:	2000 Mn
9	Research on Vegetables Breeding through Public Private Partnership	Agriculture, P&D, MFSC, Private Sector	2000 Mn
10	Poverty Alleviation Through Livestock Assets Transfer	Agriculture, P&D & Finance	1000 Mn
11	Establishment of Center of Excellence for Food Security	AUP, Reps of Line Deptt: of Agriculture under Sec Agri:	800 Mn
12	Reclamation of Culturable Waste Land	Agriculture	3000 Mn
13	Strengthening of Livestock Research	Agriculture	2000 Mn

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN (MEDIUM TERM)

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)
14	Silviculture/Climate Resilient Plantation	Forest & Private Sector	1000 Mn
15	Range Land Management & Water Shed Development	Forest & Agriculture	2000 Mn
16	Construction of Tank Zam District Tank	Irrigation & Agriculture	18000 Mn
17	Remodeling of Pehur Main Canal Swabi	Irrigation & Agriculture	2200 Mn
18	Construction of Bara Dam	Irrigation & Agriculture	30000 Mn
19	Construction Dhatar to Malkan irrigation scheme Abbottabad	Irrigation & Agriculture	450 Mn
20	Kora Nullah Dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	3000
21	Construction of Sheikh Haider Zam dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	4500
22	Construction of Daraban Zam Dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	3000
23	Construction of Choudwan Zam Dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	4500
24	Panjhora river left and right bank Dir Lower Irrigation Scheme	Irrigation & Agriculture	5000
25	Construction of Tora Wari Dam Hangu	Irrigation & Agriculture	3500
26	Sumari Payan Dam Kohat	Irrigation & Agriculture	1500
TOTAL			109,450 Mn

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN (LONG TERM)

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)
1	Promotion of Olives in KP	Forest & Agriculture	5000 Mn
2	Establishment of Cold Storages and Controlled Atmosphere Storages	Industries Deptt, Chamber of Commerce	5000 Mn
3	Replication of Akhuwat Microfinancing & Interest Free Loans	Finance	5000 Mn
4	Group Lending for Long Term Loans	Finance	2000 Mn
5	Use of moveable assets as collateral for Short Term & Long Term Loans	Finance	1000 Mn
6	Girl child education & protection scheme	Finance	1000 Mn
7	CRBC Lift cum Gravity Project , DIK (Rs. 119.60 B) (Provincial share)	Irrigation & Agriculture	41860 Mn
8	Construction of Malkoh irrigation scheme Chitral	Irrigation & Agriculture	5000 Mn
9	Increasing storage capacity and improvement in command area of Tanda Dam Kohat	Irrigation & Agriculture	4500 Mn
	TOTAL		70,360 Mn
	GRAND TOTAL		236,125 Mn

IMPACT

SHORT TERM IMPACT OF FOOD SECURITY POLICY & PLAN

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)	ANNUAL IMPACT (MONETARY)	OTHER IMPACT
1	Water Resources Management Schemes (Irrigation)	Irrigation & Agri:	15265	1257.2	
2	Command Area Development of Major Schemes including Kurram Tangi	Irrigation & Agri:	17000	4600	
3	Creation of Women cadre of Field Assistants / Female Extensionists on Analogy of LHV and strengthening of Agriculture Services Academy	Agriculture Deptt:	1000	900	
4	Establishment of Seed Industry in the province	Agriculture Deptt:	1500	500	
5	Strengthening of Directorate of PP and Model Farm Services Center	Agriculture Deptt:	1000	1092	
6	Establishment of Monitoring & Implementation Unit at Agriculture Department	Agriculture Deptt:	500		
7	Fisheries Value Chain Development with Special Emphasis to Cold Water Fisheries	Agriculture Deptt:	2000	1125	
8	Promotion of Women Farming and Entrepreneurship Through Financial Inclusion	Agriculture, Finance, Private Sector & AUP	1000	225	4500 Employed
9	Introduction of High-Density Plantation of Orchards	Agriculture Deptt:	500	800	
10	Feed Lot Fattening and Save the Calf Program	Agriculture Deptt:	2000	4000	
11	Establishment of Model Butcheries	Agriculture Deptt:	2000		
12	Innovative Ideas Challenge Fund for Universities Students	P&D, AUP, Agril: & Private Sector	3500		Employment Generation
13	Promotion of e-Commerce for Youth & Online Deliveries Involving MFSC's	Agri:, ST & IT Deptt: and MFSC	1000		2000 Employed
14	Intellectual property rights and breeders rights (revenue share should be given to institute 10%)	Law, Agriculture, P&D, Finance Deptt:	50		Good Governance
15	Strengthening of Agriculture Parks & Establishment of Agro Processing & Value Addition Units	Agriculture, Agri-business Authority	2000	4500	
16	Subsidy for Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane & Oilseed Crops	Agriculture Deptt:	2000	2000	
17	Renaming of IDS to Provincial Agricultural Policy Institute & focus on Courses of Upland Agri:	AUP & Agriculture	800		Better Planning & HR
18	Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Products	Forest & Agri Deptt:	1000	250	
19	Cash for work	Agriculture Deptt:	2200		35000 person Employed and Poverty Alleviation
	TOTAL		56315	21249.2	

MEDIUM TERM IMPACT OF FOOD SECURITY POLICY & PLAN

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)	ANNUAL IMPACT (MONETARY)	OTHER IMPACT
1	Establishing digital services platform for agriculture and livestock extension services in KP	Agriculture, UET, KPITB & SUPARCO	3500	1100	Enhanced Service Delivery, Quick Info Sharing & Governance
2	Strengthening & Revitalization of Agriculture Marketing Directorate as Agri-business Development Authority	Agriculture, MFSC, Chamber of Commerce, Civil Society	5500	1000	Good Governance, Role of Middle Man Minimized . Fair Pricing
3	Harnessing Export Potential of Major Agriculture Commodities	Agri:, Chamber of Commerce/PHD&EC & Industries Deptt:	4000	1750	
4	Establishment of Processing & Value Addition Units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Public Private Partnership	P&D, Agriculture/FSC, Chambers of Commerce, Industr:	3000	440	Employment Generation
5	Promotion of Land Zoning and Contractual Farming	P&D, Agri: & FAO,	1000	1250	Poverty Alleviation, Business Opportunity & Employment Generation
6	Ehsas Nashonuma Program for Nutrition Improvement	P&D, WFP, Education & Food Deptt:	2000		Improved Health, Nutrition & Literacy
7	Kissan Sahulat Program (Interest Free Loans etc)	Finance & P&D Deptt:	5000	500	Poverty Alleviation & Improved Yields
8	Development of Farm Machinery Manufacturing Zone	P&D, Industries & Agriculture Deptt:	2000		Mechanized Farming, Business Opportunity & Employment Generation
9	Research on Vegetables Breeding through Public Private Partnership	Agriculture, P&D, MFSC, Private Sector	2000		Saving of Foreign Exchange (25 Mn USD)
10	Poverty Alleviation Through Livestock Assets Transfer	Agriculture, P&D & Finance	2000	1000	
11	Establishment of Center of Excellence for Food Security	AUP, Reps of Line Deptt: of Agriculture under Sec Agri:	800		Improved Planning, HR & Policy Making
12	Silviculture/Climate Resilient Plantation	Forest & Private Sector	1000		Countering Climate Change
13	Range Land Management & Water Shed Development	Forest & Agriculture	2000		Enhanced Human & Livestock Activity, Climate Change & Wildlife
14	Construction of Tank Zam District Tank	Irrigation & Agriculture	18000	11644.1	
15	Remodeling of Pehur Main Canal Swabi	Irrigation & Agriculture	2200		
16	Construction of Bara Dam	Irrigation & Agriculture	30000		
17	Construction Dhatar to Malkan irrigation scheme Abbottabad	Irrigation & Agriculture	450		
18	Kora Nullah Dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	3000		
19	Construction of Sheikh Haider Zam dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	4500		
20	Construction of Daraban Zam Dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	3000		
21	Construction of Choudwan Zam Dam DIK	Irrigation & Agriculture	4500		
22	Panjhora river left and right bank Dir Lower Irrigation Scheme	Irrigation & Agriculture	5000		
23	Construction of Tora Wari Dam Hangu	Irrigation & Agriculture	3500		
24	Sumari Payan Dam Kohat	Irrigation & Agriculture	1500		
TOTAL			109,450	18684.1	

LONG TERM IMPACT OF FOOD SECURITY POLICY & PLAN

S#	ACTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TENTATIVE COST (Mn)	ANNUAL IMPACT (MONETARY)	OTHER IMPACT
1	Promotion of Olives in KP	Forest & Agriculture	5000	6000	Foreign Exchange Saving and Local Edible Oil Production
3	Establishment of Cold Storages and Controlled Atmosphere Storages	Industries Deptt, Chamber of Commerce	5000		Employment Generation, Post Harvest Losses Control & Export
4	Replication of Akhuwat Microfinancing & Interest Free Loans	Finance	5000		Poverty Alleviation & Economic Growth
5	Group Lending for Long Term Loans	Finance	2000		Poverty Alleviation & Economic Growth
6	Use of moveable assets as collateral for Short Term & Long Term Loans	Finance	1000		Poverty Alleviation & Economic Growth
7	Girl child education & protection scheme	Finance	1000		Poverty Alleviation & Literacy, Gender Mainstreaming
8	CRBC Lift cum Gravity Project , DIK (Rs. 119.60 B) (Provincial share)	Irrigation & Agriculture	41860	16300	
9	Construction of Malkoh irrigation scheme Chitral	Irrigation & Agriculture	5000		
10	Increasing storage capacity and improvement in command area of Tanda Dam Kohat	Irrigation & Agriculture	4500		
	TOTAL		70360	22300	



**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Dated, Peshawar 8th September 2020

NOTIFICATION:- No. PSO/1-1/2020: Consequent upon approval of the Chief Minister, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is pleased to constitute a Working Group on Food Security & Improved nutrition for formulating policy recommendations. The Working Group shall consist of the following members;

- i. Senior Member Board of Revenue, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- ii. Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Irrigation Department
- iii. Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Agriculture Department
- iv. Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Food Department
- v. Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Finance Department
- vi. Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, P&D Department
- vii. Additional Secretary (Staff), Administration Department
- viii. Representative of Sarhad Chamber of Commerce
- ix. Representative of Pakistan Academy of Rural Development
- x. Representative of Agriculture University, Peshawar
- xi. Representative of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- xii. Representative of Department for International Development (DFID)
- xiii. Representative of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- xiv. Representative of World Food Program (WFP)
- xv. Mujahid Saeed Ex. Chief Engineer Irrigation Department.

2. Terms of Reference of the Working Group shall be as follows;

- i. Conduct a deskreview of the Essential Food Items its production, consumption, procurement and supply & draw comparison with international best practices.**
- ii. Analyze existing regulatory regimes pertaining to Essential Food Items and propose amendments for improvement.**
- iii. An appraisal of the cultivation & harvesting patterns, crop diseases, production and per acre yield, consumption and shortfall analysis.**

- iv. Examine ongoing schemes in Agriculture and Irrigation sectors aiming at improving food security besides proposing new schemes for bringing new lands under cultivation.
 - v. Examine contribution of private sector in Food Security & businesses including Import, Storage, Grinding & transport.
 - vi. Identify opportunities for private in national and international market and propose Incentives for investment.
 - vii. Study the nutritional situation in KP, compare it with developed countries and propose a multidisciplinary strategy.
 - viii. Work out current quantum and impact of donors funding and joint ventures in sectors contributing to food security & Improved Nutrition.
 - ix. Identify gaps in the existing production, consumption, procurement and prepare an Operational Plan, delineating the role of government, private sector & development partners.
3. The Working Group shall complete its task within 30 days and submit a policy document containing long, mid & short-term plan and articulate the financial resources required with prescribed realistic timelines for optimal execution recommendations to the office of Chief Secretary.

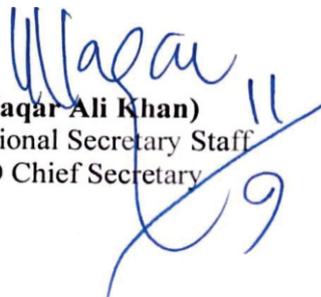
A concept paper is attached herewith for clarity and ready reference to complete the task.

**Chief Secretary,
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Endst: No. & Date Even

Copy forwarded to the:

1. Additional Chief Secretary P&D, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. Senior Member Board of Revenue.
3. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
4. PSO to Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
5. Concerned Administrative Secretaries to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
6. All members of the Working Group.


(Waqar Ali Khan)
 Additional Secretary Staff
 O/O Chief Secretary



**ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (STAFF)
OFFICE OF CHIEF SECRETARY, KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA**

Dated, Peshawar 28th September 2020

NOTIFICATION: -No. PSO/1-1/2020: In continuation of this office notification of Even No. dated 18th September 2020, the following new Sub-Groups are hereby constituted for conducting a situation analysis of each area assigned during the 2nd session of Working Group on Food Security & Improved Nutrition on 25th September, 2020.

S.No	Sub-Group	Composition
1.	Export & Regional Market.	Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Industries Department. Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) Provincial Bureau of Statistics
2.	Transport & Storages	Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Industries Department. Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Food Department. World Food Programme.

2. The following further roles, noted against each, are also assigned to the sub-groups already constituted vide this office Notification of Even No dated 18th September, 2020.

S.No	Role / Area	Assignment
1.	Regulatory Regime of governing Trade & Transportation.	Sub-Group at Serial No.10 on Regulatory Regime of Wheat & Sugar. Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Agriculture Department. Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Food Department. Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Industries Department.
2.	Trade & Markets	Sub-group at Serial No.5 on Role of Private Sector Mr. Irfan Illahi, Consultant on Food, Govt. of KP. Mr. Ali Javeed, Economic Advisor, DFID. Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Agriculture Department. Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Food Department.

3.	Processing & Value Addition	Sub-group at Serial No.3 on Post-Harvest Losses Mr.Shakeel Ahmad, Senior Seeds Expert, DFID Mr.Said Wahab, Dean of faculty, Nutrition Department, Agriculture University. Director General, Agriculture Extension.
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3. The Sub-Groups may co-opt members from Government departments or Donor's Agencies for assistance and better coordination.
4. All Sub-Groups shall carry out a stocktake of the current Studies & Research, strategies, Plans, available statistics and consolidate what is already in place in the area assigned.
5. All Sub-Groups shall submit their findings in shape of a report till 1st October 2020.

**Chief Secretary,
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Endst: No. & Date Even

Copy forwarded to the:

1. Additional Chief Secretary P&D, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. Senior Member Board of Revenue.
3. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. PSO to Chief Secretary, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
5. Concerned Administrative Secretaries to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
6. All members of the Working Group.


 (Waqar Ali Khan)
 Additional Secretary Staff
 O/O Chief Secretary

28/08/2020.