



SDG 1: No Poverty
End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

An Overview

Although extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990, more than 700 million people, or 10% of the world population, still live in extreme poverty. Only 55% of the world’s population have no access to social protection (2018). Certain groups are particularly affected: one out of five children lives in extreme poverty; poverty rates in rural areas are three times higher than in urban areas; and sub-Saharan Africa has the highest poverty rates. Globally, there are 122 women aged 25 to 34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group and only 41% of women giving birth in 2018 received maternity cash benefits.

It should also be noted that employment does not ensure the eradication of poverty – 8% of employed workers and their families worldwide live in extreme poverty.

Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive. Poverty of course connects to issues detailed within other SDGs, such as hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2), poor health and wellbeing (SDG 3) and limited access to education (SDG 4). The inequality of poverty also undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflicts (SDG 16).

SDG 1 Keywords

This list is comprised of the Scopus queries generated by Elsevier in order to identify research that supports SDG 1, as part of the assessment undertaken by the global THE Impact League.

extreme poverty	poverty alleviation	poverty eradication	poverty reduction
international poverty line	financial aid and poverty	financial aid and poor	financial aid and north-south divide
financial development and poverty	financial empowerment	distributional effect	child labour
food banks	development aid	social protection	social protection and access
microfinance	resilience of the poor	safety net and poor or vulnerable	economic resource and access

SDG 1 Targets & Indicators

Consider if your research could support a specific target in order to maximise impact.

TARGETS		INDICATORS	
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).
1.2	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	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
		1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4	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	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
		1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5	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	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
		1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a
		1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
1A	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.A.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.A.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1B	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	1.B.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable group

Useful Links

- [United Nations Development Programme](#)
- [World Bank](#)
- [UN Children's Fund](#)
- [International Monetary Fund](#)
- [UN Global Compact](#)
- [UNESCO](#)
- [UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction](#)