

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Why Zero Hunger?

- 690 million people are hungry (8.9% of the population of the world). If not addressed, it will grow to **840 million by 2030**
- According to the WFP (World Food Programme), **135 million are suffering from acute hunger due to man made conflicts, climate change and economic downturns.** COVID 19 has added another 130 million by end of 2020
- Global food production have to be promoted to feed **690 hungry people in the world**

Facts and Figures (UNDP, 2020)

- Current estimates are that nearly 690 million people are hungry, or 8.9 percent of the world population – up by 10 million people in one year and by nearly 60 million in five years.
- The majority of the world's undernourished – 381 million – are still found in Asia. More than 250 million live in Africa, where the number of undernourished is growing faster than anywhere in the world.
- **In 2019, close to 750 million – or nearly one in ten people in the world – were exposed to severe levels of food insecurity.**
- An estimated 2 billion people in the world did not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in 2019.
- **If recent trends continue, the number of people affected by hunger will surpass 840 million by 2030, or 9.8 percent of the global population.**
- 144 million children under age 5 were affected by stunting in 2019, with three quarters living in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
- **In 2019, 6.9 per cent (or 47 million) children under 5 were affected by wasting, or acute undernutrition, a condition caused by limited nutrient intake and infection.**

2.1 End Hunger

By 2030, end hunger and **ensure access by all people**, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to **safe, nutritious and sufficient** food all year round.

2.2 End Malnutrition

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the **internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons**

2.3 Doubling Agricultural Productivity

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of **small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.**

2.4 Resilient Agricultural Practices

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and **implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity** and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that **strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change**, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively **improve land and soil quality**

2.5 Maintain Genetic Diversity

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and **farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species**, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the **national, regional and international levels**, and **promote access to and fair and equitable** sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and **associated traditional knowledge**, as internationally agreed.

2.A International Cooperation

Increase investment, including through enhanced **international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development** and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.B Prevent Trade Restrictions

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in **world agricultural markets**, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export **subsidies and all export measures with** equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the **Doha Development Round**

2.C Food Commodity Markets

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of **food commodity markets and their derivatives** and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, **in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**