

Supporting Human Flourishing 19th February

Exploring Global Poverty

United Nations

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/poverty/index.html>

- While global poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 2000, one in ten people in developing regions still lives on less than US\$1.90 a day - the internationally agreed poverty line, and millions of others live on slightly more than this daily amount. Significant progress has been made in many countries within Eastern and Southeastern Asia, but up to 42% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to live below the poverty line.

What is poverty

- Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.

- 783 million people live below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 a day.
- In 2016, almost 10 per cent of the world's workers and their families lived on less than US\$1.90 per person per day.
- Most people living below the poverty line belong to two regions: Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries.
- As of 2016, only 45% of the world's population was effectively covered by at least one social protection cash benefit.

SDG Goals

- Ending poverty in all its forms is the first of the 17 goals of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).
- The SDGs' main reference to combatting poverty is made in [target 1.A](#): "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."

- The SDGs also aim to create sound policy frameworks at national and regional levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to ensure that by 2030 all men and women 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 microfinance

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promises to leave no one behind and to reach those furthest behind first. Meeting this ambitious development agenda requires visionary policies for sustainable, inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work for all, social integration, declining inequality, rising productivity and a favorable environment. In the 2030 Agenda, Goal 1 recognizes that ending poverty in all its forms everywhere is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

- While progress in eradicating extreme poverty has been incremental and widespread, the persistence of poverty, including extreme poverty remains a major concern in Africa, the least developed countries, small island developing States, in some middle-income countries, and countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. In light of these concerns, the General Assembly, at its seventy-second session, decided to proclaim the “[Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty \(2018-2027\)](#).” The objective of the Third Decade is to maintain the momentum generated by the implementation of the [Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty \(2008-2017\)](#) towards poverty eradication. Further, the 3rd Decade is also expected to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals

Working in Groups