

SDG 02: ZERO HUNGER





End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

No! Change starts with you!

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.



Goal 02: Facts and figures

- Globally, one in nine people in the world today (795 million) are undernourished
- The vast majority of the world's hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9 per cent of the population is undernourished.
- Asia is the continent with the most hungry people two thirds of the total. The percentage in southern Asia has fallen in recent years but in western Asia it has increased slightly.
- Southern Asia faces the greatest hunger burden, with about 281 million undernourished people. In sub-Saharan Africa, projections for the 2014-2016 period indicate a rate of undernourishment of almost 23 per cent.
- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45 per cent) of deaths in children under five 3.1 million children each year.
- One in four of the world's children suffer stunted growth. In developing countries the proportion can rise to one in three.
- 66 million primary school-age children attend classes hungry across the developing world, with 23 million in Africa alone.



GOAL 02: Targets

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 years





systems are sustainable



in smallholder productivity and income



loss or waste of food

GOAL 02: Targets

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

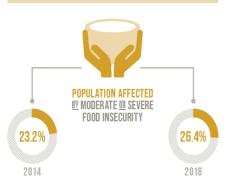




END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

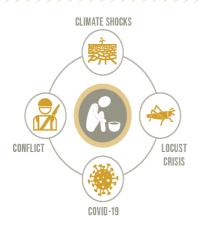
BEFORE COVID-19

FOOD INSECURITY WAS ALREADY ON THE RISE



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

THE PANDEMIC IS AN ADDITIONAL THREAT TO FOOD SYSTEMS



STUNTING AND WASTING AMONG CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO WORSEN



21.3% (144 MILLION)

OF CHILDREN Under 5 Are Stunted



6.9% (47 MILLION)

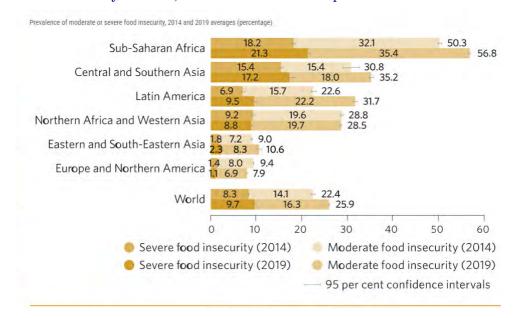
OF CHILDREN
UNDER 5
ARE AFFECTED
BY WASTING
[2019]

SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS ARE HIT HARD BY THE CRISIS



COMPRISING 40%-85% OF ALL FOOD PRODUCERS IN DEVELOPING REGIONS

Since 2014, the global prevalence of undernourishment (chronic food insecurity) has remained virtually unchanged at slightly below 9 per cent. However, the total number of people going hungry has slowly increased for several consecutive years. Almost 690 million people were undernourished in 2019, up by nearly 60 million from 2014. Eliminating hunger alone will not ensure that everyone has access to sufficient nutritious food. An estimated 25.9 per cent of the global population – 2 billion people – were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in 2019, an increase from 22.4 per cent in 2014.



Those facing severe food insecurity – around 750 million people – tend to run out of food and, at worst, go a day, or days, without eating. The recent increase in food insecurity was primarily due to worsening situations in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. The estimates for 2016–2019 also indicate that food insecurity was higher among adult women than men in every region.

Along with conflict, climate shocks and the locust crisis, COVID-19 poses an additional threat to food systems, indirectly reducing purchasing power and the capacity to produce and distribute food, which affects the most vulnerable populations.

In 2020, up to 132 million more people may suffer from undernourishment because of COVID-19.



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Lack of healthy food and proper nutrition affects every stage of life, trapping people in a cycle that passes hunger from one generation to the next.

INFANTS delayed growth

delayed growth and prone to sickness



TODDLERS

stunted physical and mental development



The Cycle of HUNGER



unable to access food, medicine and other necessities for healthy pregnancies and children

CHILDREN

learning difficulties and inability to attend school

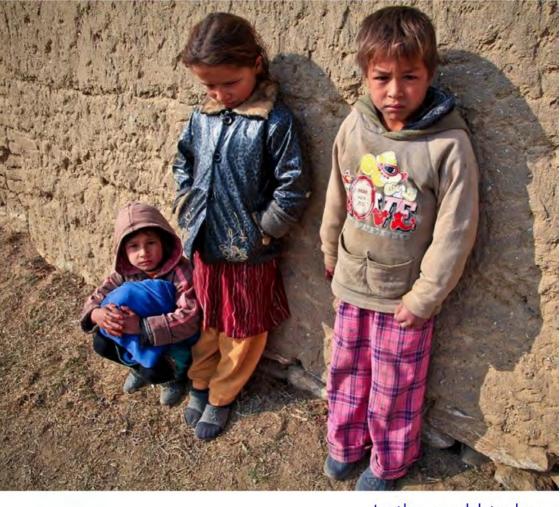
ADULTS

chronic illness and lack of education limit work and income

ONE OF

EVERY FOUR

CHILD DEATHS
IN THE WORLD



In the world today

795 MILLION ARE UNDERNOURISHED

Globally, one in nine people

SDG 02: ZERO HUNGER



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PEOPLE IN THE WORLD SUFFER FROM HUNGER

OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE LIVE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIE

PEOPLE ARE STILL UNDERNOURISHED IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

12.9% OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING REGIONS ARE UNDERNOURISHED



OUT OF 129 COUNTRIES MONITORED BY FAO, HAVE ACHIEVED THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL TO HALVE CHRONIC MALNUTRITION



THE CYCLE OF HUNGER

There are many ways hunger can trap people in a cycle of poverty and need. Here is how it can burden someone for a lifetime, and pass it on to the next generation.



CHILDREN

Poor nutrition stunts physical and mental development

FAMILY

Poor health during pregnancy leads to an undernourished child—

starting the cycle again



YOUTH

Chronic health problems keep kids out of school

ADULTS

A lack of education limits the ability to work

IF HUNGER IS NOT THE PROBLEM, THEN EATING IS NOT THE SOLUTION

Picture Quotes.com

HUNGER STRIKES



HUNGER PANGS & STOMACH CRAMPS DISAPPEAR AFTER THE 2ND - 3RD DAY



"CATABOLYSIS"
THE BODY STARTS
TO BREAK DOWN
MUSCLE TISSUE
FOR SURVIVAL













SOUEIF ENDS HER STRIKE FOR HER SON ALAA







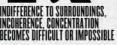
18% WEIGHT DAY 28 LOSS 35





















BOBBY Sands Dies in Prison



"WE ARE NOT IN SEARCH OF DEATH, WE ARE LOOKING FOR REALLIFE."





stunted children less than 2 years



access to adequate food all year round



food systems are sustainable



increase in smallholder productivity and income



or waste

HUNGER CAN BE ELIMINATED IN OUR LIFETIMES

WILL YOU JOIN THE CHALENGE?

I declare:

I am actively working to eradicate hunger; I align myself with all elements of the Zero Hunger Challenge; I encourage others to join in my activities and to take the challenge;

I advocate for actions and policies that achieve Zero Hunger; and I will hold myself accountable to deliver on my promise.

HUNGER CAN BE ELIMINATED IN OUR LIFETIMES



To a hungry person, every bitter food is sweet. When the preferable is not available, the available becomes preferable!

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