SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

790 million people do not have systematic access or sufficient quantities of nutritional energy

Globally, 1 in 4 children under 5 years old suffered underdeveloped growth in 2014

Since the mid-1980s the percentage of aid for supporting agriculture in developing countries has decreased from a peak of 20%. 20% of local livestock breeds are at risk of extinction.

Agriculture orientation index fell globally from 0.37 to 0.25% between 2001 and 2013.

DEFINITION OF HUNGER

In its most basic form, hunger is the feeling of discomfort you get that is a signal you need to eat more food. Sustained hunger can lead to undernourishment; the state of not getting enough energy to maintain an active life. Malnutrition is often another side effect of hunger. This doesn’t necessarily mean that you don’t have a large enough quantity of food, just that there is not a big enough variety for you to get all of the nutrients you need, or that sickness associated with bad sanitation or dirty drinking water such as diarrhoea is causing the nutrients in your food to leave your body.

TARGETS

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

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

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, 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 productivity 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

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