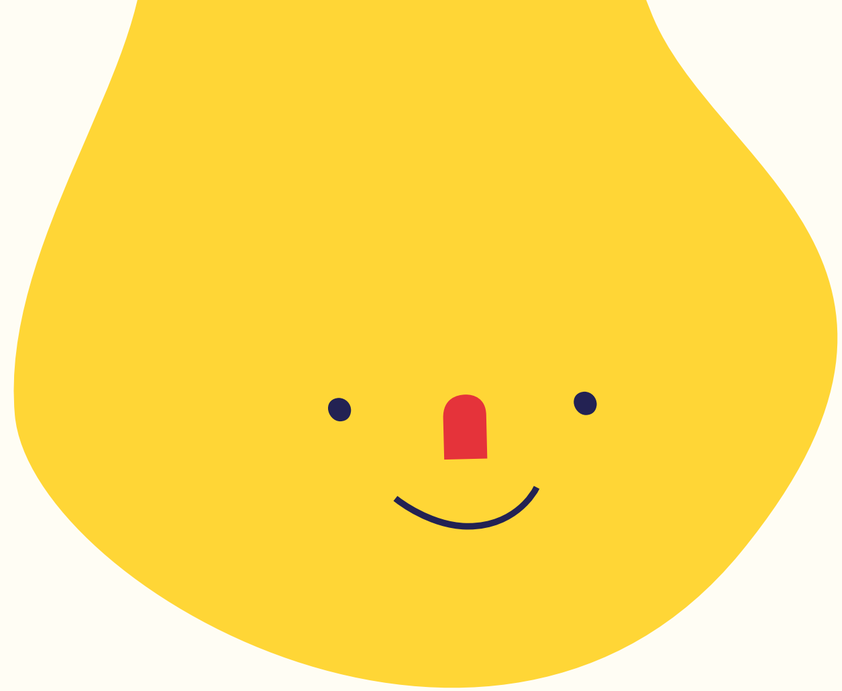
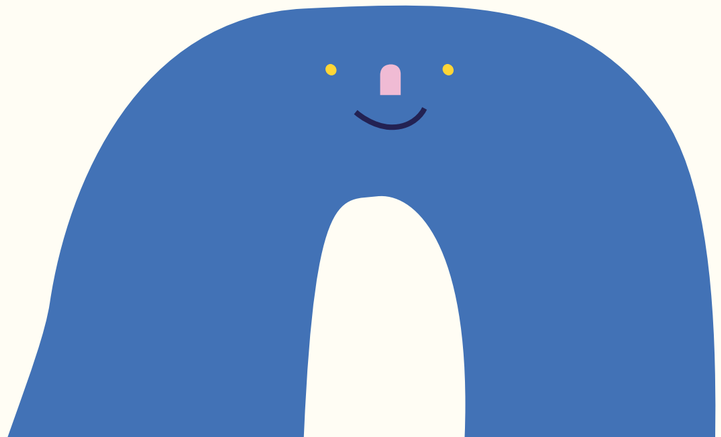
SDG 2
ZERO HUNGER





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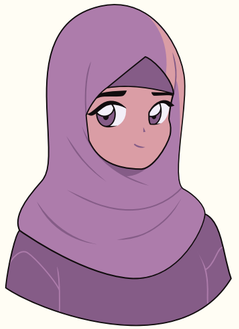


Alya Damia

INTRODUCTION

ZERO HUNGER

INTRODUCTION

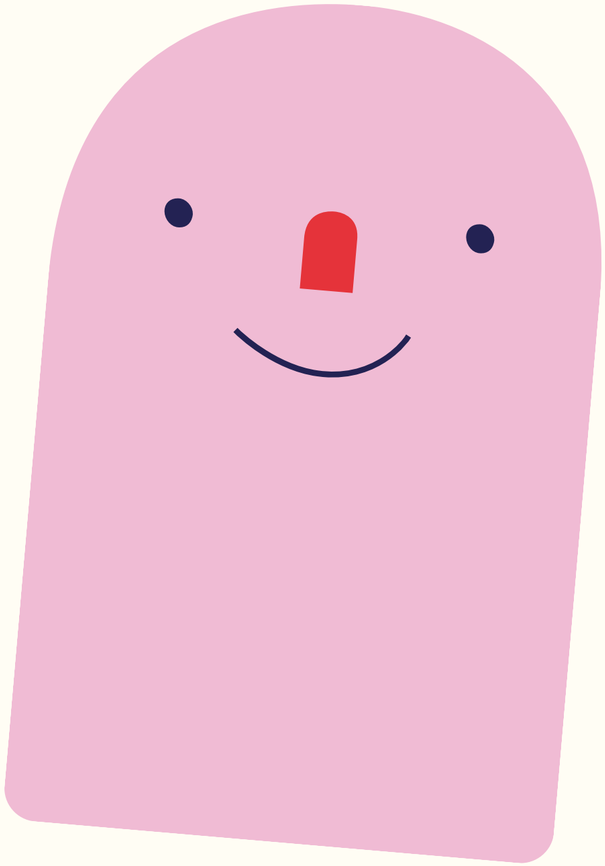
Hunger is described as a state in which a person cannot eat enough food to meet his or her basic nutritional demands for an extended period of time. SDG 2 addresses a variety of issues connected to eradicating hunger, including food security, improved nutrition, small-scale farmer empowerment, and sustainable agriculture. Hunger exists in both emerging and industrialised countries, but the dynamics of the problem varies significantly in each.

SDG 2
ZERO HUNGER TARGET

Target 2.1 - End hunger by 2030 and ensuring that all people, particularly the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including infants, have year-round access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food.

Target 2.2 - End all kinds of malnutrition by 2030, including meeting the globally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under the age of five by 2025, as well as addressing the nutritional needs of teenage girls, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly.

SDG 2
ZERO HUNGER TARGET



Target 2.3 - Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, by 2030, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and non-farm employment opportunities.

Target 2.4 - Ensure sustainable food production systems by 2030, and implement resilient agricultural practises that increase productivity and production while also helping to maintain ecosystems, strengthening adaptation capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and gradually improving land and soil quality.

SDG 2
ZERO HUNGER TARGET

Target 2.5 - Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals, and their related wild species by 2020, including through well-managed and diverse seed and plant banks at the national, regional, and international levels, and promote access to and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as agreed upon internationally.

SUGGESTED TECHNOLOGY-1

Application in phone /any device specifically to donate funds to feed them

WHAT IS SHARETHEMEAL APP

- This application is personally designed and developed to raise fund for those who are in need.

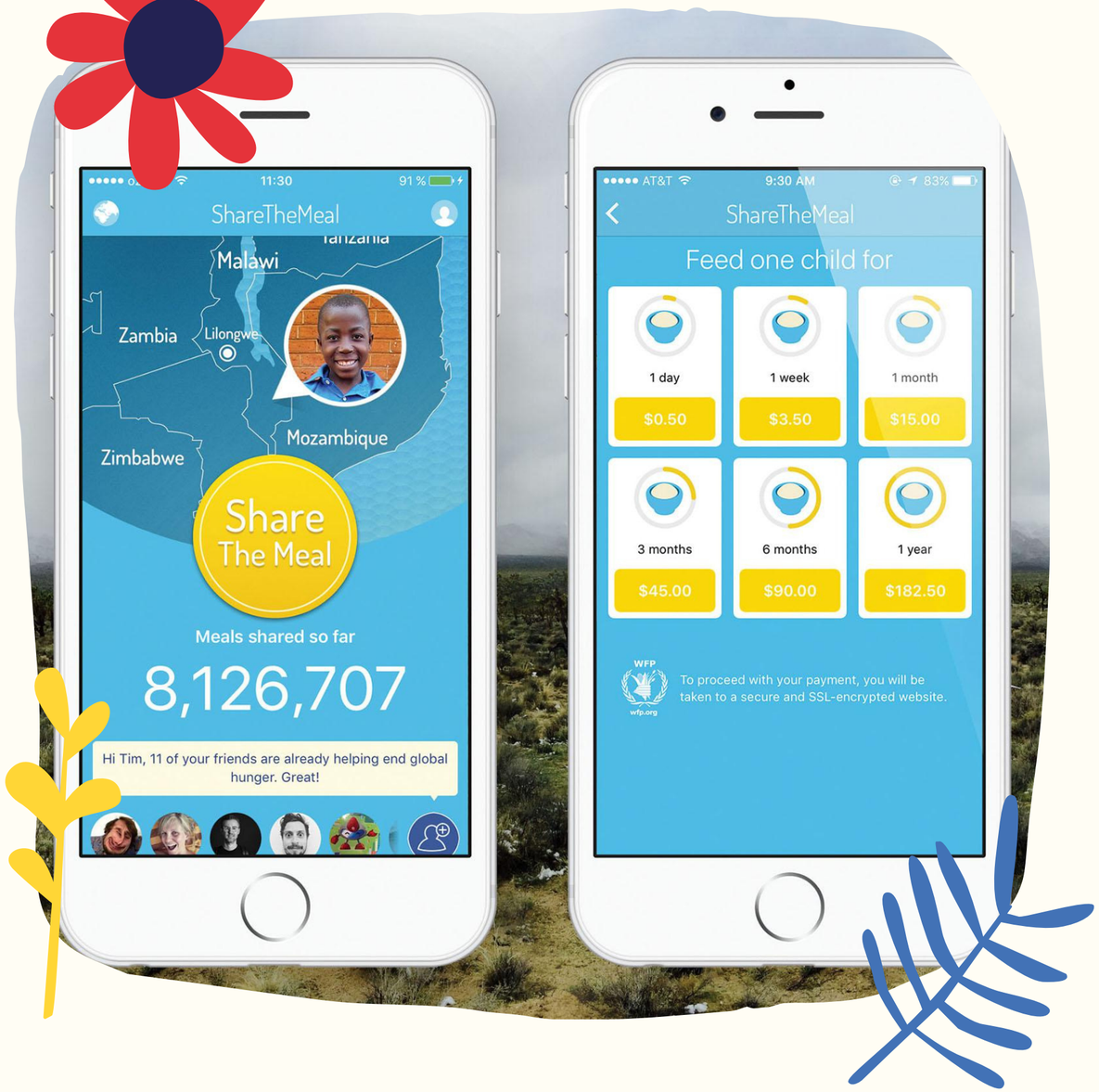
- It is applicable to the whole world including Nigeria and Pakistan.

- List of troubles and disasters will be in the options, including the fund the needed for them to target.

- All the funds will be donated through this application.

WHY THESHAREMEAL ?

- ShareTheMeal - famous app where people can make donations to feed poor people.
- Decrease people dying due to hunger and thirst.
- Can be up to date for how many people we fed through the donation we made as a fund.
- Can choose type of people to be donated to.
- Trusted and valid application, through website and phone application.



ETHICS -1

HELPING EACH OTHER

DEFINITION

to give assistance or support to (someone) : to provide (someone) with something that is useful or necessary in achieving an end

ETICAL VALUE FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

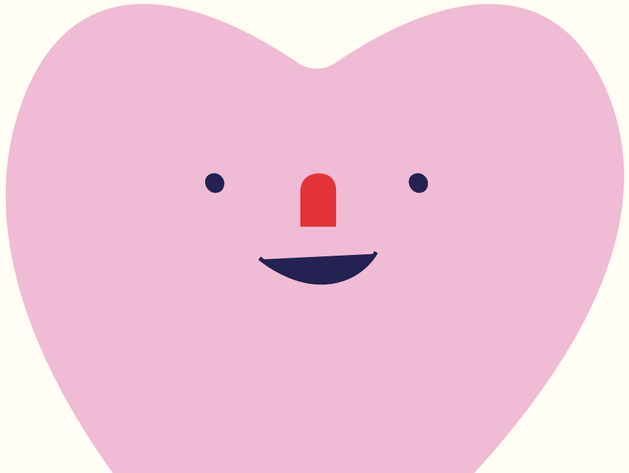
Muslims have a duty to help their fellow human beings in three categories, namely, helping their relatives (family), helping their fellow Muslims and helping non-Muslim neighbors.

SUGGESTED TECHNOLOGY-2

Agricultural Biotechnology

WHAT IS AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY?

Agricultural biotechnology encompasses a variety of strategies, including traditional breeding, that alter living organisms or sections of organisms in order to create or modify products, to better plants or animals, or produce microorganisms for specific agricultural use. The tools of **genetic engineering** are now part of modern biotechnology.



APPLICATION OF GENETIC ENGINEERING IN AGRICULTURE

Genetically Modified Food (GMF):

Foods derived from species that have had DNA modifications made to them.

Advantages of GMF:

1. Produce more productive crops
2. Resistance to diseases
3. Resistance to insects
4. Resistance to less suitable climates
5. Increased supply of food with reduced cost and longer shelf life

HOW BIOTECHNOLOGY WILL HELP US ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER:

Produces healthier and more high-yielding crops

Lessen food waste by increasing shelf life of produce

Improves child nutrition through refining staple crops with increased amounts of key vitamins and minerals

ETHICS -2

Science, Humanity and Religion

SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

- This technology helps the problem of food shortages and crop damage besides produce high quality of crops.

- Moral values and ethics should be practiced in the study so that their is no religious issues and moral sensitivities occured.

- Laws need to be enforced to educate researchers to better understand and be careful in conducting research.

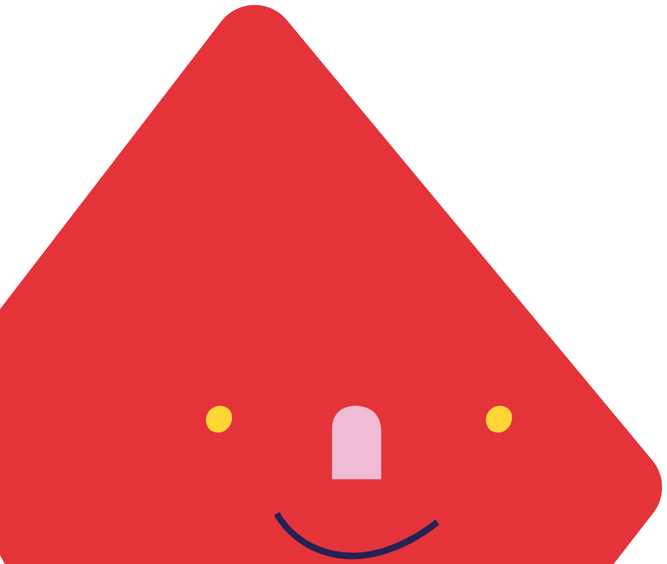
GMF AND RELIGION (ISLAM)

Plant-Based GMF sources
&
Malaysia's "Fatwa"

Source: A Module to Determine the Laws of Genetically Modified Food (GMF) and It's Importance in Malaysia 2015 (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)

QUESTIONS RELATED TO SOCIAL AND ETHIC

1. DOES GMO FOOD AFFECT THE HEALTH OF THE ENVIRONMENT?
2. IS GMO FOOD NECESSARY TO FEED THE ENTIRE WORLD POPULATION?



CONCLUSION

To summarise, there are a number of things we can do to help us achieve the stated zero hunger targets, including implementing suggested technologies such as a phone/any device application specifically for donating funds to feed them, where people can make donations to help whoever and whenever they want. As a muslim, it is an obligation to support one another in an ethical kind of islamic perspective. Aside from that, agricultural biotechnology is the technology we recommend. In this case, genetic engineering has been used to make higher-quality foods. Science, humanity, and religion all come into play when it comes to the suggested agricultural biotechnology and ethics. This technology aids in the alleviation of food shortages and crop damage, as well as the production of high-quality crops.