

# 1 NO POVERTY



## End poverty in all its forms everywhere



### The impact of financial hardship on food security in the UK

UCL researchers worked with The Trussell Trust, the UK's biggest Food Aid provider, to explore the use of food banks in the UK and the impact on the diet and health of those people needing to use them. The cross-disciplinary team investigated the causes and factors affecting food insecurity, and the impact of financial hardship on people's health and wellbeing. In 2015–16, the Trust distributed 1.1 million emergency food parcels and this number increased by 74% in the five years to 2020–21.

This work was timely because the COVID-19 pandemic has seen a fivefold to tenfold increase in food bank attendance following increased unemployment. It helps to inform how we might address the problem of acute severe food insecurity, which was experienced by many people for the first time ever in 2020.

Helping to achieve Target 1.1

Helping to achieve Target 2.1

### UCL report recommends new approach for addressing structural inequalities in the UK

A UCL report showed that people are facing multiple levels of disadvantage and proposed that the UK government needed to take a new approach to solve social inequalities.

In 2019, a partnership between UCL's Grand Challenge of Justice & Equality, UCL Public Policy and the Resolution Foundation think tank, brought together organisations from across academia, business, government, policy and the third sector to develop an intersectional understanding of inequalities in the UK and explore how policy can more effectively address structural inequalities.

'Exploring Inequalities: Igniting research to better inform UK policy', sought to understand the complex, interlinking factors such as education, access to opportunity and regional differences. The project's final report, 'Structurally Unsound' showed that certain groups face multiple levels of disadvantage,

*"The issues driving inequality must be understood as complex and interlinked."*

**Siobhan Morris (UCL Grand Challenge of Justice & Equality)**

with structural inequalities emerging before birth and accumulating during a person's life. "The issues driving inequality must be understood as complex and interlinked," says report lead author Siobhan Morris (UCL Grand Challenge of Justice & Equality).

Helping to achieve Target 1.3

Helping to achieve Target 10.3



## Are Tanzania's wildlife management areas alleviating poverty?

Anthropologists at UCL are exploring the impacts of Tanzania's community-based schemes to manage natural resources on the people they are designed to benefit.

Professor Katherine Homewood (UCL Anthropology) leads the Poverty and Ecosystem Services Impacts of Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) study, which is evaluating the impacts of WMAs on local peoples' lives and livelihoods.

WMAs are communal land areas set aside as habitats for wildlife, which are designed to bring economic benefits while protecting habitats and ecosystem services including biodiversity.

"However, while this is how Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania are presented, many observers see

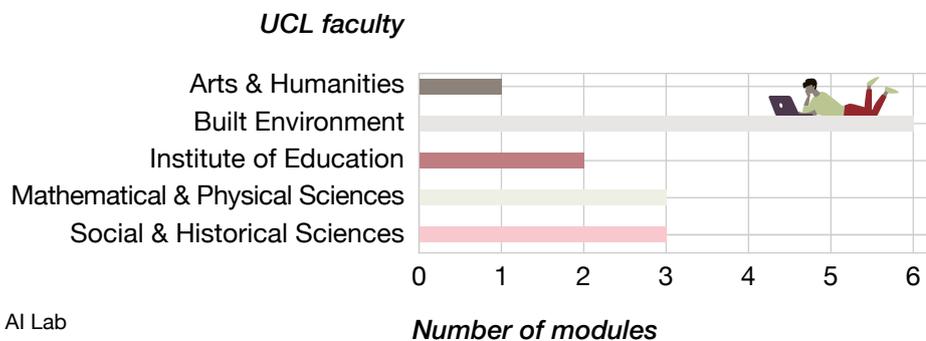


them as a way of commercialising natural resources formerly supporting local livelihoods," explains Professor Homewood. "While the rhetoric emphasises benefits to communities who exist within them, in reality communities receive only a very limited share."



## Taught modules at UCL supporting SDG1 in 2021–22

Source: PPMI, a partner in the UN AI Lab – more details in the [methodology](#)



# 1,264

SDG1-related policy citations  
in 2016–20

Source: Overton – see [methodology](#)

## Accounting for differences in the ability of households to pay

Economists at UCL argue that inequality should be considered when regulators intervene in the ability of financial institutions to provide credit.

“Current thinking among economists highlights the impact of imperfections in the credit system on the economy as it goes through periods of recession and boom. But existing models do not

consider the impact on individual household’s ability to avoid financial hardship,” explains Dr Ralph Luetticke (UCL Economics).

Depending on their financial outgoings, and whether they have savings or other assets, households vary greatly in their ability to withstand economic shocks, such as unemployment. Many have to rely on credit cards and loans.

Dr Luetticke and his departmental colleague Professor Morten Ravn wanted to develop insights to allow

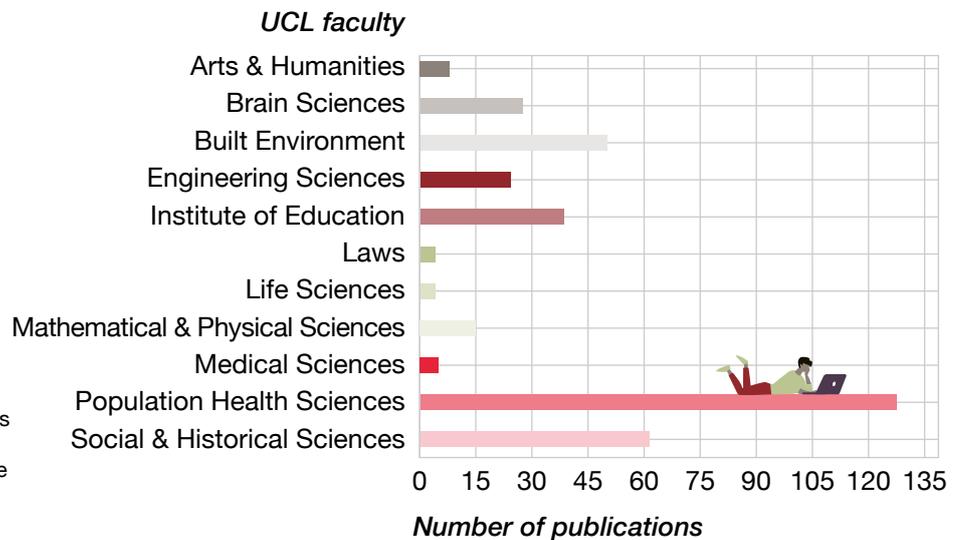
a deeper understanding of financial regulation and its interaction with inequality.

Their new model will help central banks and financial bodies sharpen their insights and develop policies that better address the trade-offs between economic volatility and individuals’ financial volatility.



## Number of UCL’s research publications supporting SDG1 by faculty in 2016–20

Graph based on keywords searches of publication databases using a set of SDG keywords developed by Elsevier. Read more about the methodology used on the [SDGs Initiative website](#)



# 25.7%

of UCL’s SDG1-related publications are in the top 10% most cited for all research of similar papers in 2016–20

Source: Scopus and Clarivate – see [methodology](#)

# 61.5%

of UCL’s SDG1-related research publications are international collaborations, 2016–20

Source: Scopus and Clarivate – see [methodology](#)

## DISCOVER MORE

Read more on these activities and other examples of how UCL is helping to achieve SDG1 are on the [UCL SDGs Initiative website](#).