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ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE

Hunger can be eliminated in our lifetimes

The challenge of Zero Hunger means:

1. Zero stunted children less than 2 years
2. 100% access to adequate food all year round
3. All food systems are sustainable
4. 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
5. Zero loss or waste of food

The Challenge

Eliminating hunger involves investments in agriculture, rural development, decent work, social protection and equality of opportunity. It will make a major contribution to peace and stability and to the reduction of poverty. It will contribute to better nutrition for all – especially women from the beginning of pregnancy and children under the age of two.

The United Nations Secretary-General gives top priority to the elimination of hunger. He appreciates the bold leadership by many from government, civil society, business, labour unions, consumer groups and the scientific community. They succeed through working together.

They encourage participation by a range of organizations, social movements and people around a common vision. They promote effective strategies, more investments and increased development cooperation, in line with existing national and international agreements. They strive for results and are accountable for their efforts – particularly to those who are hungry.

The UN Secretary-General encourages all partners to scale up their efforts and turn the vision of an end to hunger into a reality.

What does this mean?

Zero stunted children less than 2 years
Ensuring universal access to nutritious food in the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, supported by nutrition-sensitive health care, water, sanitation, education and specific nutrition interventions, coupled with initiatives that enable empowerment of women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition.

100% access to adequate food all year round
Enabling all people to access the food they need at all times through nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems, marketing, decent and productive employment, a social protection floor, targeted safety nets and food assistance; boosting food supply from local producers; through open, fair and well-functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional and international level, preventing excessive food price volatility.

All food systems are sustainable
Ensuring that all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, governments, unions and civil society establish standards for sustainability; verifying their observance and being accountable for them; encouraging and rewarding universal adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practices; pursuing cross-sectoral policy coherence (encompassing energy, land use, water and climate); implementing responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests.

100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
Reducing rural poverty and improving wellbeing through encouraging decent work, and increasing smallholders' income; empowering women, small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, young people, farmer organizations, indigenous people and their communities; supporting agricultural research and innovation; improving land tenure, access to assets and to natural resources, making sure that all investments in agriculture and value chains are responsible and accountable; developing multidimensional indicators for people's resilience and wellbeing.

Zero loss or waste of food
Minimizing food losses during storage and transport, and waste of food by retailers and consumers; empowering consumer choice through appropriate labeling; commitments by producers, retailers and consumers within all nations; achieving progress through financial incentives, collective pledges, locally-relevant technologies and changed behavior.