

**United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)**  
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**SDG 1: No Poverty Part 2**

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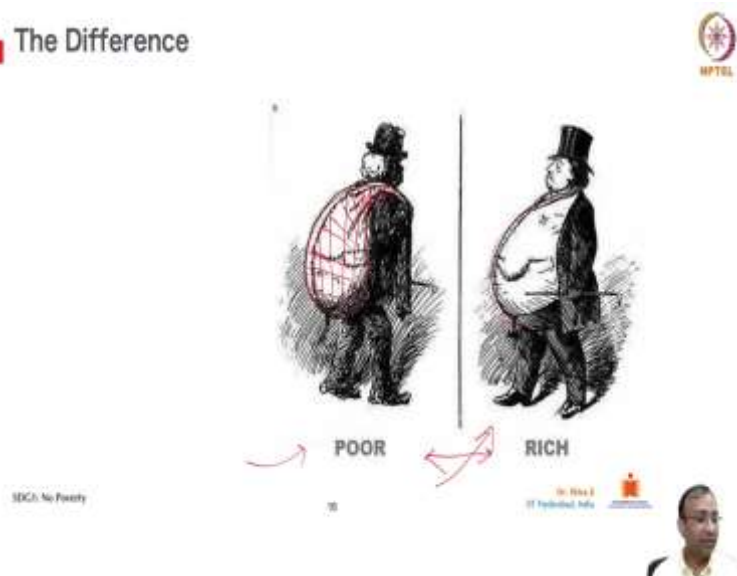


Another sketch for you. So, the people who are specially abled, sometimes they find it hard to cope up with mainstream living conditions for a fully abled person, it may not seem so odd, but for a specially abled person, it might be a very difficult situation. So, oversights, ignorance towards this set of people further puts them in precarious situations. So, this is very neatly illustrated in this illustration. So, you see even prevailing attitude, unless and until society does not come to its senses, full senses and sensitivity, the problem is, it is not going to get solved.

So, first and foremost, one must know the whole society and all of its members whether, they are abled or specially abled at mainly the abled people and they must actually work towards improving their attitudes towards all sets of people and communities who are existing in the society and make it in an inclusive approach. So, for that inclusivity, we need to improve on this.

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## ■ The Difference



Well, a very common sketch that you may have seen it. In the first one, the person is getting a huge baggage at the back of its back. It looks rag picker or something that. And in the another one, the person is carrying a huge belly which represents excessive availability of resources and things. So, how this both can be breached, and they both can go normal, this thing. So, that is the objective.

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## ■ Facts and Figures

- Between 2015 and 2018, global poverty continued its historical decline, with the global poverty rate falling from 10.1 per cent in 2015 to 8.6 per cent in 2018.
- Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global poverty rate increased sharply from 8.3 per cent in 2019 to 9.2 per cent in 2020, rewinding progress by about three years.



So, some facts and figures let me sensitize you about that, between 2015 and 18, global poverty continued its historical decline with the global poverty rate falling from 10.1 percent in 2015 to 8.6 percent in 2018. So, there is a declination poverty is slowly decreasing which is a good situation as an encouraging situation that efforts are bearing fruit, but still there is a

huge percentage which needs to be addressed. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global poverty rate increased sharply from 8.3 percent in 2019 to 9.2 percent in 2020, rewinding progress by about 3 years.

So, why disasters of any form, natural, manmade or these can reverse or can put somebody into very precarious situation, can put normal families into below poverty lines, that is also possible. So, it is one of the great examples, which has happened in the recent times. Millions of people, millions of families and households, they were put behind in the poor impoverished conditions and situations. So, you see, how this number has rise.

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**Facts and Figures**

This unprecedented reversal is being further exacerbated by rising inflation and the impacts of the war in Ukraine. It is estimated that these combined crises will lead to an additional 75-95 million people living in extreme poverty in 2022, compared with pre-pandemic projections.

SDG 1: No Poverty

Ministry of Education, Government of India

Dr. Rina D

This unprecedented reversal is being further exhibited by rising inflation and the impacts of the war in Ukraine. So, the latest phenomena, what is happening at the global level, there are impacts of that also, it is estimated that these combined crises will lead to an additional 75 to 95 million people living in the extreme poverty in the year 2022 compared with pre-pandemic projections, so wars of any sort, happening in any country has definite after effects and that after effects miserably hits the people from the lower strata, the poor, it renders, them again more vulnerable more vulnerable more impoverished. That is where they fall under even below the extreme poverty ratios.

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## Facts and Figures



- The losses have been much higher for low-income countries, where poverty reduction has been set back by between eight and nine years. Although the poverty rate is projected to decrease to 8.7 per cent in 2021, it was still higher than the pre-pandemic level.
- For the first time in two decades, the world's share of workers living with their families below the international poverty line increased from 6.7 per cent in 2019 to 7.2 per cent in 2020, meaning that an additional 8 million workers were pushed into poverty.

80 lakhs. → poverty

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The losses have been much higher for low income countries where poverty reduction has been set back by between 8 and 9 years. All the other poverty rate is projected to decrease to 8.7 percent in 2011, 2021, it was still higher than the pre-pandemic level. For the first time in two decades, the world's share of workers living with their families below the international poverty line increased from 6.7 percent in 2019 to 7.2 percent in 2020, meaning that an additional 8 million workers were pushed into the poverty. So, 8 million means 80 lakhs of people, additionally were put into the poverty that is the impact we are talking about.

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## SDG1

### I. SUMMARY

The concept of poverty evolved over time. It encompasses not only low income and consumption but also low achievement in various non-income dimensions including education, health, nutrition, and other areas of human development. The preparation of profile of SDG1 - No Poverty - is an attempt to briefly assess the progress on poverty eradication, and look into how poverty can be eradicated so that no one is left behind - the pledge of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The profile is organized into four sections. Following this, Section two presents current status of income and multidimensional poverty as well as other targets and indicators of SDG1. This provides a basis for outlining the areas where good progress is made, and the areas which require further attention. The section is complemented with the much-needed information and analysis on integration of human rights and gender considerations. Section three is a brief account of key pressing interventions in the region. The profile ends with a proposal of some priority actions necessary for achieving the Goal in Section four. These actions range from income generating activities to investment in building capabilities and resilience as well as enhancing climate and disaster risk reduction, to protecting human rights, ensuring women's participation and building the capacity of developing countries in the areas of disaggregated data collection and analysis.

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So, how the UN actually summarizes through these goals, I have taken that page directly, the concept of poverty evolved over time. It encompasses not only low income and consumption,

but also low achievement in various non income dimensions, including education, health, nutrition and other areas of human development. The preparation of profile of SDG 1, no poverty is an attempt to briefly assess the progress on poverty eradication, and look into how poverty can be eradicated, so that no one is left behind the place of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The profile is organized into four sections following this section two presents current status of income and multi-dimensional poverty as well as other targets and indicators of SDG 1. This provides a basis for outlining the areas where good progress is made, and the areas which require further attention. The section is complemented with the much needed information and analysis on integration of human rights and gender considerations.

Section three is brief account of few promising interventions in the region. The profile ends with the proposal of some priority actions necessary for achieving the goal in section four. These actions range from income generating activities to investment in building capacities, capabilities and resilience as well as enhancing climate and Disaster Risk Reduction, DRR, to protecting human rights, fostering women's participation and building the capacity of developing countries in the areas of disaggregated data collection analysis. So, you can see what are the major underlining areas where if country level efforts are made, if the global level efforts are made, they will percolate to the individual and to the households.

So, income generating activities, you see the term, very interesting term, very kind of broad term, what are the income generating activities? So, you see, in the society, things are actually economics driven, if there is no direct or indirect, economy gain or some sort of utilization, there will be, little interest of any agency, even governmental agencies to work into and majority of those investments actually do and they become idle over the years. There should be some form of an capitalization on to that. So, that is why it is called income generating activities, because if it is income generating, it will, it has potential, it has the capacity that it will sustain the test of time.

It is an example if somebody is short of food material, you give him a plate, of meal, you serve him a dish of meal, definitely the person is going to satisfy his or her hunger for maybe one time or one day, but what if you teach him or her how to fend for himself or herself, with that teaching the person is going to fend for himself or herself for all the time.

So, if you give him this skill, these abilities, that is why it is called as income generating activities. If you give them those abilities, where they can do stand-alone and do performing these things and earn, it will be a long term investment, you do not need to go back again and give them a plate of meal. So, this is where it becomes long lasting and you can call it a sustainable model along with the of course investment in building capabilities where you improve capacity of people society's collectively so that they can fend for themselves resilience, what is resilience?

Resilience is the capacity through which you bounce back to your previous condition if you are subject to maybe a shock situation maybe some disaster situation or things that. For example, a flood came, broke your house it kind of took away your house and if you have that capacity to build back your own house again, there is nothing better than that. So, that capacity we call it as resilience. So, the resilience not just in building a house, resilience in multiple fronts, resilience in contributing mentally your intellectual ability. Once you are trained in something, you cannot unlearn. So, a skill if you learn once, that remains with you for forever.

You are not going to unlearn for example if you learn how to cycle, you cannot unlearn it. You can always make use of cycling and you can cycle. So, an income generating activity if you have learned it definitely you can make use of it or you can even go defining or deriving derivatives of at the time such change or technology changed, but you can still even make use of it in multiple ways possible. So, those things if society for administration is able to give you, if the government or institutions are able to give you, definitely you can make use of it. That is the resilience and that is the capacity.

Then of course, working for reducing such risks, disasters working to protect human rights every once dignity, fostering women's participation because mostly they are the ones who are behind. So, special focus on them is needed. And special focus is needed for developing countries also compared to the developed ones. So, this actually summarizes kind of the problem and the kind of interventions which are needed in what ways and where one must focus and actually putting their effort.

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SDG1



**SDG 1: No poverty**  
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



SDG1: No Poverty

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SDG1



**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 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
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4 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 microfinance
- 1.5 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
- 1.6 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
- 1.8 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

SDG1: No Poverty

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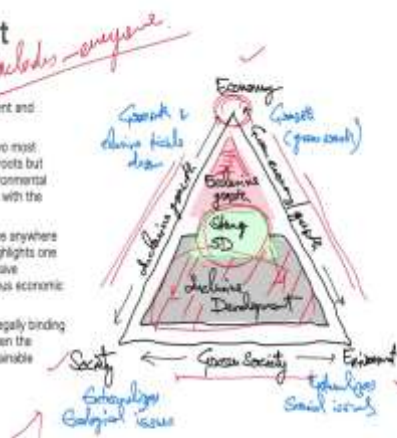
**Inclusive development**

The relationship between inclusive development and sustainable development

Green growth and inclusive growth are the two most dominant dualities and both have neo-liberal roots but take on an additional dimension— either environmental issues or the need to share economic growth with the poorest.

Interpretation of these dualities can take place anywhere along the spectrum and at the extremes it highlights one aspect more than the other. In contrast, inclusive development questions the need for continuous economic growth in a business-as-usual paradigm.

If the global community is willing to develop legally binding rules within which such growth is achieved, then the growth paradigm may also contribute to sustainable development.



In Online Agreement-SDG 16-43-4430888070274-0443D-4

SDG1: No Poverty

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So, very contrasting visuals. In this image, you can see the other goals, we have seen. Now a little about inclusive development, what is inclusive development? So, there is a relationship between inclusive development and sustainable developments. Inclusive means it includes everyone. We previously we saw in those illustrations, those cartoons, only a few have access to majority of the resources and things, that should not be the case in an ideal society, that much of gap must not exist. The sustainable development that is why most for inclusivity involving everyone, because only a handful of, society should not have, control over things and all of those things.

Green growth and inclusive growth are two most dominant dualities and both have new liberal roots, but take on an additional dimension, either environmental issues or the need to share economy growth with the poorest. Interpretation of these dualities can take place anywhere along the spectrum and at the extremes, it highlights one aspect more than the other. In contrast, inclusive development questions the need for continuous economic growth in a business as usual paradigm. If the global community is willing to develop legally binding rules within which such growth is achieved, then the growth paradigm may also contribute to sustainable development.

So, you can see through this illustration how interesting it is depicted over here there are three nodes, the three ESC aspects environment, society and economy. And in between what is happening, between economy and environment there is a green economy, green growth that is happening.

Here inclusive growth is happening between society and the economy and environment and society it is happening green society, if it is happening majorly towards this pole then it becomes exclusive growth because it is far from the society. It is far from the environment also.

But if this comes to this part, if this economy comes to this part towards the society and the environment, then you may call it as inclusive development where the majority from the society become part of it. And at the cusp of it, you can call it as strong sustainable development. That is what this research highlights.



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## The proposed SDGs and inclusive development



Principles	Which goals	Achievements and limitations
<p><u>Social inclusiveness</u></p> <p>Ensure equity principles to share the opportunities for development;</p> <p>Include the knowledge of all;</p> <p>Build targeted capacity building to enable effective participation;</p> <p>Enhance protection for the poorest;</p> <p>Engage all in the politics of development</p>	<p>Goal 1: end poverty everywhere; Goal 2: end hunger/ malnutrition; Goal 3: enhance well-being and healthy lives; Goal 4: inclusive and equitable education; Goal 5: end inequality between sexes; Goal 6: universal access to water and sanitation; Goal 7: universal access to energy; Goal 8: employment for all; Goal 9: inclusive industrialization; Goal 10: reduce inequalities; Goal 11: inclusive cities; Goal 15: sustainable livelihoods; Goal 16: inclusive institutions</p>	<p>These goals (a) enhance the level of protection for the poor and the small-scale sector, and (b) to a limited extent include all in the opportunities for development. However, there is little on including the knowledge of all, engaging all in the politics of development, or effective capacity building to enable better participation</p>

In Draft Agreement: 2016-16-03-000000702074-00-022-1

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What are the proposed principles and which goals it serve and what are the achievements and limitations associated? So, on the social inclusiveness ensure equity principles to share the opportunities for development include knowledge for all, build targeted capacity building to enable effective participation, enhance protection for the poorest, engage all in the politics of development. So, not just few should have access to the politics and decision making things but everyone. So, these can be the part of the principal.

Goals, what they serve? Goal 1, 2, 4, 6, 5, I think all of them 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 15, 16. Achievements, these goals enhance the level of protection for the poor and small scale sector to limit extend exclude all the opportunity for development however, there is little, on including the knowledge of all engaging all in the politics of development or effective capacity building to enable better participation.

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## The proposed SDGs and inclusive development



Principles	Which goals	Achievements and limitations
<p><b>Ecological inclusiveness</b></p> <p>Adopt economic limits from local to global level; Equitably share rights, responsibilities and risks; Build resilience and adaptive capacity; Green international cooperative instruments; Involve all stakeholders</p>	<p>Goal 1: Resilience to disaster and land ownership; Goal 2: Sustainable agriculture; Goal 6: Sustainable water management; Goal 7: Sustainable energy; Goal 8: Enhance resource efficiency, decouple growth from degradation; Goal 9: Sustainable industrialization; Goal 11: Sustainable cities; Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13: Combat climate change; Goal 14: Sustainably use marine resources; Goal 15: Promote sustainable ecosystems and halt land degradation</p>	<p>Some goals (a) establish some economic targets, (b) focus on building resilience and adaptive capacity; and (c) regulating financial institutions. However, there are no measures for how rights, responsibilities and risks are to be shared between different groups; international cooperation is mentioned but not in how it needs to be reformed; and there is not enough guarantee of the participation of all stakeholders</p>

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On the ecological inclusiveness, how it can take place, adopt eco-centric limits from local to global level. So, micro to major to macro, all of that levels, it should be eco-centric, ecological centric. Equitably share rights, responsibilities and risks, not just few should have access to resources and they should not become part of risk taking, they must also be part of this, build resilience and adaptive capacity, green international cooperative instruments involve everyone, all stakeholders. Goals 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 are directly it can serve. Achievements and limitations, some goals, establish some eco-centric targets, focus on building resilience, regulating financial institution, et cetera.

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## The proposed SDGs and inclusive development



Principles	Which goals	Achievements and limitations
<p><b>Relational inclusiveness</b></p> <p>Ensure that public goods and merit goods do not become privatized or securitized; Address all drivers and actors; and combat offshoring, tax havens, and other instruments that lead to concentration of wealth and resources; Address discourses that concentrate wealth to ensure that markets and growth takes place within inclusive development paradigm; Test instruments for inclusiveness and ensure downward accountability; Ensure global role of law and</p>	<p>Goal 2: refers to Tobacco Convention—with strong relational approach; Goal 4: gender equality; Goal 10: reduce inequality; Goal 11: urban rural interface; Goal 12: control private ownership; Goals 13 and 14: encourages developed countries to take responsibilities on climate change and biodiversity; Goal 16: promote peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice; Goal 17: Revitalize global partnership</p>	<p>These goals aim to (a) promote rule of law and equality of access; (b) address issues of bribery and corruption, illicit financial flows; (c) end inequality in terms of enhancing voice. However, they do not address the logic of market-based economic growth, safeguard public goods from privatization and securitization, or ensure downward accountability</p>

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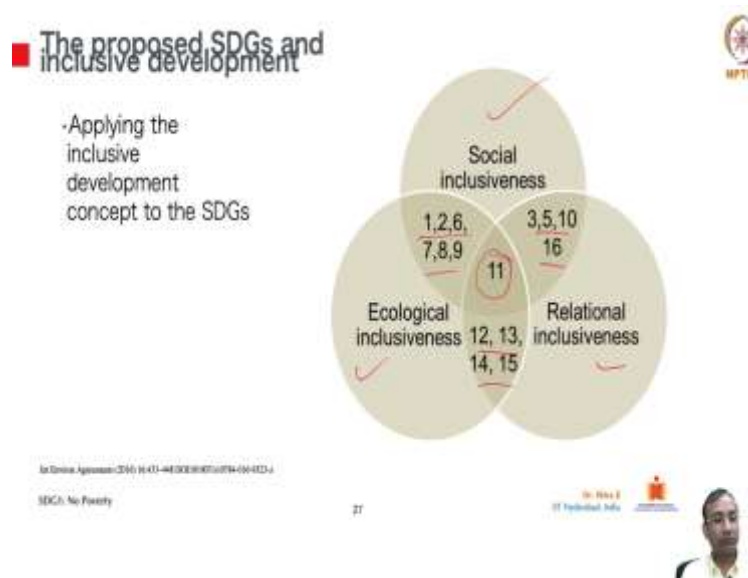


Lastly, relational inclusiveness ensure that public goods and merits, merit goods do not become privatized, or securitized. Address all drivers and actors in combat offshoring, tax havens and other instruments that lead to concentration of wealth and ecospace. So, we saw how handful of few have majority of the resources and their ownership. So, that should not be the case.

Address discourses that concentrate wealth to ensure that markets and growth take place within inclusive development paradigm. Test instruments for inclusiveness and ensure downward accountability. Accountability is one of the very important things, how do you help somebody or some institution or corporate or a company or a government accountable to their actions because in majority of the cases they get away with it.

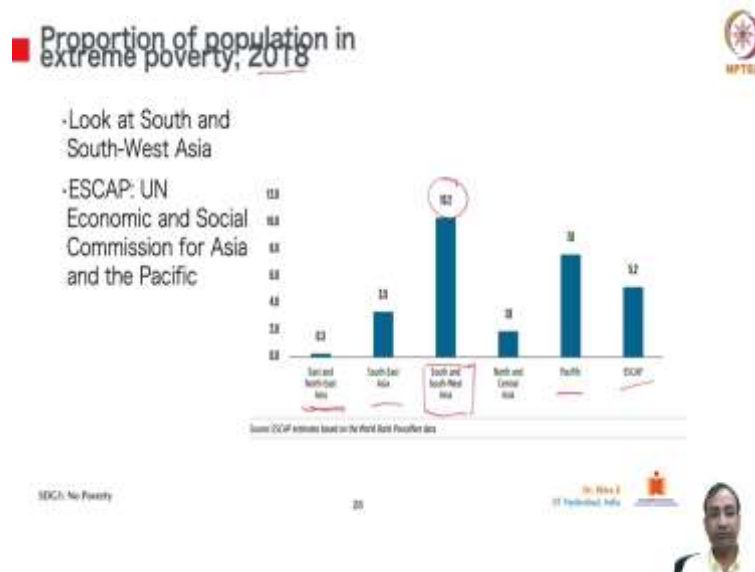
Ensure global rule of law and order. Goals 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 16. Promote rule of law equality of access, address issues of bribery and corruption, illicit financial flows and inequality in all terms of financing voice et cetera.

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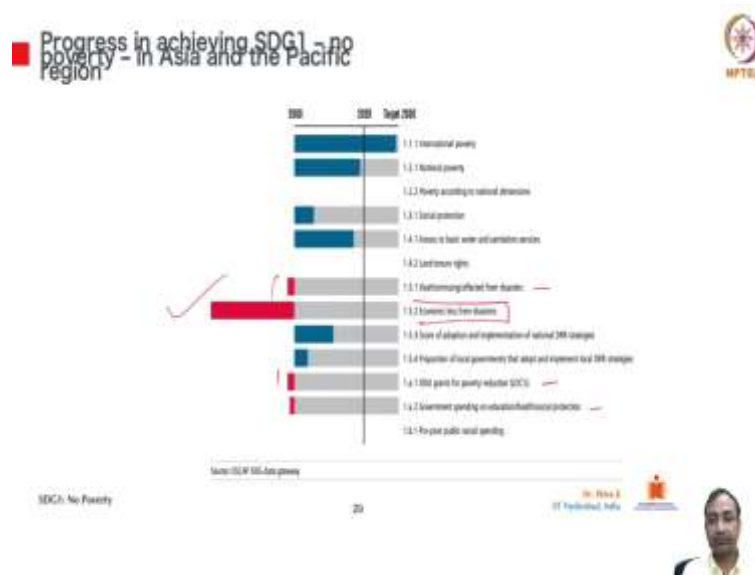
So, you can see the SDGs which are falling at the cost. Social inclusiveness, ecological, relational.

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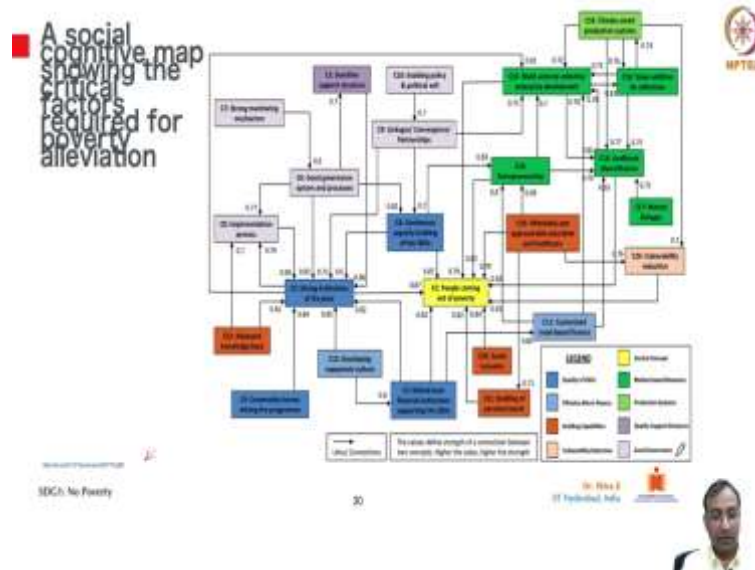
So, the proportion of population in extreme poverty as per 2018 data. So, you can see, South and South-West Asia has the highest. Pacific comes next, then we have ESCAP and Southeast Asia, the least from East and Northeast Asia.

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Progress in achieving SDG 1, no poverty in Asia and the Pacific regions. So, specifically if you see in these regions, so economic loss from disasters has actually taken this largest red portion over here. Then we have deaths missing affected from disasters, ODA grants for poverty reduction and government spending on education, health and production.

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A social cognitive map showing the critical factors required for poverty alleviation. Well this I have referred from this source and the interrelationship was really interesting. And maybe you can refer to the source and read more in detail.

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And I would recommend to watch this YouTube video. Maybe you can watch it separately.

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### ■ Look at the numbers by Oxfam International ?



Now, let us have a look at some numbers given by Oxfam International. The top 10 percent of the Indian population holds 77 percent of the total national wealth. 73 percent of the wealth generated in 2017 went to the richest 1 percent. While 670 million Indians who comprise the poorest half of the population saw only a 1 percent increase in their wealth. Mind boggling numbers, well, I am not going into the debate of this. But I see as a country, definitely we need introspection and homework to address our own problems at our own level.

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Look at the numbers by Oxfam International ?



<b>70</b>	There are 119 billionaires in India. Their number has increased from only 9 in 2000 to 101 in 2017. Between 2018 and 2022, India is estimated to produce 70 new millionaires every day.
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*Inclusivity*

https://www.oxfam.org/en/press-room/inequality-numbers

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of Parliament, India



There are 119 billionaires in India. Their number has increased from only 9 in 2000 to 101 in 2017. Between 2018 and 22, India is estimated to produce 70 new millionaires every day. Well, it is good that prosperity is finally coming back to India. India used to be a Golden Knights angle in older times. And we must strive to go back to that place, but this must be done with inclusivity in mind, every Indian must benefit from this.

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Look at the numbers by Oxfam International ?



<b>10x</b>	Billionaires' fortunes increased by almost 10 times over a decade and their total wealth is higher than the entire Union budget of India for the fiscal year 2018-19, which was at INR 24422 billion.
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https://www.oxfam.org/en/press-room/inequality-numbers

SDG17: No Poverty

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Billionaires fortunes increased by almost 10 times over a decade and their total wealth is higher than the entire union budget of India for the fiscal year 2018 to 19 which was at you can see this number 24,422 billion rupees.

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■ Look at the numbers by Oxfam International ?



<b>63 M</b>	Many ordinary Indians are not able to access the health care they need. 63 million of them are pushed into poverty because of healthcare costs every year - almost two people every second.
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→ Nation / States

<https://www.oxfam.org/in/health-care-inequality-numbers>

SDG1: No Poverty

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Many ordinary Indians are not able to access the health care they need. 63 million of them are pushed into the poverty because of health care costs every year. Almost two people every second.

Well, you may have seen different government schemes coming at national level or even at state levels in your own respective states towards healthcare, sanitation, education, fresh water, portable water, employment generation, they are all in a way are actually helping towards achieving these goals. But it is very essential to understand where do we need to make our efforts and in what magnitude, that is why actually finding real time actual data generation is essential for a concerted effort, then only we can assure a fruitful and timely result.



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## Look at the numbers by Oxfam International ?



<https://www.oxfamindia.org/india-economic-inequality-numbers>

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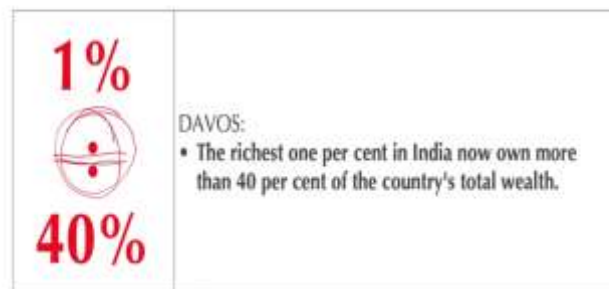
Dr. Pooja B  
of Pooja B Info



It would take 941 years for a minimum wage worker in rural India to earn what the top paid executive at a leading Indian garment company earns in a year. Well, this can be subjective, but I am sure it talks about an income disparity. So, income disparity also must be bridged. And the people from the lower strata should be getting more income more access to resources and things.

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## The Economic Inequality ?



<https://www.oxfamindia.org/india-economic-inequality-numbers>

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Well, this I found published yesterday that is why I am referring maybe you can refer these sources from where I have taken. There was this report presented yesterday at DAVOS, the richest 1 percent in India now own more than 40 percent of the country's total wealth. Well, I am not propagating this thing. I do not have access to the data like, how they have based this

fact, but whatever, this gap must be actually bridged and brought to an equal actually a parity for everyone.

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**The Economic Inequality ?**

50%  
:  
3%

DAVOS:  
• While the bottom half of the population together share just 3 per cent of wealth, a new study showed on Monday / 16 Jan 2023.

<https://www.ft.com/content/2023-01-16/inequality-wealth-study>  
<https://www.ft.com/content/2023-01-16/inequality-wealth-study>

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On the other hand, it says while the bottom half of the population together share just 3 percent of the wealth compared to the first slide, what you saw, so, this disparity definitely is not equitable and not in lines with the goals of SDGs. So, as a collective, stakeholder we all have to work to improve this disparity we need to bridge this.

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**SDG1**

Challenges	Solutions
	local conditions
	finding localized solutions

SDG: No Poverty

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Maybe at your own place wherever you are from, which state, whichever state, whichever city, town, village you belong to, maybe you can list down the local challenges which are

existing in your vicinity and what do you think could be the localized solution because, whatever happens at the national level when policies are implemented or action plans are implemented on ground. Depending upon the ground realities at different places, different extent of results are observed and mostly they actually fall prey to the local conditions.

So, the purpose of this assignment, this actually homework is to sensitize you about finding local solutions. Let me call it localized solutions, where you make use of local resources local people local human resources, local natural resources, local infrastructure. And where and what terms you need some help, you can envision that.

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With this, we have come to the end of this lecture, this course, this module 4, you can see what UN Environment actually has illustrated through these simple sketches. In the challenges, there are 836 million people who still live in extreme poverty. Well, what can be done about this? Build resilience of poor people so, that they can have a dignified life. If you empower them, if you give them skills, if you give them that thing definitely, they can even work for their own earning their own livelihood.

The poor strongly rely on natural resources for their livelihood. And in this world, actually (29:19) natural resources are getting destroyed. So, we must prevent like, destruction of those natural resources, which are part of their natural look at livelihoods and plus help them diversifying their livelihood.

Lastly, poor people are vulnerable to environmental degradation, climate change and disasters. So, how we can adapt to the climate change and reduce risks, develop resilience,

this capacity to help them sustain those challenges. So with this, we have come to this end of this module. Thank you everyone. Thank you all for joining.