



SDG 2

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

Targets

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.

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

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.

2.4 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.

2.5 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 agreed.

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.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.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.

Opportunities for business transformation with SDG 2

Each and every SDG provides business opportunities. Businesses have a chance to contribute to society and their own bottom line by pursuing the SDGs. The following are the strategies businesses can use to play their role for SDG 2:

- **Promote sustainable agriculture** to increase productivity, protect the environment, and adapt to climate change.
- **Support or collaborate with local and small-scale farmers** with the access of land and market to help increase their productivity and incomes.
- **Enhance technology innovation and infrastructure** to deliver food products more effectively, more affordably, and environmentally friendly.
- **Invest in food circular economy to reduce food waste** at all levels of the food system, from production to consumption.
- **Invest and support research and development of sustainable technology, seeds, planting material and farming methods** to improve food production and increase resilience of food system.





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Case Study

Background



The indigenous people in Malaysia rely heavily on their traditional livelihoods, such as hunting, gathering, farming, and fishing, which are closely tied to their environment and culture. However, the indigenous community, including the Jakun communities, has faced significant challenges over the years, including loss of land and resources, forced displacement, and marginalisation.

Challenges



COVID-19 has hit one of the largest indigenous groups in Malaysia, the Jakun community, badly. The pandemic has disrupted their small-scale farming, hunting, and access to markets, resulting in economic hardship for the Jakun households. In addition, the pandemic has affected food supply chains, making it harder for indigenous communities to access food and other essential goods.

Solutions



A community farm was organised and built. The project focused on producing a sufficient food supply for the communities, enhancing the diversity of their sustainable agriculture, and preserving cultural values. Also, regenerative agriculture was introduced to the communities, where it improved soil fertility and health to produce more nutritious food.

Impact



The Jakun communities involved in the project became less reliant on food donations and subsidies because they could produce their own food. Their health improved with a nutritious supply of food. Besides, the community concept had improved the connection between the communities to strengthen the preservation of their traditional culture and farming.