

# Food Security in Pakistan



## Key figures

**Inhabitants:**  
2014: 196 Mio  
2050: 290 Mio

23.5 % children  
underweight

60 % under global  
povertyline

47.6 % of income  
spent on food

GDP per capita:  
1300\$

## Availability / Access

### Risk:

- Pakistan is self-sufficient in production of its food in the present.
- Due to rising population and increase in poverty, this self-sufficiency is short lived.

### Prevention:

- Increase in production through mechanization to decrease loss of food production at the source.
- Knowledge transfer to farmers to deal with yearly variability in rainfall.
- Research and development for production of crops in different types of soil.

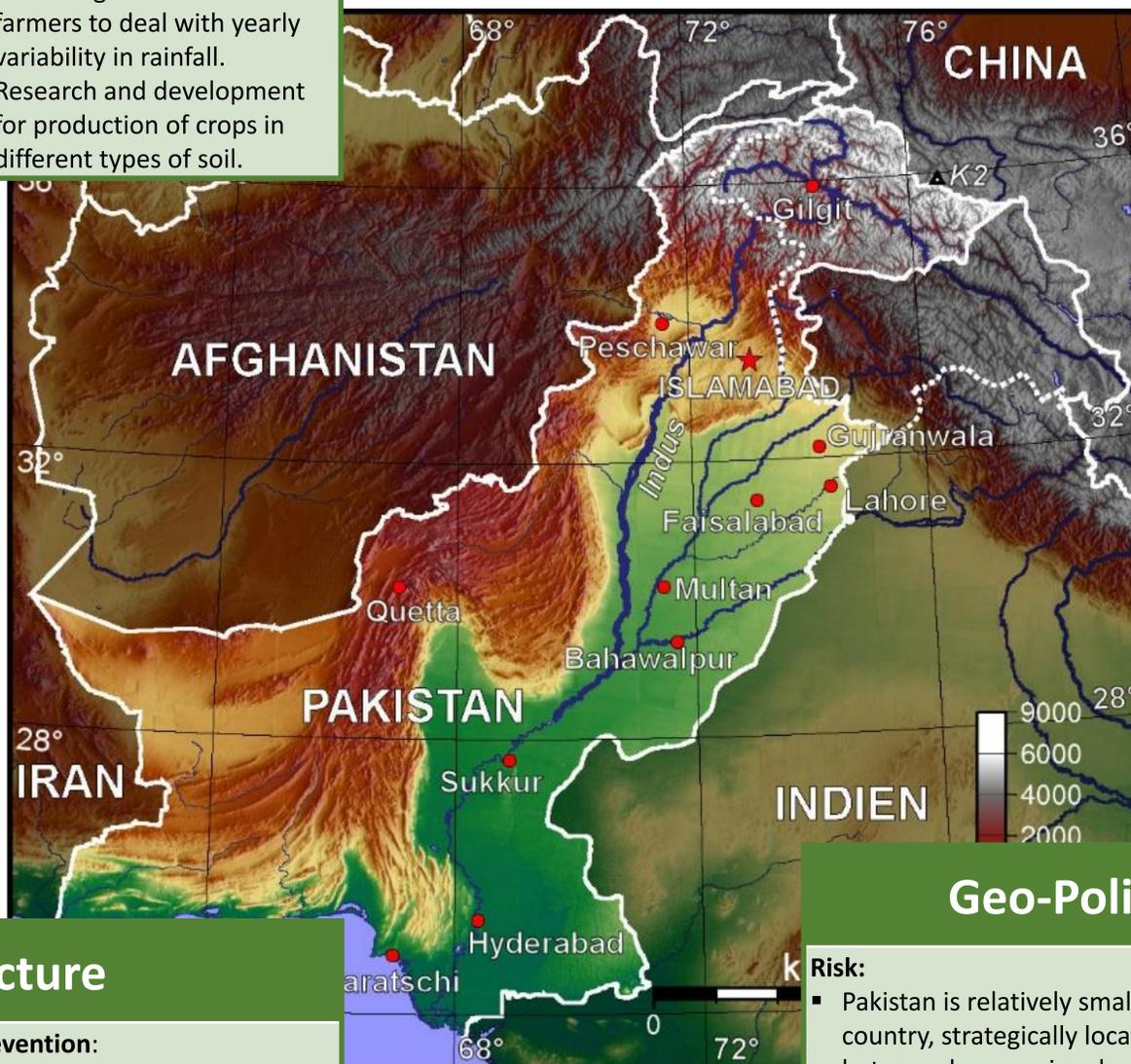
## Environment

### Risk:

- Melting of glaciers and deforestation due to global warming in Himalaya and Karakoram mountains results in flooding of rivers

### Prevention:

- Building of hydroelectric power stations for storage of water and generation of electricity (this will also reduce dependency on oil)



## Geo-Political situation

### Risk:

- Pakistan is relatively small country, strategically located between large regional players, China, India, and instable countries such as Afghanistan.
- It controls important sections of Arabian Sea Waters which are big trade routes between Asia and Africa/Europe.

### Prevention:

- Food insecurity will result in political and economic instability of Pakistan that will have huge implications to the rest of the world.

## Infrastructure

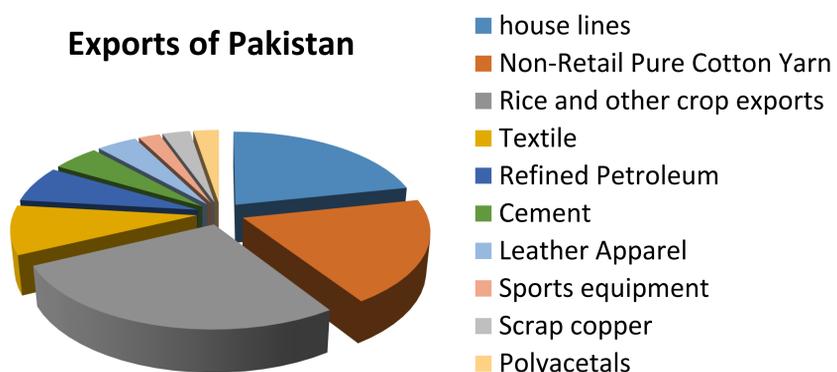
### Risk:

- High barren mountains cover 30% of Pakistan.
- Lack of quality road and rail infrastructure
- Difficult to transport food to areas from the agriculturally rich parts of Pakistan

### Prevention:

- Investment in building of infrastructure are needed.
- They will result in political and economical stability that will reduce the rise of Islamic extremism in the region.

## Exports of Pakistan



## Imports of Pakistan

