Food Security and Malnutrition in Pakistan -

Addressing through Sustainable Agriculture and Public Education

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Sustainable Agriculture (in simplest terms)

is the production of food, fiber, or other plant or animal products using farming techniques that protect the environment, public health, human communities, and animal welfare

It has been defined as "an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application <u>that will last over the long term</u>", for example:

- Satisfy human food and fiber needs
- Enhance environment quality and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends
- Make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls
- Sustain the economic viability of farm operations
- Enhance quality of life for farmers and society as a whole

Some Challenges that we Face

- Climate Change and Global Warming
- Shortage of food and Population growth
- Massive Urbanization (Migration from rural to urban)
- Impure food and growing health issues
- Weak S & T System to cope with challenges
- Weak IPR (required to protect indigenous knowledge)
- Insensitivity to Sustainable Agriculture
- Depleting/Wasting natural resources
 - Water
 - Nutrient (Soil quality)
 - Forests/Mountains (Environment?)

Food Security: Dimensions



01. Food Availability

"Supply side" of food security determined by level of food production, stock levels, and net trade.



02. Food Access

Economic and physical access, including policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets, and prices in achieving food security.



03. Food Use/Utilization

Sufficient energy and nutrient intake, including attention to good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diet diversity, etc.



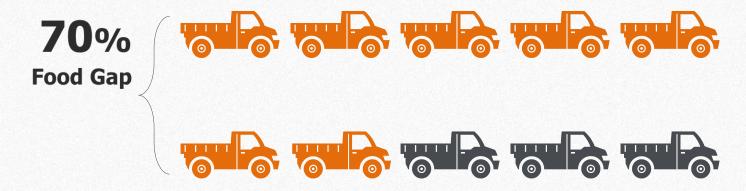
04. Food Sustainability

Adequate access to nutritious food at all times, including focus on weather conditions, political stability, and economic factors.

With courtesy of Shamika N. Sirimanne

Food Availability: Food Gap

Science, Technology, and Innovation can play a critical role in producing more food



FAO (2006) identified a "food gap" close to 70 per cent between the crop calories available in 2006 and the expected calorie demand in 2050.

With courtesy of Shamika N. Sirimanne

Food Availability: Innovations



Genetic Modification

Conventional cross-breeding, transgenic crops, and synthetic Biology amongst other methods

Improved Soil Fertility

Nitrogen fixation, technologies for creating biological fertilizers , and precision agriculture.

With courtesy of Shamika N. Sirimanne

Irrigation Technologies

Renewable energy-powered irrigation pumps, rainfall storage systems, planting technologies for increased water efficiency, and "big data."

Food Access

Food Loss and Waste

One key aspect of accessing food is **minimizing** food losses during production, storage and transport, and food waste.

New technologies

Harvest and post-harvest technologies for storage , handling, refrigeration, transport, and processing.

Local capacity-building

Investing in local talent to fabricate and repair post-harvest technologies can improve affordability and availability.

Links to International Markets

Improving capabilities of smallholder farmers to produce for international markets can contribute to productive trade.

With courtesy of Shamika N. Sirimanne

Food Use/Utilization



With courtesy of Shamika N. Sirimanne

1 billion people

Insufficient calories and nutrients

Only 3 billion people have sufficient and not excessive calories and sufficient nutrients. Undernutrition can lead to hidden hunger, wasting, and stunting, with irreversible damage to individuals and society.

Bio-fortification

40 countries, 10 million people

Bio-fortification has emerged as an effective approach for combating malnutrition. The orange-fleshed sweet potato developed at the International Potato Center has been recently recognized by the World Food Prize.



Food Stability

Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation

Carbon sequestration, locally adapted breeding for drought and heat tolerant varieties

Precision Agriculture

Big Data and the Internet of Things (IoT) for decision supp ort and index-based insurance

Early Warning Systems

Satellite and meteorological d ata for adaptation to changing cli mate and environment

With courtesy of Shamika N. Sirimanne

Malnutrition

is a condition that results from eating a diet in which one or more nutrients are either not enough or are too much such that the diet causes health problems.

It may involve calories, protein, carbohydrates, vitamins or minerals.

Malnutrition, in all its forms, includes

- undernutrition (wasting, stunting, underweight),
- Micronutrient-related malnutrition-inadequate vitamins/minerals,
- Overweight, obesity, and resulting diet-related NCDs
- 2 billion adults are overweight or obese, while 462 million are underweight.
- 52 million children under 5 years of age are wasted,
- 17 million are severely wasted and 155 million are stunted, while 41 million are overweight or obese.
- Around 45% of deaths among children under 5 years of age are linked to undernutrition. These mostly occur in low- and middle-income countries. At the same time, in these same countries, rates of childhood overweight and obesity are rising.
- The developmental, economic, social, and medical impacts of the global burden of malnutrition are serious and lasting, for individuals and their families, for communities and for countries.

 Pakistan has been reported to have one of the highest levels of prevalence of child malnutrition compared to other developing counties [12].

According to the National Nutrition Survey:

- 33% of all children were underweight,
- over 40% were stunted,
- 15% were wasted,
- 50% were anemic, and 33% with iron deficiency.
- 18 % Obese

Food Shortage or Inequality?

- □ 805 M people suffer-chronic hunger
- □ **161** M children are stunted (> 40 % children in Pakistan)
- □ 2 B people suffer micronutrient deficiency, or "hidden hunger"

Gross Comparison



> 500 M adults are obese, while over 42 M children (<5) are overweight</p>

Non-communicable diseases related to diet, such as heart disease, cancer & diabetes growing with rapid pace, posing major health issues

A habit of overeating is a slow poisoning, as it leads to OBESITY, which is now considered a root cause of multiple diseases

Any thing which is more than our necessity is Poison
Rumi

"All substances are poison; there is none which is not a poison. The right dose differentiates a poison and a remedy"

Paracelsus (1493-1541

THE WORLD IS GETTING FATTER



HOW DO I KNOW WHETHER

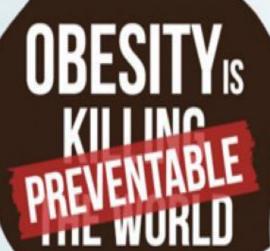
Calculate your body mass index (BMI) using this formula



OBESITY KILLS!

7 common diseases due to obesity:

- Arthritis
- Cancer
- Infertility
- Heart Diseases
- Back Pain Diabetes Stroke





SIMPLE RULES TO STAY IN SHAPE

A dopt New Healthy Habits















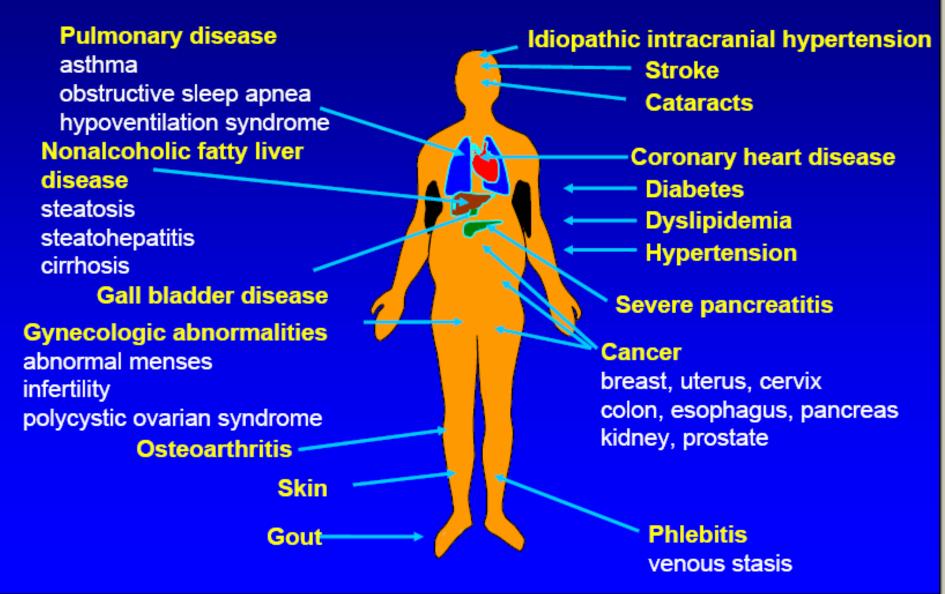


C ontrol Your Weight Gain



source: World Health Organization ©2014 Health 1979

Medical Complications of Obesity: Almost every organ system is affected



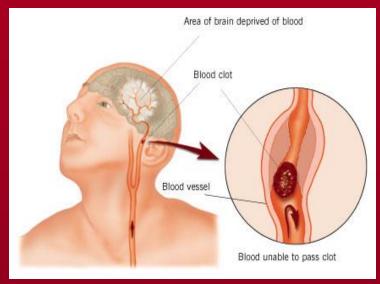
Cardiovascular Diseases

Type 2 DM
Hypertension
Dyslipidemia

Age
Gender

CVA

CHD



Obesity alone or combined with cardio-metabolic diseases can lead to Stroke and Heart attack

? Independent effect

Obesity

CVDs Morbidity and Mortality

GLOBAL PICTURE

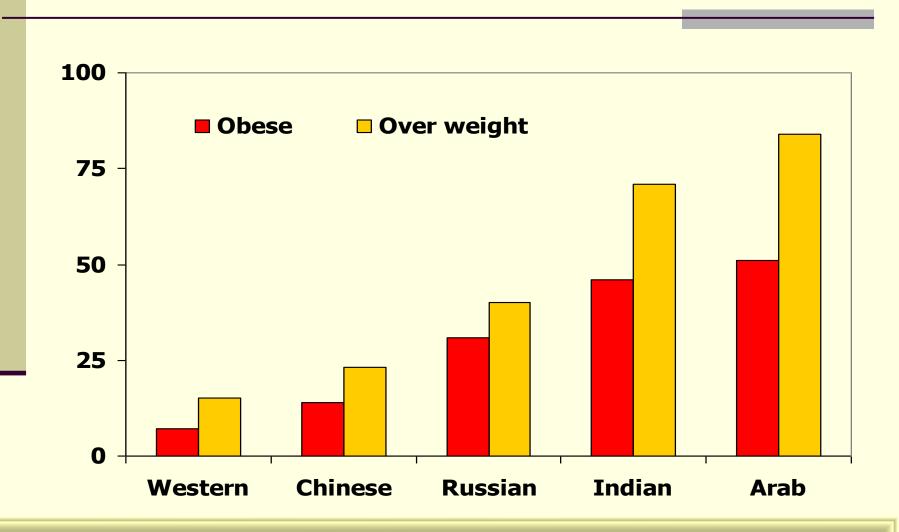
- 1/3 deaths (> 17 million/yr¹)
- 80% deaths due to CVD are in developing countries³

FUTURE PREDICTIONS

- **By 2030: 23.6 million/yr** ²
- Largest increase in South Asia 4 and the Middle-East?

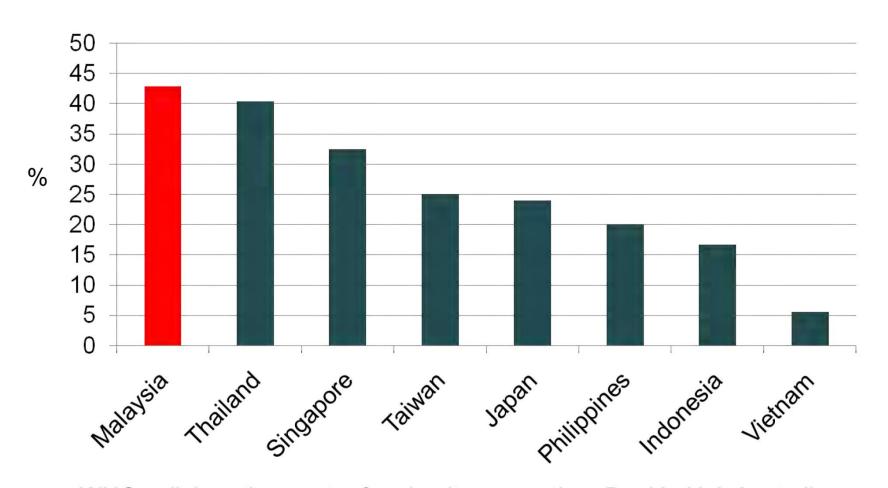
1. WHO (2008)
2. Mendis et al. (2007) J Hypertens
3. Gaziano et al (2010) Curr Probl Cardiol
4. Jafar et al (2005) Circulation
5. National Health Survey Pakistan (1990-1994)
6. Jafar et al, (2005). Am Heart Journal

OBESITY IN THE MUSLIM WORLD



Adult prevalence in some Asian Countries

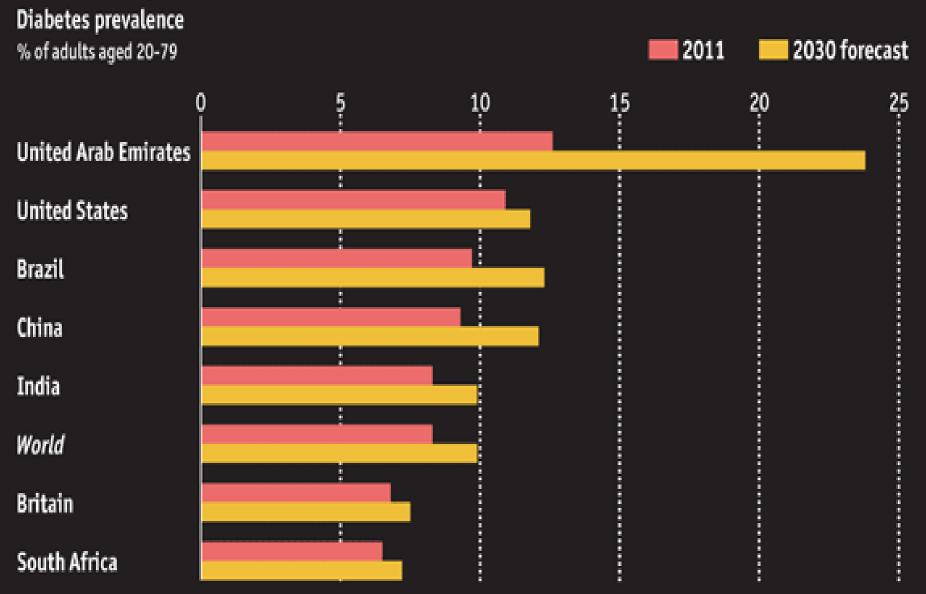
(overweight + obesity)



WHO collaborating centre for obesity prevention- Deakin Uni. Australia

Dire consequences

Diabetes Prevalence in Adults 2



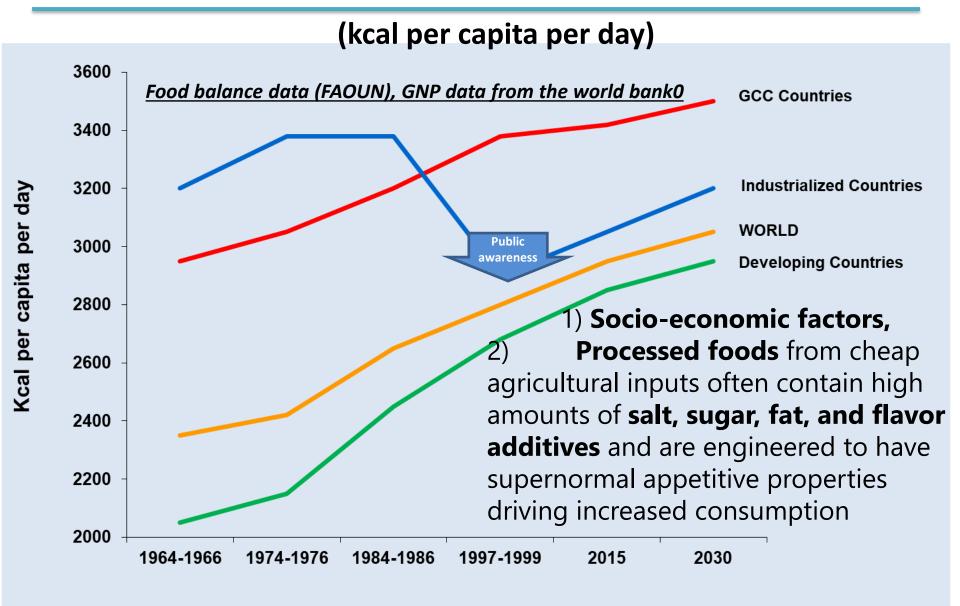
Source: International Diabetes Federation

Why Obesity and related diseases like Diabetes are more prevalent in the Arab World?

Perhaps Because:

Food intake is the highest in the Gulf countries

Global and regional per capita food consumption



Prophet Mohammad said: Eat Less

"The son of Adam does not fill any vessel worse than his stomach. It is sufficient for the son of Adam to eat a few morsels to keep him alive. If he must fill it, then one-third for his food, one-third for his drink, and one-third for air." (al-Tirmidhi -2380)

Stop eating before stomach is full

Eating Natural

"Eat of the good and wholesome things but indulge in NO excess therein"

Quran, Chapter 20, verse 81

Prophetic Teaching on Eating

One's meal being sufficient for two, two's meal being sufficient for four, and four's meal being sufficient for eight (In other words, Share your meal with others)

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Saheeh Muslim, Hadith # 5368 (2059),

Jaam-e-Tirmezee, Hadith # 1820;

Ibne Maajah, Hadith # 3254
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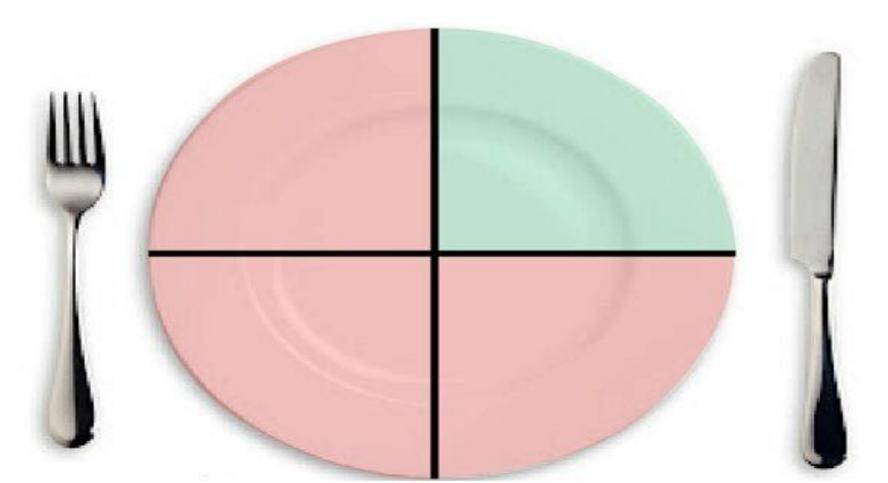
What Does Science Tells Us Eat Less - Live Longer

"Caloric Restriction Prolongs Life and Prevent Age related Chronic Diseases"

https://www.fasebj.org/doi/abs/10.1096/fj.05-5263com

"One quarter of what you eat keeps you alive. The other three-quarters keeps your doctor alive."

-Ancient Egyptian Proverb



Identify Uses of Different Wastes

Nothing is purposeless

- Kitchen Garbage –
 good for Kitchen Gardening or Recycling
- Peel/Skin of different food commodity



- Egg shell and other kitchen waste useful for poultry
- Peanuts shell and Vegetable waste for goats/sheep
- Save Sewerage Water (underground Tank)



Saving Water for next Generations



Australian water company "Active **Organic Spring Water** quoting Prophet Muhammad's teaching with each bottle of water. "Do not waste water even if you were at a running stream "

Update: The bottle tags were created by the Macquarie University Muslim students Association in Sydney during the Islamic awareness week, the water company liked it and used it

Some Measures to Adopt

- Make crops more efficient & resilient to climate change (Genetic modification, Soil fertility, Irrigation Technology)
- Rescue more farmland
- Help Biodiversity flourish
- Empower Smallholders (Land Reforms)
- Promote Agri-Tourism (cut down role of middleman)
- Rural Development / De-urbanization
- Help People stay safe
- Exploiting high market of Organic and Functional foods
- Preserving water (attitude as well as technology)
- Recycling crop/livestock/human waste
- Saving Food through Educating public Nutritional aspects as well as consequence of overeating Health issues

