



## GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

BY: HARGREET DE HEER



SOME PEOPLE HAVE **SO MUCH FOOD** THEY THROW PART OF IT AWAY, WHILE OTHERS HAVE **TOO LITTLE**, OR TOO MUCH OF ONLY ONE SORT OF FOOD...



EATING ONLY ONE SORT OF FOOD CAUSES ALL KINDS OF WEAKNESSES

HERE'S WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT!

### END MALNUTRITION

IMPROVE EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS FOR MOTHERS, CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY

### SUPPORT SMALL FARMERS ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



### PREVENT/MANAGE NATURAL DISASTERS

SUCH AS FLOODING!



### PROTECT VARIETY OF CROPS AND FARM ANIMALS



**Thandekile (31) prepares melon  
inside her home in Zimbabwe.  
Photo credit: Cynthia R.  
Matonhodze**







**Nomatter (11) and Forward (8) feed the chickens outside their home in Zimbabwe, while their mother, Thandekile, looks on. Photo credit: Cynthia R Matonhodze**







Thandekile (31) and her daughter, Nomatter (11), bring water back to their home in Zimbabwe. Photo credit: Cynthia R. Matonhodze



EBIYUNI  
YAMS

Obulaya Irish Potatoes

DRY YAMS

BARLINGU

RWAISE

Cassava  
Muhunga

Dry Cassava

TURMERIC  
EBIZALI

AMALOMI  
FOOD

Engazi

Omubwila Doo

GI

Kali



## UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

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.



## DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS

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.



## MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

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.



## PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS, MARKET DISTORTIONS AND EXPORT SUBSIDIES

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.



## END ALL FORMS OF 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.



## SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND 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.



## INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS

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.



## ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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.







**Agusti (33) arrived in Palabek camp in 2017 with seven members in his family after fleeing the war in South Sudan. Agusti is one of the most successful entrepreneurs in the project. Not only does his garden thrive, he has opened two other businesses, bought a goat and has managed to increase his income by approximately 150 per cent. Photo credit: Sarah Fretwell**





Farm animals, Zimbabwe. Photo  
credit: Cynthia R. Matonhodze

