

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the “impact of the implementation of the SDGs on persons with albinism”, noting that other goals, such as SDG 2, “contribute to the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living, which is of general relevance to persons with albinism” (A/73/181).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left behind under Cambodia’s new localization development plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 2 (A/HRC/42/60/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia from June 2017 to June 2018, recommending that Cambodia’s SDG localization plan should also include an action plan for implementing SDG 2 (A/HRC/39/73).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, recommending that Cambodia develop an action plan for implementing SDG 2 (A/HRC/36/61).
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the link between South-South cooperation, sustainable development, and the right to development, noting that the 2030 Agenda recognize hunger and poverty as the most important challenges for achieving sustainable development and discussing the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation and best practices concerning school feeding programs (A/73/271).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the human rights obligations relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, noting that SDG 2 addresses protection of agricultural ecosystems and discussing biodiversity in the agricultural context (A/HRC/34/49).

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Special Rapporteur on the right to food	<p>Report presented to the 49th session of the HRC in 2022, on seeds, right to life and farmers' rights, affirming that "the more a seed system recognizes and supports farmers as stewards of a seed system for all of humankind, the more likely this system fulfils people's human rights. This is reflected in target 2.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals". (A/HRC/49/43).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the right to food, presenting a critical perspective on food systems, food crises and the future of the right to food, concluding that, despite the Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals of "zero hunger" and malnutrition by 2030 (SDG 2), the realization of the right to food remains a distant, if not impossible, reality for far too many (A/HRC/43/44).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Azerbaijan from 1 to 11 October 2019, urging the Government to prioritize the issue of the "continuation of efforts towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 2 to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, and establishment of a national monitoring system" (A/HRC/43/44/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Zimbabwe from 18 to 28 November 2019, referring "to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to which the Government has committed, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 2, on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture (A/HRC/43/44/Add.2).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Italy from 20 to 31 January 2020, recognising that Italy "promotes the Mediterranean and other traditional diets as a pivot of a model of agricultural development and sustainable nutrition that can contribute to the implementation [of SDG 2] of the 2030 Agenda with the collaboration of FAO" (A/HRC/43/44/Add.3).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, advocating for a human rights-based approach to implementing the SDGs and noting that the right to food extends beyond productivism, the paradigm in which SDG 2 is rooted, because guaranteeing</p>

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Special Rapporteur on the right to food (continued)	adequate quality and quantity as part of the right to food requires looking beyond productivism and recognizing positive links to land and ocean ecosystem health (SDGs 14 and 15); that Target 2.4 calls for States to invest in more inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems and agricultural practices, consistent with greater action on climate change under SDG 13; that the SDGs promote more equitable access to land and productive resources for women and girls as a precondition to achieving zero hunger and malnutrition under Target 2.3 ; and that public and private investments in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services have proven effective in reducing rural poverty and promoting economic inclusion, strategies which are called for under Target 2.A to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries (A/74/164).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on fishery workers' rights, stating that fishery workers are increasingly important in the fight against global hunger as small-scale fisheries are integral to, among other things, food security as called for by SDG 2 and calling on States to implement their commitments under SDG 2 (A/HRC/40/56).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Viet Nam from 13 to 23 November 2017, noting Viet Nam's commitment to the SDGs, in particular SDG 2, and discussing in this context the country's agricultural policies as well as the risks posed to sustainability by rapid economic growth, industrialization, and climate change (A/HRC/40/56/Add.1).
	Interim report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the right to food of agricultural workers, calling on States to fulfill their commitments on SDG 2 (A/73/164).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the right to food in the context of natural disasters, discussing, among other things, food assistance, human rights law in disaster settings, and the impact of disasters on the right to food and on people with special needs (A/HRC/37/61).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Zambia from 3 to 12 May 2017, discussing Zambia's efforts to realize the right to food in relation to SDG 2 and recommending that Zambia continue its efforts to implement the SDGs, especially SDG 2, and "establish a human rights-based national review supervision system" (A/HRC/37/61/Add.1).

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Special Rapporteur on the right to food (<i>continued</i>)	Interim report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the right to food in conflict situations, noting that the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises “draws on widely endorsed international and regional instruments and global frameworks”, including the SDGs (A/72/188).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017, in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, on the global pesticide use in agriculture and its impact on human rights, concluding that “[e]fforts to tackle hazardous pesticides will only be successful if they address the ecological, economic and social factors that are embedded in agricultural policies, as articulated in the” SDGs (A/HRC/34/48).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Poland from 18 to 25 April 2016, discussing policy initiatives introduced by Poland to achieve food security, food safety and sustainable agriculture in an effort to implement the SDGs and recommending that the government continue its efforts to implement SDG 2 and to establish a national monitoring system (A/HRC/34/48/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Paraguay from 4 to 10 November 2016, recommending that the government continue its efforts to implement SDG 2 and that it should establish a national monitoring system (A/HRC/34/48/Add.2).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the importance of a rights-based approach to “adequate food” (i.e., nutritious food for all), concluding that “nutrition is arguably interwoven within all 17 Goals, as well as 50 indicators” and that the SDGs “cannot be achieved without special attention to nutrition, and vice versa” (A/71/282).
	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the structural, cultural, legal, economic and ecological barriers that women face in their fulfilment of the right to food, noting that climate change is a key ecological barrier and that “many of the climate-related SDGs include gender-specific targets, including those related to...women small-scale food producers” under SDG 2, Target 2.3 (A/HRC/31/51).
	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 outlining thematic areas the Special Rapporteur will focus on, including the relationship between climate change and the right to food and a human-rights based approach to the post-2015 agenda, recommending that the “post-2015

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	<p>sustainable development goals should give priority to sustainability and the adoption of a vigorous human rights approach" (A/69/275).</p> <p>Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the transformative potential of the right to food, examining, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, sustainable food production and consumption and the impact of realizing the right to food on poverty reduction (A/HRC/25/57).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the linkages between the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, noting that the contribution of development and humanitarian civil society organizations to achieving the SDGs, including SDG 2, "cannot be overstated" (A/73/279).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health highlighting the mutually reinforcing complementarities between nearly all of the SDGs, including SDG 2, and the right to health (A/71/304).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous peoples and self-governance, in particular as it relates to achieving the 2030 Agenda, noting that direct reference to indigenous peoples is made in, among others, SDG 2 and that Target 2.3 has one of the highest percentage of links to recommendations by Special Rapporteurs on the rights of indigenous peoples since 2005 (A/73/176).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, discussing, among other things, SDG 2 in relation to internally displaced persons (A/HRC/29/34).
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Cuba from 10 to 14 July 2017, noting that Cuba views the 2030 Agenda as a "roadmap" to eliminate poverty and hunger and discussing Cuba's progress and challenges to implementing SDG 2 (A/HRC/38/40/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 providing a proposed draft declaration on the right to international solidarity focusing on three areas of concern relevant to the yet to be adopted SDGs, including on how proposed SDG 2 contributes to overcoming inequality and ending poverty and discrimination (A/69/366).</p>

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Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on social inclusion of older persons, highlighting that Target 2.2 “specifically mentions older persons in terms of ending malnutrition” (A/HRC/39/50).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on “Acceptable levels of exposure to hazardous substances” explaining the link between the mandate on toxic wastes and SDGs and concluding that the issue of hazardous wastes is connected to, among others, SDG 2 (A/73/567).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on access to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household, particularly in public spaces, noting the particular relevance of Target 2.2 because it relates to malnutrition and has clear links to access to water and sanitation, including access to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household (A/HRC/42/47).