

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

2 ZERO HUNGER



ABUNDANTVENTURES.ORG

Targets of Zero Hunger

- 2.1: End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition
- 2.3: Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers
- 2.4: Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices
- 2.5: Maintain the genetic diversity in food production
- 2.6: Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology, and gene banks
- 2.7: prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets
- 2.8: Ensure stable food commodity markets and timely access to information



Our role

Mother Teresa said: "If you cannot feed a hundred people, then just feed one." The aim of the second global goal, Zero Hunger, is to end world hunger by the year 2030. Located in Taman Maluri, Farm Abundant Ventures grows brinjals and rock-melons filled with nutritious vitamins, some of which are donated to The Lost Food Project: a non-profit organisation that collects 'lost' food and redistributes them to those in need. Taman Maluri is a densed urban neighbourhood facing three commercial banks in Kuala Lumpur. Urban farming induces multiple challenges, one of the most prominent issues being contaminated soils. However, it also proposes many benefits, one being the high accessibility of the farm and its produce to the urban population. *[Next page]*

[Continuation] By planting and donating fresh produce, we ensure access to healthy nourishments for people in vulnerable situations whilst increasing agricultural activity. Increasing the availability and accessibility of such whole foods allow people, in particular people in helpless positions, to avoid cheap, unhealthy, processed food. If I never took this opportunity to volunteer on the farm, I wouldn't have been aware of the tremendous impact and support urban agriculture provides for citizens. Ending global hunger is one of the biggest challenges we face as a community, and agriculture & spreading kindness is at the core of the solution.

EXPLORING ASIA: FOOD SECURITY

SRI LANKA

Located in the Indian Ocean, the island country of Sri Lanka has been renowned for its varied produce, ranging from cinnamon and black pepper to teas and sweet fruits. However, over the past 19 months, the country has been fighting to overcome a hunger crisis. There is a **shortage of fuel and fertilisers**, and yields from rice and other staples have **halved** in many areas. With prices rising, the once incredibly independent island now relies on international aid to support their citizens. In an attempt to force the country of 22 million to embrace organic farming, then-president Gotabaya Rajapaksa announced an **abrupt ban on the import of chemical fertilisers**. Since then, "It really brought everything to a halt," said Ahilan Kadirgamar, a sociologist at the University of Jaffna. Though the prohibition only lasted 6 months, the policy left Sri Lanka in an economic crisis with their agricultural sector in pressure. Last year, Sri Lanka became the first Asia-Pacific country to default on their international debts in more than two decades after running out of foreign reserves.

"Sri Lanka farmers count the cost of government fertiliser ban". By Benjamin Parkin and Mahendra Ratnaweera. Financial Times, Dec 2022.



PHILIPPINES

"It's a waste. It's so hard to be a farmer." - Felix Pangibitan

The Philippines have recently been struck with intense typhoon winds reaching more than 150mph, causing nearly two-thirds of Pangibitan's rice crops to be destroyed. This tragedy is a loss both Pangibitan and the Philippines cannot afford as food prices continue to rise to startling levels. Located in Luzon, Nueva Ecija, the typhoon hit the country's "Rice Bowl", resulting in more than \$22m worth of crops to be destroyed in a matter of 24 hours.

Since the Ukraine war, the price of food, fuel and fertiliser have all increased. With their growing population and loss of crops, Philippines is one of the most food-insecure countries in Asia. As farmers struggle to feed themselves, more than two million people rely on farming are living in poverty. "Our situation right now is the hardest so

far," Felix testified after farming for over 30 years.

For Mary Ann Escarda, a mother of four in Manila, her family is no exception.

She struggles to feed her family as food costs rise due to inflation rates going from 8% to 9.1%. She earns \$4 per day (just under minimum wage in Philippines), and her husband also earns a salary. However, even their combined income is not enough to provide for their family. "No matter how hard you work, if the prices are just going up, then it's basically nothing," Mary said.

Countless Filipinos are persevering through these times of struggle, however experts believe millions more will face hunger if food costs persist to rise. Felix said: "There needs to be a huge change. All politicians say they love the agriculture industry, but we can't feel it."

'The Philippines' food worries amid Ukraine war and typhoon.' By Laura Bicker and Virma Rivera. BBC News, Luzon, Dec 2022.