**Pledge to Eradicate Poverty**

The Millennium Development Goal to eradicate poverty has been one of the most challenging yet critical goals to work on. However, considerable investment of financial aid, energy and collaboration has shown a ray of hope that this goal can be achieved. Even though the goal has not been accomplished completely, considerable achievements have been made. For instance, in last three decades, there have been significant reduction in global poverty. According to the statistics, in 1990, almost half of the population of developing nations was living in poverty I.e. earning less than $1.25 per day (Satterthwaite, 2003). However, in 2015, only 14% of the population of developing countries is living in poverty.

Similarly, the global population living in extreme poverty has also been decreased by more than 50%. For instance, the statistics shows that in 1990, almost 1.9 billion people were living in extreme poverty. However, in 2015, this figure has decreased to 836 million (Satterthwaite, 2003). Also, the middle class, worldwide, has tripled in last three decades (Satterthwaite, 2003). Such a progress and reduction show that the MDG goals set for poverty are gradually being achieved.

Focusing on the level of nourishment and quality of food supplied to people living in poverty, conditions have improved as well. In 1990s, the number of undernourished populations was 23.3% which has dropped to 12.9% by the end of 2016 (Satterthwaite, 2003).

Therefore, critical analysis of the global statistics regarding poverty and nourishment reveal that a lot has been achieved for MDG. However, there is still a lot that needs to be achieved in order to ensure that there exists global equality in terms of distribution of resources, opportunities and finances.

**References**

Satterthwaite, D. (2003). The Millennium Development Goals and urban poverty reduction: great expectations and nonsense statistics. *Environment and Urbanization*, *15*(2), 179-190.