



IFHE Statement on UN Sustainable Development Goal 2



ZERO HUNGER

The following Position Statement intends to serve as the International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE) contribution to the discussions on and developments towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2:

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

Home Economics in all its dimensions and on all levels of pursuit, such as in academia, education, the daily life of families and the advocacy arena, aims to improve the well-being of individuals, families and communities. A key area is the provision of food and the nutritional situation of households and its members. Women are still mainly responsible for the unpaid and often unacknowledged household tasks of procuring and preparing food, and for the related tasks of fetching water and wood or other fuels for preparing food. The often highly unequal division of work, and the limited decision-making power of women regarding the allocation and use of household resources, as well as women’s limited decision-making power regarding reproductive choices, negatively impact on the food and nutrition situation of women, children and other households members in many parts of the world. Further, women smallholder farmers produce more food for household consumption than male farmers, but they have less access to land and other productive resources.

Strengthening women’s position within households, but also at community and policy level, is a crucial condition for enhancing household food and nutrition security and ensuring a better quality of life for all. In order to achieve this, the underlying structural conditions of hunger and food and nutrition insecurity have to be addressed, such as unequal access to land and other productive resources for female and male smallholder farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, fisherfolk and other marginalised groups, and unequal access to inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Background

SDG 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food at all times. Food and nutrition security are regarded as a complex condition requiring a holistic approach and involving a series of complementary actions. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural practices and resilience of food production systems, including sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women, for enhancing their agricultural productivity and incomes derived from farming, and ensuring equal access to land, technology and markets. This further requires international cooperation to ensure appropriate investments in infrastructure and technology targeted specifically at smallholder farmers to improve agricultural productivity (FAO SDG 2).

SDG 2 consists of eight specific Targets:

1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

6. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
7. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
8. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility (FAO SDG 2).

As stated in the Declaration of the Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals are universal, indivisible and interlinked (para 71). SDG 2 is specifically interlinked with the following SDGs: 1 (No poverty), 3 (Good health and well-being), 4 (Quality education), 5 (Gender equality), 6 (Clean water and sanitation), 12 (Responsible consumption and production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2015).

Alarming Figures: Hunger and Malnutrition are again on the Rise

According to the latest Report The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018. Building climate resilience for food security and nutrition (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018) there is severe concern that, without increased efforts, there is a risk of falling far short of achieving the SDG 2 target of hunger eradication by 2030. The Report monitors progress towards the targets of ending both hunger (SDG 2, Target 2.1) and all forms of malnutrition (SDG 2, Target 2.2), and identifies two main reasons for the lack of progress to reduce world hunger: 1) increased conflict and violence in several parts of the world; and 2) climate variability and exposure to more complex, frequent and intense climate extremes. Especially those countries are affected where agricultural systems are highly sensitive to rainfall and temperature variability and severe drought, and where people largely depend on agriculture-based livelihoods.

The Report further states that existing global policy platforms to address current challenges (High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Voluntary National Reviews Synthesis Report 2018) are still not well aligned. This calls for better integration and concerted action to work across and within sectors such as environment, food, agriculture and health.

Among of the Key Findings of the Report are:

- Worldwide hunger is estimated to have increased again since 2016, to 821 million people, one person out of nine in the world.
- Undernourishment and severe food insecurity appear to be increasing in almost all subregions of Africa, as well as in South America.
- The previous decreasing trend in undernourishment in Asia seems to be slowing down significantly.
- Despite some progress in reducing child stunting (low height-for-age), nearly 151 million children under five – over 22 percent – are affected by stunting, and wasting (low weight-for-height) continues to affect over 50 million children under five.
- Overweight and obesity are increasing, with over 38 million children under five being overweight, and more than one in eight adults in the world – more than 672 million – being obese.
- Rates of anemia in women of reproductive age have increased.

These findings are supported by the Voluntary National Reviews 2018, which are conducted annually (51 countries reported for the Reviews 2018; of these, one from North America, 15 from Europe, 13 from Asia Pacific, nine from Africa, and eight Latin America & The Caribbean). Most countries reported on SDG 2, and its interlinkages with other SDGs, particularly SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 12, and 13. Several countries identified the adverse impacts of climate change as the main challenge for achieving SDG 2. Many countries reported higher levels of food insecurity in rural areas. The double burden of malnutrition and obesity was stressed, especially among children, as public health problems that require comprehensive interventions.

The Report The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018 reiterates that special attention needs to be placed on the food security and nutrition of infants and children under five, school-age children, adolescent girls and women. Maternal and infant/child food deprivation can result in fetal and early childhood “metabolic imprinting”, which increases the risk of obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases later in life. It is of utmost importance to break this intergenerational cycle of malnutrition, which begins before pregnancy. Undernourished girls who become undernourished mothers are at risk of giving birth to infants with low birthweights. The 1,000 days between conception and a child’s second birthday are regarded as the “window of opportunity” to both prevent child stunting and overweight and promote child nutrition, growth and development with lasting effects over the child’s life. Crucial elements during this period are exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months and adequate complementary foods and feeding practices up to two years of age.

Access to Food: A Key Dimension of SDG 2

SDG target 2.1 specifically focuses on the access dimension of food. It is increasingly being recognised that it is not primarily about increasing yields, but about people having access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. This means that people either have the financial means to purchase food, or the means to produce food. In those cases where people are not able to acquire food, social protection measures have to be put in place. This marks an important paradigm shift: from acknowledging needs to acknowledging rights, and considering individuals not as passive recipients or beneficiaries, but as active participants, who have both rights and responsibilities in society. This puts emphasis on education, information, and public participation at various levels. It is especially here where Home Economics, as a field of study and as a profession, can make a major contribution, as will be elaborated further below.

The Declaration of the Agenda 2030 (Transforming our World: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development 2015) states that “[w]e reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights...” (para 19). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 (United Nations General Assembly Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948) gave formal recognition to the right to food as a human right. With the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966 (United Nations General Assembly 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Treaty Series, Vol. 993, p.3, New York 1966), the right to food became a legal obligation, binding on all States Parties. The right to food has developed from being recognised (in the 1940s), to being interpreted (in the 1990s), to being fully implemented (in the first decade of the new Millennium) (Rae 2016, 9). With the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (Right to Food Guidelines) in 2004 (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security 2005), an unprecedented consensus was reached among governments on the meaning and practical implications of an economic right at national level (De Schutter, 2010).

However, there is on-going emphasis on technological solutions and increased agricultural production, and approaches to addressing hunger and food insecurity often still favour paternalistic approaches in nutrition intervention programmes that result in chronic food and nutrition charity and aid dependency, instead of promoting autonomy and self-determination of local food systems and smallholder farmers (Lemke and Bellows 2016a; Riches and Silvasti 2014).

It is further necessary to address uneven economic power structures and to confront underlying unequal social relations, such as nations with more or less market power or resource wealth, with unequal distributions being prevalent within countries; discrimination and structural violence based upon race, gender, caste or other forms of discrimination; and rural-based isolation from power and social amenities (Lemke and Bellows 2016b).

The interrelated SDGs, if grounded in a human rights-based approach, can enable a more nuanced and complex analysis of and holistic approaches and strategies toward food and nutrition insecurity.

Sustainably increasing agricultural Production for resilient Food Systems: Supporting Smallholder Farmers, especially Women

One of the great challenges the world faces is how to ensure that a growing global population - projected to rise to around 10 billion by 2050 – has enough quality food to meet their nutritional needs for an active and healthy life. Nourishing more people while nurturing the planet will be a monumental challenge. It can only be achieved by transforming food and agriculture systems, shifting to more sustainable and diversified consumption and production, improving governance and securing the political will to act (FAO SDG 2).

The world has the capacity to produce enough food to feed everyone adequately. Smallholder farms (i.e. less than two hectares) represent over 90 percent of the world's 570 million farms, producing most of the world's food. In considerations how to promote smallholder farmers around the world we have to acknowledge that cases of land-grabbing, or large-scale land acquisition, are on the rise, especially across certain regions in sub-Saharan Africa. If smallholder farmers shall be enabled to increase food production, secure access to land is key. Specific attention needs to be placed on women's access to land. Women's rights often conflict with traditional authority and customary laws, where women are often treated as minors (Deere et al. 2013).

Land titling programs that are being promoted as improving smallholder farmers' access to land can decrease women's tenure security if the different rights of women and men are not acknowledged (Meinzen-Dick et al. 2014). Further, women often depend on land regarded as 'marginal' for growing or gathering food, collecting firewood and building material (Doss et al. 2014). If this land is lost as a result of large-scale land investments, this negatively impacts on household's food and nutrition security; often women do not receive compensation (Tsikata and Yaro 2014).

These examples show that gender inequalities in land tenure and agrarian production systems are exacerbated, with severe negative impacts on households and local economies. Importantly, gender-disaggregated data are needed to break the on-going cycle of gender-blind agricultural development.

The following section outlines the specific relevance of Home Economics and the work of the IFHE and its member organisations for SDG 2.

Relation to Home Economics, IFHE and IFHE Members

Understanding of Home Economics

Home Economics is a field of study and a profession, situated in the human sciences, that draws from a range of disciplines to achieve optimal and sustainable living conditions for individuals, families and communities. In the 21st century, Home Economics extended its context from the private household to the broader society and environment, because the capacities, choices and priorities of individuals and families impact at all levels, beyond the individual and household, to the local and global (glocal) communities. The disciplinary basis from which studies of Home Economics draws is dependent upon the specific context, but might include, among others: food, nutrition, health, quality of life, textiles and clothing, shelter and housing; consumer science, household management, design and technology, food science and hospitality management, human development and family studies, education and community services. The capacity to draw from such disciplinary diversity is a strength of the profession, allowing for the development of specific interpretations of the field, as relevant to the context. Home Economics is considered as the original field of research focusing on economic, social and ecological aspects of everyday living, which includes responsible use of resources.

Home Economics and its relation to SDG Targets 2.1 and 2.2

Home Economics has an important role to play in contributing to achieving the targets of SDG 2, especially targets 2.1 and 2.2, which relate to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition. These targets are closely related to a micro-level household perspective. Households are basic and essential entities of societies and economies, where members take decisions regarding their consumption choices and behaviour and livelihood strategies. However, regarding the household as a unit where members have similar aims and where resources are shared equally and for the benefit of all members does not reflect reality (this is elaborated in more detail in the separate IFHE Position Statement on SDG 5).

Intra-household dynamics with regard to gender, as well as other power dynamics, and decision-making regarding the allocation of resources and division of workloads impact on the nutritional situation and overall well-being of all household members. It is therefore crucial to closely examine these dynamics. If women take decisions regarding food for the family, the food and nutrition security situation improves (Doss 2013).

As stated earlier, special attention needs to be placed on the food security and nutrition of infants and children under five, school-age children, adolescent girls and women. For household food and nutrition security, besides allocation of resources which determine access to food for women and children, utilisation of food is a critical component. This refers to preparing, consuming and storing food. These aspects are closely linked to Home Economics, specifically education as a key area of engagement for Home Economics. Home Economics can strengthen the capacity of young girls and women, but also of young boys and men, with regard to procuring food, preparing food and adopting healthy eating patterns. Educating women is key to reducing hunger (Smith and Haddad 2000), and women who have better knowledge about healthy nutrition spend more resources on household food supplies (Quisumbing et al. 1995).

Further, Home Economics can make important contributions to the broader society, making recommendations at policy level geared at sustainable consumption patterns at the level of private households, as well as in the public sphere, such as canteens in schools, universities, hospitals and other public institutions, and in the private sector.

Home Economics and its relation to SDG targets 2.3 and 2.4

SDG target 2.3 highlights the importance of increasing agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers, and is closely linked to target 2.4, to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change.

Specific emphasis is put on women as food producers, and on the importance of women gaining access to various resources (land, credit, extension services, health and other social services) in order to provide food and nutrition security for their households. This is however severely undermined by unequal power relations and structural discrimination of women.

Therefore, especially SDG 2 and SDG 5 (Gender equality) are closely linked (see also separate IFHE Position Statement on SDG 5). According to the Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Developments Goals conducted in 2018, inequality between men and women persists; there is less representation of women in political life and leadership, and limited decision-making power in the private sphere; women are not equally paid for the same work as men, and they have fewer managerial and executive positions. Women also experience higher rates of harassment and gender-based violence than men (High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Synthesis Report 2018).

Women are especially disadvantaged with regard to unequal access to land and other resources (World Bank, FAO, IFAD 2009; FAO 2011). Access to these are the condition for women to engage in smallholder agriculture and to increase productivity. This would directly benefit the food and nutrition situation of households, as women produce more food than men for household consumption. This highlights that food production and food consumption are closely interlinked, especially in smallholder farmers' households. Home Economics can place a specific view on rural households, but also on urban or peri-urban households engaging in food production, and the practices of growing, storing, processing and consuming food.

Home Economics Education to advance Food Security, improved Nutrition and sustainable Agriculture

Home Economics, due to its interdisciplinary nature, has the capacity to communicate the multiple and complex interlinkages between food production and food consumption within the broader food system, and the impact this has on food and nutrition security of households and communities. Home Economics, as a field of study and as a profession, can equip students and young Home Economics professionals with the tools to address these complex challenges in a coherent and comprehensive manner. In programmes that address food and nutrition insecurity there is still often a disciplinary divide between the sectors of agriculture and nutrition that construct and separate our understanding of “food” as something to produce, and “nutrition” as a construction of micro- and macronutrient sufficiency for consumption (Lemke and Bellows 2016a).

While this divide is increasingly being recognised and addressed - as is also evident in the framing of SDG 2, linking food security, improved nutrition and the promotion of sustainable agriculture to address hunger - the on-going emphasis on technological solutions and on increasing (non-local) agricultural production perpetuate the disciplinary disconnect between agriculture and nutrition.

Home Economics Education can address and bridge this gap by promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns – the key content of SDG 12 (see separate IFHE Position Statement on SDG 12) – for more sustainable diets.

We urgently need to address the double burden of malnutrition, as evident in the alarming prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adults, resulting in huge public health costs. We further urgently need to teach pre-school and school children and adolescents, as well as their parents and other care givers, about food preparation and healthy eating patterns, recognising that lifestyles are changing and that this information and advice need to be based on the everyday realities of people.

Examples of Accomplishments and Remaining Challenges

At international level, the IFHE has drafted position statements on the following six SDGs: SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (End hunger; this statement), SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation), and SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production), acknowledging the interrelatedness of the SDGs.

The IFHE promotes the contribution of Home Economics to end hunger through several statements to the United Nations, Press Releases and Workshops, managed by the IFHE Council and Programme Committees. IFHE Representatives are working actively in UN NGO Expert Groups on the Family and on Poverty to underline and promote the position of Home Economics at the highest political level.

The IFHE has further established partnerships and supports the UN initiatives Zero Hunger Challenge and Clean Cooking Alliance and is member of the Alliance for Health Promotion.

Home Economists – including IFHE Members - are conducting research and projects around the world to reduce and prevent hunger and malnutrition. Home Economic professionals are educating especially women in sustainable food production and alternative ways of income generation which benefits household food and nutrition security. Training is provided on healthy nutrition, efficient cooking and the need to send children to school. Home Economist professionals are further working on research and education programs for financial literacy to avoid that families become indebted. They also provide counselling for families to find ways out of poverty and actively support those families that face social exclusion.

Innovative examples of engagement at the levels of teaching, research, community outreach and student engagement are provided by the Contributions of the Board on Human Sciences (BoHS).

The BoHS is an association of Home Economics administrators in higher education headquartered in Washington, DC., endorsing the food and nutrition security framework presented in *The Challenge of Change: Harnessing University Discovery, Engagement, and Learning to Achieve Food and Nutrition Security*, published by the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU) in 2017.

A Way forward: Expectations and Recommendations for Policymakers

In light of the challenges and setbacks in achieving SDG 2, as outlined in this statement, the IFHE makes the following recommendations for policymakers:

- Promote and strengthen Home Economics Education in the private household and in the public sphere, by integrating or re-instating (where it was abolished) the subject Home Economics in school and university curricula, as well as curricula of other tertiary institutions. This education should be available to girls and boys and young women and men.
- Strengthen public services that support women with regard to child care, provision of clean water and access to clean energy sources, in those regions where women have to fetch water and firewood on a daily basis, to alleviate the work burdens and time poverty that many women face.
- Recognise and value unpaid care work.
- Provide enabling structures for men to more strongly engage in care responsibilities within families, working towards overcoming gender norms and stereotypes that assign specific tasks and roles to women and men.
- Provide enabling structures and promote that men become engaged more strongly in the education profession, for example as primary school teachers, educators in kindergardens and other social institutions. This can set role models for boys and male adolescents that these are valuable and recognised professions, contributing to a transformation of gender norms.
- Promote the procurement of locally sourced and sustainably produced food, both in the private household and in the public sphere (for example canteens in the private sector, at universities and other tertiary institutions, at hospitals and other institutions). This not only contributes to more healthy diets, but also enhances the livelihoods and economic situation of smallholder farmers in all regions of the world, while protecting the environment. This necessitates that more value is placed on locally produced food and that the work of smallholder farmers is recognised.
- Advocate for gender equality and improve the participation of women at all levels of decision-making (provincial and national governments, communities and private households), ensuring that women have equal access to capital, resources, credit, land, technology, information and training, and are also involved in decision-making regarding agricultural research and development.

- Provide enabling structures for women to engage in a range of productive activities, taking into account the double or triple work burdens women are facing.
- In efforts to address under- and malnutrition in early life, existing nutrition intervention programmes should be redesigned to reduce the risk of multiple forms of malnutrition, among them overweight and obesity. Trade, investments and agriculture policies must be nutrition-sensitive and improve access to healthy diets, rather than promoting commodity crops that provide a cheap source of starch, fat and sugar in the food supply.

Recommendations for Home Economists

- The IFHE, and Home Economics as a profession, should become more visible and attractive. This requires marketing strategies in the broader media, as well as social media campaigns, demonstrating the value of Home Economics for everyday life, in the private and public sphere.
- Address the generational shift in Home Economics, actively promoting the issues covered by this field and more strongly involving the young generation to engage in these topics.
- Acknowledge that diverse forms of household organisation exist, taking into account the location-specific conditions and power dynamics within these households.
- Overcome gender stereotypes with regard to household-related tasks, encouraging both girls and boys and young women and men to equally engage in food procurement and food preparation – promoting these as modern, positive, productive tasks that enhance everyone’s well-being.
- Strengthen collaborative efforts between universities, non-governmental organisations and other civil society groups, in order to inform and influence public policy towards achieving healthy and sustainable food systems. Civil society organisations and social movements are key in putting pressure on national and provincial governments, and sensitising the broader society for a transformation of our food and agriculture systems. Linkages are especially advised with academic and civil society actors engaging in the areas of food sovereignty and local food governance, sustainable diets, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, local food systems, community food security, and agro-ecology.
- Strengthen existing and establish new networks with other disciplines and sectors, among them agriculture, especially extension services for increased outreach to smallholder farmers, consumer protection services, nutrition, and the public health sector.

- Encourage Home Economics students to study abroad and/or engage in international internships, especially in poorer regions of the world. This contributes to capacity building and sensitises students to the daily challenges experienced by people around the world, making them aware and better understand the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition.

Closing

Huge efforts have to be undertaken to get back on track for achieving SDG 2. Home Economics, as a field of study and as a profession, can play an important role in this regard, especially in the area of education, both in the formal and informal sector. Combining the strengths of diverse and interdisciplinary approaches and engaging both the academy and non-academic organisations and local actors can guide future research as well as programmes towards more holistic, sustainable and just food and agricultural systems.

The coming years will be crucial in further strengthening the role of Home Economics and build the capacity and skills of the next generation.

This statement was written with input from Associate Professor Dr. Stefanie LEMKE, Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR), Coventry University

References:

Bezner Kerr R 2005. Food security in Northern Malawi: Gender, kinship relations and entitlements in historical context. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 31(1), 53–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057070500035679>.

Deere CD, Oduro AD, Swaminathan H, Doss C 2013. Property rights and the gender distribution of wealth in Ecuador, Ghana and India. *The Journal of Economic Inequality*, 11(2), 249–265.

De Schutter O 2010. Countries tackling hunger with a right to food approach – significant progress in implementing the right to food at national scale in Africa, Latin America and South Asia. UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Briefing Note 01, May.

Doss C 2013. Intra-household bargaining and resource allocation in developing countries. *The World Bank Research Observer* 28 (1): 52- 78.

Doss C, Summerfield G, Tsikata D 2014. Land, gender and food security. *Feminist Economics*, 20(1), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2014.895021>.

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2018. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018. Building climate resilience for food security and nutrition. Rome, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/I9553EN/i9553en.pdf>.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2011. *The state of food and agriculture: Women in agriculture, closing the gender gap for development*. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations: The Sustainable Development 2: Zero Hunger. <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/goals/goal-2/en/>.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 2005. Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. Rome: FAO.

High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, 2018. Voluntary National Reviews. Synthesis Report. Coordinated by Division for Sustainable Development Goals, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. Available online: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/210732018_VNRs_Synthesis_compilation_11118_FS_BB_Format_FINAL_cover.pdf.

Lemke S, Bellows AC 2016a. Sustainable food systems, gender, and participation. Foregrounding women in the context of the right to adequate food and nutrition. In: AC Bellows, FLS Valente, S Lemke, MDBdL Núñez, Gender, Nutrition and the Human Right to Adequate Food –Toward an Inclusive Framework, pp. 254-340. New York: Routledge.

Lemke S, Bellows AC 2016b. Right to food in nutrition, agriculture and food studies. In: I. Rae & Heinrich Boell Foundation (Eds.), *Introducing the right to food in university curricula*, pp. 23-27. Berlin: Heinrich Boell Foundation. Retrieved from <http://ecofair-trade.org/sites/ecofair-trade.org/files/downloads/16/10/right-to-food-paper-2016.pdf>.

Meinzen-Dick R, Johnson N, Quisumbing AR, Njuki J, Behrman A, Rubin D, ... Waithanji E 2014. The gender asset gap and its implications for agricultural and rural development. In: AR Quisumbing, R Meinzen-Dick, TL Raney, A Croppenstedt, JA Behrman, A Peterman (Eds.), *Gender in agriculture. Closing the gender gap*, pp. 91–115. Rome & New York, NY: FAO & Springer.

Quisumbing AR, Brown LR, Feldstein HS, Haddad L, Peña C 1995. *Women: the key to food security*. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Rae I 2016. Introduction. In: I. Rae & Heinrich Boell Foundation (Eds.), *Introducing the right to food in university curricula*, p. 2-3. Berlin: Heinrich Boell Foundation. <http://ecofair-trade.org/sites/ecofair-trade.org/files/downloads/16/10/right-to-food-paper-2016.pdf>.

Riches G, Silvasti T 2014. *First World Hunger Revisited: Food Charity or the Right to Food?* Hampshire & New York, NY: Palgrave MacMillan.

Smith LC, Haddad L 2000. *Explaining child malnutrition in developing countries: A cross-country analysis. Research Report 111*. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Transforming our World: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, adopted by UN General Assembly
Resolution of 25 September 2015, UN Doc. A/RES/70/1. Available online: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

Tsikata D, Yaro JA 2014. When a good business model is not enough: Land transactions and gendered livelihood prospects in rural Ghana. *Feminist Economics*, 20(1), 202–226. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.866261>.

United Nations Development Programme. Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-2-zero-hunger.html>.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC and the 2015 Paris Agreement; the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction; the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain; the Second International Conference on Nutrition [ICN2] and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016–2025; and development as part of the overarching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

United Nations General Assembly 1948. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 217 A(III) on 10 December 1948. Geneva: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

United Nations General Assembly 1966. International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 993, p.3. New York: United Nations General Assembly.

World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 2009. *Gender in agriculture sourcebook*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Publications.

© **Copyright 2019:**

International Federation for Home Economics **IFHE**
Kaiser-Friedrich-Straße 13 | 53113 Bonn | Germany
office@ifhe.org / www.ifhe.org

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publishers.