

SDG 1 No Poverty

Why Address Poverty?

- Although the number of people living below poverty levels has become half between 1990 and 2015, yet there are issues relating to meeting basic needs
- **As of 2015, there were 736 million people living below USD 1.90 per day. In India it was much less (UNDP, 2020)**
- Lack food, clean drinking water and sanitation
- **Women are worst affected as they have less education, paid work and own less property**
- Certain parts of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have around 80% of people living in extreme poverty (UNDP, 2020)
- **Climate change, conflicts and food insecurity has added to the problem of poverty**

Facts and Figures (UNDP, 2020)

- 736 million people still living in extreme poverty
- 10% of the world's population live in extreme poverty down from 36% in 1990
- 1.3 billion people out of the World total of 7.8 billion live in multi-dimensional poverty
- 50% of the people living in poverty are below the age of 18
- 1 in every 10 persons is living in extreme poverty
- 80% of the population living with less than USD 1.90 are in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa
- 55% of the population (4 Billion) do not benefit from social protection

1.1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty

By 2030, eradicate **extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than **\$1.25 a day****

1.2 Reduce Poverty by Half

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement Social Protection Systems

Implement nationally appropriate **social protection** systems and measures for all, **including floors** (e.g minimum wages, basic amenities, minimum support price for cereals and grains, health care etc.), and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the **poor and the vulnerable**

1.4 Equal Rights to Resources, Property, Access to Basic Services

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to **basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property**, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and **financial services, including microfinance**

1.5 Build Resilience of the Poor

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in **vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability** to climate-related extreme events and other **economic, social and environmental shocks** and disasters/pandemics (COVID 19)

1.A Mobilisation of Resources

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced **development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for** developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to **end poverty in all its dimensions**

1.B Sound Policy Frameworks

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, **regional and international levels**, based on pro-poor and **gender-sensitive** development strategies, to support **accelerated investment in poverty** eradication actions