

# Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

## TARGETS

1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day\*
2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
3. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

## FAST FACTS

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty declined by half at the global level.

In developing regions, the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day fell from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010, five years ahead of schedule.

While the proportion of undernourished people globally decreased from 23.2 per cent in 1990-1992 to 14.9 per cent in 2010-2012, this still leaves 870 million people—one in eight worldwide—going hungry.

Income rose to \$1.40 from \$0.47 a day among the 915 farmers, mostly women, in 15 villages in the Krakor district reached by the Food and Agriculture Organization's training project on literacy, gender awareness, health and nutrition and natural resource management. Participants improved food security and income generation by increasing off-farm production and improving quality, management and marketing.

**Yemen: Food keeps girls in school.** Since 2007, the World Food Programme's (WFP) has been tackling hunger and enrolment challenges in Yemen, where more than 60 per cent of primary school-aged children who are not in school are girls. As a result of the programme, families who send their girls to school are eligible to receive an annual ration of wheat and fortified vegetable oil. Despite funding shortfalls, since 2010 the programme has reached almost 200,000 girls, benefiting almost 1 million family members.

**Malawi: Winter cropping saves families from hunger.** Some 2,800 people are currently benefiting from the Namasalima Irrigation Project in Zomba, Malawi, which is funded by WFP and implemented by Emmanuel International. The project, launched in August 2012, targets smallholder farmers affected by flash floods and aims to improve their livelihoods and increase their crop yields. The farmers are trained in best agricultural production practices, improved quality seed systems and conservation agriculture. The project ensures that families harvest enough food, saving many from hunger.

**India: Right to paid work benefits millions.** UNDP is supporting the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Program, promoting the law passed in 2005 guaranteeing the right to a minimum of 100 bud systems and ost 2ema yen()

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