SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. END POVERTY
   End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2. END HUNGER
   End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
    Reduce inequality within and among countries
Fill in the blank!

__________ children worldwide are living in poverty.

A. 500,000
B. 6 billion
C. 20,000
D. 1 billion
Fill in the blank!

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A. 500,000
B. 6 billion
C. 20,000
D. 1 billion
Fill in the blank!

According to UNICEF, _________ children die each day due to poverty.

A. 450
B. 300,000
C. 22,000
D. 600
Fill in the blank!

According to UNICEF, _________ children die each day due to poverty.

A. 450
B. 300,000
C. 22,000
D. 600
Fill in the blank!

More than ________ people lack adequate access to clean drinking water.

A. 2 billion people  
B. 750 million people  
C. 200 million people  
D. 60 million people
Fill in the blank!

More than _________ people lack adequate access to clean drinking water.

A. 2 billion people
B. 750 million people
C. 200 million people
D. 60 million people
Diarrhea caused by inadequate drinking water, sanitation, and hand hygiene kills an estimated _______ people every year globally, or approximately 2,300 people per day.

A. 842,000  
B. 438,000  
C. 600,000  
D. 20,000
Fill in the blank!

Diarrhea caused by inadequate drinking water, sanitation, and hand hygiene kills an estimated _______ people every year globally, or approximately 2,300 people per day.

A. 842,000
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Facts about Global Poverty

- 80% of the world population lives on less than $10 a day.
- 1/4 of all humans live without electricity
  - Approximately 1.6 billion people.
- In 2011, 165 million children under the age 5 were stunted (reduced rate of growth and development) due to chronic malnutrition.
Millenium Development Goal 1 pledged to **eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**.

How far did we get? What still needs to be done?
The fight to end poverty made great progress!

- The number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half.
  - From **1.9 billion** in 1990 to **836 million** in 2015.

- This is almost half of the total number of people who were living in poverty
Providing nutritional food was also a success!

- The proportion of undernourished people in developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990
  - From 23.3% in 1990-1992 to 12.9% in 2014-2016.
Progress in reducing undernourishment is uneven across regions and countries

Proportion of undernourished people, 1990-1992 and 2011-2013 (Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa: 33%
Southern Asia: 26%
Oceania: 14%
Eastern Asia: 22%
South-Eastern Asia: 31%

Western Asia: 7% (2011-2013), 10% (1990-1992)
Latin America and the Caribbean: 8% (2011-2013), 15% (1990-1992)
Caucasus and Central Asia: 7%
Northern Africa: <5%
Developed regions: <5%
Developing regions: 24%

2015 target: 14%
What still Needs to be Done?

• More than 800 million people are still living on less than $1.25 a day
• Women are disproportionately more likely to live in poverty than men due to unequal access to paid work, education, and property.
• Progress has been limited in regions such as South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
  – These areas account for 80% of people living in extreme poverty.
What still Needs to be Done?
GOAL 1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal
To understand its forms we need a basic understanding of poverty. So, what is poverty?
What is poverty?

A.) Not having enough money
B.) Not having enough goods
C.) A serious lack of the means for proper existence
D.) All of the above
E.) A & C
What is poverty?

A.) Not having enough money
B.) Not having enough goods
C.) A serious lack of the means for proper existence
D.) All of the above
E.) A & C
United Nations Definition of Poverty

Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. It’s manifestations include:

- Hunger and malnutrition
- Limited access to education and other basic services
- Social discrimination and exclusion
- Lack of participation in decision-making
Poverty and extreme poverty are two very different things:

- **Poverty** are those who are considerably worse-off than the majority of the population
  - Not having the means to provide adequate nutrition, education, and health care for yourself or family.

- **Extreme poverty** is living on the edge of subsistence.
  - Not having anything to eat
  - Lack of access to electricity and clean drinking water
  - It is currently measured as living on less than $1.25 a day and living on the edge of subsistence.
What causes poverty?
Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources:

- Low-income housing only available in poor areas

Culture:

- Fewer marriages
- More teenage pregnancies

Families:

- Poor education
- High dropout rates

Jobs:

- Low wage jobs
- Frequent unemployment

Welfare systems give less to 2 parent families

Good jobs require a degree

Landlords do not lease to low-income families
Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources

- Low-income housing only available in poor areas

Culture

Schools

- Poor education
- High dropout rates

Good jobs require a degree

Jobs

- Low wage jobs
- Frequent unemployment

Welfare systems give less to 2 parent families

Families

- Fewer marriages
- More teenage pregnancies

Neighbor-hoods

Landlords do not lease to low-income families
Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources

- Low-income housing only available in poor areas

Schools

- Poor education
- High dropout rates

Education ignored for work

Culture

Good jobs require a degree

Jobs

- Low wage jobs
- Frequent unemployment

Welfare systems give less to 2 parent families

Families

- Fewer marriages
- More teenage pregnancies

Neighbor-hoods

Landlords do not lease to low-income families

- Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources
Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources

- Low-income housing only available in poor areas

Schools

- Poor education
- High dropout rates

Good jobs require a degree

Low-income work needed

Welfare systems give less to 2 parent families

Jobs

- Low wage jobs
- Frequent unemployment

Families

- Fewer marriages
- More teenage pregnancies

Landlords do not lease to low-income families

Neighbor-hoods

Culture
Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources:
- Low-income housing only available in poor areas

Culture:
- Poor education
- High dropout rates

Jobs:
- Low-wage jobs
- Frequent unemployment

Welfare systems give less to 2-parent families

Families:
- Fewer marriages
- More teenage pregnancies

Landlords do not lease to low-income families

Single parent families common

Neighbor-hoods
Poor areas tend to have poor schools with bad resources

- Low-income housing only available in poor areas

Culture

- Poor education
- High dropout rates

Good jobs require a degree

- Low wage jobs
- Frequent unemployment

Welfare systems give less to 2 parent families

- Fewer marriages
- More teenage pregnancies

Jobs

Families

- Landlords do not lease to low-income families

Neighborhoods

Crime is more common
Poverty is Multidimensional

There are *economic*, *educational*, and *health* factors that intersect at varying degrees that contribute to the depth of poverty some people find themselves in.
How do Poverty’s Dimensions Play Out?

- Women suffer from poverty at higher rates
  - The *incidence* of living in poverty is higher and the *severity* of it is worse for women than for men.
- Women work $\frac{2}{3}$ of the world’s working hours, earn 10% of the world’s income and own less than 15% of the world’s property.
Grameen Bank: A Bright Future

**Objective:** Provide micro financing to poor people, mostly poor women.

**Results:** It has 8.4 million borrowers of whom 97% are women, and it has lent over 8 billion with a near 100% repayment rate.

Microcredit has resulted in:
1. Increase household income and savings
2. Increased women’s empowerment
3. Reduced maternal mortality
4. Brought down family size
5. Ensured that millions of children whose family benefited from the loans went to school.
GOAL 2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal
Another important factor in eradicating poverty is to address *hunger*, *malnutrition*, and the *lack of resources* where it is most dire.
How many people die from hunger and malnutrition per year?

1. 21,000
2. 2 million
3. 500
4. 50,000
How many people die from hunger and malnutrition per year?

1. 21,000
2. 2 million
3. 500
4. 50,000
Human Causes of Hunger

- War
- Destruction of Ecosystems
- Water Pollution
- Food used as a weapon
Natural Causes of Hunger

- Flood
- Earthquake
- Crop Disease
- Hurricane
Ending Hunger and Malnutrition

• This SDG is related to ending poverty.

• It ensures that people who are out of poverty have healthy food to eat.

• Ensures access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.

• Can you name a place that is suffering from hunger and malnutrition?
Why Address Malnutrition?

• Permanent damage can occur to the body and organ systems
• There are physical, mental, and social damages that may arise
• Reduced mobility & Reduced independence

162 million children are stunted due to chronic malnutrition
99 million children are underweight
Unless malnutrition is addressed, efforts to eradicate poverty and drive sustainable development will fall short.
Food Deserts

An urban area in which it is difficult to buy affordable or good-quality fresh food.

- **23.5 million** people live in food deserts in the US.
- **3 million** people in New York live in communities without enough access to supermarkets.
Whole Foods joins the fight against Hunger

- **Whole Cities Foundation** is the newest member of the Whole Foods Market organization.
- This non-profit organization is dedicated to supporting efforts to bring fresh, nutritious food and access to healthy eating education to underserved communities.
GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal
The richest 1% hold over _______ of the world’s wealth:

1. 30%
2. 80%
3. 60%
4. 50%
The richest 1% hold over ______ of the world’s wealth:

1. 30%
2. 80%
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4. 50%
Types of Inequality

- **Socio-Political**
  - Measured by the MPI Index
  - Example: North America’s Bottom Half has less chance of MOVING UP than any other region of the world, including undeveloped countries.

- **Economic**
  - Measured by the GINI Index
  - Example: Almost half of the world’s wealth is now owned by just one percent of the population.
The GINI Index

- The GINI Index is intended to measure the income distribution of a country.
- It is commonly used to measure inequality.
- The GINI score ranges from 0 to 1:
  - 0 means completely equal
  - 1 means completely unequal
- Example: US has a GINI score of 0.408
Grassroots Movements Against Socio-Political Inequality
Achieving the SDGs by 2030
Achieving the SDGs by 2030

• SDG 1, 2 and 10 have **targets** they are aiming for.
• These targets help to measure progress so that we know where we need to focus our efforts.
• This ensures that the resources put forth by people and organizations have the greatest impact possible.
What are the targets?
Access and Sustainability

- **Access**: ensuring the availability of economic resources to all including the poor and vulnerable
- The UN plans to promote **sustainable** food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase production in affected regions
  - Example: AeroFarms is working to meet these goals by building and operating indoor vertical farms
Providing the Means

• Ways of battling poverty and food insecurity differ greatly in each country.
• Not all will require the same sort of assistance from the United Nations (UN).
• The UN has committed funds, equipment, people and other resources to ensure that each country meets their goal.

Protecting the Vulnerable

• Implement social protection systems that will help the disadvantaged
• In the US, we have food stamps and WIC
• It also means setting up systems that help protect the disadvantaged against exploitation and unfair treatment from government systems, employers, and law enforcement.
Some NGOs working to end poverty, hunger, and inequality

There are ways you or your organization can contribute to the SDG goals: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/goal1/
This website allows you to propose initiatives to help.