Thailand’s progress in achieving food and nutrition security

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President of Nutrition Development Foundation

A Keynote presentation at the Food and Nutrition Convention:
Learning across borders
Livingstone, Zambia, 11 September 2017
Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Policy and strategy for alleviation of under-nutrition
- Current nutrition challenges: strategic plan and actions
- Conclusion
Main factors for good health and well-being

- Genetics
- **Nutrition**
- Mental health
- Physical activity and exercise
- Avoidance of toxicants i.e. tobacco, alcoholic consumption and drug abuses
- Environments: physical, biological, chemical, social, economical & political.
Nutrition is a link between food and health, regarding the fulfillment of energy, protein and micronutrient requirements and non-nutrients from food in human life course.

Ultimate goals

Good nutrition & Well-being for all
**Food and Nutrition Challenges**

- **Under-nutrition**
  - Undernourished or hunger and stunting and underweight of under five
  - Micronutrient deficiencies: of iron, iodine, vit. A

- **Overnutrition and diet related diseases**
  - Overweight & obesity
  - NCDs: Diabetes mellitus, high blood lipids, high blood pressure, cardio-vascular diseases
  - Cancers

- **Food safety and quality**
Current major nutrition problems*

- 805 million people suffer from chronic hunger.
- 161 m. children < 5 are stunted, 99 m. are underweight, and 51 m. are wasting
- 2 b. people affected my micronutrient deficiencies
- 3.4 m. people die each year due to overweight and obesity.
- 43 m. children < 5 overweight, obese
- 500 m. people are obese
- The cost of malnutrition is about 3.5 trillion USD per year.

Source: FAO & WHO documents for ICN2 2014
Undernourishment trends: progress made in almost all regions, but at very different rates

Source: FAO-SOFI 2014
Proportion of Population Undernourished in Developing Countries (%)

Note: grey indicates missing values

The prevalence of stunting in children has declined globally from 40% to 25%
165 million children under 5 stunted growth (2011)

Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies

- Iron, iodine and vit. A def. remain the main VN def. globally with severe consequences
- Zinc and folate also become a major concern
- Multiple VM def. have been recently addressed rather than a single def.
- Main causes of VM def. are poor diets and frequent infections often lead to multiple micronutrient def. in the same population
Over 500 million women of reproductive age affected by anemia

468 M non pregnant + 56 M pregnant

Source: WHO, 2008
1. Individuals:
   Poor growth and cognitive functions
   (Iodine-def will lower IQ by 10-15% points and iron def will lower cognitive functions)
   High morbidity and mortality
   Low productivity and low quality of life

2. Family: Burden and poor development

3. Community and Nation
   Burden and poor development (MDG goals will not be achieved)
Thailand: Current situation

- Population of 68.3 m.
- Success in reduced maternal and child malnutrition since the eighty under the Poverty Alleviation Plan (PAP)
- Currently facing with double burden of malnutrition (DBM), a coexistence of under and over nutrition, and related non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
- Thailand has been a major food exporter
Trends in preschool child malnutrition (Wt/Age) in Thailand

Note: * Very low prevalence and is included in moderate PEM.
Elimination of undernutrition: a global deficit and priorities*

*From ACC/SCN 1999

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*From ACC/SCN 1999
Great progress in reducing hunger in Thailand*

- Hunger fell from 35% to 7% (1990-2015) or reduced by 79%
- Number of hungry people fell from 20 to 5 million in same period or reduced by 75%
- Thailand has achieved MDGs

*Slide courtesy from IFPRI with some modification

Sources: FAO 2017, Tontisirin et al. 2014
Food and nutrition security* exist when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.”

* From FAO 2012
Strategies/actions to prevent and control of malnutrition

1. **Food based approach**: ensuring food security, food fortification, food regulation.
2. **Supplementation** with micronutrients/food
3. **Food, nutrition and dietetic education**/communication
4. **Public health measures**: basic services, immunization, sanitation, water supply, deworming
5. **Community and setting based** (integrated) approaches
6. **Others**: M&E, R&D, Capacity Building (CB)
Multi-stakeholder Comm.

Nutrition goals and indicators are incorporated to strategies and actions.

Community based approaches

Provision of basic services with mass mobilization: 1 volunteer /10 households

Agri. & food production for subsistence econ., suppl. food for mothers, complementary food for IYC & dairy farm for school children
Forging the Link Between Government and Community

Fostering interaction between the levels

NATIONAL LEVEL
- Policy formulation
- Setting of goals/indicators
- Strategies implementation
- Institutional arrangements
- Training and support system
- Monitoring/evaluation

DISTRICT LEVEL
- Adapting action plans
- Training and support services
- Implementing actions
- Monitoring/evaluation

COMMUNITY LEVEL
- Participation and social mobilization
- Adapting action plans
- Implementing actions
- Monitoring using basic minimum needs indicators

Source: FAO
Community-Based Approaches

- Is an *integrated program* implemented at local level (district level and below)
- *National commitment* with sound nutrition improvement strategies and goals
- *Community actions*: basic services, mass mobilization, mutual efforts/actions to reach all people and to prevent malnutrition
Components of a successful community based program

Minimum Basic Services
*(Health, Education, Agr. Extension)*

Supportive System
- Training
- Funding
- Problem Solving
- Supervision

Interface
*(service providers and community leaders)*
- Plan/goals
- Implementation
- Monitoring/evaluation

Facilitators

Mobilizers
*(1:10 households)*

Menus *(Activities)*
- Antenatal Cares (ANC)
- Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP)
- Food production
- Food and nutrition education
- Food sanitation & safety
- School lunch and milk program since 1992
- Other activities

Community Leaders
- Family
- Individual

Basic Minimum Needs Goals/Indicators

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Main causes of maternal & child malnutrition

- Poor maternal nutrition and health leading to LBW of newborn, low milk quality and quantity
- Declining of breast feeding practices
- Inadequate and in appropriate compl. feeding
- Poor sanitation in IYC feeding and cares
- Recurrent of illness i.e. diarrhea and respiratory tract infection
- Undesirable eating habits

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Menu Activity on ANCs

- 4 ANC visits for all pregnant mothers
- High risk check up and treatment
- Monitoring wt. gain
- Food, Nutrition and health education
- Food supplementation
- MTV, iron and folate supplementation
- Two tetanus toxoids
- Referral system and safe delivery service

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Menu on Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP)

- Growth monitoring (wt.& ht.) and remedial actions
- Child growth education and cares
- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding
- Immunization
- Village based complementary food production for infants and young children
- Health and nutrition education
- Cooking and feeding demonstration
- Treatment of malnourished child
- Referral of severe illness and malnutrition
Menu on Nutrition in School

- Monitor weight and height regularly and take remedial actions based on growth monitoring
- Food services - school lunch and milk programs
- Food, personal and environmental hygiene
- Nutrition education
- Promotion of physical activity and exercise
- Positive school environment for healthy diets
- Plan to set up a Nutri-teacher” post
- School gardens
School milk program in Thailand

- Based on Food Nutrition Plan aiming to provide daily 200 ml of milk to children in kindergartens and primary school 200 days/ year
- The program has been implemented since 1992 along with school lunch program in kindergartens and gradually stepped up to cover 6 grade-students in 2009
- School milk program has created demand for local dairy industry
**Nutrition Situation**

**Thailand’s Development Plans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1st NEDP</td>
<td>Economic Infrastructure, Sectoral Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2nd NEDP</td>
<td>Improvement of Agriculture, Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>3rd NEDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>4th NESDP</td>
<td>+ Social Plan + Food and Nutrition Plan (FNP) + Primary Health Care (PHC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>5th NESDP</td>
<td>+ Poverty Alleviation Plan (PAP) + Integrated and implemented PHC + FNP and Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) Indicators in rural/urban communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>6th NESDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>7th NESDP</td>
<td>: 1992 + School Lunch Program (SLP) + School Milk Program (SMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>10th NESDP</td>
<td>: Integration of the SFFM and the 11th NESDP : 2011 - Universal salt iodisation (USI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11th NESDP</td>
<td>: Promote cooperation and integration of all relevant sectors, academia, business and NGOs to strengthen national food and nutrition security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies and Strategies**

- 2010 - Strategic Framework for Food Management (SFFM)
- 2011 - Universal salt iodisation (USI)
- 2012 - Promotion of cooperation and integration of all relevant sectors, academia, business and NGOs to strengthen national food and nutrition security

**Figure** Milestones of Thailand’s National Social and Economical Development Plan related to food and nutrition

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Improvement of maternal & child nutrition, Thailand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANC coverage %</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia in pregnancy %</td>
<td>50-75</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>?10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBW %</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight of under 5 %</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recent trend of nutritional status of under 5*

* Source: NHES 2; Holistic Development of Thai Children; NFNS 5; NHES 4; and NHES 5

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Global Nutrition Targets 2025 in 2012 WHA Resolution 65.6

- achieve a 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted;
- achieve a 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age;
- achieve a 30% reduction in low birth weight;
- ensure that there is no increase in childhood overweight;
- increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%;
- reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%.

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Situation of malnutrition among child <5 yrs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stunting</th>
<th>Wasting</th>
<th>Obesity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICS3 2005-06</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS4 2012</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS5 2015-16</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS3-2006, MICS4-2012, MICS5-2015-16)

Exclusive breastfeeding 6 m., anemia in CBA women and LBW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005-6</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breast feeding</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBW</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS3-2006, MICS4-2012, MICS5-2015-16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anemia (15-49 yr CBA)</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: **National Health Exam Survey (NHES4-2008-9, NHES5-2014-15)

Courtesy from; Napaphan Viriyautsahakul
Director of Bureau of Nutrition
Situation of nutrition among school children

Situation of BMI among Thai people 15-59 yrs.

Source: National Health Exam Survey (NHES4-2008-9, NHES5-2014-15)

Thai text:

1. การสำรวจสุขภาพประชาชนไทย โดยการตรวจร่างกาย ครั้งที่ 2 1995
2. โครงการพัฒนาการออกแบบศูนย์วิทยาลัยการศึกษา 2001
3. การสำรวจอาหารและโภชนาการ ครั้งที่ 5 2003
4. การสำรวจสุขภาพประชาชนไทยโดยการตรวจร่างกาย ครั้งที่ 4 2008-09

Courtesy from; Napaphan Viriyautsahakul
Director of Bureau of Nutrition
Median urine iodine in pregnant women

Median UI in 3-5y children and elderly and percentage of qualified iodized salt 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MUIC (µg/l)</th>
<th>%qualified Iodized salt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-5 y</td>
<td>≥60 y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>229.2</td>
<td>129.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>212.6</td>
<td>108.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>226.6</td>
<td>113.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>234.6</td>
<td>111.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>205.4</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Nutrition

HH coverage of iodized salt in 2014 = 91.6%

Courtesy from: Napaphan Viriyautsahakul
Director of Bureau of Nutrition
Average heights of Thai males and females born in different years*

*Modified from: http://www.sizethailand.org/region_all.html
'Malnutrition can be reduced dramatically in two years'

26 June 2009, 12:00am IST

With nearly 60 per cent of its children undernourished, Madhya Pradesh is worse off than sub-Saharan Africa. Thailand's Kraisid Tontisirin, renowned for his work in nutrition and poverty alleviation, was recently in Madhya Pradesh, offering expert advice on behalf of UK's Department for International Development that is funding MP's nutrition programme with a 60 million pound assistance package. He spoke to Narayani Ganesh:

Can Thailand's experience help MP's poor nutrition record?

What MP is experiencing now is very similar to what Thailand faced during 1982-85 the GDP, population and malnutrition figures are comparable. Among MP's under-five-year-old children, 45-60 per cent are underweight; 60-75 per cent are anaemic. Antenatal care coverage is barely 35 per cent. Only 45 per cent have access to basic sanitation, latrines and water. And this was Thailand's situation in 1980s. But within a decade, Thailand managed to reduce the number of underweight under-fives from 51 to 20 per cent, increase antenatal cover from 35 to 75 per cent (now 95 per cent), reduce anaemia in pregnancy from 50-75 per cent to 18 per cent. Current figures are a huge improvement over these, with less than 10 per cent of the population still needing improvement. Pre-packed granola-type nutrition bars...
Madhya Pradesh

'Hindustan Times, Bhopal, Wednesday, June 24, 2009

Mobilise masses to fight malnutrition'

Follow Thailand model: Chouhan

Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan has instructed the officials of the Department of Women and Child Development to prepare an action plan to combat malnutrition on the model developed by Thailand.

The instructions were issued after the CM met nutrition expert and member of Policy Board of The Thailand Research Fund Prof. Kraisri Tontisirin on Tuesday. Health Advisor of DFID India Ananee Philippon, nutrition policy advisor Shashi Prabha Gupta, nutrition expert Farheen Khurshid, principal secretary of the DWCD, Tha Joshi and secretory to CM Anurag Jain were present.

The DFID is supporting a nutrition and health programme of the MP Government. The £60 million pound support is for a duration of five years ending in 2012. Prof Tontisirin's visit was part of the DFID's technical support to the State Government.

Speaking on the occasion, the CM described malnutrition as a challenge for the State Government and reiterated his commitment towards social and child development in the State. He gave details of various programmes of the State Government to the delegation. He mentioned that Project Shaktiman has been launched in 40 malnutrition hotspots in the State and would soon be extended to entire project.

Prof Tontisirin shared his experiences from successful combating of malnutrition in Thailand in 1980s when the situation of the country was almost similar to State of Madhya Pradesh including the population, socio-economic conditions as well as health and nutrition indicators. Thailand reduced malnutrition from 50 pc to 25 pc within a decade and a half by taking up specific action plan.

The expert also held discussions with officials of various related departments including DWCD, health, PHE, rural development, agriculture and others in a joint meeting.

Earlier on Monday, he visited an anganwadi centre at Vidisha and Rangesh and visited Kurki and Nateran blocks of Vidisha district.

Feared under threat, Tigers in Panna killed: report

Tigers under threat in Panna National Park, a tiger reserve in Madhya Pradesh, are being killed by poachers, according to a recent report.

The report, which has been compiled by the Wildlife Institute of India, highlights the increasing number of tiger deaths in the park. It attributes the decline to the lack of effective measures to protect the animals from poaching.

The report points out that the park's tiger population has been declining steadily in recent years due to a lack of appropriate conservation efforts. It also notes that the park's management has failed to address the issue of poaching.

The Panna National Park covers an area of approximately 350 square kilometers and is home to an estimated 50-60 tigers. The park is situated in the Vindhya Range of central India and is known for its rich biodiversity.

The report calls for urgent action to be taken to protect the park's tiger population and to ensure the safety of the animals. It suggests measures such as increasing the number of rangers, improving law enforcement, and implementing stricter penalties for poaching.

The report also highlights the need for better cooperation between the park's management and local communities to prevent poaching.

This is a critical issue as tiger populations are under threat globally, with many species facing extinction in the wild. The report's findings underscore the importance of protecting the Panna National Park's tiger population for the conservation of this vulnerable species.
Conclusion

Thailand had reduced maternal and child malnutrition successfully since the eighty using community based approaches under the Poverty Alleviation Plan (PAP).

Success experience has been currently employed through all strategies and particularly through the Strategic Framework for Food Management (SFFM) under the National Food Committee with the aims for food and nutrition security, elimination of some remnants of under-nutrition and prevention and control the rising trends of obesity and NCDs.
Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Policy and strategy for alleviation of under-nutrition
- Current nutrition challenges: strategic plan and actions
- Conclusion
Food and Nutrition Challenges*

- Some remnant of under-nutrition
  - Undernourished or hunger and stunting and underweight of under five
  - Micronutrient deficiencies: of iron, iodine, vit. A
- Overnutrition and diet related diseases
  - Overweight & obesity
  - NCDs: Diabetes mellitus, high blood lipids, high blood pressure, cardio-vascular diseases
  - Cancers
- Food safety and quality
Figure 6 Prevalence of **overweight and obesity** in the Thai population
Source: Bureau of Policy and Strategy (1996); Bureau of Policy and Strategy (2006); Aekplakorn et al. (2011b)

Figure 7 Increase in prevalence of **non-communicable diseases** in Thailand
Source: Bureau of Policy and Strategy (2011)

Thai males consume fruit and vegetable daily only 268 g and females 283 (Aekplakorn *et al.* 2011)

Medical expenses for treating and managing NCDs were estimated at 140 billion Baht

Several organizations and agencies are conducting projects/programmes focusing especially on nutrition education and public campaigns.
Multi-stakeholder approaches

SFFM covers: Food Security, quality & Safety, Education & research, and Management

Linking of food, nutrition & health implemented at central & community levels for nutrition and p/c of NCDs

Roles of agriculture and food systems:
  - Ensuring nutritious and safe food supply i.e. fruits & veg; low sugar, fat & sodium food; legume & fishes, milk ... etc
  - Facilitation of trade and tourism
  - Caring of environment & sustainable agriculture.

Kraisid Tontisirin, Mahidol University
Key Elements of Strategic Framework for Food Management in Thailand

Prepared by
The Secretariat of The National Food Committee

Kraisid Tontisirin, Mahidol University
Vision

“Thailand ensures food and nutrition security, and is a sustainable source of nutritious and safe food with premium quality for Thai and the world”
Continuum from agriculture, food, nutrition to health

**Agriculture**
- Food production, processing & supply
- Nutrition orientation for healthy diet
- Food, feed and fuel and bio-products
- Climate changes

**Food**
- Food quality
- Food safety
- Food service
  (For consumer and trade)

**Nutrition**
- Nutrient needs
- Dietary intakes
- Nutritional wellbeing
- Nutrition literacy

**Health**
- Promotion
- Protection
- Treatment
- Safe from Hazards
- Good health

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**Food and Nutrition Security**

**Food, Nutrition & Dietetic Education**

**Food Culture**

**Technology**
Food Chain Approach

Safe and Nutritious Food

Good Manufacturing Practices

Good Hygienic Practices

Good Agricultural Practices

Plant and Animal Agro- Biodiversity (Genetics)

Nutrition For Plant and Animal

Plant and Animal Diseases Prevention and Control

Land Use

Water Management

OUTCOMES

GOOD PRACTICES

BASIC ISSUES
**Theme 1: Food Security**

*Principle*: Ensuring a sustainable food security and effective management of food production resources by active stakeholders participation

- **Natural & Agricultural Resources**
  - Land & water Mgt/reform
  - Balancing food, feed & fuel

- **Production**
  - Zoning for production
  - Innovation & technology
  - Capacity career & development in agriculture

- **Supply & Access**
  - Enhancing food access at household & communities
  - Logistics improvement

Active stakeholders participation

R & D along the food chain

Crisis management systems

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Theme 2: Food Quality and Safety

*Principle*: Ensuring high quality and safe food to protect consumer health and to facilitate domestic/international trade

**Trade & market promotion**
Consumer protection and create fairness

**Promote compliance**

**Food standard**
- Quality
- Safety
- Nutrition

**Quality and safety assurance systems.**

**Primary product**
- R&D, GAP
- Standard farm
- Farm cluster/cooperative
- Smart Farmers
- R&D /innovation

**Community food production**
- Promote collecting and processing station
- Food storage and processing/
  food loss/waste reduction
- Local culture/tourism
- R&D /innovation

**Food industry**
- Value added
- Strengthening/improve food technology
- R&D /innovation

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**Principle**: R&D and knowledge utilization through engaging stakeholders in sustainable and effective use of food production resources along the food chain and also strengthening desirable consumption behavior for well-being.
Linking of food, nutrition and health

Safe and nutritious food

Supply
- Domestic/Imported food
  - Primary product
  - OTOP
  - Industrial
- Restaurant
- Catering
- Mobile food
- Service facility
  - School
  - Household
  - Market

Service

Consumption
- Access
- Knowledge
- Behavior
  - Diet pattern/sanitary
  - Life style/exercise

Surveillance
- Safety
- Quality/Diversity

Production

Information/standard and knowledge based

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Community Based Program for Health Promotion

Minimum Basic Services
(Health, Education, Agricultural Extension)

Supportive System
- Training
- Funding
- Problem Solving
- Supervision

Interface
(service providers and community leaders)
- Plan/goals
- Implementation
- Monitoring/evaluation

Facilitators
Volunteers
(1:10 households)

Minimum Indicators
of well-being & NCDs

Menu (Activities)
- Antenatal care
- Growth monitoring/promotion
- Elderly cares
- Cares of NCDs
- Food production
- Nutrition education
- Food sanitation & safety
- Other activities (Tobacco and alcoholic consumption control)
- Recreation and physical activities
- Etc.

Community Leaders
Family
Individual

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Holistic Approach for Food Management in Thailand

Agriculture
Food & Non Food

Farming
• Zoning (province data/information)
• Smart Farmers/Smart Officers
• GAP Mandatory
• Productivity
• Traceability

Food Systems
Safe Food & Premium/Nutrition Quality

Processing
• Household
• OTOP
• Industry

Trade/Consumption
• Service Outlets
• Community
  • Schools
  • Workplaces

Consumer Health & Well Being
Environment Sustainability
Economic & Prosperity

Value Chain
Logistic Efficiency
Reduction of Food Loss and Waste
Strengthening Linkage between Individual Sectors
5P (Public - Private - Professional – People Partnership) & Fair Income Distribution

R & D
Area & Setting Based

Capacity Building
Monitoring & Evaluation

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Thailand: Agriculture & Food Systems for...

Source: the Thai National Food Committee 2014
Some Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

17 Goals & 169 Targets

- End Poverty everywhere
- End hunger, improved nutrition and Promote sustainable agriculture
- Attain healthy lives for all
- Provide quality education for all
- Attain gender equality, empower women and girls
- Ensure availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all
- Ensure sustainable energy for all

- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable
- Promote production and consumption patterns
- Tackling climate change and its impacts
- Protect and promote use of terrestrial ecosystems, halt desertification land degradation and biodiversity loss
- Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development

Kraisid Tontisirin, Mahidol University
Conclusion 1.

- Nutrition is a link between food and health regarding the fulfillment of energy and nutrient requirements from food in human life course.
- Major nutrition challenges include under and over-nutrition and related NCDs.
- Achieving food and nutrition security require multi-stakeholder partnership, multi-strategic approaches as well as nutrition-specific strategies and actions at national and community levels.
Thailand currently employs similar approaches particularly through the Strategic Framework for Food Management (SFFM) under the National Food Committee with the aims for food and nutrition security, elimination the remnant of under-nutrition and prevention of the rising trends of obesity and NCDs.

The SFFM will also help for achieving several SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12.
Thanks for your attention