

# HUNGER CAUSES



# REMEDIES



## Solutions

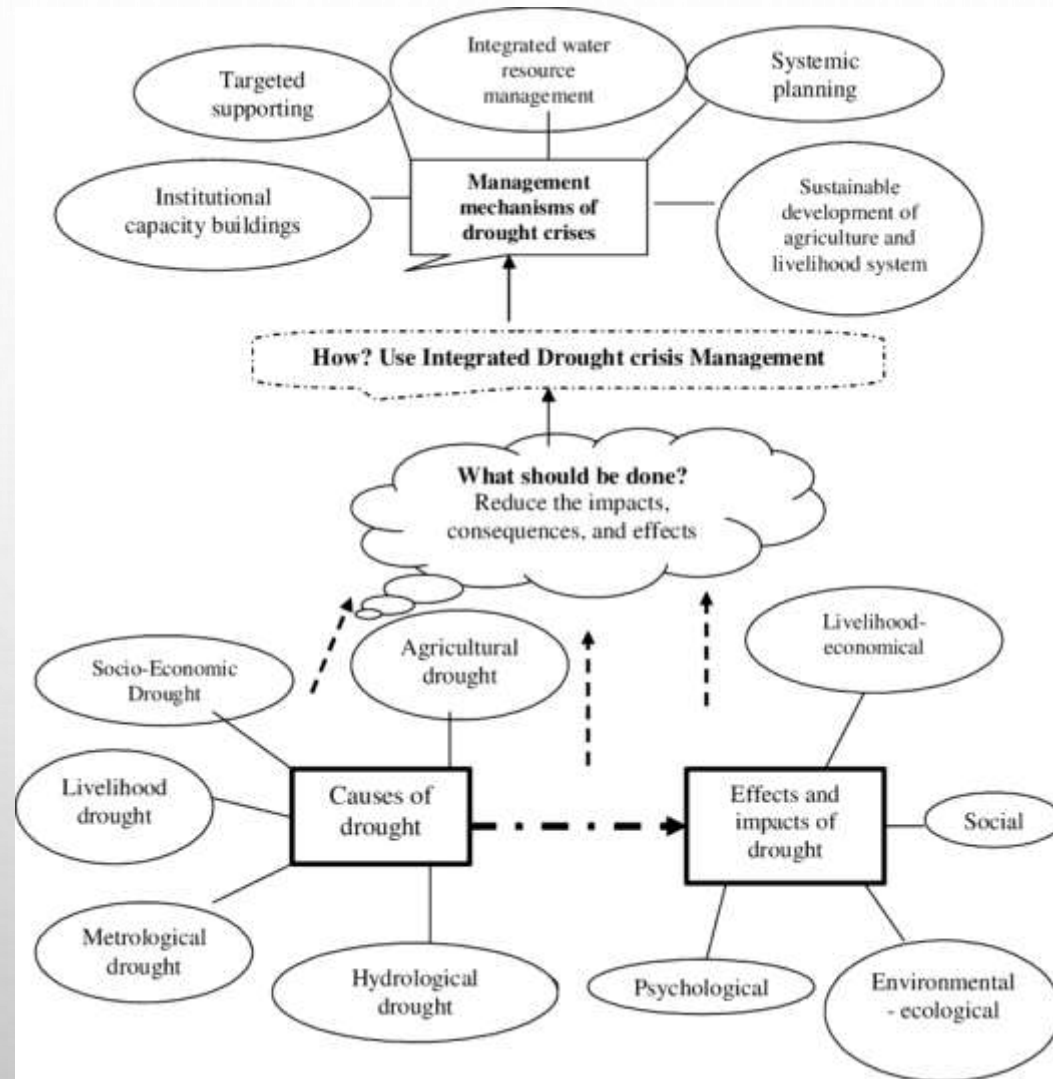
- Mitigate corruption
- Mitigate gender discrimination
- Global support for poor countries
- Redistribute wealth
- Give companies incentives to open branches in poor regions
- Reduce waste production
- Reduce consumption levels
- Donations
- Avoid food delivery
- Use alternative means of transport
- Educate yourself

# HUNGER CASE STUDY



- Sudan, where decades of conflict, coupled with economic downturns, have led to widespread hunger. With a 2021 GHI score of 25.1, Sudan suffers from a *serious* level of hunger and ranks 95th out of 116 countries. A record 9.8 million people in Sudan—one-fifth of the population analyzed—faced high projected levels of acute food insecurity between June and September 2021 and require urgent assistance.
- Droughts, desertification, and floods are contributing to hunger.

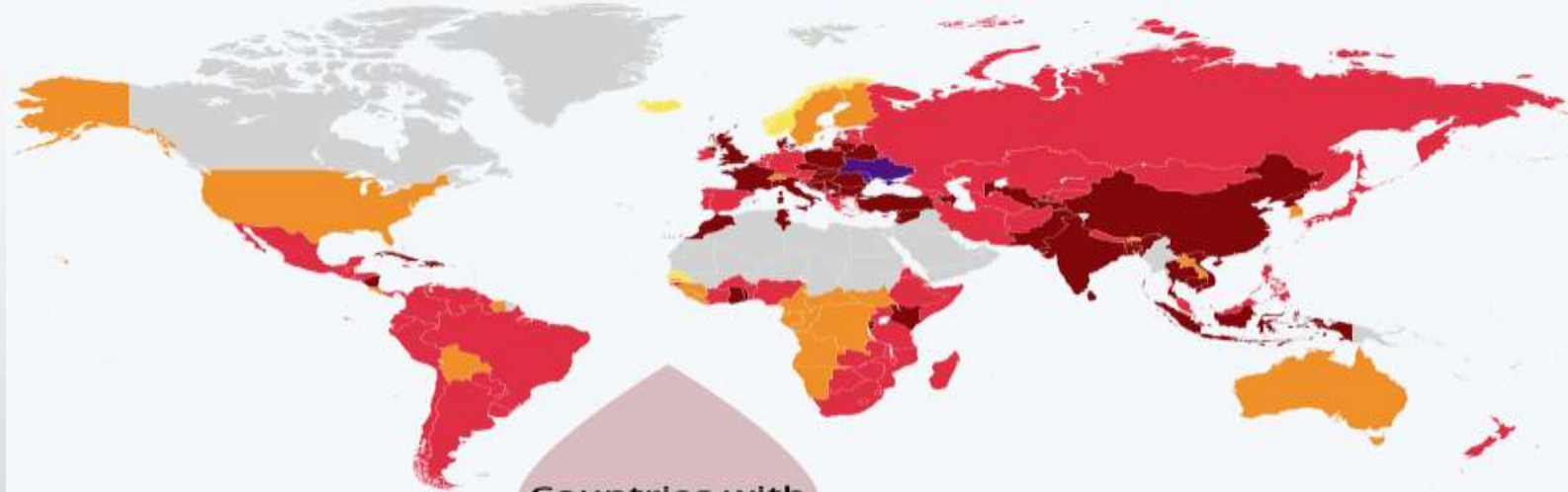
# DROUGHT CAUSES AND REMEDIES







# DROUGHT CASE STUDY

## The World Map of Drought Risk

Countries by their drought risk index score (2019)



Countries with the highest drought risks

1.  Moldova
2.  Ukraine
3.  Bangladesh
4.  India
5.  Serbia

Based on past drought intensity, water stress, drought vulnerability, population, crop and livestock density

Source: Aqueduct by World Resources Institute



# GLOBAL FOOD AID

- In terms of the use of food aid, three categories are distinguished:
- Programme food aid is supplied as a resource transfer providing balance of payments (bop) or budgetary support;
- Project food aid is usually provided to support specific poverty alleviation and disaster prevention activities, targeted on specific beneficiary groups or areas;
- Relief food aid is targeted on, and freely distributed to, victims of natural or man-made disasters. In practice, there has been a blurring of the distinctions between different categories of use, especially in an emergency, crisis situation.

# AGRICULTURE SUBSIDIES

- **Direct subsidy:** A direct subsidy is provided to the farmer in the form of cash.
- **Indirect subsidy:** indirect subsidy is provided by discounts on agricultural purchases like seeds and fertilizers.
- **Explicit input subsidy:** explicit subsidy is paid to farmer for purchasing agricultural products like fertilizers. This is generally paid to small and marginal scale farmers not able to buy inputs on their own e.g., KALIA scheme of Odisha or Ryuthu Bandhu scheme of Telangana.
- **Implicit input subsidy:** implicit input subsidy does not directly provide money but helps the farmers by cutting the extra costs e.g., Providing subsidies on electricity bills and interest subvention scheme (relaxation in bank loan interests).
- **Output subsidy:** this subsidy provides support to farmers on their outputs like minimum support price (msp) on crops like wheat, paddy.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- Eradicate extreme poverty
- Reduce poverty by at least 50%
- Implement social protection systems
- Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources
- Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters
- Mobilize resources to implement policies to end poverty
- Create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks



# SDG-2



- Universal access to safe and nutritious food
- End all forms of malnutrition
- Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers
- Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices
  - Maintain the genetic diversity in food production
- Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology and gene banks
- Prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions and export subsidies
- Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information

# SDG-13



- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disasters
- Integrate climate change measures into policies and planning
- Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change
- Implement the un framework convention on climate change
- Promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management