

Tuesday, 13 October 12:30– 14:00

Iraq Room

Ending rural hunger: mapping needs and actions for food and nutrition security

#42

ORGANIZERS

The Brookings Institution

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Abstract: This event launches the Ending Rural Hunger report and online database, which aim to help bolster more targeted and strategic efforts to meet the second SDG that calls for the end of hunger and malnutrition plus the doubling of agricultural productivity and small-scale farmer incomes, along with sustainable agricultural systems. Achieving these objectives will require substantial improvements to how the international community supports global food and nutrition security (FNS).

Ending Rural Hunger synthesizes metrics on FNS needs, policies and resources across 116 developing countries and merges these results with an assessment of how developed countries' policies and aid efforts are contributing to the end of rural hunger. The analysis helps answer key questions like: :

- Where are the needs greatest for the goal of ending rural hunger?
- What issues can each country prioritize to help end rural hunger?
- How effectively are donor countries targeting and delivering their assistance?
- How distorting are developed countries' agricultural and biofuel policies?

Following the presentation of the report, a high-level panel will discuss the findings in the context of the recently adopted SDGs.

KEYWORDS: Rural Hunger, Data Post-2015 agenda; Sustainable development goals Donor effectiveness

Languages: EN,FR,SP

Refreshments

Summary: This event launched the *Ending Rural Hunger* (ERH) report and online database (endingruralhunger.org) which aim to help bolster more targeted and strategic efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG). The goal calls for the end of hunger and malnutrition along with the doubling of agricultural productivity and small-scale farmer incomes, along with sustainable agricultural systems. The Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) SDG targets are ambitious but feasible. A new approach - sustained, strategic and focused commitment - is needed. An evidence base that specifies both the nature of the challenge and the actions required to address them is needed. The ERH provides this evidence base for one important aspect of the Global Goal to end hunger for **rural** populations. The project collected curated and structured 106 FNS indicators for 116 developing countries and 29 development partners.

Some of the key takeaways from the ERH report analysis include:

- FNS needs vary across and within regions.
- Stronger FNS policies are associated with fewer hunger needs.
- Developed countries spend \$250 billion on domestic farmer subsidies, compared with \$7 billion on aid for FNS.
- Multilateral institutions spend \$4.6 billion in ODA for FNS and \$3.6 billion in OOF for FNS.
- Private investment for FNS stands at \$ 10.8 billion.
- There are four key areas where collective action will yield greatest benefits: Integrating subnational, national and global food and agricultural markets, invest in agricultural sustainability and resilience; Invest in location and crop specific research and science; Transform small scale farms from subsistence enterprises to small-scale commercial businesses.

We do not necessarily need more partnerships, but rather stronger partnerships