

CC0006 Sustainability: Society, Economy & Environment

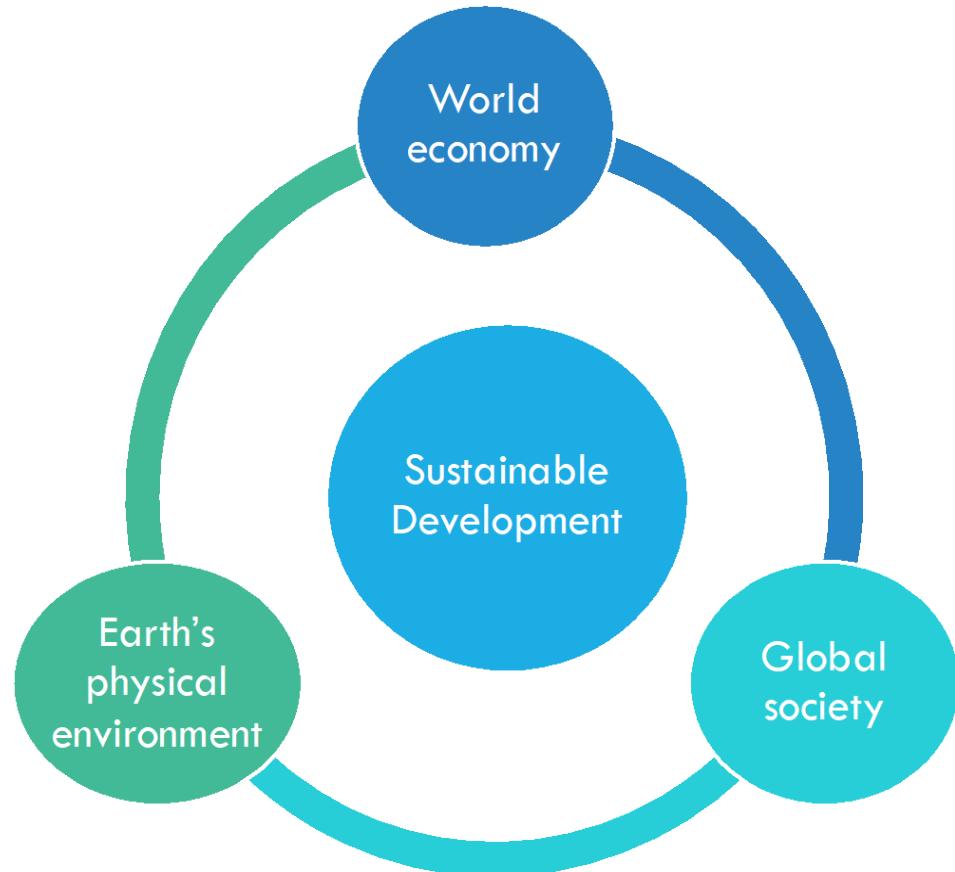
Week 2

No Poverty, Social Inclusion, and Equality (I)

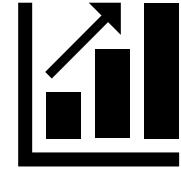
Presented by Dr. Swati Sharma, School of Social Sciences



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



People, Planet and Prosperity



A close-up photograph showing numerous hands reaching upwards towards the sky. The hands belong to people of various skin tones, suggesting a diverse group. The background is a bright, overexposed yellowish-brown color, possibly representing a sandy ground or a sunset/sunrise. The overall mood is one of aspiration, community, and collective effort.

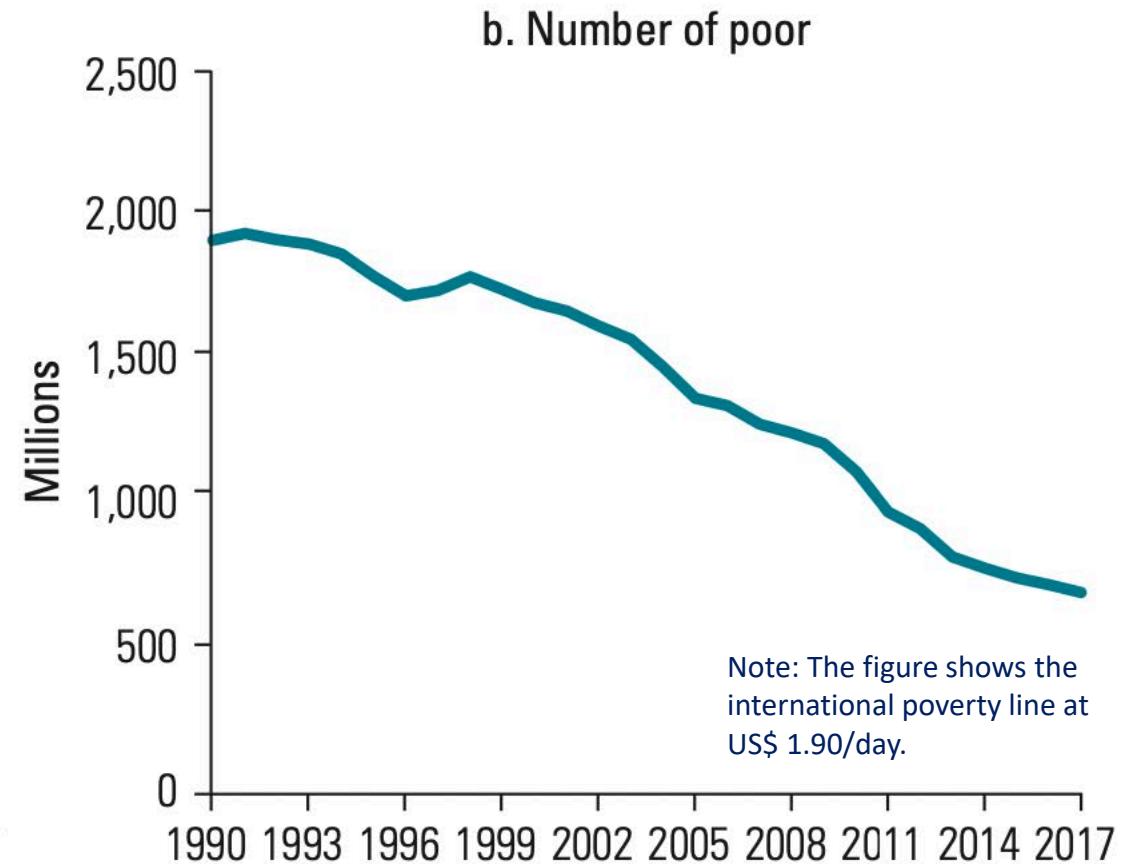
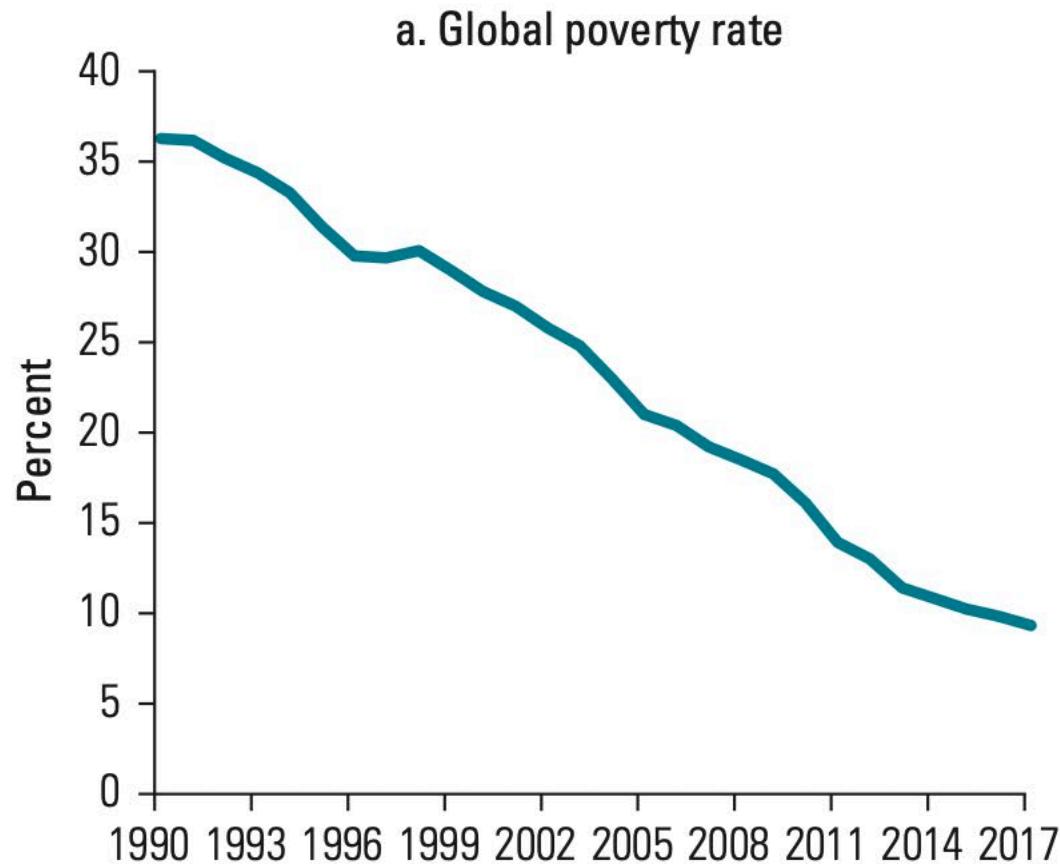
No Poverty



2015: More than 734 million people in extreme poverty (making \$1.90/day or below)

SDG1: End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere



UN: An additional 119–124 million people were pushed back into extreme poverty in 2020



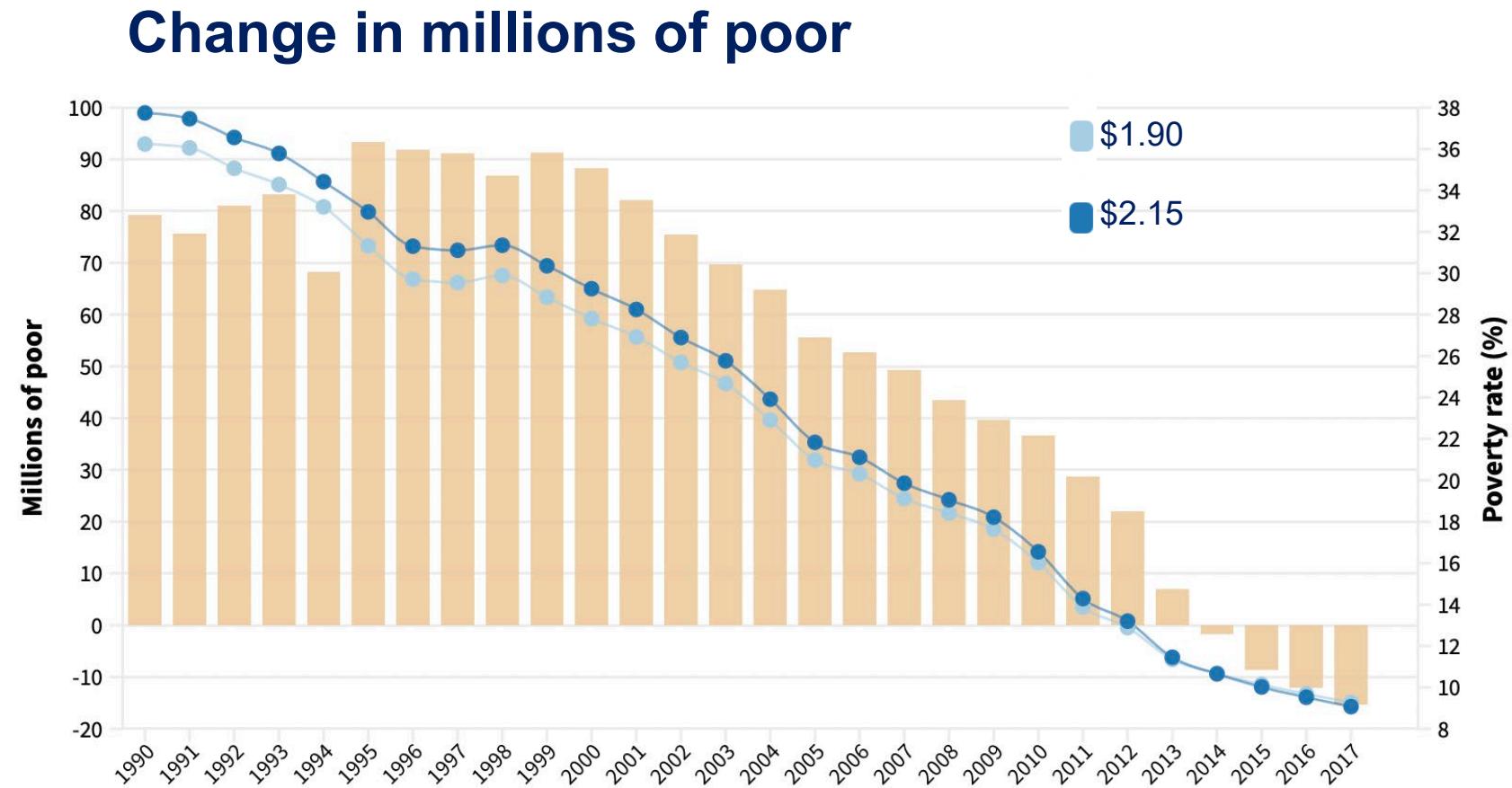
THE
**GLOBAL POVERTY RATE
IS PROJECTED TO BE
7% IN 2030**



**MISSING THE TARGET
OF ERADICATING POVERTY**

Definition of Poverty

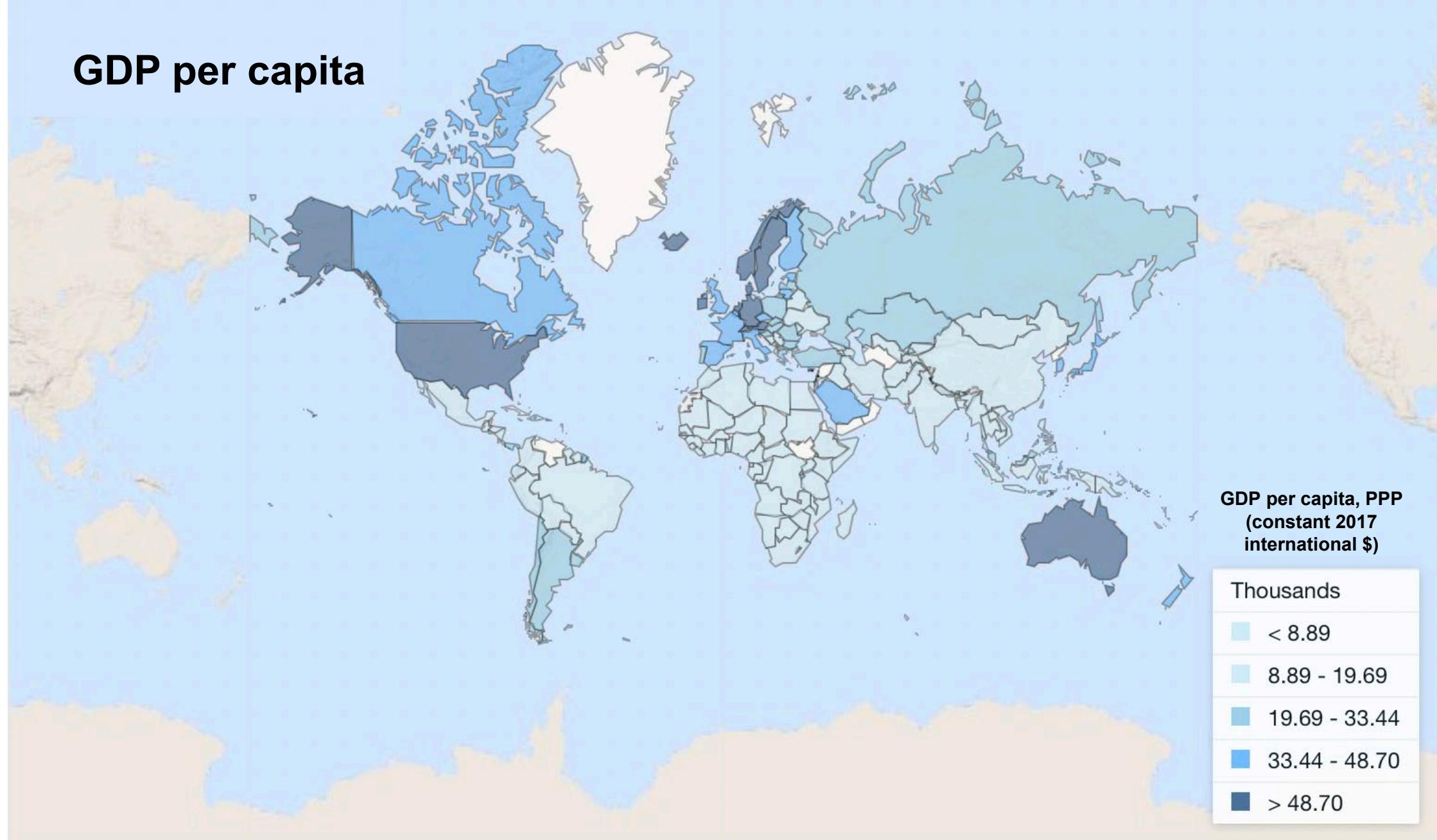
- International poverty line: Costs of basic food for adequate nutrition, clothing, healthcare, and shelter needs in low-income countries
- Purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates
- National poverty lines
- New international absolute poverty line of \$1.90/day (2011 PPP)
- Fall 2022: The new global poverty line of \$2.15/day (2017 PPP)



Profile of Global Poor

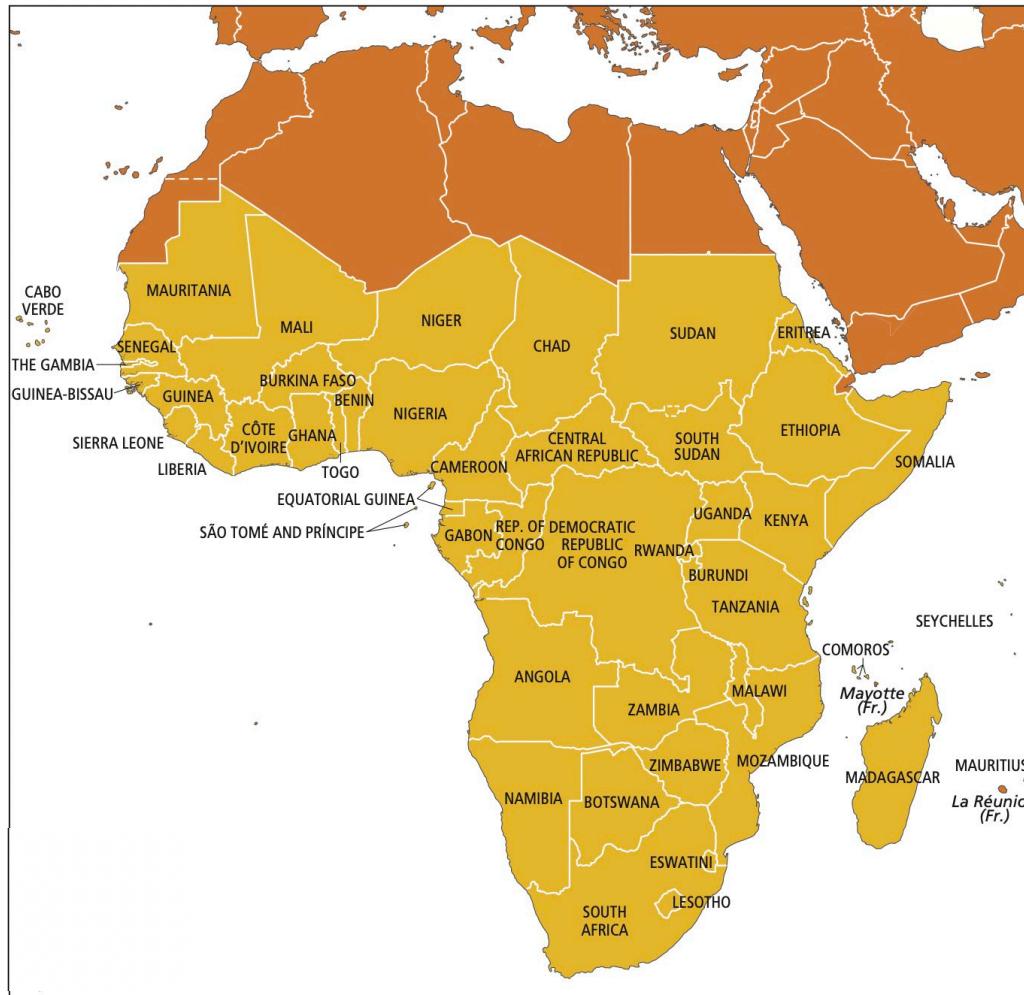


GDP per capita

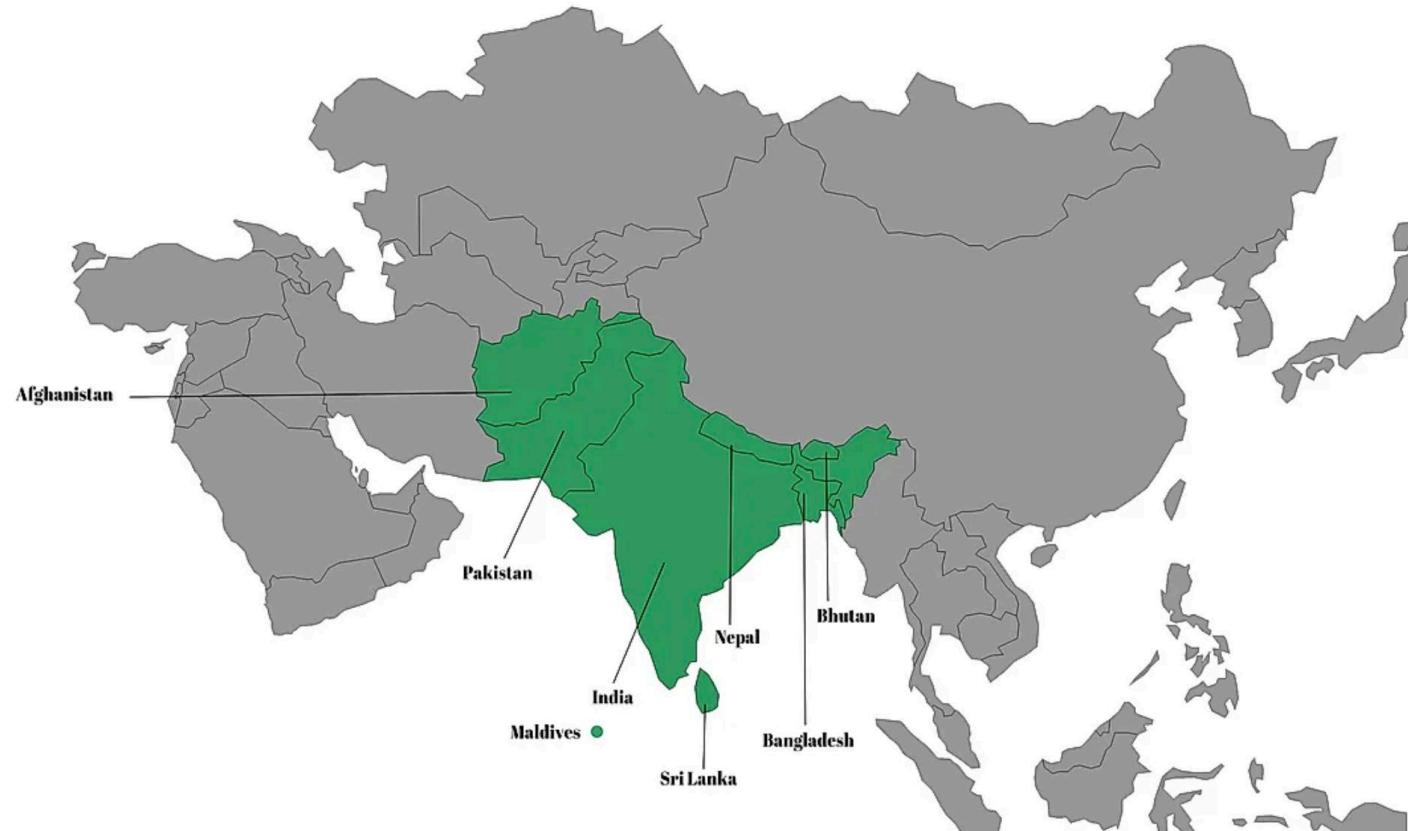


Profile of Global Poor

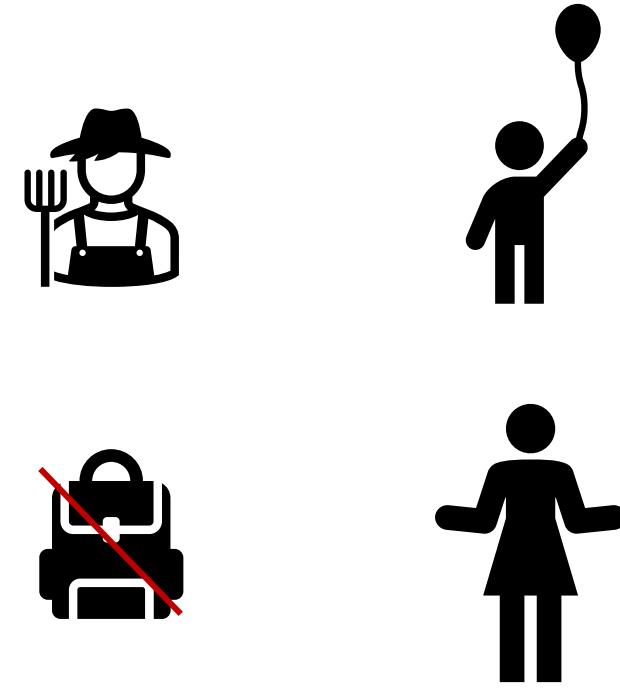
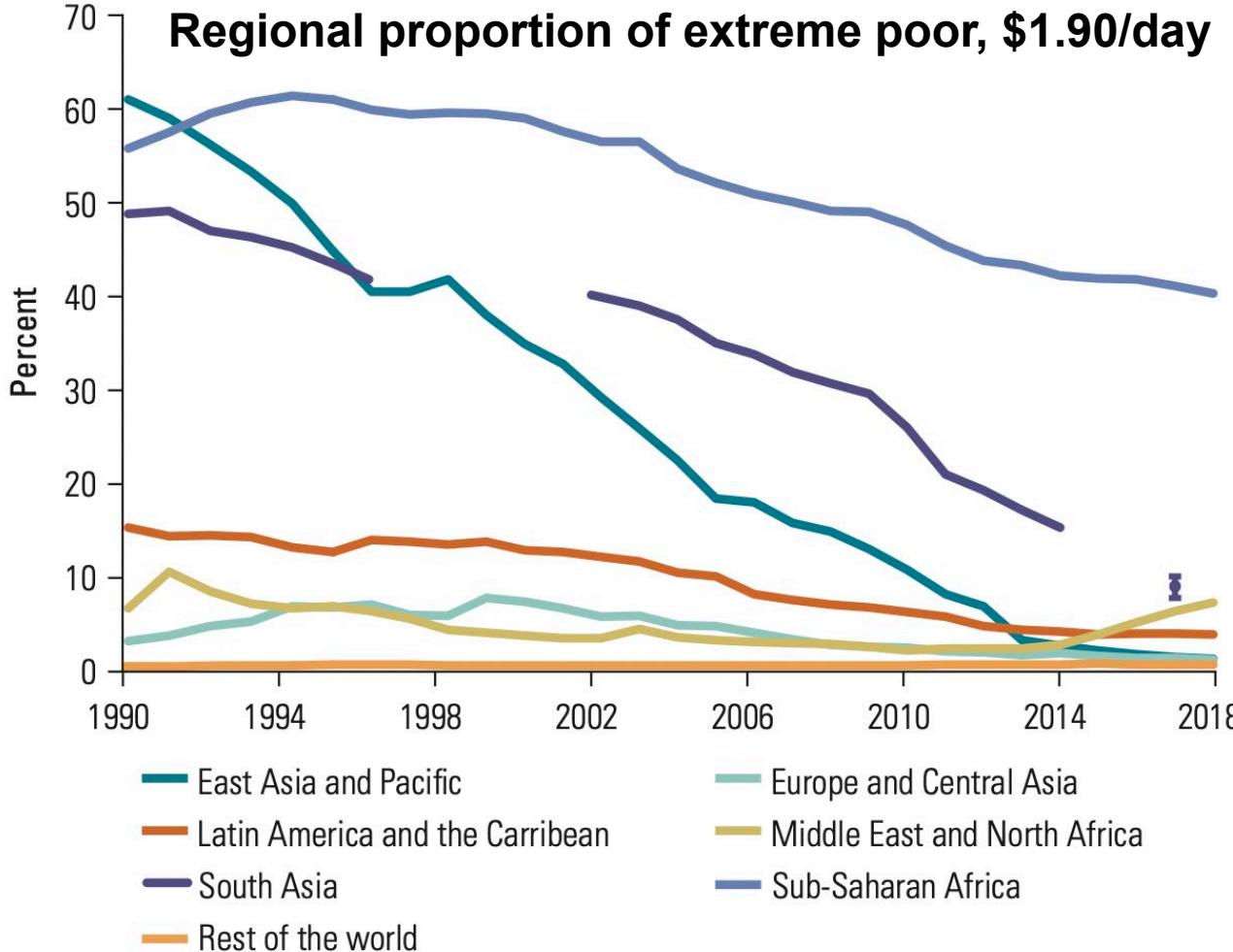
Sub-Saharan Africa



South Asia



Profile of Global Poor



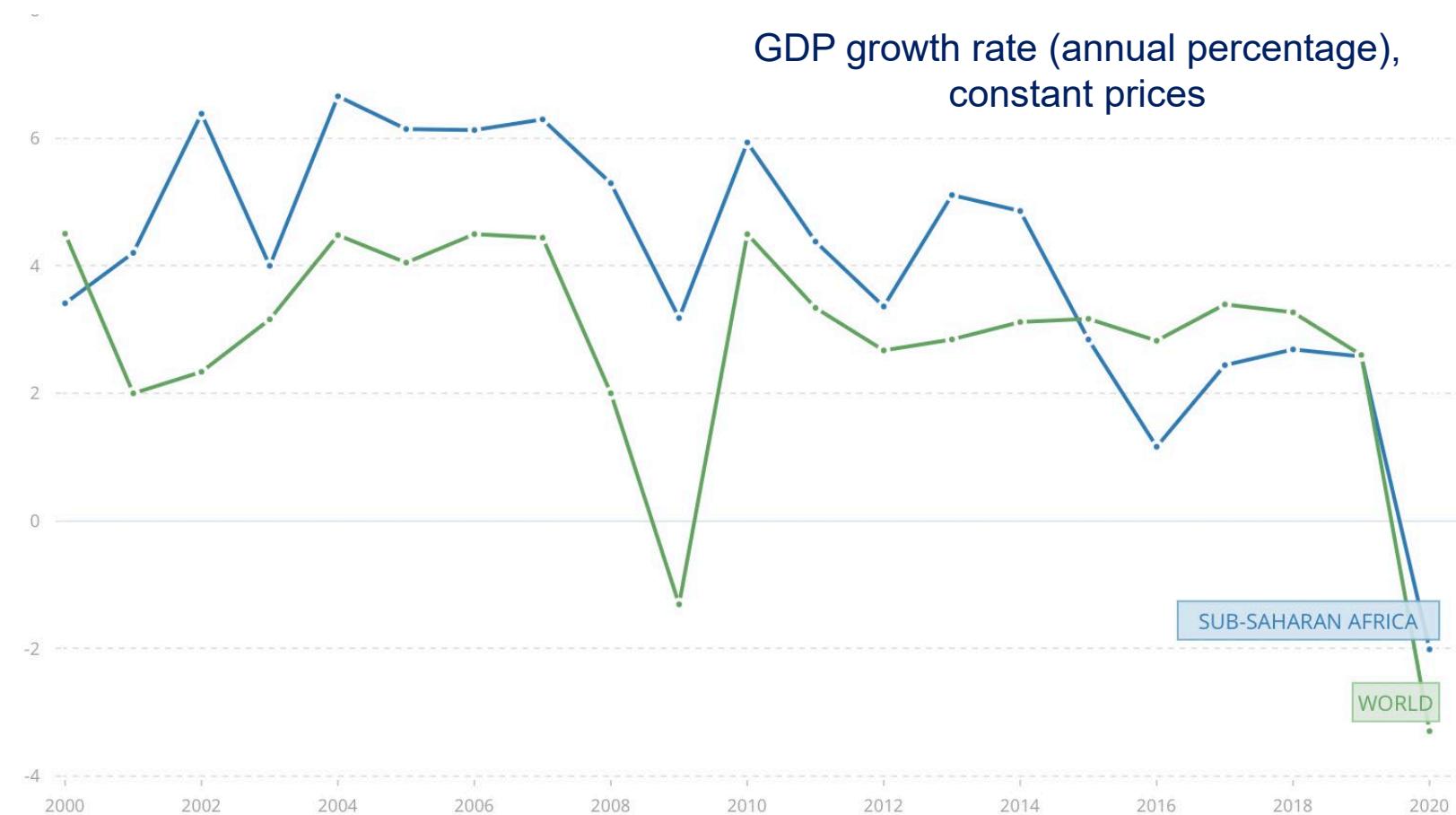
The poor are predominantly rural, young, and under educated. Women are over-represented among the poor globally.



How do we end extreme poverty?

Sub-Saharan Africa and Extreme Poverty

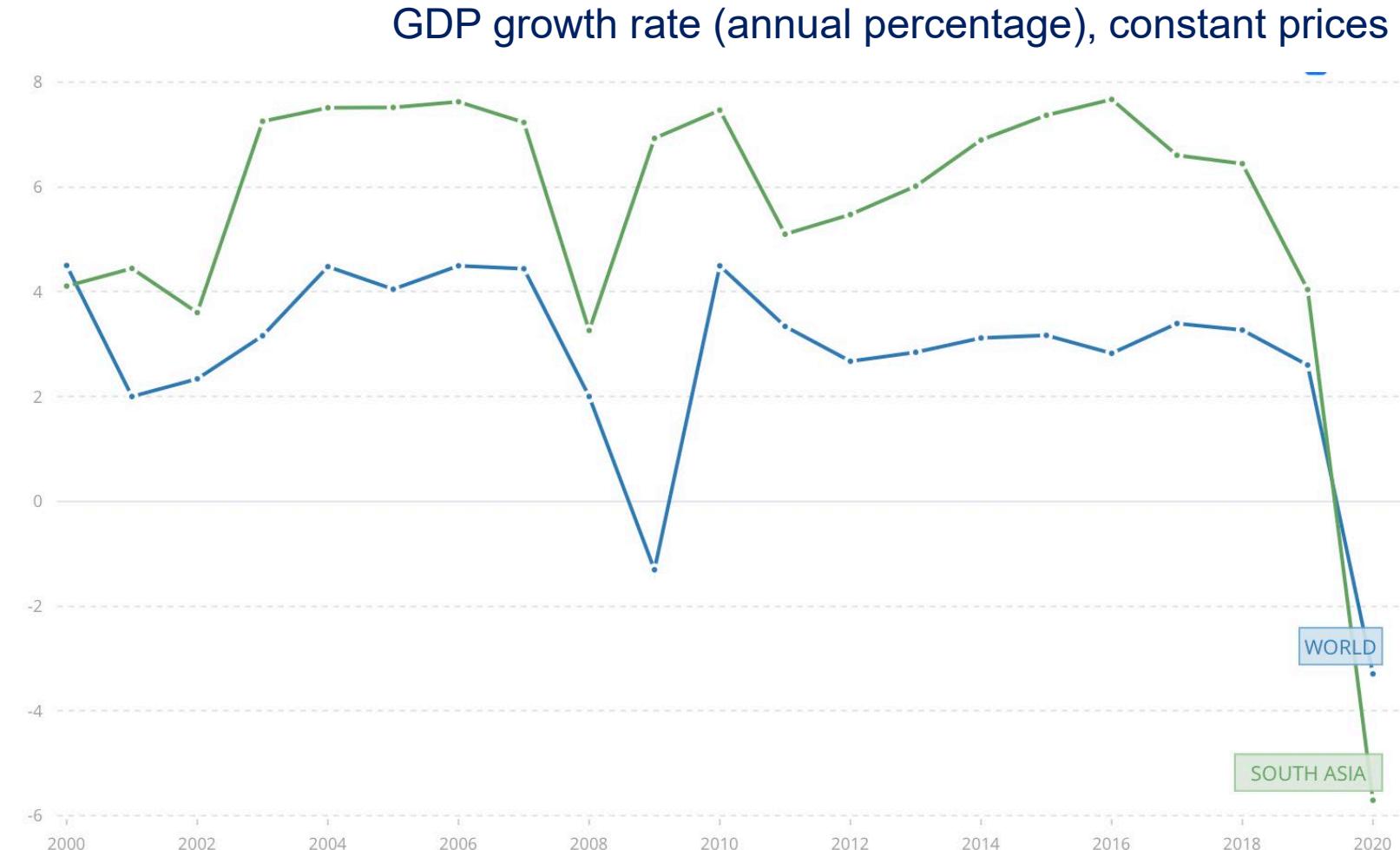
- Overall economic growth
 - Farm productivity
 - Urban productivity
 - National infrastructure
 - Human capital investment



South Asia and Extreme Poverty

- Overall economic growth

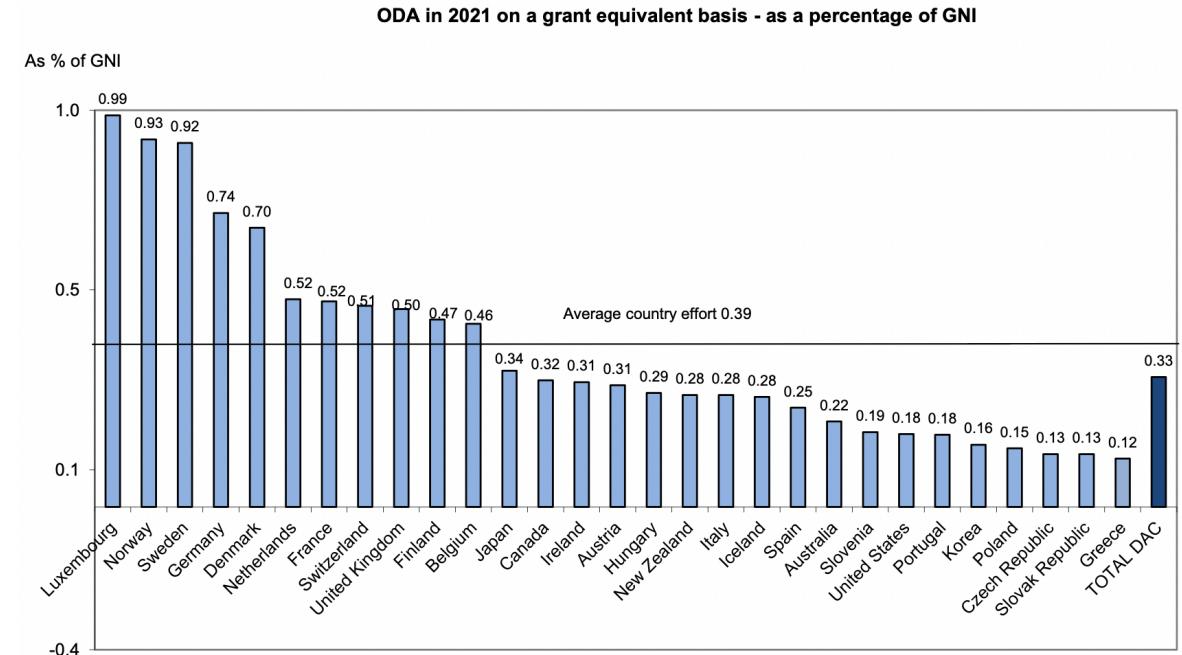
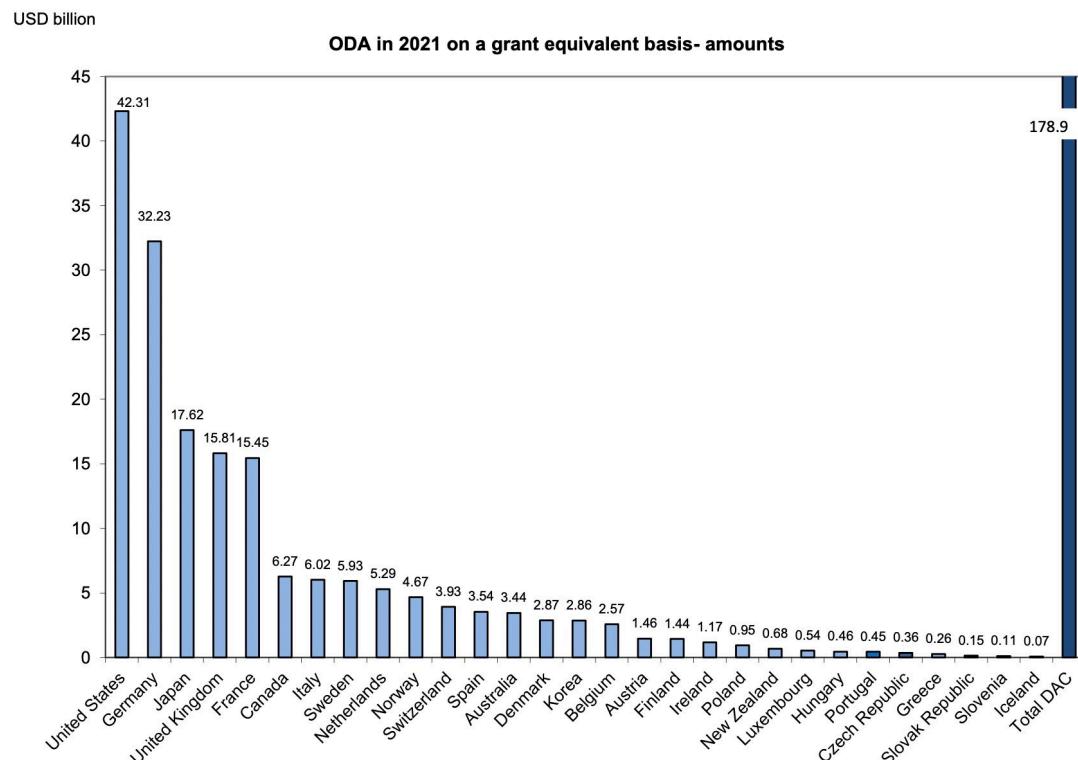
- High-population density: Rapidly growing population
- Human development: Child malnutrition
- Primary education
- Gender inequality
- Governance: Corruption
- Challenges of climate change



Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA: Government aid mainly **donated by high-income countries** that promote and specifically target the **economic development and welfare** of developing countries.

Mainly used for economic development in the poor countries: **Build capital or capacity** (e.g., pave roads, power grids, build clinics and schools, training and salaries for teachers and health workers, healthcare delivery).

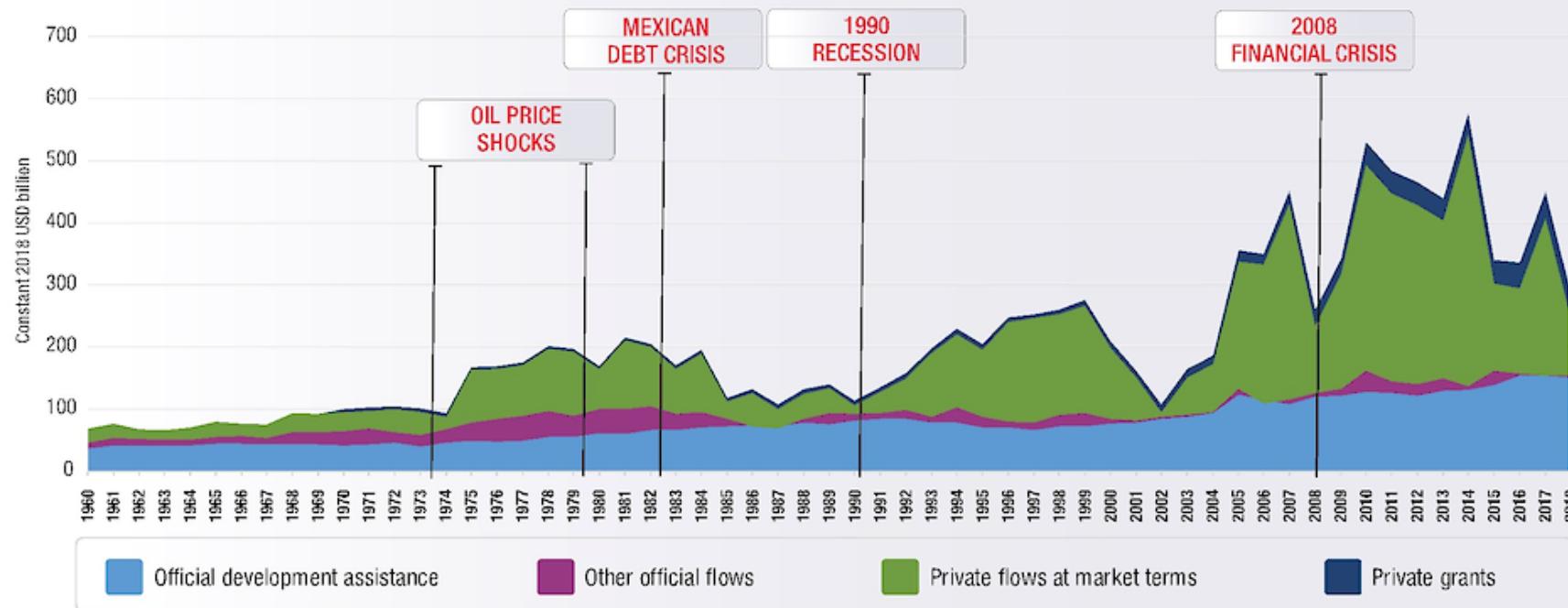


Source: OECD Statistics at <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/ODA-2021-summary.pdf>

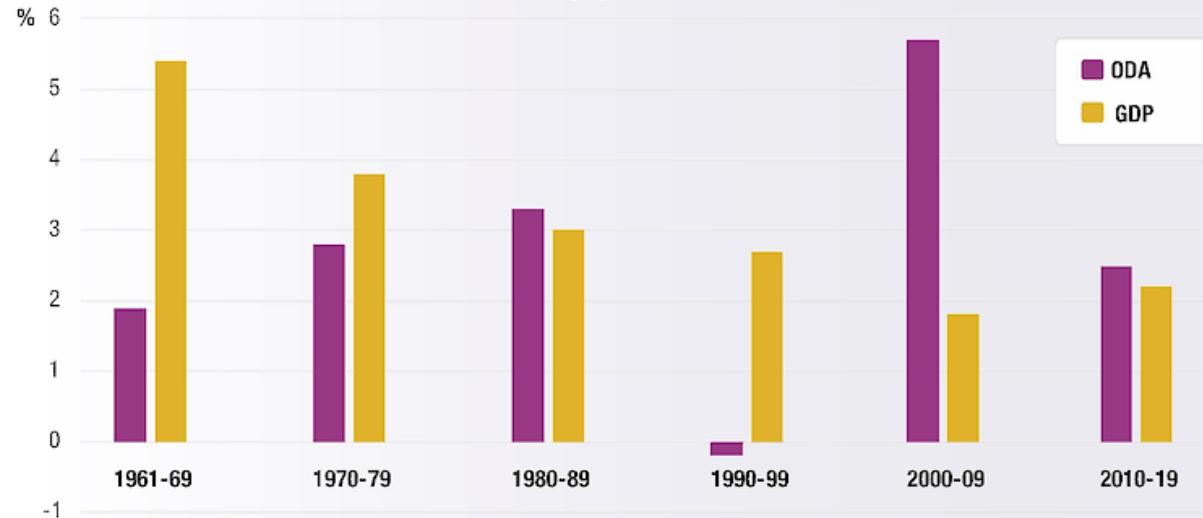
Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- Does this work? Would this work?
- What is aid money given for? To whom? How is it used?
- “Aid that is poorly directed or misused can be wasted. But aid that is well-targeted to urgent needs can be crucial to help countries achieve the development goals and to get onto the ladder of economic development” (Sachs, 2015)
- Most effective use of ODA after 2000
 - Public health: Control AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis; lower mortality rate of children and mothers during pregnancy, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Investment in health systems and social safety nets to combat the medical, social, and economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

Total net resource flows from DAC countries to developing countries



Annual average growth rates of ODA and GDP



**Read more about the
Millennium Villages Project here:**

<https://www.un.org/esa coordination/Alliance/Earth%20Institute%20-%20The%20Millennium%20Villages%20Project.htm>



**Thank You for
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