

2 ZERO HUNGER



unicef 
HONG KONG

1 in 9 people living in
HUNGER in 2017
(FAO, 2018)

7.5% children under age 5 affected by
WASTING in 2017
(FAO, 2018)

5.6% children under age 5 affected by
OVERWEIGHT in 2017
(FAO, 2018)



© UNICEF/UNI127656/Vishwanathan

“821 million people – one in nine – still go to bed on an empty stomach each night.”⁴
- World Food Programme, 2018

Our goals
in 2030



Achieve
food security, improved nutrition
&
promote
sustainable agriculture

Key Targets



Universal access to safe & nutritious food



End all forms of malnutrition



Double the productivity & incomes of small-scale food producers



Sustainable food production systems



Maintain the genetic diversity in food production



Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology & gene banks



Prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions & export subsidies



Ensure stable food market & timely access to information

1,2 & 3. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018*, FAO, Rome, 2018

4. World Food Programme, 'Zero Hunger', WFP, <<http://www1.wfp.org/zero-hunger>>, accessed 2 November 2018

Why zero hunger is relevant to child rights?

Children face different health risks due to malnutrition. It is crucial to ensure every child can access to enough nutrition.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child



ARTICLE 2

No matter what race, religion or family unit, a child have rights under the Convention.



ARTICLE 4

Governments must help children realize their rights, with the maximum extent of their available resources.



ARTICLE 6

Every child has the rights to life, survival & development.



ARTICLE 19

Laws must protect children from being hurt or mistreated.



ARTICLE 24

Good health, clean water & nutritious food are a child's right.



ARTICLE 27

All children must have their basic needs met, no matter how disadvantaged or marginalized.



Actions to take

2 ZERO HUNGER



Consider the options of non-meat food. Generally, meat production consumes more resources than vegetable and cereal production.



Cook / order food in an appropriate amount. A lot of resources are consumed in food production. Don't waste food.



Support the voluntary work of a local or international NGO to combat hunger.



Support food donation. Go green and give resources to people in need.



Find out more about Goal 2 and activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
Global Goal 2: <https://www.globalgoals.org/2-zero-hunger>



2 零飢餓



unicef

聯合國兒童基金香港委員會

1/9人 飢餓¹之中

活於

(2017年數據)(聯合國糧農組織, 2018)

7.5% 消瘦²

5歲以下的兒童

(2017年數據)(聯合國糧農組織, 2018)

5.6% 超重³

5歲以下的兒童

(2017年數據)(聯合國糧農組織, 2018)



© UNICEF/UNI127656/Vishwanathan

「全球約8.2億人—即每9人便有1人—每晚要捱餓進睡。」⁴

- 聯合國世界糧食計劃署，2018

2030年的
願景



實踐
糧食安全、

改善
營養

和促進
可持續
農業發展

主要目標



每人都能獲得
安全及營養的食物



消除
營養不良



小農家庭的
農產品及收入加倍



可持續的
糧食生產系統



保留糧食生產系統
的基因多樣性



投資於農村基建、
農業研究、科技及
基因銀行



防止農業貿易限制、
市場扭曲及出口補貼



確保糧食市場的
穩定及實時資訊

1,2 & 3. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018*, FAO, Rome, 2018

4. World Food Programme, 'Zero Hunger', WFP, <<http://www1.wfp.org/zero-hunger>>, accessed 2 November 2018

為甚麼消除飢餓與兒童權利相關？

營養不良會令兒童面臨各樣健康風險，確保兒童獲得足夠營養尤其重要。

聯合國 兒童權利 公約



第2條

不論種族、信仰、能力或家庭狀況，都享有《公約》寫明的權利。



第4條

政府應該盡最大資源，確保兒童享有權利。



第6條

兒童有生存和發展的權利。



第19條

法律須保護兒童免受傷害或虐待。



第24條

健康的身體、清潔食水和有營養的食物，都是兒童的權利。



第27條

不論貧困或弱少，所有兒童必須享有基本生活所需。



你可以做甚麼？

2 零飢餓



可考慮多進食非肉類食物，因為生產肉類所需的資源較生產蔬果及穀物所需的多。



在生產食物過程中會消耗不少資源。我們應避免浪費食物，在煮食 / 點餐時應注意份量。



支持本地或國際非政府組織的義務工作，一同消除飢餓。



支持捐贈食物，做法環保，又能將資源交予有需要的人手上。



了解更多全球目標 2 及相關活動建議，瀏覽：
UNICEF HK教育資源網：<https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club：<https://club.unicef.org.hk>
全球目標 2：<https://www.globalgoals.org/2-zero-hunger>

