

## 03 SDG1 No Poverty (End Poverty)

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**Career/Experiment:**

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

- Deputy in Tunisia
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After retired:

- Lecturer on multilateral Affairs and development issues
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➤ Overview

**Q1:** Why is it that poverty reduction was considered as the first SDG Goal?

**Q2:** What does SDG 1 consist of in terms of targets and indicators?

**Q3:**

- a. How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?
- b. What are the challenges?

**Q4:** Please give us an example where young people have been active contributing to this SDG Goal.

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➤ Q1

Why is it that poverty reduction was considered as the first SDG Goal?

1 The importance of SDG 1

- Ending poverty everywhere has been identified since the 1992 Rio Conference as the greatest global development challenge
- It co-relates with all other SDGs, underpinning other SDG 5, contingent on SDGs 8,9,11; SDGs 13-15
- Above are reasons that End Poverty is listed as Goal 1
- Significant progress has been achieved, but deeply-entrenched

structural inequalities remain.

## 2 Linkages with other SDGs

- SDG 1 interacts with and impacts on all other SDGs, it is at the core of sustainable development, and intrinsically linked to SDG 10 (reduce inequalities within and among countries).
- progress in SDG 1 correlates directly with progress in the other "social SDGs", SDGs 2 to 7 (hunger, health, education, gender, water and sanitation, and energy) progress in SDG 1 is explicitly correlated with progress in SDG 5 (gender)
- progress in SDG 1 is explicitly correlated with progress in SDG 5 (gender) progress in SDG 1 is contingent on progress in SDGs 8, 9 and 11 (decent work and economic growth, industry, infrastructures and innovation, sustainable cities and communities)
- progress in SDG 1, if not based on the sustainability paradigm, may complexify the implementation of SDGs 13 to 15 (climate, ocean, land)

## 3 Priority actions

- improving access to sustainable livelihoods (employment opportunities)
- providing universal access to basic social services (health, education, housing, energy, water and sanitation...)
- progressively developing social protection systems
- empowering people living in poverty
- addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women
- intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication by allocating additional resources

### ➤ Q2

What does SDG 1 consist of in terms of targets and indicators?

#### 1 What are targets and indicators?

- **Targets:** Specific objectives that will help a broader goal
- **Indicators:** way to measure the achievement of targets

#### 2 targets and indicators of SDG1

- **Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 (now \$1.90) a day
- **Indicator 1.1.1:** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location

(urban/rural)

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- **Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty (not extreme poverty) in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
  - **Indicator 1.2.1:** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
  - **Indicator 1.2.2:** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
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- **Target1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
  - **Indicator 1.3.1:** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
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- **Target 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
- **Indicator 1.4.1:** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- **Indicator 1.4.2:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
- **Target 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
- **Indicator 1.5.1:** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people  
**Indicator 1.5.2:** Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

- **Indicator 1.5.3:** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- **Indicator 1.5.4:** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

### 3 Means of implementation

- **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
- **Indicator 1.a.1:** Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
- **Indicator 1.a.2:** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
- **Target 1.b:** 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
- **Indicator 1.b.1:** Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

#### ➤ Q3

a. How much progress have we made since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

b. What are the challenges?

#### 1 Progress achieved?

- Progress in achieving SDG 1 has been significantly impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic.
- According to the 2021 SDG Report, the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell from 10.1% in 2015 to 9.3% in 2017 and to 8.4% in 2019.
- But 2020 saw an increase of between 119 million and 124 million global poor (60% in Southern Asia).
- For the first time since 1998, the extreme poverty rate has increased, from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2020. It is estimated that it will be at 7%

in 2030.

- **The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty** fell by more than half from 2010 to 2019 – from 14% to 6.6%. However, lockdowns and related public health measures due to COVID-19 have severely affected the informal economy, where the vast majority of the working poor are employed.
- **The gender gap in working poverty globally** has narrowed over the years, but in the least developed countries, 33.5% of employed women were living in poverty in 2019, compared with 28.3% of employed men. Worldwide, young workers are twice as likely to be living in poverty as adults, reflecting lower earnings and poorer quality jobs.
- By 2020, only 46.9% of the global population were effectively covered by at least one **social protection cash benefit**, leaving as many as 4 billion people without a social safety net.
- The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of **social protection systems** to protect people's health, jobs and incomes
- Many new social protection measures were introduced in 2020, but almost all were short term in nature.
- Significant progress was achieved between 2000 and 2015, essentially due to the rapid economic development of China, India and other major emerging economies.
- The rise of these emerging economies was linked to the intensification of global value chains, and the concomitant development of global trade in goods and services.
- However, the global financial crisis of 2008 slowed down that growth significantly, and the Covid-19 pandemic struck a definitive blow to global trade, disrupting global value chains, closing down
- borders and locking down workers. Informal workers, women and young people, being the most marginalized, were also the most affected.

➤ Q4

Please give us an example where young people have been active contributing to this SDG Goal.

- 1 **Upper Egypt Local Development Programme:** partnership between the Government of Egypt and the World Bank, aimed at developing local government capacities in community consultations, participatory public capital expenditure and local investment planning, procurement &

contract management, environmental & social risk management.

- 2 **Results:** improved connectivity (roads), industrial infrastructure upgrade, service improvement in drinking water networks, sewage pumping stations, irrigation canals, solar power plant, electrical installations.
- 3 At least 50% of the 5 million beneficiaries are estimated to be women. As a result, poverty fell by 1.06% and 3.79% in urban and rural Upper Egypt respectively compared to levels recorded in 2017/2018.

➤ Q5

Where or what do you think young people can do to help achieving this SDG Goal in reducing poverty for all? Where or what do you think young people can do to help achieving this SDG Goal in reducing poverty for all?

- 1 An interesting initiative:
  - Young Forestry Entrepreneurs in Latin America and the Caribbean: connects forestry education centers in the region, adding economic and social entrepreneurship skills to the usual technical training programmes, with the participation of private businesses, business incubators and accelerators.
  - Results: 8677 students trained from 80 training centers, in 13 countries
- 2 Awareness that sustainable development is achievable through individual and collective action
- 3 Importance of community-based, grassroots initiatives
- 4 Promote social and solidarity economy Contribute to education for sustainable development
- 5 Speak up, organize, challenge decision-makers
- 6 Youth for climate action: from Greta Thunberg to the SG's Special Envoy for Youth to Glasgow
- 7 **Our Common Agenda** includes recommendations for meaningful, diverse and effective youth engagement both within and outside the United Nations, including through better political representation and by transforming education, skills training and lifelong learning