Hunger: An Outlook to 2030

IARAN

Hunger is "A state of deprivation according to which an individual cannot satisfy his/her basic food needs (quantity and quality), required for a healthy and active life."

1996
World Food Summit to halve the number of people who are hungry.

2000
Millenium Development Goal 1C to halve the share of people who are hungry.

2015
SDG (#2) aims to 'end hunger, food insecurity and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture ' by 2030.

Present Day
SOFI report: The number of undernourished people on the planet has increased to **815 million.**

Heavy Trends

- Climate Change
- Natural Disasters
- Urbanization
- Economic inequality
- Access to markets
- Financial capital
- Agricultural productivity
- Market integration
- Humanitarian and development assistance
- International agribusinesses
- Population growth and structure
- Agricultural dependence (as share of GDP)
- Social exclusion
- Land tenure

Scenarios to 2030

Key Drivers	1	2	3	4	5
Violence	Reduces	Reduces	No change	Increases	Increases
Women's empowerment	Strong gains	Culture Clash	Gradual gains	No gains	Loss
Food policy	North-South transfers improve	Grassroots movements in LDCs	Strong in MDCs, weak in LDCs	North-South transfers worsen	Strong in MDCs, weak in LDCs
Energy Policy	Diversification	Diversification	Fossil fuel dependence	Biofuels	Fossil fuel dependence
Climate Change Adaptation	Strong action	Limited action	Limited action	Strong in MDCs, weak in LDCs	No real action
Purchasing power	Increases	Increases in rural, decreases in urban	Increases in urban, decreases in rural	Inequalities in urban areas	Decreases
Commodity prices	Food prices decline	Food prices decline	Food prices incline	Food prices incline	Food prices spike
Trade	Fair trade	Protectionism leads to LDC growth	Free trade	Protectionism in MDCs, none in LDCs	Protectionism leads to trade wars

Conclusion

The challenges of addressing hunger are clear and require a strategy, as well as a multi-dimensional/long-term approach to see measurable change.