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Who benefits?

FAO’s main objective is to end extreme poverty and eradicate hunger. Extreme poverty is characterized by hunger and malnutrition, and extreme hunger is defined as a condition of long-term unmet basic food needs, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age.

FAO works closely with governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society to promote policies, priorities, investments and practical solutions that will ensure that all men, women and children can have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in a sustainable manner.

FAO’s mission is to work with its members and partners around the world to end extreme poverty and hunger. Extreme poverty is characterized by hunger and malnutrition, and extreme hunger is defined as a condition of long-term unmet basic food needs, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age. Extreme hunger can also be defined as a condition of long-term energy deficiency, leading to a net negative impact on health and cognitive development of children under five years of age.

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