



SDG 2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



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An Overview

Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world (SDG 8), providing livelihoods for 40% of today's global population. If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting rural development and protecting the environment. However, currently our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded, with further challenges posed through climate change and the resultant floods, droughts and disasters.

Those unable to draw yields from their land or fisheries are forced to migrate to cities in search of employment, putting pressures on urban infrastructure (SDG 11), or to adopt agricultural techniques that are significantly damaging to life on land (SDG 15) and the climate (SDG 13). Demands on valuable land and migration into cities can also result in conflict and unrest (SDG 16).

There are around 821 million people who are hungry today with an additional 2 billion people expected to be undernourished by 2050. The majority of the world's hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9% of the population is undernourished. In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of undernourished people increased from 195 million in 2014 to 237 million in 2017. 22% of the global under-5 population were still chronically undernourished in 2018 – not only impacting their health (SDG 3) but also their ability to learn (SDG 4). On the other hand, 2 billion people globally are overweight or obese.

SDG 2 Keywords

This list is comprised of the Scopus queries generated by Elsevier in order to identify research that supports SDG 2, as part of the assessment undertaken by the global THE Impact League.

land tenure rights	smallholder and farm / forestry / pastoral / agriculture / fishery / food producer	malnourish / malnutrition	undernourish / undernutrition
agriculture production/ productivity	agricultural practices	agricultural management	food production
food productivity	food security	food insecurity	land rights
land reform	resilient agricultural practices	agriculture and potassium	fertiliser
food nutrition improvement	hidden hunger	genetically modified food	agroforestry practices
agroforestry management	agricultural innovation	food security and genetic diversity	food market and restriction / tariff / access / north south divide / development governance
food governance	food supply chain	food value chain	food commodity market

SDG 2 Targets & Indicators

Consider if your research could support a specific target in order to maximise impact.

TARGETS		INDICATORS	
2.1	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	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment
		2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under	2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth

5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Standards) among children under 5 years of age Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 2.2.2
2.3 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	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 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 agree	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.A 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	2.A.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
	2.A.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.B 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	2.B.1 Producer Support Estimate
	2.B.2 Agricultural export subsidies
2.C 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	2.C.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Useful Links

- [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#)
- [Food and Agriculture Organization](#)
- [World Food Programme](#)
- [UNICEF – Nutrition](#)
- [Zero Hunger Challenge](#)
- [Think.Eat.Save. Reduce your foodprint.](#)
- [UNDP – Hunger](#)