

2 ZERO HUNGER



FU⁺UREPLUS



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

A FU⁺UREPLUS GUIDE



+ “END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.” (By 2030)

Target 2.1 – Universal access to safe and nutritious food

Target 2.2 – End all forms of malnutrition

Target 2.3 – Double the productivity and incomes of small-income food producers

Target 2.4 – Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices

Target 2.5 – Maintain the genetic diversity in food production

Target 2.6 – Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks

Target 2.7 – Prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions and export subsidies

Target 2.8 – Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information

+ PROGRESS & INFO

The number of undernourished people has dropped by roughly half in the past two decades because of rapid 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, the Caribbean and Latin America have all made notable progress in eradicating extreme hunger.

Globally, more than enough food is produced to feed the global population – but as many as 811 million people still go hungry. Unfortunately, the world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. The COVID-19 pandemic is predicted to double that number, putting an additional 130 million people at risk.

With more than a quarter of a billion people potentially at the brink of starvation, swift action needs to be taken. Increasing agricultural productivity and sustainable food production are crucial to help alleviate the perils of hunger.



+ DEFINITIONS

Hunger – The distress associated with lack of food and caloric intake below the world’s Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER) of 1,800 calories per day.

- **Acute hunger** – Undernourishment over a definable period. It arises as a result of famine, drought, war, population displacement, natural disasters, etc. It is commonly referred to as **famine**.
- **Chronic hunger** – A state of long-term undernourishment – usually arises in connection with poverty.

Undernutrition – It goes beyond calories to signify deficiencies in energy, protein, and/or essential vitamins and minerals.

Malnutrition – It refers more broadly to both undernutrition and overnutrition – problems with unbalanced diets.

Food security – When a person always has adequate availability and access to enough safe and nutritious food to maintain an active and healthy life, they are considered food secure.

+ THE ROLE OF BUSINESSES

The following business themes are addressed by Goal 2:

- Health and affordable food
- Sustainable sourcing
- Food labelling, safety and prices
- Labour practices in supply chains
- Genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals

Business in agriculture and food sectors, as well as a variety of related sectors, like chemicals and biotechnology, are crucial to eliminating world hunger through product and process innovation that benefits communities around the world.

Companies can invest, innovate and share knowledge to help increase the productivity of farmers in its supply chain and wider communities. They can also restructure their supply chains so a greater proportion of revenues go to farmers.

Responsible supply chain practices that respect land rights and support smallholder farmers will make a huge difference.



+ ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

Remember that SDG-linked projects don't have to be financial. Companies can give their time, expertise, materials, technology, help by offering visibility/ marketing, pro-bono work, and run company volunteering days.

That being said, here are some more **practical things** you could be doing:

- Find a Goal 2 **charity** to support.
- Create a **food waste reduction plan** in your workplace. To meet criteria for our additional actions, this should look at wider impact beyond reducing internal waste. This could be achieved through donating food to food banks, or working with organisations such as 'Olio' or 'Too Good to Go' to reduce consumable wastage.
- Provide employees with **paid volunteering days** - where employees could volunteer in soup kitchens and food banks etc.
- If your company is within the industrial manufacturing industry, you could **procure biomass** from farmers to contribute to energy needs of manufacturing processes, whilst also raising farmers' incomes.
- Invest in the **nutritional value** of your products. This would be beneficial towards the reduction of vitamin and mineral deficiencies.
- If your company is within the food or catering sector, you could offer classes to local comprehensive schools or community groups that teach people how to cook nutritious meals on a budget.

+ NEED MORE HELP?

We also offer consultancy services if you would like more comprehensive support with achieving your sustainability goals.

Please let us know if you would like more information – we would be happy to provide you with a quote: team@future-plus.co.uk