

Sustainable Development Goal 1: End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere



What is Goal 1?

Poverty eradication is seen as the greatest global challenge facing the world and its inhabitants today. Poverty is defined as the state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support. 1 in every 5 persons living in developing regions around the world live on less than \$1.25 per day (World Bank definition of extreme poverty), meaning that they struggle to survive with limited to no access to basic needs including clean water, shelter, and food.

The first goal of the Sustainable Development Goals attempts to end poverty worldwide by the year 2030, a motivated but possible objective. Placing this objective as the first goal emphasizes its importance overall in the SDGs. Within this goal, as in each of the 17 SDGs, the United Nations has created a set of targets to be reached to help states understand what needs to be accomplished in order to be considered successful in their attempt at eradicating poverty. What is truly great about the targets for Goal 1 is that they are meant to be absolutely universal in its wording and application while being action oriented. These targets consider states' national realities and circumstances, understanding that not every state has the resources and finances to eradicate poverty alone. Since the majority of people living on less than \$1.25/day live in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, Goal 1 also recommends that nations work together to share their data and resources. This way they are able to help one another eradicate poverty for all, regardless of their gender, race, religion, or origin.

What Are The Targets?

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

- 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
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 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
- 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

Means of Implementation

- 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, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 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 action



Is This Possible?

The implementation of Goal 1 will depend on several factors to ensure that no one is left behind in this attempt to end poverty on a global level. This includes allowing for sustainable economic growth to permit an effective process of wealth creation and distribution, employment and insurance in the present and future. States will also have to begin taking the steps to improve the quality, coverage, and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that every person is reached and their advancements are monitored at a national, regional, and global level. Disaggregated data allows a variety of reports to be generated using the same database, allowing policymakers to measure the extent of a problem and the efficacy of a solution on subpopulations, giving a more accurate picture. Each country faces specific challenges when attempting to overcome poverty in their state, meaning that a one size fits all approach will not be effective. States will need to share their experiences, triumphs, and failures with one another to help brainstorm new ideas and learn from their mistakes. Holding one another accountable at regional level is also crucially important to ensure that nations are taking this goal seriously and following through with the promises they made during the Sustainable Development Summit of 2015. The success of this goal will depend on the adoption and implementation of actual concrete social policies, including the social protection floors. These floors are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure that throughout a

person's life they have access to essential health care and basic income security which together will secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary by national governments. There will be a need for effective and substantial mobilization of resources from a variety of foundations and the effective use of financing in order to promote poverty eradication. Despite this goal being rather ambitious, it is believed that with effective communication, the sharing of resources and technology, alongside global cooperation we will be able to end poverty worldwide, ensuring a better future for the generations to come.

Follow the Tinker Institute on International Law and Organizations at <http://www.tilo.org> and on Facebook and Twitter at Tinker Institute #TIILOTeaches!

By Kayleigh Adams, TIILO Fellow