

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University (PNU) aligned its strategy, internal policies, and governance to embrace and implement the SDGs and already contributing to reducing Hunger.

Princess Nora Bint Abdul Rahman University in correspondence to the policies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continues to support international and regional trends to reducing hunger. The Kingdom adopts mechanics to try to reducing hunger. Some of this is will present to continue.

In the face of the Kingdom's ecology of scarce water resources, decisionmakers have placed their greatest focus on the prioritization of food and drinking water supply to the population. In-terms of strategic direction, this focus features high on Vision 2030

through the strategic objective "Ensure development & food security". Over the past four decades, several initiatives were launched to make water available to citizens for, drinking, agriculture, and other uses, to provide safe food sources from within and outside the country.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the largest contributors to programs for eradicating hunger. The Kingdom's efforts center around achieving food security both internally and beyond its borders, in addition to striving for the Kingdom's agricultural sector to contribute a larger percentage of its GDP, thereby aiding economic development, and diversifying the Kingdom's agricultural base.



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's initiatives for eradicating hunger:

Executing over 300 food security projects, resulting in millions fed through the efforts of the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre.

- The historic contribution of USD 500 million to the World Food Program in 2008.
- The Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture's initiative to eradicate the red palm weevil (Rhynchophorus ferrugineus) and combat its spread the world over.
- The Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture's initiatives to provide comprehensive and sustainable food security by:
- Terracing and rehabilitation of agricultural lands, instating water harvesting technology in Al Taif, Al Bahah, Asir, and Jazan provinces.
- Reducing per capita retail and consumer food waste by half, and reducing food losses in the production and supply phases, including post-harvest losses
- To develop and improve the efficiency of the agricultural market and to adopt measures to ensure the safe and timely

delivery of commodities and their derivatives and to strengthen food reserves to reduce their volatility.

Gaudi Grains Organization (SAGO)'s initiative to reduce food loss and waste in the Kingdom and to prevent improper use of natural resources. Saudi Food Bank (Eta'am), which has provided more than 12 million meals since its inception.

National program to reduce food loss and waste and to prevent inadequate use of natural resources

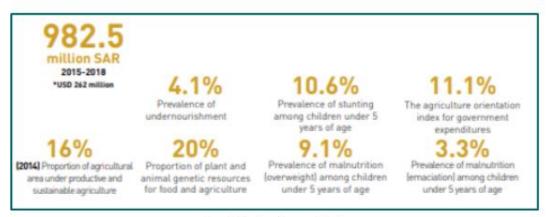
Seeking to develop food security sources and to ensure the availability of food at affordable prices, several programs and initiatives have been launched. Among these is the national program to reduce food loss and waste and to prevent inadequate use of natural resources, which draws on international experience and best practices worldwide. The program is designed to maximize benefit and raise the efficiency of food consumption, in such a way as to achieve savings of food reserves and conservation of natural resources. The program takes into account both the economic viability of consumption and the use of natural resources. Furthermore, domestic initiatives were launched and farming practices were developed to improve the crop yield of vegetables, fruits, dates, and field crops. In the context of the Kingdom's endeavors to improve the environment in agricultural areas and to carry out preventive epidemics control, a program for prevention and control of Red Palm Weevil insect was launched in order to control the disease and to reduce its incidence from 10% to 1%, in view of the importance of date palm and its suitability to the Kingdom's environment. On the other hand, agricultural terraces have been rehabilitated, along with the application of rainwater harvest techniques in Taif, Baha, Asir, and Jazan. The Agricultural and water objectives of these activities will ultimately lead to an abundance of output, as well as the creation of a conducive environment for the growth of agricultural activity and provision of food. In addition, the Kingdom pays special attention to the marketing and distribution of agricultural products of local farmers. In this regard, a study was conducted to set up marketing services centers for small farmers and producers, with the aim to create an efficient system for the marketing of vegetables and fruits, through sustainable supply chains and forwarding systems. These centers will take into account the value-added aspect and will support the food processing industry. Besides conventional support channels, assistance is also provided to the electronic trade of dates, leading to an increase of the Kingdom's export of dates to about SAR 820 million (USD 218.67 million). A mechanism for the coordination of efforts was put in place between the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture, Saudi Agricultural and Livestock Investment Company, Grain Silos and the Flour Mills Organization, and other stakeholders. The aim of this mechanism is to make optimal use of available resources for out-of-Kingdom agricultural investment, besides management of the strategic stockpile to secure food supply and ensure the achievement of overall food security for the Kingdom.

Revitalizing the role of global partnerships

Aware of the country's ecological and geographical nature, and seeking to find the most suitable sources of food supply, the kingdom resorted to external agricultural investment through strategic partnerships with other countries, in such a way that brings benefits to all parties and to local communities. In this respect, the Kingdom approved a strategy and an implementation plan for Saudi agricultural investment outside the Kingdom. This is carried out through investment or contractual agriculture in developing countries. As well as King Abdulla initiative for external agricultural investment. Besides its attention to domestic food security, the Kingdom is an active donor of development aid and direct support to other nations

King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre provided assistance in excess of USD 262 million to secure food in various parts of the world during the period 2015- 2018. This testifies to the considerable attention given by the Kingdom to food security, both within and outside the Kingdom.

Figures and Statistics 2017



Sustainable Development Goals

As part of the Kingdom's efforts to ensure sustainability and protection of agricultural environment and food production, attention was given to provide advanced technologies along with government support to the agricultural and livestock sector. In this regard, the Kingdom set up a center for environmental information, meteorology and early warning of climate and pollution. Another information center was established to provide Kingdom-wide environmental and meteorological data and indicators and to monitor natural and environmental disasters. In addition, a national livestock excellence center has been set up. The Kingdom also set up a center for selection of the best local breeds, genetic improvement of livestock and development of herd management. On the other hand, a program has been designed for effective strategic stockpiling of food reserves. The system involves an early warning system, as well as information on agricultural markets. Additional features of the system include development of adequate mechanisms and management framework for the food security strategy. As such, the system provides feedback to decision makers on the food production chain. These governments supported centers contribute effectively to the development of agricultural and animal production techniques and practices and as such contribute to the sustainability of food availability over different economic cycles.

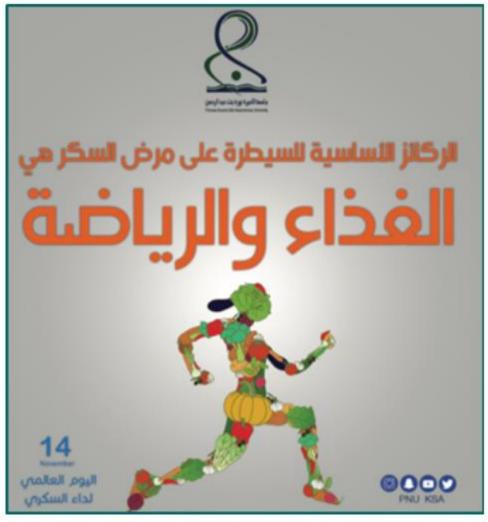
PNU activities

The Chemistry department of the Faculty of Sciences carried out the course entitled "Quality and food safety".



The main pillars of diabetes control are diet and exercise

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Diabetes control are diet and exercise

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The Deanship of Student Affairs announced a lecture entitled: Health Risks Associated with Diabetes.



Health Risks Associated with Diahetes

• Dean of Student Affairs invited to attend the event "World Food Day".