Food Security in Pakistan

Recent Trends and Way Forward
Outline

• Pakistan overview and recent trends
• Food security overview and trends
• Nutrition overview and trends
• Way forward
Pakistan overview

- Strategic location connecting South Asia, Middle East and Central Asia
- Middle income country with a per capita income of USD 1,382; but low human development as per HDR, pop 184 million, growing at 1.8%
- Slow economic growth in the past 5-years
- Latest HDI ranking 146 (out of 187), only higher than Afghanistan in South Asia
- Not likely to achieve most MDGs
- Poor social indicators – low level of education (57% literacy rate, only 45% for females)
- Heightened concern for peace and stability in recent years
Food Security

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”

World Food Summit, 1996.
Food Security - Availability

- Remarkable progress in cereal production – now sufficient production at current consumption levels
- Also good production of fruits and livestock
- Exporting wheat, rice, mango and livestock products

Figure 4: Wheat Production vs. consumption
Challenges of food availability

- Maintaining adequate food production is a challenge for the growing population with the expected economic growth, and in the face of adverse climate impacts.
- Opportunities for increasing production still exist as yield per ha is still lower than the global average.
- Large geographic disparities—only 41 districts produce enough for their populations.
Wheat Production by Province (percentage)

- Punjab: 75%
- Sindh: 16%
- KPK: 3%
- Balochistan: 3%
Food Sufficiency Map 2012-13
(district-wise food sufficiency considering all foods)

Data Source: Based on sufficiency of all foods produced in district and requirement of the population in localities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Provinces</th>
<th>Estimated Population 2013 (in Million)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>184.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>100.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>44.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>24.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>0.884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJK</td>
<td>2.973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclaimer:
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Denoted line represents approximately the Line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.

Districts all food production self sufficiency by districts:
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Line of Control
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
- Coast Line
Access to Food

- Economic access is the main limiting factor to food security
- Poverty is significant (50% poverty rate with $2 per capita per day, pop below national poverty line: 22.3% as per HDR)
- Large disparity between ‘have’s and ‘have-not’s; stagnant economy → inadequate employment for growing populations
- Labour force participation rate: for 15 yr and older women (24.4%), men (82.9%) (HDR 2014)
- Majority of farmers do not have their own land
- Rising food prices putting further pressure for the poor
- Physical access also a limitation in many areas in GB, Balochistan, AJK and KP
Food utilization

• With a literacy rate of 57% (female literacy: 45%), education is one limitation to food security and nutrition

• Availability of safe water

• Poor sanitary conditions

• Lack of adequate health services and poor care practices
Vulnerability /stability

• Floods, earthquakes, drought
• Rising food prices
• Conflict
Food consumption score

Only 27% with acceptable food consumption
Source: FSA 2013

Problem? Opportunity?

- Acceptable: 26.6%
- Borderline: 68.6%
- Poor: 4.8%

Only 27% with acceptable food consumption.
Food consumption – caloric intake

- 50.6% not consuming adequate calories (2,100 Kcal per capita per day) required for a healthy living (FSA 2013) *(corresponding figure from HIES 2010-11 was 58%)*

- *Findings compare with NNS-2011 (58% food insecure) and vision 2025 document (60% food insecure)*

- 32% not consuming minimum caloric requirement (1,700 Kcal per capita per day) as per FAO (FSA 2013)

- 19% severe caloric deficit (< 1500 Kcal per person per day)

- Depth of food deficit: 131 Kcal
Malnutrition Framework

- Poor food security situation has nutrition outcome
- Pakistan has very high malnutrition rates (stunting: 44.5% and wasting 15.1% as per NNS)
NUTRITIONAL INDICATORS (CHILDREN < 5 YEARS) BY PROVINCE - PAKISTAN (NNS 2011)

**Stunting**
(Height for Age)

**Wasting**
(Weight for Height)

**Underweight**
(Weight for Age)

Nutritional Indicators at National Level (NNS 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutritional Indicator</th>
<th>Prevalence of Undernutrition* in Pakistan (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: National Nutrition Survey 2011, Government of Pakistan
Data cut offs and classifications as per WHO definitions (1995)

* Data on micronutrient deficiencies are included in other maps.
The Hidden Hunger – Micronutrient Deficiencies among children under five (NNS 2011)

Iron Deficiency Anemia: 61.9%
Vitamin A Deficiency: 54%
Vitamin D Deficiency: 40%
Zinc Deficiency: 39.2%
The way forward

• Nationally owned food security monitoring and analysis system

• A sound strategy for food security and nutrition (zero hunger/family farming) with clear inter-sectoral linkages and coordination

• Alignment with global initiatives on reducing hunger and malnutrition
The SUN Movement evolves...

2010
Launch in Sept, SUN Framework for Action is developed & endorsed by over 100 global entities – establishing the foundation for the Movement.

2011
SUN builds momentum and commitment for scaling up nutrition – 19 countries join the Movement.

2012 -2013
The Movement grows to 33 countries & a high-level group of 27 international leaders are appointed to the SUN Lead Group & endorse the SUN Movement Strategy for 2012-2015 and M&E framework was agreed.

2014: 54 countries
The way forward
In 2014, SUN is focusing on mobilizing resources to achieve measurable progress & impact.
Pakistan Government’s progress towards Scaling-up Nutrition (with partners support)

• The policy-planning process
  – Multi-sectoral coordinating committees established at federal and provincial levels
  – Policy guidance notes formulated for each province and approved
  – PC1’s formulated and funds committed. However, so far primarily for health-based activities and using donor funds

• Pakistan joined SUN movement in April 2013. UN and Donor Networks well fully functional, CSO and SUN Business Networks recently formed. SUN Secretariat being established at Islamabad
What is the Zero Hunger Challenge?

Global initiative which aims to build support to achieve the goal for eliminating hunger in our lifetime

- No person is hungry
- Where every woman, child and man enjoys their right to food
- Women are empowered
- Priority is given to family farming; and
- Food systems everywhere are made sustainable and resilient.

Launched Rio Conference on Sustainable Development, June 2012

Zero Hunger is the United Nations Secretary-General’s vision for a future where:
What does Zero Hunger look like?

- **ZERO** stunted children less than 2 years
- **100%** access to adequate food all year round
- **ALL** food systems are sustainable
- **100%** increase in smallholder productivity and income
- **ZERO** loss or waste of food
Pakistan’s National Zero Hunger Initiative

announced in 2012 and now being implemented as zero hunger and family farming programme.

Seven components

• Food Security Policy Reforms
• Support to the National Food Security Council
• Improved Food Security in Food Insecure and Disaster Affected Areas
• Research and Development Support
• Urban / Peri-Urban Food Security Initiatives (Foods, Jobs and Sustainable Cities)
• Partnership Development, Resource Mobilization, Education and Awareness
• MNFSR and Partner Capacity Building
Education of mothers and its association with nutritional status of children
Pakistan Vision 2025

Seven Pillars:

1. Putting people first- human and social capital
2. Achieving sustained and inclusive growth.
3. Governance, institutional reform
4. **Energy, water and food security (includes Nutrition).**
5. Private sector and entrepreneurship led growth
6. Developing a competitive knowledge economy
7. Modernizing transportation infrastructure and connectivity
Global Hunger Index

- GHI for Pakistan: 19.3 in 2014, which is serious, slightly below the alarming level of 20
- Very slow progress
Opportunity

• South Asia is the region with largest number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition in the world

• Any progress in this region can contribute to progress in the whole world

• With a good national production and infrastructure, Pakistan has opportunity to be a leading example of progress in eradicating hunger and malnutrition.