

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES  
FEEDING  
DREAMS



## WORKING FOR ZERO HUNGER

We lead the world in providing frontline food assistance in emergencies – conflict, disasters or migration crises. We also work to improve access to food and nutrition, create resilience, and build a healthy, nourishing future for all.

In 2016, we partnered with governments, sister UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individuals to achieve Sustainable Goal 2: Zero Hunger by 2030.

- We provided food assistance to **82.2 million people in 85 countries** – more than a tenth of the 815 million suffering from hunger worldwide.
- Among these were **16.4 million children** who received school meals; **9 million under-fives** who benefitted from malnutrition treatment or prevention; and **4 million women** who were offered special nutritious food during pregnancy and breastfeeding.
- Our 2016 achievements were made possible by voluntary funding of **nearly US\$6 billion** – a record amount, but still insufficient given the magnitude of the task.

- In 2016, we battled major emergencies in **Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen** and the countries affected by El Niño in southern Africa. In several instances, we helped avert famine. Millions of lives were saved.
- On any given day, WFP operates **5,000 trucks, 70 aircraft and 20 ships** to deliver assistance in some of the world's most dangerous places.
- Increasingly, we offer cash transfers, more efficient and flexible than food assistance. In 2016, we distributed **US\$880 million** to **14 million people in 60 countries**, whether as physical cash, mobile money or vouchers.
- We work with more than **1,000 national and international NGOs** – an unrivalled “deep field” presence and a boost to civil society in the dozens of countries that host us.
- We aim to give governments the tools to ensure that, over time, they can meet their citizens' food and nutrition needs themselves. To this end, in 2016 we trained **80,000 government partner staff**.



# World Food Programme

## Zero Hunger: the Heart of the 2030 Agenda

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be achieved by 2030, commit to leaving no one behind, and to reaching those furthest behind first. They explicitly call for reducing inequalities between men and women, between urban and rural areas, and socio-economic and other groups.

Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”. It acknowledges that eradicating hunger means ensuring access to nutritious food for the most vulnerable, increasing agricultural production through sustainable and resilient food systems, and tackling the multiple causes of malnutrition.

Reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth is key to eliminating hunger and malnutrition. Governments must therefore allocate additional resources to investments that improve the food and nutrition security of the poorest.

Over the last 15 years, **200 million people** around the world were lifted out of hunger.

Yet **815 million people** are still chronically undernourished.

That means **1 out of every 10 people** on earth has insufficient food to lead a healthy life.

The target is **Zero Hunger by 2030.**

## Hunger Statistics

- Of the 815 million hungry people on the planet, **489 million** live in countries **affected by conflict**.
- More than **80 percent** of hungry people live in countries prone to **degradation and disaster**.
- **Asia** is the continent with the most hungry people - **two thirds** of the global total.
- **Sub-saharan Africa** is the region with the highest prevalence (percentage of population) of hunger. **One person in four** there is undernourished.
- Nearly half of all deaths in children under five are blamed on **undernutrition**. This translates into the unnecessary loss of about **3 million** young lives a year.
- **Malnutrition** affects one in two people on the planet. Of these: **155 million** children under the age of five are estimated to be **stunted** – too small for their age.
- Almost **one-third** of the world’s population lives with the irreversible impact of **stunting**, which negatively affects brain and body development, educational achievement and earnings later in life.
- **Two billion** people lack key **micronutrients** – particularly iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine. Micronutrient deficiencies known as “hidden hunger” impair the health of people throughout their lives.
- The annual social and economic **cost of malnutrition** amounts to **US\$3.5 trillion or US\$500 per person globally**.
- Nearly **1.9 billion** people are estimated to be **overweight**; and over **600 million** to be **obese**.
- Many **developing countries** now face growing rates of **obesity** alongside hunger and food insecurity. Both are a result of lack of access to the **right food** and are a “double burden” for many countries.