



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Goal TWO – End Hunger

A. The number of people without enough food has dropped by almost half in the past two decades because of fast economic growth and increased agricultural productivity. Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet **their** nutritional needs. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress in ending extreme hunger.

B. Unfortunately, extreme hunger and malnutrition remain a huge barrier to development in many countries. There are 821 million people estimated to be seriously undernourished as of 2017, often as a direct result of environmental damage, drought and loss of food varieties. Over 90 million children under five are dangerously underweight. Undernourishment and severe food insecurity appear to be increasing in almost all regions of Africa, as well as in South America.

C. The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and poor nutrition by 2030, making sure all people - especially children - have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. **It** also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.



In 2017, there were 821 million undernourished people worldwide

In 2017, Asia had 63% of the world's hungry people

Nearly 151 million children under five years of age had stunted growth

More than 1 in 8 people in the world is obese

26% of workers are employed in agriculture

Goal Targets

1. By 2030, end all forms of poor nutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age
2. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, cattle farmers and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services and markets
3. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement long-term agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain agricultural systems, that strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters
4. By 2020, maintain the genetic variety of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through properly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels
5. Increase investment through enhanced international cooperation, in infrastructure, agricultural research, technology in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
6. Correct and prevent trade restrictions in world agricultural markets, including through the ending of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export practices that have a similar effect
7. Ensure the proper functioning of food markets and help improve access to up-to-date market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price changes.