

فرار خواب سی دنیا دکھائی دیتی ہے  
جو لوگ جان جہاں تھے ہوئے فسانہ وہ

**ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف مرحوم**



FD # 56  
پاکستانی لائسنس یافتہ سب سے بڑی روزانہ اخبار اور ماہنامہ پاکستان میں واحد اخبار

**ویسٹرن نیوز اینڈ ریویوز**

ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر محمد شوق  
ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر شکیلہ  
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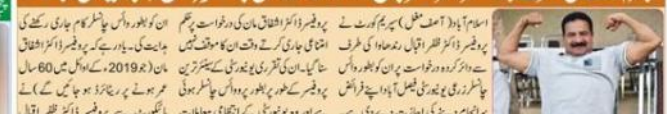
# 23 دسمبر کو رفاہ یونیورسٹی انٹرنیشنل کے کانو کیشن میں 104 ڈی وی ایم گریجویٹس کو اسناد کی تقسیم

انجمن کے چیئرمین ڈاکٹر محمد اسحاق صاحب مہمان خصوصی تھے وہ اس چانسلر پروفیسر ڈاکٹر انیس احمد نے خطبہ استقبالیہ پیش کیا رفاہ یونیورسٹی سے وابستہ دیگر پیشہ ورانہ تعلیمی ڈگریوں کے گریجویٹس پوسٹ گریجویٹ میں اعلیٰ تعلیمی کارکردگی پر گولڈ میڈل بھی دیئے گئے



## سپریم کورٹ کی طرف سے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ سپریم کورٹ نے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ سپریم کورٹ نے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔



## Newly-appointed DRAP CEO faked death to escape NAB

Sheikh Akhtar Hussain, who had previously succeeded in declaring himself dead in a National Accountability Bureau (NAB) reference against him was appointed as Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) chief executive officer (CEO) by the federal government on Thursday. Hussain, who was previously an officer in the drug regulatory body, had faced allegations of involvement in embezzlement of Rs51 million but the references against him were dropped by the anti-graft body after the declaration of his death.

"With the approval of the federal government and cabinet decision dated 20.12.2018, Dr Sheikh Akhtar Hussain, is appointed as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan under Ministry of NHS, R&C, on contract basis for a period of three years, in terms of Section 5 of the DRAP Act, 2012, with immediate effect and until further orders," read a notification confirming his appointment as the CEO.

In November last year, NAB Chairman Justice (r) Javed Iqbal had directed officials to conduct an inquiry against Hussain and those who had helped him make the declaration of death.

## گورنر پنجاب کا آئی وائس چانسلر کی ریٹائرمنٹ سے 3 ماہ قبل نئے آئی وائس چانسلر کی تقرری کی منظوری کا اعلان

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ سپریم کورٹ نے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ سپریم کورٹ نے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف کو بطور اس چانسلر فرائض میں انجوائی کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔

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# Veterinary News & Views

Faisalabad

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## CHRISTMAS CAKE-CUTTING CEREMONY AT UVAS

Lahore: The University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore organised a ceremony for its Christian employees in connection with the Christmas at City Campus Lahore. Vice-Chancellor Meritorious Prof Dr Talat Nasser Pasha presided over the Christmas cake-cutting ceremony while Pastor Jawaid Tara, UVAS Pro Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Masood

Rabbani, NTSA President Muhammad Arif, Jawaid Younas and many Christian employees of the UVAS attended the function. Addressing the ceremony, Prof Pasha congratulated the Christian employees on celebrating the Christmas. He said that UVAS is the oldest veterinary institute in the country where people of various faiths live with religious harmony.



## FDA'S REPORT ON UNSAFE POULTRY DECLARED BASELESS BY PFA

Lahore: The Punjab Food Authority (PFA) has rejected the American Institute's Food and Drug Authority (FDA) report about black spot disease and an increased amount of arsenic in chicken being sold in Punjab.

The authority declared the report fake and baseless. According to PFA's laboratory report, healthy and good quality chicken is being sold in Punjab. The PFA released the sampling report of chicken meat from across the province.

The report stated that the chicken is found to be healthy and according to standards. "The amount of



arsenic in chicken meat is almost negligible," it said. PFA Director General Muhammad Usman said that the news, based on the FDA report, was wrong and misleading. FDA conducted the research on the medicine used to treat the disease of black spots in chicken and the amount of arsenic was increased by using that medicine. It added that the medicine, called Nitro 3 and used for black spot disease, had been obsolete in 2016. He added that PFA collected samples of chicken across Punjab, including Lahore. The samples were taken from 30 places and all checked at international standard laboratories. According to the report, the amount of arsenic in chicken meat and liver is equal to zero, he said, adding that they have handed over the report to the Pakistan Poultry Association on their request.

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## UVAS FBS ORGANISED BEST TEACHER AWARD CEREMONY

Lahore: The Faculty of Bio-Sciences of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) Lahore organised Best Teacher Award ceremony for its assistant professor and lecturer categories.

Vice-Chancellor Meritorious Professor Dr Talat Nasser Pasha (S) presided over the ceremony and distributed appreciation certificates and shields among the best teachers. Pro Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Masood



Rabbani and Dean Faculty of Biosciences Prof Dr Habib-ur-Rehman attended.

In Assistant Professors' category, Dr Maryam Javid from Institute of Biochemistry & Biotechnology while in lecturer category Mr Sajid Tahir Khan lecturer in Department of Physiology have been declared the best teachers of the faculty and given awards. Prof Pasha lauded the performance of faculty members for imparting knowledge and skills to students in a well-mannered.

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## US POULTRY FIRMS ISSUE FRAMEWORK FOR ANTIBIOTICS STEWARDSHIP

Leading poultry firms and stakeholders in the United States are among a group of major stakeholders who have signed up to a framework for antibiotics stewardship in animals.

They have agreed that the use of medically important antibiotics in all settings, from human health care to livestock production, must be effectively managed to slow the emergence of resistant bacteria and preserve the effectiveness of drugs. The framework aims to get food-animal producers and purchasers working together by defining what effective stewardship looks like in animal production and laying out the core components for meaningful programmes.

### Core components

The 15 core components of the antibiotic stewardship framework are based on the importance of veterinary guidance and partnership, disease prevention strategies and optimal treatment approaches, as well as effective record keeping and a culture of continuous improvement and commitment to antibiotic stewardship. The components address education, implementation and evaluation steps for phasing in stewardship programmes.



ammes. The framework's guiding principles are intended to help ensure that stewardship programmes have a clear scientific basis, are transparent, minimise the risk of unintended consequences, encourage alternatives to antibiotics and focus on long-term sustainability. It has been established by the renowned Pew Charitable Trusts and Farm Foundation and has been agreed by Elanco Animal Health, Hormel Foods, Jennie-O Turkey Store, McDonald's Corporation, National Milk Producers Federation, National Pork Board, National Pork Producers Council, National Turkey Federation, Smithfield Foods Inc.

Tyson Foods, Walmart Inc. and Zoetis.

Kathy Talkington, who directs Pew's antibiotics resistance project, said she was pleased that the organisations who were part of the dialogue over the past two years represented the food animal supply chain from farm to table.

### Protecting animal and human health

"Antibiotic stewardship is essential to protecting human and animal health, ensuring food safety and security, and combating antibiotic resistance issues that consumers increasingly care about when making their purchasing decision. "The organisations... recognise the need for meaningful stewardship programmes that everyone can understand and trust."

Joe Swedberg, chairman of the board of Farm Foundation, added: "The participating organisations are enthusiastic that the framework provides the basis for a robust and science-based system one that consumers can understand and trust, and that enhances both animal and public health."

"This framework is about stakeholders coming together to do the right thing and communicate their commitment to antibiotic stewardship, with a transparent and meaningful approach." Sales for antimicrobial drugs sold for use in livestock peaked in 2015 but have fallen by 41% since then. The Food and Drug Administration released its 2017 report recently which showed there had been a 33% decline from 2016 to 2017 in the sales and use of "medically-important antimicrobials" in the livestock industry.



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













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# POVERTY IN LIVESTOCK AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

DR. KAMRAN KHAN

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A poor community was under debt and hunger from decades. One day the elders sat together and thought how they could get out of the debt trap as every thing they were doing or earning was going to settle the debt and very little was left for their families with which they could hardly feed and cloth them.

One of the elder came with the idea that why not they should grow some vegetables at the back of their homes and have some chicken. The next day they got some seeds from the rotten vegetables they could find and borrowed some chicken from the neighboring village. As the time passed, the community had their own small backyard kitchen garden which they fenced and every body took care of it. The chicken they bought, started laying eggs and some of the eggs were incubated and chicks were distributed among different houses. In a year the community didn't had to spend on food items. The vegetables and eggs they had became surplus and was sold.

It's a small example of how from grass root level economy of a poor community can benefit.

The recent vision of PM Imran Khan to focus on Livestock on helping livelihood of poor communities may have not solve all the problems but could help them towards sustainability. Microsoft founder Bill Gates has launched a campaign to help extremely poor families in sub-Saharan Africa by giving them chickens.

Mr. Gates said a farmer breeding five hens could earn more than \$1,000 a year. The poverty line is about \$700. The scheme helped poor families in Africa.

Almost in all cultures from pre historic times, livestock played important role in their daily routine that could be seen from the different sculptures at Mohenjodaro to Taxila, one of the oldest civilizations.

In Past we had the Pakistan Dairy Company made to bring out the 'white' flood then came Agri Support Fund to help Livestock Sector. Various Livestock Boards were made. Millions were spent but the success stories are hard to find. No one evaluated the failures of these programs. As a practical farmer and student of



Dairy from last 18 years what I found the reasons are poor planning without taking the suggestions from the actual stake holders and incapable persons at the top end. Most of the funds were utilized on infra structure of these program and lack of vision to identify the real problem. Our poor farmer does not need a computer software, he does not need 'technical skill' before he could have a proper roof and drain in his farm. These grants were not for basic infrastructure of the farm but for high technology.

In my opinion (and it's my own personal) appointing the retired DG's, DLO's etc from the livestock department is the main reason of failure. If someone in power with all the facilities, finances, contacts was not able to deliver in his tenure then what we could expect from him after retirement. Every one knows how the government machinery works.

If Government once again has realized the importance of this sector, it should appoint someone from the Private sector not government sector to lead it. In Pakistan we have hundreds of Livestock and Dairy Development Departments working from decades. If some one could guide me what they are doing? Our poor buffalo which was giving 10-12 kg when it was created, is giving same milk today. If someone claims that our buffalo is giving 30 liters, then kindly guide me from where I could get 50 such buffaloes for my farm. In last 50 years we have not made a presentable gene pool to show to the world. We have destroyed our Sahiwal breed and now we are working on conservation of Sahiwal. If you need a pure Sahiwal, you will have to go to India or Australia for it.

The only success you could witness is from private sector. [www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews](http://www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews)

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## VICIOUS CYCLE OF MALNUTRITION AND PARASITIC INFECTIONS

When the body is deprived of vital nutrients, vitamins and minerals, person moves towards the condition of malnutrition characterized by the reduced body mass, decreased organ mass and finally diminished organ functions. In developing countries around 13 million children die due to infections and parasitic diseases and the thing that worsen situation is most of these children are malnourished. In Africa, more than 20% children die before reaching their fifth birthday. Assertion, all these lead to undernourishment exacerbated by parasitic infections. So, this malnutrition-infection cycle is becoming an emerging public health concern in society, especially in under developed and developing countries.

**Malnutrition and parasitic infections**  
A person with poor nutritional status can make a person more vulnerable to infectious diseases, which further deteriorate its nutritional status and contribute to malnutrition hence, trapping a

person in vicious cycle. Improper and under nourished diet leads to anorexia, weight loss, muscular damage, stunted growth in children and lowered immunity clearly increases the chances of pathogenic invasion. A sick person have greater energy and nutrient requirement but instead the infected person's nutrition is further deteriorated by loss of appetite, diarrhea, diversion of nutrients for the immune response, urinary nitrogen loss and malabsorption. As a result, the body make the body more deficient of micronutrients and further weakens the defense mechanisms. Hence, the vicious cycle of malnutrition and infection remain contain until the person is provided with proper diet and hygienic conditions.

**Epidemiology**  
Over 826 million undernourished people in world 34 million are from developed countries while 792 live in developing countries. Malnutrition being the major cause of immunodeficiency

# FOOD FOR HOUGH POVERTY

HUZAIMA BUKHARI AND DR IKRAMUL HAQ

## WEALTH CREATION AND POVERTY

Speaking at a function held by the Pakistan Business Council on December 13, 2018, Prime Minister Imran Khan stressed the need for wealth creation in Pakistan for poverty alleviation. "Whereas it is desirable to provide financial assistance and other social protection and safety net measures to economically distressed persons and families; "And whereas under the principles of policy as given in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the state is obliged to promote social and economic well-being of the people and to provide basic necessities of life; "And whereas it is expedient to provide for financial resources for running an income support fund for the economically distressed persons and their families for the welfare of the poor and the needy was ignored. The premier also missed the point that in Pakistan undesirable practices like monopolies, cartels, stealing electricity, gas and taxes rampant. Pakistan is a classic model of crony capitalism. The record of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) shows that less than 4000 individual paid income tax exceeding Rs10 million in the tax years 2013-2017.

According to the Parliamentary Commission for the year that ended in 2013, released by the FBR in February 2018, 2014, out of 1172 parliamentarians (senators and members of national

and provincial assemblies) less than 10 members paid the income support levy, a law that was passed by the National Assembly with the following objective: "Whereas it is desirable to provide financial assistance and other social protection and safety net measures to economically distressed persons and families; "And whereas under the principles of policy as given in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the state is obliged to promote social and economic well-being of the people and to provide basic necessities of life; "And whereas it is expedient to provide for financial resources for running an income support fund for the economically distressed persons and their families for the welfare of the poor and the needy was ignored. The premier also missed the point that in Pakistan undesirable practices like monopolies, cartels, stealing electricity, gas and taxes rampant. Pakistan is a classic model of crony capitalism. The record of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) shows that less than 4000 individual paid income tax exceeding Rs10 million in the tax years 2013-2017.

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and provincial assemblies) less than 10 members paid the income support levy, a law that was passed by the National Assembly with the following objective: "Whereas it is desirable to provide financial assistance and other social protection and safety net measures to economically distressed persons and families; "And whereas under the principles of policy as given in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the state is obliged to promote social and economic well-being of the people and to provide basic necessities of life; "And whereas it is expedient to provide for financial resources for running an income support fund for the economically distressed persons and their families for the welfare of the poor and the needy was ignored. The premier also missed the point that in Pakistan undesirable practices like monopolies, cartels, stealing electricity, gas and taxes rampant. Pakistan is a classic model of crony capitalism. The record of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) shows that less than 4000 individual paid income tax exceeding Rs10 million in the tax years 2013-2017.

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## EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON EMERGING PARASITIC DISEASES

Faisal Saleem\*, Dr. Rao Zahid Abbas\* and Zohaib Saeed\*

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Climate change is an emerging issue in our country. Although change in the climate is natural incident but human activities have resulted a progression in the current insecure status of environment. We can only understand the threatening of the situation when we start to realize its prospective impacts on global health and security.

Anthropogenic activities of human have significant contribution in the devastation of the ecosystem. Climate changes have direct and indirect influence. Change in temperature and precipitation are direct factors while indirect ones are not easily seen. Change in temperature affect the weather pattern and it effects many parasites as well.

Parasites are organisms that live off other organisms, or hosts, to survive. Some parasites don't noticeably affect their hosts. Others grow, reproduce, or invade organ systems that make their hosts sick, resulting in a parasitic infection. Parasitic infections can be caused by three types of organisms: protozoa, helminths and arthropods. Protozoa are single-celled organisms that can live and multiply inside your body. Helminths are multi-celled organisms that can live in or outside of your body. Parasitic infections can be spread in a number of

ways. For example, protozoa and helminths can be spread through contaminated water, food, soil, and blood. Some can be passed through sexual contact. Some parasites spread by insects that act as a vector, or carrier, of the disease. For example, malaria is caused by parasitic protozoa that are transmitted by mosquitoes when they feed on humans.

Climate change affects the population of parasites in a number of ways. The most premier one is the alteration of temperature. Now a days due to over population, burning of organic fuels, a lot of other activities, there is rise of temperature under observation termed as global warming. By this phenomenon not only human but other organisms are also being affected. Insects require a suitable temperature, as well as a lot of protozoa and helminths require a suitable range of temperature for the hatching, molting, feeding and reproductive activities. Increment in temperature is facilitating the increase in range of suitable temperature. Due to this parasite hatching and life cycle activities have been increased resulting in increased disease risks. Parasites are not only the causative agents of diseases but they may also act as vector of other diseases. In result of these activities changes of

epidemics has been increased. Recent examples are mosquito born Dengue epidemic in Pakistan while vector borne diseases like malaria, Chikungunya are examples of it. Generally tropical and subtropical areas have great trouble of parasitic diseases because such areas promote the species influence, thus have great potential host to maintain the parasite diseases. Temperature change induces an increase in time based and season based movements of birds and insects which increases the risk of parasitic diseases as they act as carrier as well as vector for these diseases.

A noticeable phenomenon causing climate change is deforestation. The loss of forests also means the loss of habitats for many species of plants and animals. Seventy percent of the world's plants and animals live in forests and are losing their habitats to deforestation. Because of this especially birds begin to migrate to populated areas of human, bring along man parasitic diseases and also source of vector borne diseases. Secondly, the loss of habitat means the loss of species and therefore the loss of biodiversity. Loss of biodiversity has varied negative impacts regarding the environment. Once a habitat is lost on a large scale, it can be very difficult for local species to recover, especially if

endemic species, which are more common in areas such as tropical rainforests, which are so dense with endemic species they are referred to as "hot-spots". Human activities in construction of dams, barrages and canals are resulting in increase of parasitic disease. Irrigation systems and building of dams slows down the velocity of water and warms the temperature of water that results in increase in parasitic habitats such as the snail population which is ultimately source of transmission of parasitic diseases.

There are a lot of factors i.e. Overcrowding, contamination, pollution also have a great impact on the human health as they are directly or indirectly involved in spread of diseases including parasitic diseases. In short change in the climate is altering the distribution and spread of parasitic diseases and its vectors. Climate change is influencing the quality of human

life in both ways, directly as well as indirectly. Large number of people is directly infected by emergence and re-emergence of parasitic diseases in different areas while indirect ways infecting the livestock and crops which slows down the advancement and development of communities affecting the overall economic growth. Climate change is affecting mostly the areas of the world which are still developing, have insufficient education against diseases, poor waste management systems and medical facilities. Climate change have great potential to ramp up in negative ways. So it is very significant to plan on global scale and begin to prepare against these changes that are already underway in a well-planned ways to fight back against climate changes and parasitic diseases associated with climate changes which are ultimately a sort of economic loss for our country.

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MAHNOOR AKBAR, Dr. MUHAMMAD SOHAIL SAJJAD  
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has been termed as 'nutritional transition' but there is little evidence regarding its capacity of preventing the occurrence of new infection. Although in case of neonatal infections, the administration of vitamin A has very effective role and have preventive role against these infections. Children with adequate vitamin A stores tend to have better appetite and grow faster. Similarly, the children with hookworm are found to be iron deficient. Although there is evidence regarding ability of iron itself preventing infection but it has beneficial role in boosting immunity through supporting host-defensive mechanism such as phagocytosis. In fact, certain parasitic infections such as *E. histolytica* can be prevented through administering high doses of iron and maintaining rich iron body stores.

**Deworming**  
Apart from maintaining a good nutritional status through supplementation programmes to prevent malnutrition and parasitic infections, deworming programmes should also be implemented every three months. It is recommended that in areas particularly in societies with low socioeconomic status and hygienic practices, importance should be given to deworming programmes for treating parasites. Similarly, in areas with prevailing vitamin A deficiency there is immense need to include vitamin A capsule distribution in programmes implemented for parasitic treatment, since the time between doses for both, anti helminthics and vitamin A, is similar i.e. 3-6 months. There is immense need of breaking this cycle through improving socioeconomic status and meeting sustainable development goals as it can have life threatening effects on vulnerable groups especially for children under 5 which have relatively weakened immunity as they are prone to parasitic, gastrointestinal and respiratory infections resulting in malnutrition.



## PAKISTAN CAN INCREASE EXPORT OF POULTRY PRODUCTS UP TO \$440MN.



Islamabad: The Pakistan Poultry Association (PPA) said while talking to the government to facilitate the poultry traders to enable them increasing export of Halal chicken meat and products by at least \$440 million a year.

"Middle East has become the largest Halal food consumer market whereas Halal food demand in European countries is also increasing due to rising number of Muslims in European countries," a delegation of PPA said while talking to Adviser to Prime Minister on Commerce, Industry, and Textile Abdul Razak Dawood here at his office.

The delegation said that by next year, total trade value in Halal food across the world would cross \$3.7 trillion, therefore Pakistan could tap this huge potential.

Abdul Razak Dawood assured the delegation of government's full support to the industry saying that the government would bring numerous reforms in poultry sector and would increase the volume of export in this sector.

Meanwhile another delegation of Pakistan Ready-made Garments Association also called on the Adviser and urged him to further simplify the procedure to tax refund system.

The delegation also urged the government to reduce duties on import of raw material in order to minimize cost of export oriented productions. The Adviser assured the delegation of resolving all their issues on priority basis.

"We are planning to reduce the duties on import of raw material gradually and bring it to zero," he said adding the government was committed to facilitate business community.

## DISTRICT HOSPITALS IN KP RUN OUT OF ANTI-RABIES VACCINE

BY ASHFAQ YUSUFZAI

Peshawar: The unavailability of anti-rabies vaccine at district hospitals across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has endangered the life of the people bitten by dogs.

As the execution of its plan to contract a company to supply the vaccine is facing delay, the health department has directed the district health officers and medical superintendents of district headquarters hospitals to make the purchase from the market on its own.

However, they aren't reluctant to act accordingly fearing action by the National Accountability Bureau over 'anomalies' as happened in the past, sources told.

They said the health department had forfeited the bidding security deposited by a Karachi-based firm, who had won the injection supply contract but failed to ensure supply.

The selection of new bidder will take time, an official told.

The official said the district health authorities were empowered by the rules to purchase the vaccine on their own. He said anti-rabies vaccine wasn't available in any district health office or district headquarters hospital except Peshawar, only which was giving it away to the dog bite victims coming in from all districts, especially Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi.

The official said the Peshawar DHO had purchased the injection in large quantity a year ago. We think that adherence to the prescribed procedure won't invite any trouble for them (DHO and MS), he said.

Other officials said the district hospitals purchased expensive medicines from the market using powers granted by Rule 10 of the KP Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, but since the anti-rabies vaccine was needed by the poor people, they weren't bothered to do so for it.

They said the rules allowed the purchase of any medicines worth Rs50,000, including anti-rabies vaccine, through a single quotation, while the medicines valuing up to Rs100,000 could be bought from the market through three quotations.

The officials said the anti-rabies vaccine had been included in the medical coordination committee's list of medicines, which could be purchased by the DHOs from the market under the rules.

Last month, the provincial director general (health) asked all DHOs to purchase the anti-rabies vaccine from the market after the Peshawar DHO complained that people bitten by dogs were coming in from other districts for treatment and therefore, the vaccine stock available with him could run out to the misery of local population. The directives didn't draw any action prompting the people to continue visiting Peshawar for anti-rabies treatment.

The officials feared that Peshawar's vaccine stock would last a month.

They said the DHOs and MS of the relevant districts would be held responsible for any untoward incident. The officials said all hospitals and DHOs had told to make that vaccine freely available either through local purchase or by following Rule 10 of the KPRA, where had outlined alternative purchase methods.

Meanwhile, the people bitten by dogs complained about the unavailability of vaccine, which they need five times within first 28 days of the dog bite.

The doctors said all such wounds, even of minor nature, should be monitored to see signs of infection and that every person with dog bite history should be subjected to compulsory vaccination otherwise there was certain death.

The vaccine is not available even in the local market. I have been purchasing it at the exorbitant rate of Rs1,500 per vaccine from a drugstore near Hayatabad Medical Complex though it is normally sold at Rs700," said Naeem Ahmad, whose student son was bitten by a dog.

He said he had searched for the injection across the city, but to no avail as it was not available even in the leading drugstores.

## ANIMALS IN MARGHAZAR ZOO GET SUBSTANDARD FOOD

Islamabad: Animals in the Marghar Zoo are being provided substandard food, the zoo officials told.

According to the officials, the zoo's director, Rana Tahir, found the animals being given substandard food during an inspection on Monday.

The contractor was told to remove the old food as under the contract he was supposed to provide fresh and healthy food to the animals. The director found a week old sugarcane, roasted grain and Aisi in the store.

"The food was not unhygienic but was not fresh," said an official. Sugarcane is being given to Kavan, the lone elephant which is living in a shabby three-walled small shed. The condition of the entire zoo is not satisfactory as animals are living in small cages with the authorities unable to expand the facility.

For the ongoing fiscal year, the previous government had earmarked Rs100 million to upgrade the zoo. But in the mini-budget, the PTI government decided not to fund any unapproved project. As a result, this project was dropped. Recently, an international charity organisation offered assistance to upgrade the zoo. However, so far, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) has not been signed between the two organisations.

Last month, representatives of the charity organisation Marke Cowne, Gina Nelthorpe-Cowne and Anika Saleem along with the director zoo, held a press conference in Islamabad and announced that an understanding had been reached for the development of the zoo.

Sources said the charity organisation was asking the zoo management to release Kavan to an animal sanctuary after which the organisation would help upgrade the zoo to the international level. When contacted, Chief Metropolitan Officer (CMO) Syed Najaf Iqbal said nothing had been finalised regarding releasing Kavan. He, however, said a formal MoU would be signed soon. He said there was a need for upgradation of the zoo but the department concerned had no funds and was looking to international charity organisations.

## DEMAND FOR FOOD TO RISE BY OVER 50PC GLOBALLY: WRI REPORT

ZAHID BAIG

Lahore: As the global population grows from 7 billion in 2010 to a projected 9.8 billion in 2050, and income in the world, overall food demand is on the course to increase by more than 50 percent, and demand for animal-based foods by nearly 70 percent.

Yet today hundreds of millions of people remain hungry, agriculture already uses almost half of the world's vegetated land, and agriculture and related land-use change generate one quarter of annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

This has been claimed in a report recently released by the World Resources Institute (WRI) titled 'creating sustainable food future'.

This synthesis report proposes a menu of options that could allow the world to achieve a sustainable food future by meeting growing demands for food, avoiding deforestation, and reforesting or restoring abandoned and unproductive land and in ways that help stabilize the climate, promote economic development, and reduce poverty.

The report estimates that the world has to grow 56 percent more crop calories in year 2050 than what was being produced in year 2010. Similarly, the difference between global agricultural land area in 2010 and the area required in 2050 even if crop and pasture yields continue to grow at past rates, it is estimated this gap at 593 million hectares (Mha), an area nearly twice the size of India.

The difference between the annual GHG emissions likely from agriculture and land-use change in 2050 has been estimated at 15 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e), and a target of 4 Gt that represents agriculture's proportional contribution to holding global warming below 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures. The report therefore estimate this gap to be 11 Gt. Holding warming below a 1.5°C increase would require meeting the 4 Gt target plus reforesting hundreds of millions of hectares of liberated agricultural land.

This report to meet these targets suggests a five course remedy which includes reducing growth in demand for food and agricultural products, increase in food production without expanding agricultural land, exploit reduced demand on agricultural land to protect and restore forests, savannas, and peat lands, increase fish supply through improved wild fisheries management and aquaculture; and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production.

Increased efficiency of natural resource use is the single most important step toward meeting both food production and environmental goals. This means increasing crop yields at higher than historical (linear) rates, and dramatically increasing output of milk and meat per hectare of pasture, per animal, particularly cattle and per kilogram of fertilizer. If today's levels of production efficiency were to remain constant through 2050, then feeding the planet would entail clearing most of the world's remaining forests, wiping out thousands more species, and releasing enough GHG emissions to exceed the 1.5°C and 2°C warming targets enshrined in the Paris Agreement even if emissions from all other human activities were entirely eliminated.

Closing the food gap will be far more difficult if we cannot slow the rate of growth in demand. Slowing demand growth requires reducing food loss and waste, shifting the diets of high meat consumers toward plant based foods, avoiding any further expansion of bio-fuel production, and improving women's access to education and healthcare in Africa to accelerate voluntary reductions in fertility levels, the report adds.

The report also stresses the need for ensuring that food production is increased through yield growth (intensification) and not expansion, and productivity gains do not encourage more shifting, governments must explicitly link efforts to boost crop and pasture yields with legal protection of forests, savannas, and peatlands from conversion to agriculture.

The report also suggests that fully closing the gaps requires many innovations. Fortunately, researchers have demonstrated good potential in every necessary area. Opportunities include crop traits or additives that reduce methane emissions from rice and cattle, improved fertilizer forms and crop properties that reduce nitrogen runoff, solar-based processes for making fertilizers, organic sprays that preserve fresh food for longer periods, and plant-based beef substitutes. A revolution in molecular biology opens up new opportunities for crop breeding. Progress at the necessary scale requires large increases in R&D funding, and flexible regulations that encourage private industry to develop and market new technologies, the report concludes.

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## PAKISTAN CAN INCREASE EXPORT OF POULTRY PRODUCTS UP TO \$440MN

Islamabad: The Pakistan Poultry Association (PPA) Thursday called upon the government to facilitate the poultry traders to enable them increasing export of Halal chicken meat and products by at least \$440 million a year.

"Middle East has become the largest Halal food consumer market whereas Halal food demand in European countries is also increasing due to rising number of Muslims in European countries," a delegation of PPA said while talking to Adviser to Prime Minister on Commerce, Industry, and Textile Abdul Razak Dawood here at his office.

The delegation said that by next year, total trade volume in Halal food across the world would cross \$3.7 trillion, therefore Pakistan could tap this huge potential.

The delegation also urged the government to reduce duties on import of raw material in order to minimize cost of export oriented productions.

The Adviser assured the delegation of resolving all their issues on priority basis.

"We are planning to reduce the duties on import of raw material gradually and bring it to zero," he said adding the government was committed to facilitate business community.

## RESTRICTION ON FISHING THREATENS LIVELIHOOD OF 1.5M PEOPLE: PAKFEA

Karachi: Falling off seafood export this fiscal year has brought the exporters to a financial crunch for a want of globally appealing fisheries on the local market after the Balochistan government placed a 12-nautical mile restriction on hunt by the Sindh's trawlers in its waters.

The 60 percent of catch, which the world market demand for has reduced, comes from Balochistan. The fishing restrictions are now threatening the livelihood of about 1.5 million people associated to the business and billions of rupees investment of the fisheries sector, says a letter by Pakistan Fisheries Exporters Association (Pakfea), Chairman Syed Akhlaq Hussain Abidi to Federal Commerce Adviser, Abdul Razak Dawood.

The letter showed worries on the scaling down seafood export this fiscal year from a want of required catch that also brought the operations of fisheries processing factories to mere 15 percent capacity. It said that the country lost about 13 percent of seafood export in Oct 2018 and 25 percent in Nov 2018 from the low landing of catch due to the 12-nautical mile restrictions, a copy of the letter was provided to Business Recorder said on Friday.

"The fact of the case is that our catch consists of 80 percent of raw material caught by trawlers and 60 percent is caught from Balochistan waters and by restricting it we are losing our major raw material and thus losing exports," the Pakfea letter highlighted the issue to the ministry, saying that the factories resultantly from the restrictions are facing economic problems. It is feared that the continuing low capacity operations may force the owners to layoff workers from their factories in coming months if the crisis persists.

"Our factories are working now at 10-15 percent capacity with expenses standing still forcing an economic problem in coming days," it showed the exporters concerns, saying that the dwindling operations are feared to impose a lay-off of workers. The Pakfea Chairman through the letter made a request to the federal commerce advisor to help suspend the maritime restrictions on hunt of Sindh's fishermen immediately. It said that the federal commerce ministry should help Balochistan government understand the problem emerged from its maritime restrictions.

"We therefore request you

## SUMMER 2018: THE PERFECT STORM OF MYCOTOXINS

Increased occurrence of mycotoxins in many countries," explained Hawkins. In Europe, the weather from May to July was dry and drought-like, especially in the north. This weather impacts the types of mycotoxins livestock producers must contend with. However, the weather changed in August, alleviating most of the drought but bringing surplus rain around corn harvest time, which often results in the increased presence of trichothecenes and Fusarium-type mycotoxins.

All forage samples contained fusaric acid. Forage samples from across Europe showed high levels of mycotoxins, which can impair the performance of ruminants. Grass silage samples from Europe showed a 100% occurrence of fusaric acid, while corn silage showed a 100% percent occurrence of type B trichothecenes. These mycotoxins are problematic in ruminants, as they can be detrimental to human health and rumen function. "Corn silage can typically be more problematic, as it's in the field longer and exposed to more environmental factors," explained Hawkins. "We also see a bigger risk to mycotoxins, as we're not just bringing in the grain but the plant itself, which means more mycotoxins are in the mix."

High contamination in barley from Croatia, Serbia and Spain.

The biggest threat to the wheat crop and barley in Europe is type B trichothecenes. This mycotoxin was present in over 56% of wheat samples and 70% of barley samples, and results from Croatia, Serbia and Spain show a 100% occurrence of type B trichothecenes. On average, the corn samples showed the presence of three different mycotoxins, mostly coming from fumonigins. These mycotoxins can be particularly damaging for grow finish pigs.

The annual Alltech Harvest Analysis utilizes the Alltech ATLAS mycotoxin analysis. Samples are analysed in labs located in Lexington, Kentucky, and Danby, Ireland.

## DUTCH BUILD ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS TO BRING WILDLIFE BACK

Charlotte VAN OUWERKERK

Dutch ranger Andre Donker sighs as he looks out at the rippling grey waters of the Markermeer, one of Europe's largest freshwater lakes. "Once upon a time it was teeming with fish here," he says.

But this vast 700-square-kilometre (270-square-mile) expanse of water, which regulates the level of water in the rest of the Netherlands, had become until recently nothing more than a cloudy mass devoid of aquatic life.

Now the hope is that a new artificial archipelago of five islands will bring nature back to the area via a typically ambitious engineering project for a low-lying country that has battled the sea for centuries.

It is "one of the largest rewilding operations in Europe," says Donker.

Standing on a wooden bridge over a pond in the middle of experimental plots of different kinds of reeds, he says he has been able to see the first signs of increasing biodiversity.

"We had to intervene." The lake was once part of the Zuiderzee, an engineering wonder of the world completed in 1932, which closed off a huge expanse of water to keep out the North Sea and combat flooding.

Vital in a country where 26 percent of the land is below sea level, the scheme created an inland lake and polders, land reclaimed from the sea, but at a cost to the environment.

Over the subsequent decades, sediment used to create a dike separating the Markermeer from a neighbouring body of water, the IJsselmeer, washed away and sank to the bottom of the lake.

That turned the water cloudy, negatively impacting fish and bird populations, plants and molluscs.

"We had to intervene," says Donker, wearing a wetsuit, has to brave the storms from the North Sea.

Consulting vulnerability.

This dike was a bold move in keeping with a country whose people like to boast that "God created the world, but the Dutch created the Netherlands".

Eight kilometres (five miles) from the port of Lelystad, the ranger walks down the side of an artificial sand dune. Other similar sand dunes stretch out beyond it as far as the eye can see.

Still-spacer vegetation covers a large part of the 700 hectares that have been built anew in the lake.

The dike plan is among many being worked on by the Netherlands, which is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change.

The four others are exclusively reserved for wildlife and plants, a once-secluded nature now returned to nature.

Three wooden bird observatories, a house for the island's guardian, 12 kilometres of footbridges and improved roads have also been built on the main island, which is open to the public.

## POULTRY OUTLOOK CHALLENGING BUT SET TO RECOVER

Despite the sector will recover and have an enhanced second half of the year.

The report is more downbeat that the recent US Department of Agriculture (USDA) prognoses for global poultry trade, which suggested a 2% increase in global production in 2019 to a record 97 billion units.

The USDA periodic report, which was released in late October, said there were positive conditions for global poultry production, citing continuing low feed prices, the absence of major bird flu outbreaks in regions with the highest poultry production and constantly improving demand for exports.

In 2019, it said, was expected to reach 11.6m tons and Brazil, despite its recent contractions, will remain the leader in world poultry exports at around 3.7m tons.

The USDA study predicted that the European Union, the third largest producer and exporter in the world, would see production rise by 1% in 2019, while exports could grow by as much as 3%.

## DR. HIDAYATULLAH SOOMRO AWARDED WITH PHD DEGREE IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY



AL-HUMDUILLAH finally AWARDED (on 03-07-2018) with PhD Degree in Poultry Husbandry. Science From My Mother University SAU Tandojam. Worthing Vice Chancellor Dr. Mujeeb-ud-din sakrali memon sahib awarded PhD degree infant of Director BSAH and Honorable members of Board. Thanks to My supervisor Dr. Nasir Rajput, My co Supervisors Dr. Nasir Muhammad Soomro and Dr. Nazeer Hussain Kalbani and All Loving Friends and relatives for their support.

**A WORLD RECORD, HOLD BY AN STUDENT OF SINDH AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY, DR. HIDAYATULLAH SOOMRO.**

I am happy to share with you a world record, hold by a student of Sindh Agriculture University, Dr. Hidayatullah Soomro.

Recently he has successfully defend his PhD seminar, under the supervision of Prof Nasir Rajput (Chairman Department of Poultry Husbandry Faculty of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sciences, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam).

He is the first in the history of Sindh Agriculture University, any student got his PhD from The Department of Poultry Husbandry, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam.

But one of the world record he hold now is that, he is the shortest person of the world in height who have done his PhD in the field of Poultry Husbandry in a very short time.

We All Proud of You, Dr. Hidayatullah Soomro and Prey for Your Success Ahead.

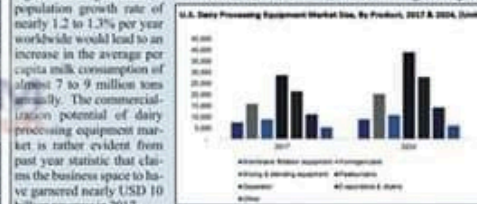
We also congrats to Prof Nasir Rajput for producing his first PhD student.

All Zain Jahaja.

## DAIRY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT MARKET IS SET TO SURPASS USD 13 BILLION BY 2024

Global Dairy Processing Equipment Market is set to grow from its current market value of more than USD 9.15 billion to over USD 13 billion by 2024, according to a new research report by Global Market Insights, Inc.

Corresponding to the growing inclination toward including milk products in daily diet, dairy processing equipment market has experienced a significant proliferation on a global scale. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, a population growth rate of nearly 1.2 to 1.3% per year worldwide would lead to an increase in the average per capita milk consumption of almost 7 to 9 million tons annually. The commercialization potential of dairy processing equipment market is rather evident from past year statistic that claims the business space to have garnered nearly USD 10 billion revenue in 2017.



The renewed dynamism of the business space mainly grounds on two major rationales: increasing access to scientific production techniques and the rising emphasis on advanced dairy co-operation infrastructure development that has substantially boosted milk production. Companies partaking in dairy processing equipment industry have been making hefty technological investments to come up with newer innovations that could potentially disrupt the market dynamics. Quoting a recent instance, New KCC, the East African dairy processing equipment market giant, has made its way to the headlines with the announcement of investing around \$b 1 billion for equipment upgrade. Armed with an intent to regain its position in Kenya market, the firm is reportedly undertaking a modernization program at four of its major dairy processing facilities. If reports are to be relied on, this, in consequence, would increase New KCC's processing capacity and payout to farmers by almost \$b 1.5 billion.

In fact, according to reports, the firm's South factory at

