

2 ZERO HUNGER



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1 in 11 people living in HUNGER in 2022 (FAO, 2023)



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6.8% children under age 5 affected by WASTING in 2022 (FAO, 2023)

5.6% children under age 5 affected by OVERWEIGHT in 2022 (FAO, 2023)

*“735 million people – one in eleven – still go to bed on an empty stomach each night.”*

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 and resilient agricultural practice



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 commodity market & timely access to information

# 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 SDG 2 and activities' ideas, visit:  
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>  
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>  
SDG 2: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>



2 零飢餓



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1 / 11 飢餓<sup>1</sup>之中

人口活於 (2022年數據) (聯合國糧農組織, 2023)

6.8% 消瘦<sup>2</sup>

5歲以下的兒童 (2022年數據) (聯合國糧農組織, 2023)

5.6% 超重<sup>3</sup>

5歲以下的兒童 (2022年數據) (聯合國糧農組織, 2023)



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「全球約7.35億人—即每11人便有1人—每晚要捱餓進睡。」

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



小農的農業生產力  
與收入倍增



建立可持續糧食  
生產系統，並運  
用具抗災能力的  
農作方法



在生產糧食中，  
保持基因多樣性



增加對農村基礎  
設施、農業研究、  
技術開發與  
基因庫的投資



防止農業市場上的  
貿易限制、扭曲與  
出口補貼



確保糧食商品  
市場穩定，  
並能獲得即時的  
市場資訊

# 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

不論貧困或弱小，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，在煮食或點餐時應注意份量。



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，既響應環保，又能將資源交予有需要的人手上。



了解更多可持續發展目標 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>  
目標 2：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/hunger/>

