

Sustainable Development Goal

Goal 2. Zero Hunger



<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal2>

What the second goal of sustainable development is about?

Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

After decades of steady decline, the number of people who suffer from hunger – as measured by the prevalence of undernourishment – began to slowly increase again in 2015.

The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.

If recent trends continue, the number of people affected by hunger would surpass 840 million by 2030.

Why is it important?

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.

Why SDG 2 is very important for children?

114 million people 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.

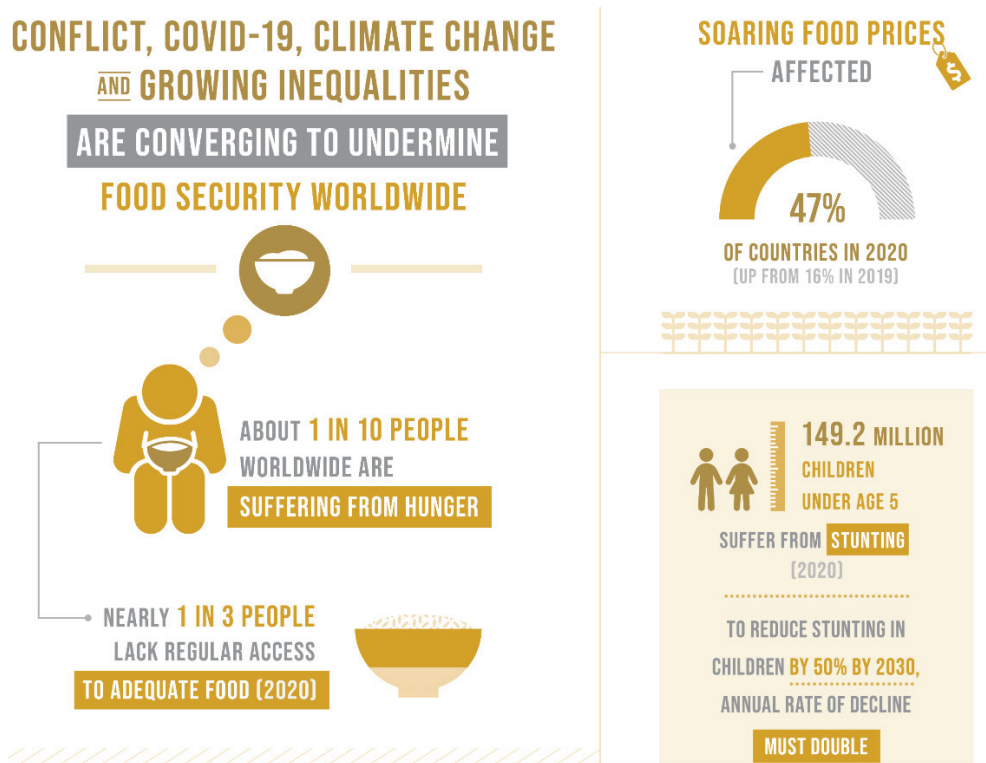


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How the Covid -19 and conflict in the world affected the achievement of the goal 2 of sustainable development?

Wars and conflict in the world, pandemics, climate change affect the insecurity of available food. Civil insecurity and declining food production have all contribute to food scarcity and high food prices.

The war in Ukraine has particularly affected the world poorest countries, since Ukraine and Russia are major suppliers of grain and oilseeds to these countries.



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What should I care?

We all want our families to have enough food to eat what is safe and nutritious. A world with zero hunger can positively impact our economies, health, education, equality and social development. It is a key piece of building a better future for everyone. Additionally, with hunger limiting human development, we will not be able to achieve the other sustainable development goals such as a education, health and gender equality.

What can I do about it?

You can make changes in your own life – at home, at work and in the community by supporting local farmers or markets, sustainable food choices, supporting good nutrition for all and fighting food waste.

You can also use your power as a consumer and voter, demanding businesses and governments make the choices and changes that will make Zero hunger a reality.

What can government do about it?

Increase the investment through international cooperation to bolster the productive capacity of agriculture in developing countries.

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. Adopt measures to ensure proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives. Investments in rural and urban areas and in social protection so poor people have access to food and can improve their livelihoods



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>

References:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>

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