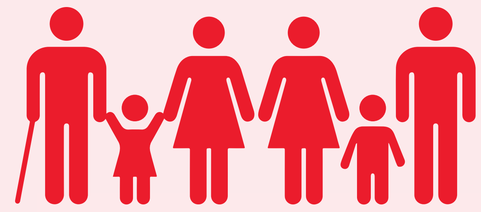
Ending Poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 NO POVERTY

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

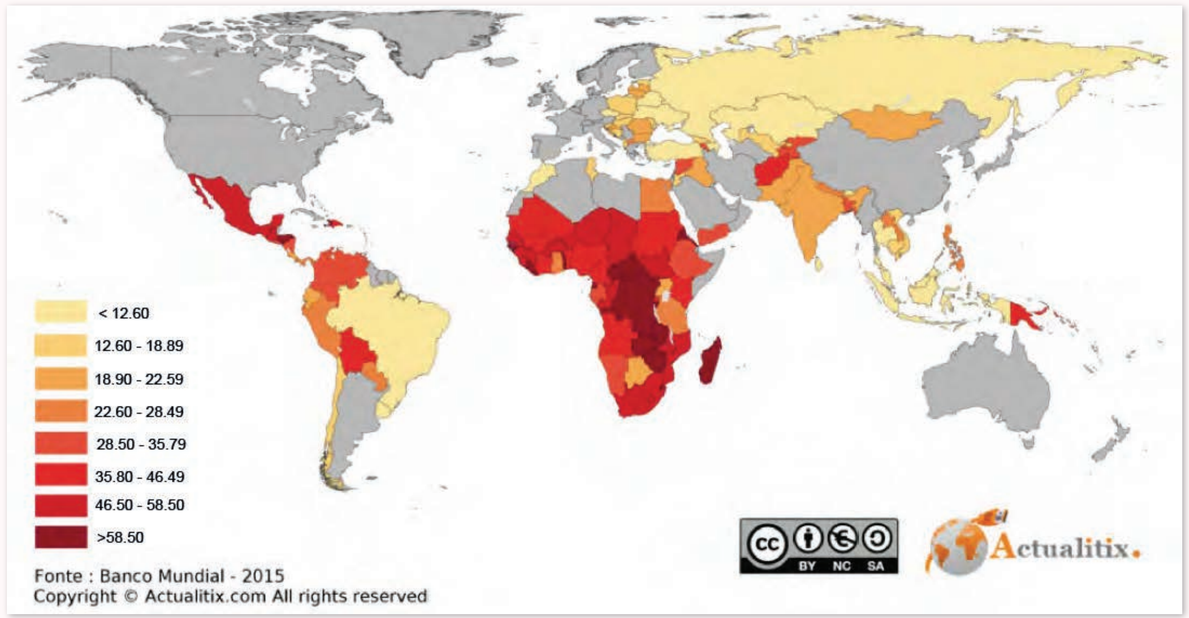
Target
By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

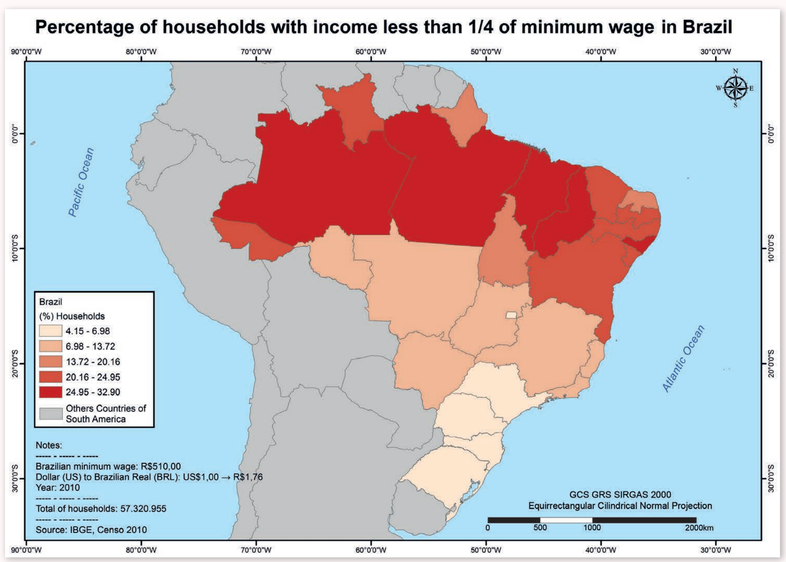
Indicator
Percentage of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day



Names identify topographic elements which localize the map theme

Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line, by Country

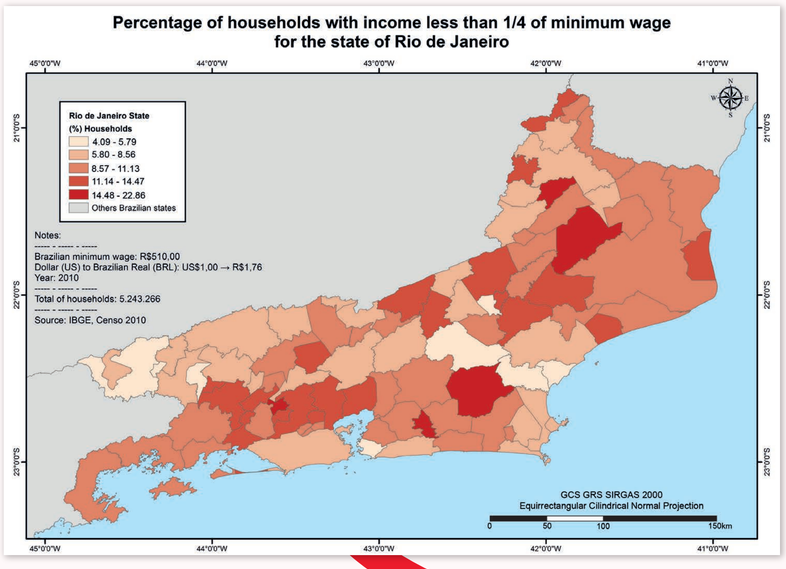


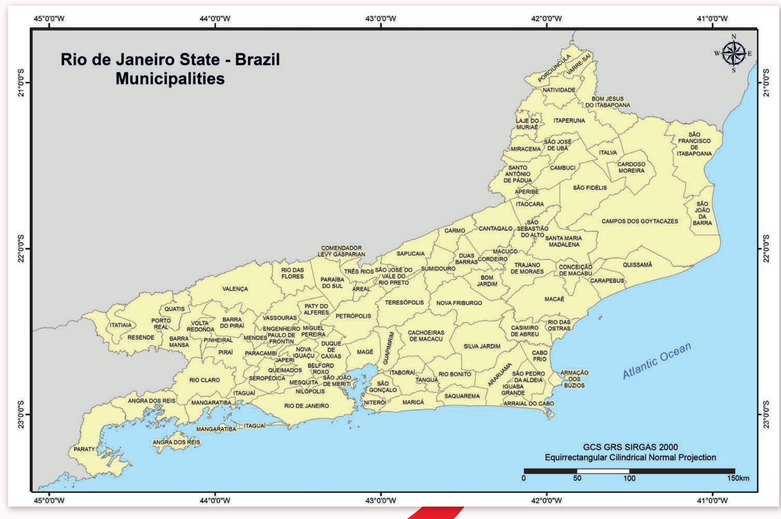


The maps in this poster illustrate geographical patterns of poverty around the world and focus on the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Left a sequence of choropleth maps showing percentage of households with an income less than 1/4 of the minimum wage in Brazil (R$10), at regional and local levels.

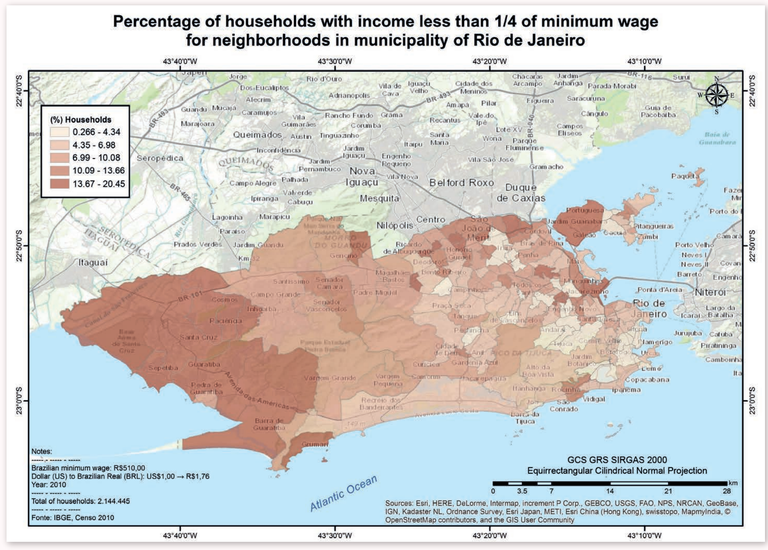
Right topographic and toponymic information, that is, more details about the landscape and the place names of the areas covered in the thematic maps at the same scales. Comparing the maps allows observations to be made about the patterns of poverty and its relationship with space and place. We can identify general trends, such as the low levels of income in regions within the Amazon basin and identify specific regions within the city of Rio de Janeiro which experience greater levels of poverty.

Below the combination of the thematic data with topographic data to allow efficient understanding of the relationship between poverty and place. However, poverty is an organic phenomenon and choropleth maps such as these are limited in how they present these data; they impose artificial boundaries that rarely coincide with fluid concepts and realities.





Topographic Mapping helps us to gain a better insight into and understanding of the causes of poverty by supporting decision-making by the state (e.g. national surveys) and the empowerment of local people (e.g. community mapping). As a resource for planning, topographic maps can present the landscape as a shared resource for the benefit of all and help to conserve natural and built environments for future generations.



Toponymy allows us to analyze the relations between and among people, history, geography and culture, space and time. Toponymy, place names or geographical names are one of the most commonly and widely used way of geoinformation, consisting of official and local names of administrative, cultural and geographic features, including streets and roads.

The ICA **Commission on Topographic Mapping** provides a forum for those whose primary focus is the design, production and use of topographic mapping and related geospatial data products.

The ICA **Commission on Toponymy** disseminates scientific knowledge on the processing and use of toponyms within geography and cartography and supports the publication of gazetteers, toponymic data files and toponymic reference systems.

Data and Information Source:
Actualitix.com
Banco Mundial, 2015
IBGE, Censo 2010
National Geographic
Open Street Map, created by people like you and free to use.

Boundaries on maps may seem definitive, but there are often different perspectives on their status and position. This poster series is compiled from many sources by cartographers from different countries. The ICA tries to be neutral in such matters and boundaries shown reflect those found on the ground, in existing maps, or recognized by the United Nations. The ICA acknowledges that there may be different opinions and interpretations.

ICACI

Commission on Topographic Mapping
Chair: Alexander Kent *e-mail: alexander.kent@canterbury.ac.uk*
Vice-chair: Anja Hopfstock *e-mail: anja.hopfstock@bkg.bund.de*

Commission on Toponymy
Chair: Paulo Menezes *e-mail: pmenezes@acd.ufrj.br*
Vice-chair: Peter Jordan *e-mail: peter.jordan@oeaw.ac.at*

WE MAPS
INTERNATIONAL MAP YEAR 2015–2016

International Cartographic Association
Association Cartographique Internationale
ICA ACI