



SDG 01: END POVERTY



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Marketing
Gate

End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

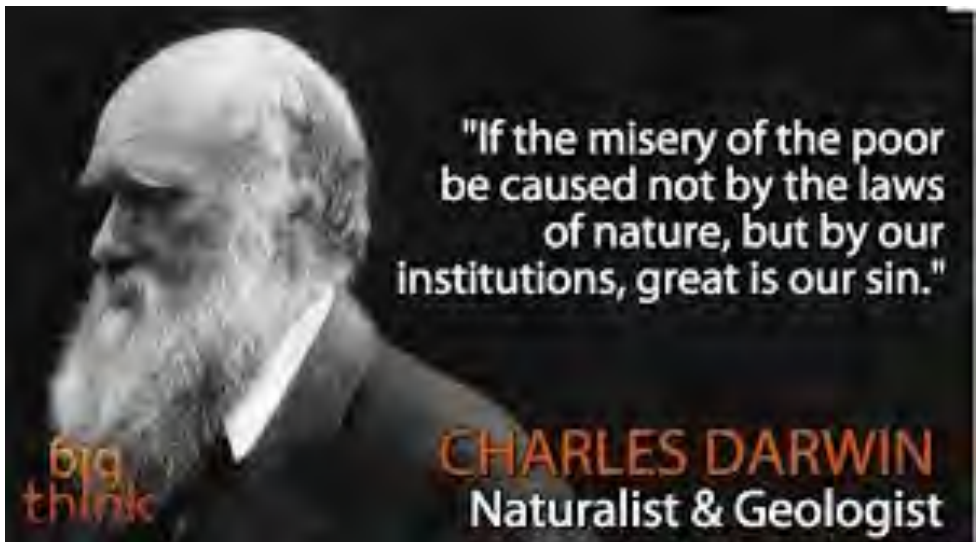
No! Change starts with you!

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.



Goal 01: Facts and figures

- 836 million people still live in extreme poverty
- About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day
- The overwhelming majority of people living on less than \$1.25 a day belong to two regions: Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries
- One in four children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age
- Every day in 2014, 42,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict.



GOAL 01: 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 micro-finance
- 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.



GOAL 01: Targets

- 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, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes 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 actions.



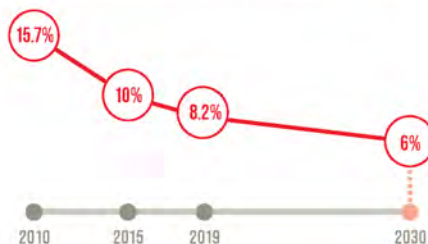
1 NO POVERTY



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

BEFORE COVID-19

THE WORLD
WAS OFF TRACK TO
END POVERTY BY 2030



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



COVID-19 CAUSES
THE FIRST INCREASE
IN GLOBAL POVERTY IN DECADES

+71 MILLION PEOPLE ARE PUSHED
INTO EXTREME POVERTY IN 2020



YOUNG WORKERS ARE
TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE
LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY
AS ADULT WORKERS (2019)



4 BILLION PEOPLE
DID NOT BENEFIT
FROM ANY FORM OF
SOCIAL PROTECTION IN 2016

NATURAL DISASTERS
EXACERBATE POVERTY

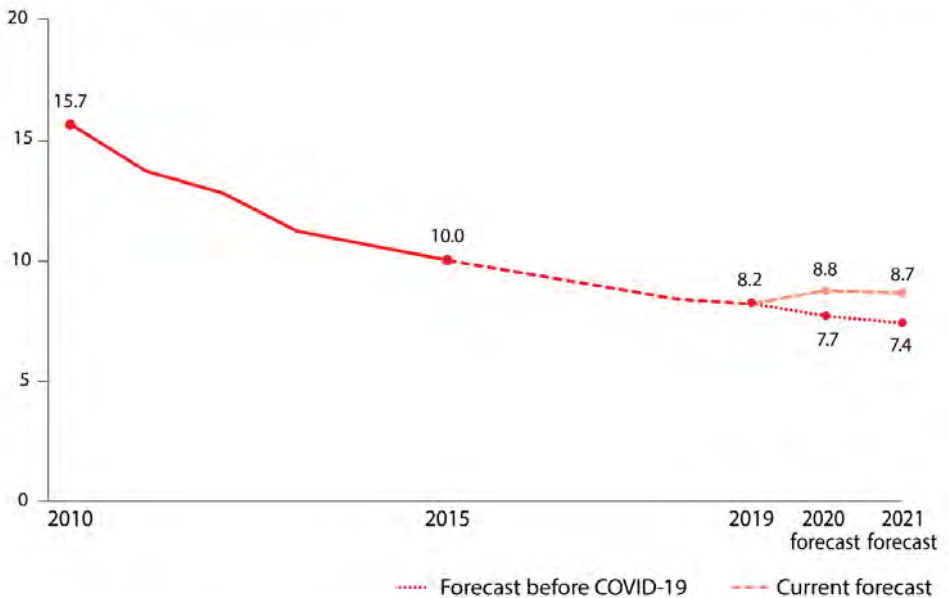


\$23.6 BILLION
DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSSES
(FROM 63 COUNTRIES IN 2018)

TAKE ACTION

Now, as the world anticipates the worst economic fallout since the Great Depression, tens of millions of people will be pushed back into poverty, undoing years of steady improvement.

As the economic impacts of the pandemic begin to be felt more strongly, the importance of robust social protection systems for safeguarding the poor and vulnerable is becoming clearer than ever.



Even before COVID-19, baseline projections suggested that 6 per cent of the global population would still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of ending poverty. Assuming the pandemic remains at levels currently expected and that activity recovers later this year, the poverty rate is projected to reach 8.8 per cent in 2020. This is the first rise in global poverty since 1998, and close to the 2017 level. An estimated 71 million additional people will be living in extreme poverty due to COVID-19. Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are expected to see the largest increases in extreme poverty, with an additional 32 million and 26 million people, respectively, living below the international poverty line as a result of the pandemic.

Seven facts that galvanize UNICEF and partners to take action to end child poverty:

1. Today one billion less people live on extreme poverty than 20 years ago;
2. Children account for nearly half of the world's extreme poor;
3. In sub-Saharan Africa alone, 247 million children are deprived of their basic rights;
4. One in four children are living in poverty in the world's richest countries;
5. In almost every country in the world children are more likely to live in poverty than adults;
6. Only half of all countries in the world have child poverty data;
7. Only one-third of the poorest are covered by social protection.

The Global Goals have taken us a significant step forward by including children within the poverty targets for the very first time.





In developing countries,

**7 IN 100 CHILDREN
WILL NOT SURVIVE**

beyond the age of 5

SDG 01: NO POVERTY

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



You**ABLE**

“Poverty
does
not
lose
honour.”

Czech Proverb

GLOBAL POVERTY

Survey among 26.000 people from 24 countries

Myth



Fact

87% think extreme poverty has either stayed the same or gotten worse over the past **20** years

However...

1 BILLION have risen out of extreme poverty since 1990

67% believe global poverty **can't be** eradicated by **2030**



But **13%** think it's possible
Who are these visionaries?

Achievers



Social



Willing



Informed

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

MYTH
**ALL BILLIONAIRES HAVE WORKED
HARD TO EARN MONEY**

500 OF THE WORLD'S
RICHEST WILL HAND OVER
\$2.1 TRILLION
TO THEIR HEIRS



A SUM LARGER THAN INDIA'S GDP

Created By: Oxfam India

MYTH BUSTERS
BOLEKLY

MYTH #ONE

POOR PEOPLE ARE POOR
BECAUSE THEY ARE LAZY

4DAYS

INCOME OF THE
CEO OF A
FASHION BRAND

\$\$\$

=

LIFETIME

INCOME OF A
GARMENT WORKER IN
BANGLADESH



Created By: Oxfam India

POVERTY
MYTH BUSTERS

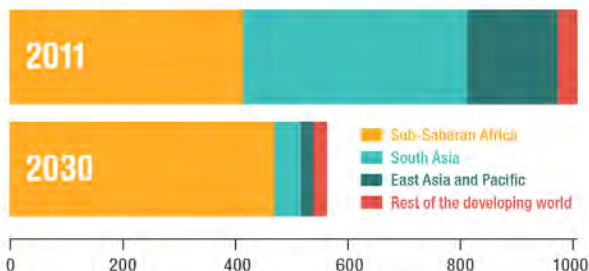
Financing the future

How international public finance should fund a global social compact to eradicate poverty

If we stick to business as usual, we'll fall far short of our development goals in 2030

Extreme poverty will be even more concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa

Number of people living in extreme poverty (millions):



4m

children will die needlessly before the age of five

500m

people will still be living on less than \$1.25 a day

Low-income fragile states will be left even further behind

But we can avoid this. Aid won't solve the whole problem, but if we can mobilise the money and be smart about spending it, we can help to eradicate global poverty over the next 15 years.



We need a new global social compact



Social protection for the poorest



Free basic universal healthcare



Free primary and secondary education for all

What will this cost low income countries per year?



Even if they raise taxes and use existing aid, there will still be a shortfall of \$73 billion.

But if governments fulfil their existing aid pledges, we can meet these costs – and still have at least \$40 billion to spare.

We can't afford not to. July's Financing for Development summit should:

- 1 Create or expand **global funds** for health, education in humanitarian crises, and social protection
- 2 Redirect 50% of **foreign aid** budgets towards the poorest countries where aid is most needed
- 3 Commit rich countries to giving 0.7% of their **national income** in aid
- 4 Bring **emerging economies** into the system as contributors
- 5 Develop smarter, more flexible and **long-term** ways to provide aid

Read the report at odi.org

#FiF2015

1 NO
POVERTY



BY 2030
NOBODY
WILL LIVE
IN EXTREME
POVERTY,
ANYWHERE
IN THE WORLD

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