

WHAT CAN **GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS** DO TO HELP ACHIEVE #ZEROHUNGER?

#ZeroHunger is possible, affordable, and makes good business sense for countries and their governments. Here is a series of actions public entities can carry out now to help achieve the [17 Sustainable Development Goals](#), promote respect for food and reach #ZeroHunger.

PUT THOSE FURTHERST BEHIND FIRST

Boosting social protection interventions aimed at lifting the most vulnerable out of poverty isn't just the moral thing to do – it makes good business sense too. Inclusive development and equitable economic growth raise the purchasing power of the poor, which in turn will create incremental demand, generate new jobs and jump-start local economies. Investing in the most vulnerable means investing in the country's future.

WORK ACROSS POLICY AREAS

Hunger and malnutrition stem from a variety of economic, environmental and political factors. This means that Zero Hunger can only be achieved by adopting an integrated and cross-policy approach. Countries must focus more strongly on national strategies, promoting synergies between social protection, sustainable agriculture, nutrition, health and education policies. These sectors all have the same goal: to lift people out of poverty and hunger so they can contribute to national development and economic growth.

WORK TOGETHER

The depth and ambition of Zero Hunger call for a coordinated effort of the public, civil and private sectors. No single entity can achieve global food security on its own. Governments should ensure effective citizen involvement, enhance coordination mechanisms, facilitate dialogue and create incentives for different sectors and stakeholders to work together.

EMPOWER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Local and sub-national authorities have direct access to the individuals, communities and businesses whose involvement is essential to achieving Zero Hunger. As such, governments should provide them with the tools and support they need to assist, work alongside and engage with these key stakeholders.

CURB THE COSTS OF MALNUTRITION

The triple burden of malnutrition - the coexistence of food insecurity, undernutrition, and overweight and obesity - costs \$3.5 trillion dollars per year to the global economy. A hungry population is incapable of reaching its full potential, weighs on public health services and is less productive. At the same time, rising overweight and obesity levels are contributing to a public health crisis, with a recent spike in non-communicable diseases such as type-2 diabetes. Zero Hunger budget allocations, policies and reforms



need to address nutrition, safeguard children's futures, and ensure adults are able to work and contribute to economic growth.

PARTNER WITH ACADEMIA AND INVEST IN THE NEW GENERATION

Academia are incubators of knowledge and innovation that can be channeled towards efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. They are home to the world's future change makers. Academia have a responsibility to use their knowledge to reconnect youth and students with food and what it stands for, ultimately promoting a #ZeroHunger way of life. Strategic partnerships with Academia and Research Institutions can generate significant and relevant information to assist governments and institutions address the challenges faced in achieving food and nutrition security.

CREATE AN INVESTMENT-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT

The Zero Hunger goal requires investments by committed stakeholders. For this to occur, governments should provide clear regulatory frameworks and stable institutions that reward entrepreneurship, mitigate risks, prevent and solve disputes, create market opportunities and address uncertainties and failures.

PROVIDE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Policies and investments aimed at reducing inequality, addressing the gender gap, ensuring everyone enjoys the same opportunities to fulfil their potential are key in defeating hunger and malnutrition. Zero Hunger requires laws that recognise farmers' equal rights to land and resources, so they can maintain their livelihoods and continue to produce the world's food.

ADOPT LEGALLY AND NON-LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENTS

FAO and other UN agencies have developed a series of wide-ranging legally and non-legally binding treaties and instruments that governments can adopt to ensure the fair and effective conservation, management and development of resources, while safeguarding the environment.

REACH OUT TO FAO

Governments and public entities who wish to contribute to Zero Hunger can benefit from the knowledge and expertise of FAO's leading specialists in the fields of agriculture, nutrition, climate change and more. FAO and other specialized UN agencies can provide solid statistical and monitoring data, help formulate and implement agriculture and food policies, national strategies and legislation.



Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries

Aimed at anyone working in or alongside fisheries and aquaculture, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries lays out a set of principles, goals and actions to help protect and manage the world's fisheries for present and future generations.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm>

Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure

The Voluntary Guidelines contribute to food security, especially for the most vulnerable rural populations, by recognizing and protecting legitimate tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests.

<http://www.fao.org/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

Principles on Responsible Agricultural Investments

This set of principles is designed to ensure that agriculture and food systems investments lead to improved food security and sustainability while respecting the rights of farm and food workers.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/260518/icode/>

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

This treaty encourages sustainable agriculture through the equitable sharing of genetic material and its benefits among plant breeders, farmers and public and private research institutions.

<http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/overview/en/>

