

# Poverty

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Presentation by Farah Williamson

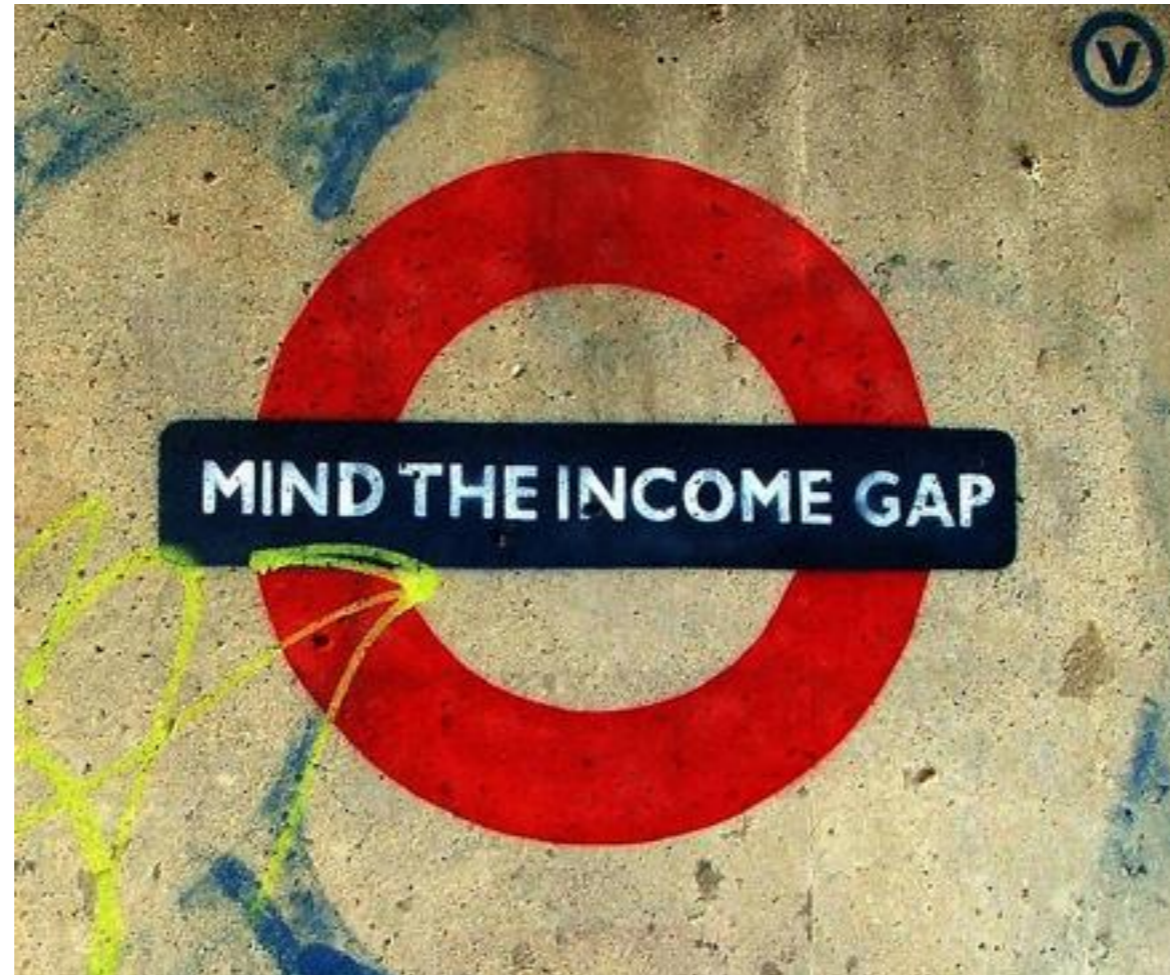
What is poverty?

“Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one’s food or a job to earn one’s living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.”

United Nations

Almost half the world — over three billion people — live on less than \$2.50 a day.

The poorest 40% of the world's population accounts for 5% of global income.



The richest 20% accounts for 75% of world income.

# The Millennium Development Goals (MDG's)

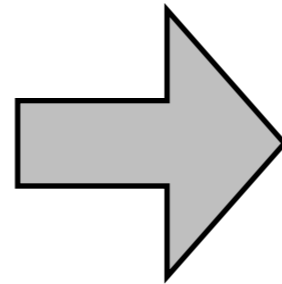
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# Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger

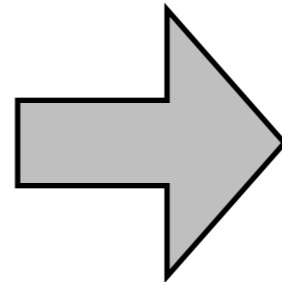


Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.



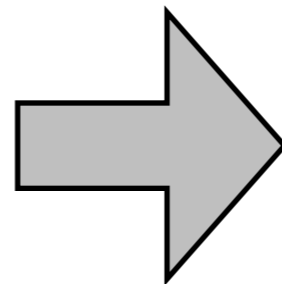
Economic crisis slowed progress. World still on track to meet the poverty reduction target.

Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.



Deterioration of the labour market, triggered by the economic crisis, has resulted in a decline in employment.

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



Progress to end hunger has been stymied in most regions. One in four children in the developing world are still underweight.

# Horn of Africa drought

Some 12 million people are at risk in the Horn of Africa as two years of drought have forced food prices beyond the reach of most families

OCHA and Paddy Allen

guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 2 August 2011 10.05 BST

## Areas affected

Total numbers in need of humanitarian assistance across the region:

# 12.4 million

### Dadaab refugee camp

Over 1,000 arrivals each day, 25% of new arrivals' children are malnourished

### Dollo Ado refugee camp

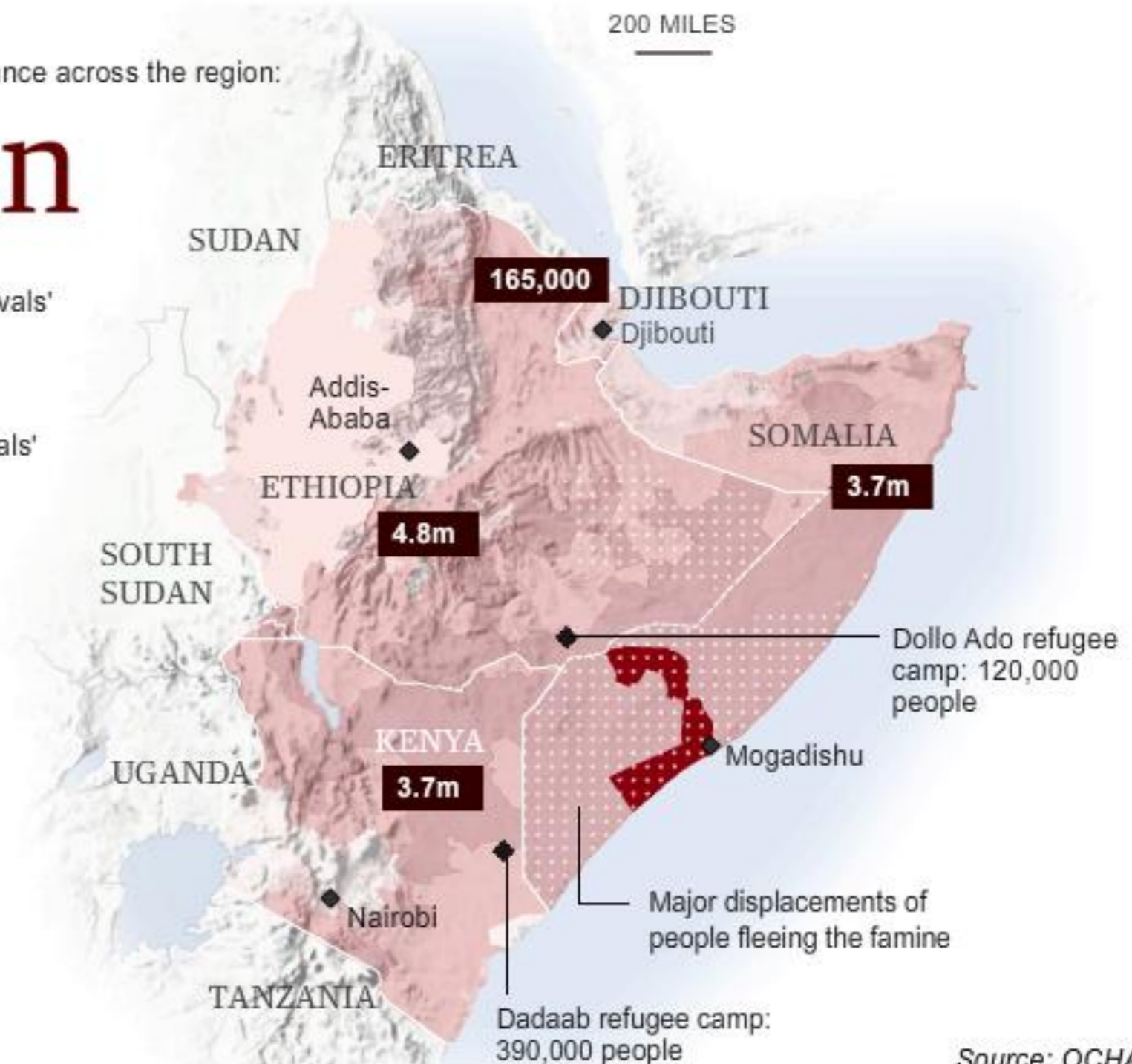
54,000 new arrivals in 2011, 50% of new arrivals' children are malnourished

### Key:

Estimated population in need of assistance:

### Food security situation:

- None or minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Catastrophe/famine
- Limited humanitarian access



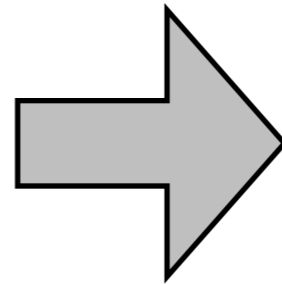
Source: OCHA

# Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

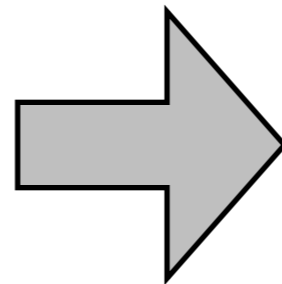
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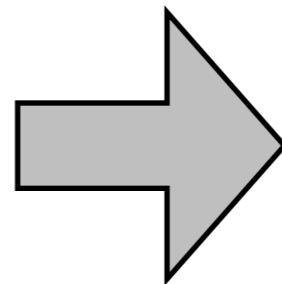
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



Hope dims for universal education by 2015, even as many poor countries make tremendous strides.



Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia are home to the vast majority of children out of school.



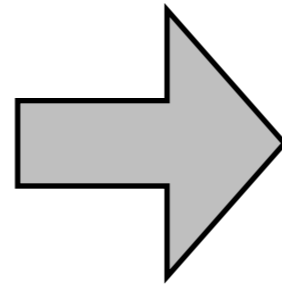
Inequality thwarts progress towards universal education.



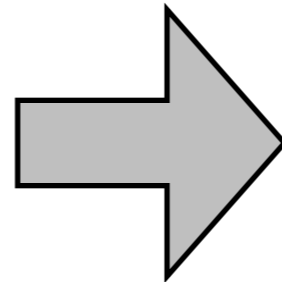
# Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women



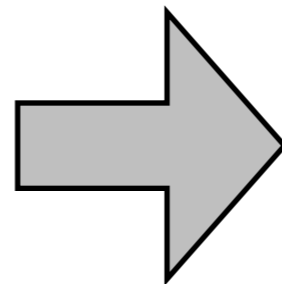
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.



For girls in some regions, education remains elusive.



Poverty is a major barrier to education, especially among older girls.



In every developing region except the CIS, men outnumber women in paid employment.

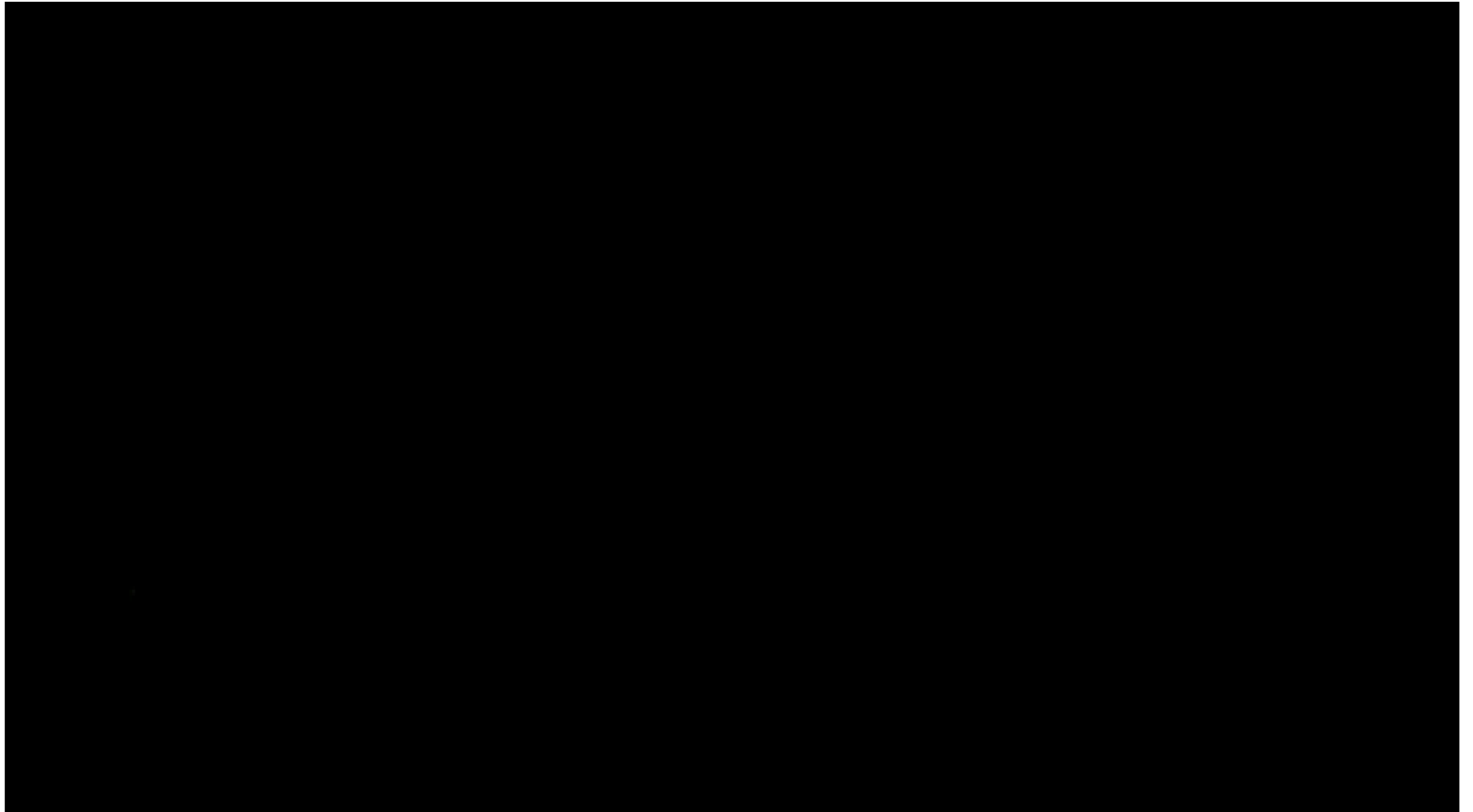


**“Educate a boy, and you educate an individual. Educate a girl, and you educate a community.”**

African proverb

# The Girl Effect

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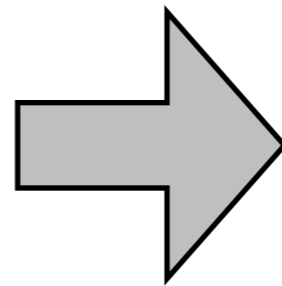


# Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

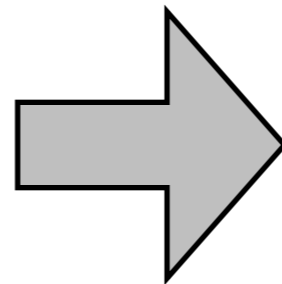
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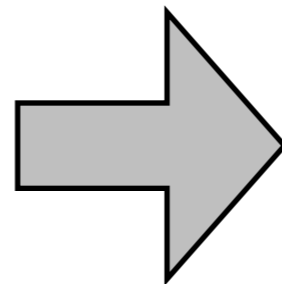
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.



Child deaths are falling, but not quickly enough to reach the target.

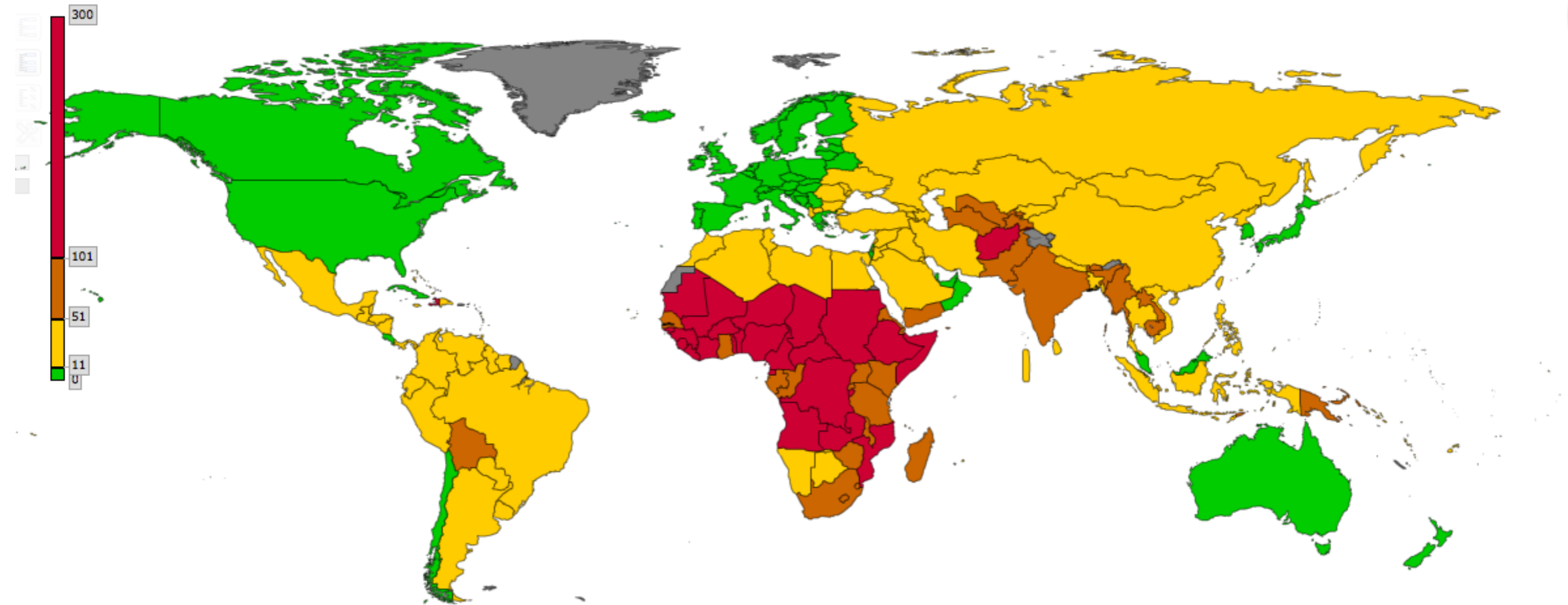


Revitalizing efforts against pneumonia and diarrhoea, while bolstering nutrition, could save millions of children.



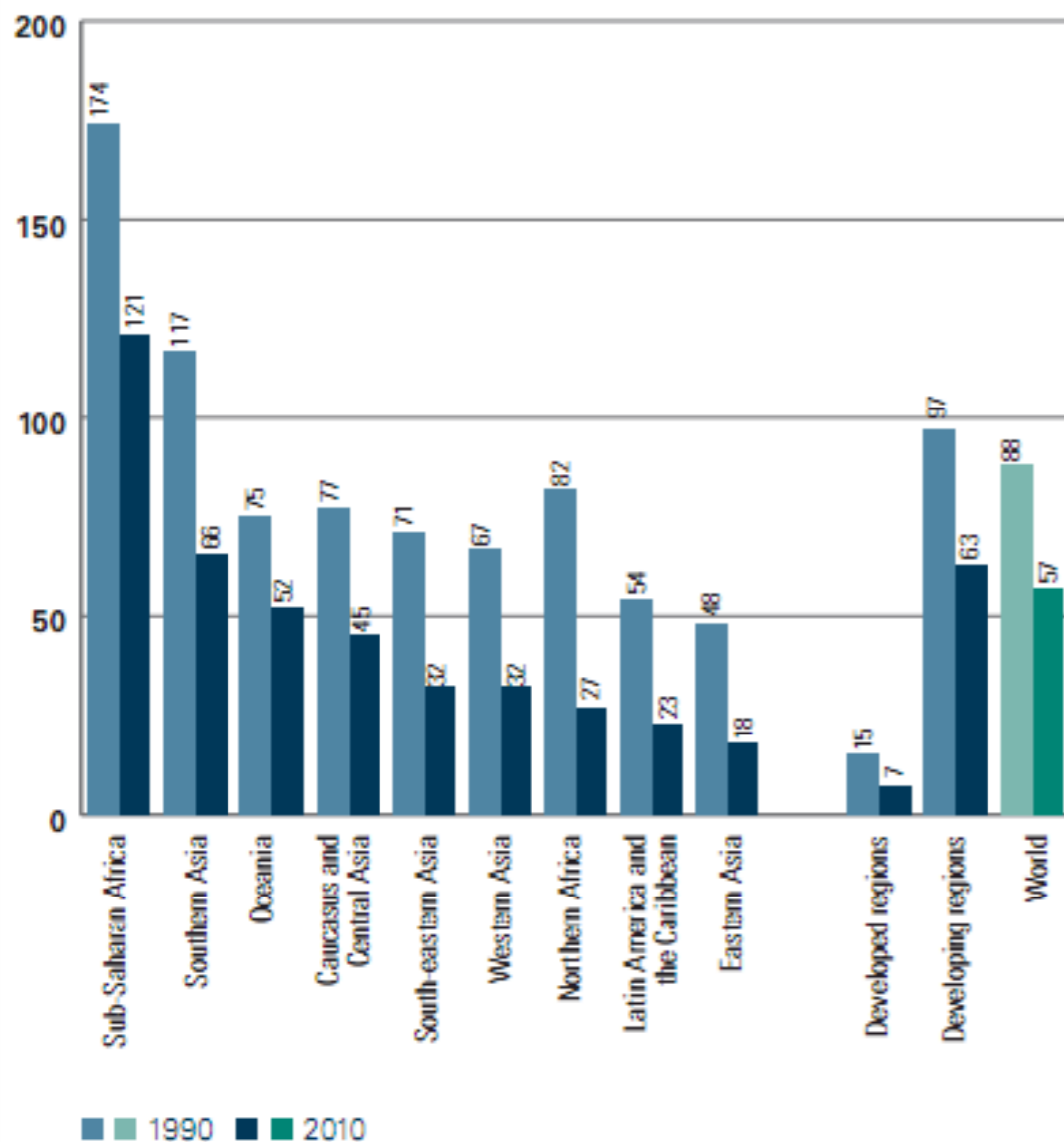
Recent success in controlling measles may be short-lived if funding gaps are not bridged.

# Latest estimates on child mortality



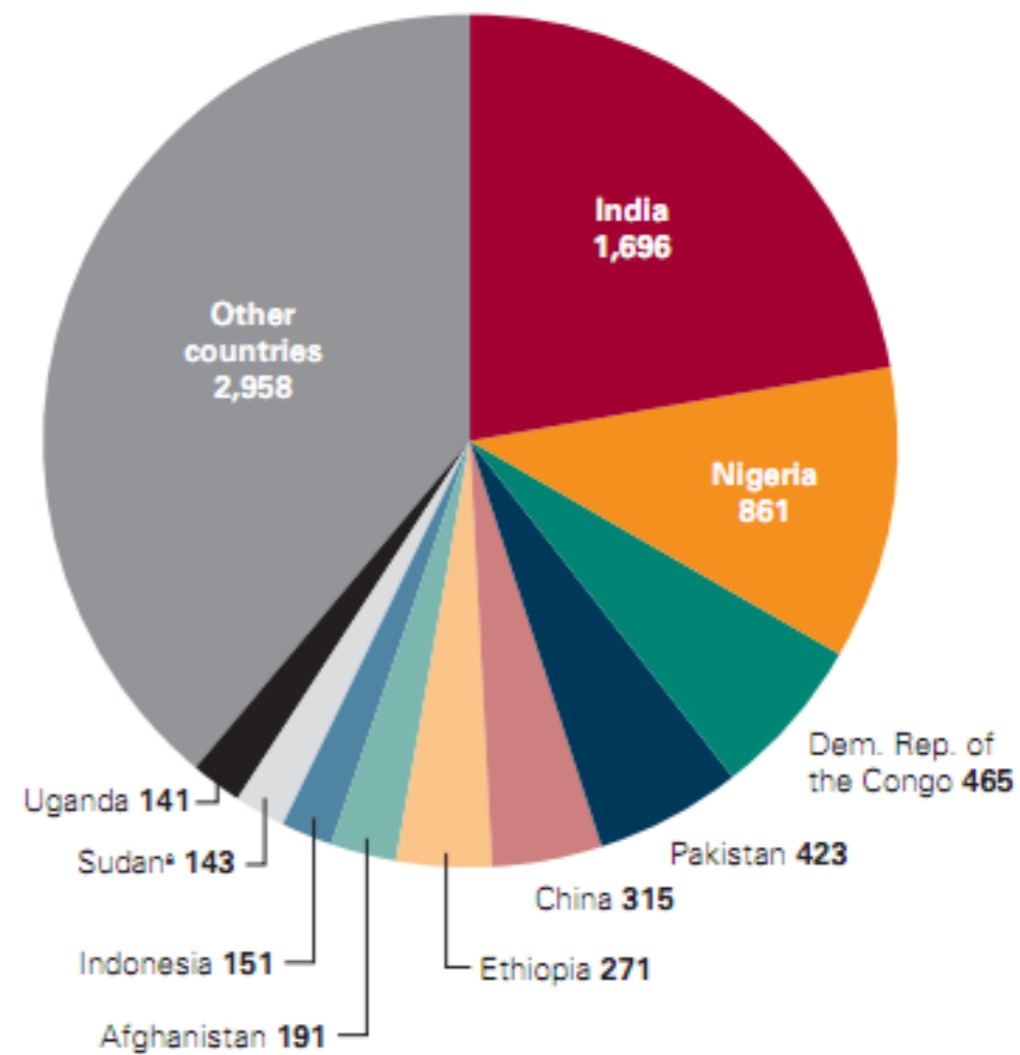
**FIGURE 1** Under-five mortality declined in all regions between 1990 and 2010

Under-five mortality rate, by Millennium Development Goal region, 1990 and 2010 (deaths per 1,000 live births)



**FIGURE 6** Half of under-five deaths occur in just five countries

Number of under-five deaths, by country, 2010 (thousands)



a. Data refer to Sudan as it was constituted in 2010, before South Sudan seceded on 9 July 2011.

## Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

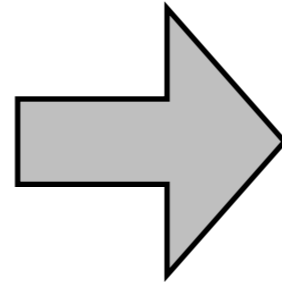
	1990	2010	Goal for 2015
UK	9	5	3
UAE	22	7	7
China	48	18	16
Brazil	59	19	20
South Africa	60	57	20
Turkey	80	18	27
Indonesia	85	35	28
Egypt	94	22	31
Kenya	99	85	33
Bangladesh	143	48	48
Afghanistan	209	149	70
Sierra Leone	276	174	92

# Goal 5: Improve maternal health

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Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

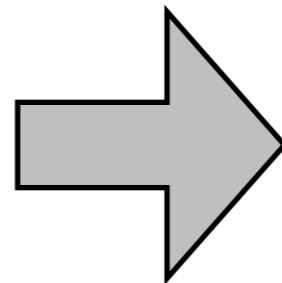


Most maternal deaths could be avoided.

Giving birth is especially risky in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where most women deliver without skilled care.

More women are receiving antenatal care.

Achieve universal access to reproductive health.



1 in 3 rural women in developing regions receive the recommended care during pregnancy.

Use of contraception is lowest among the poorest women and those with no education.

Progress has stalled in reducing the number of teenage pregnancies, putting more young mothers at risk.

# Facts about maternal health

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**Fact 1:** 350,000 women die annually from complications during pregnancy and childbirth. 99% in developing countries.

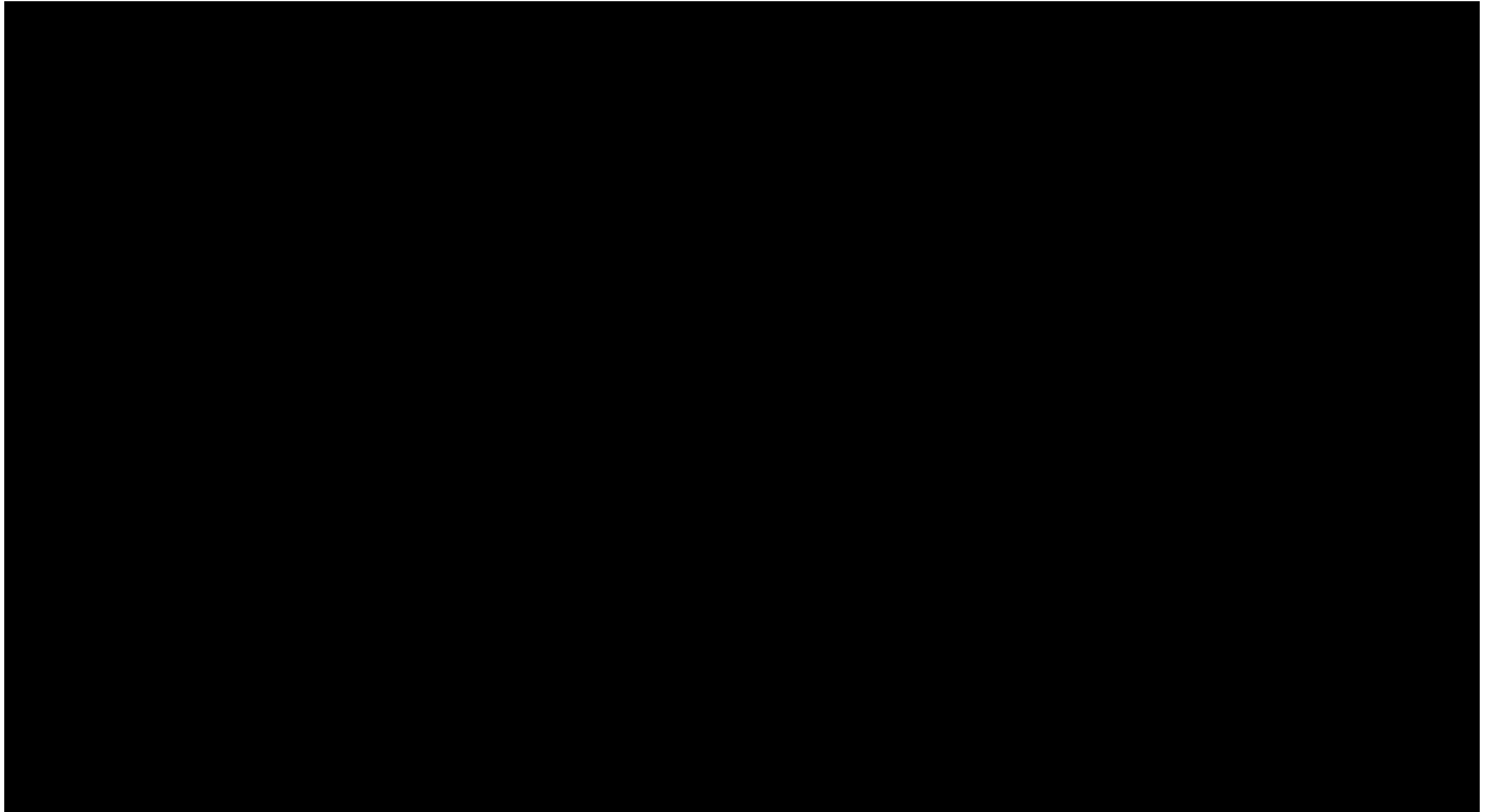
**Fact 2:** The maternal mortality rate is declining very slowly, even though the majority of deaths are avoidable.

**Fact 3:** In sub-Saharan Africa, a woman's maternal mortality risk is 1 in 30, compared to 1 in 5,600 in developed regions.

**Fact 4:** Every year, more than 1 million children are left motherless. They are 10 times more likely to die prematurely than those who have not.

# Imagine

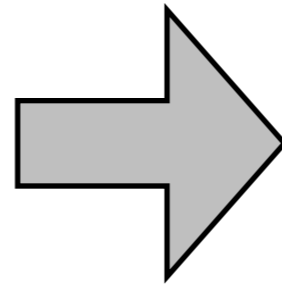
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# Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

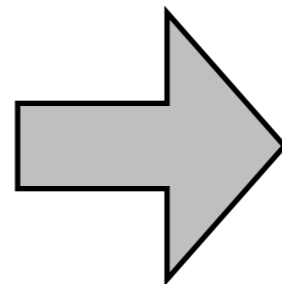


Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.



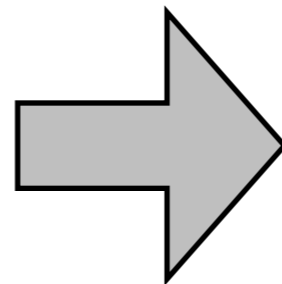
The spread of HIV appears to have stabilised in most regions, and more people are surviving longer.

Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.



The rate of new HIV infections continues to outstrip the expansion of treatment.

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.



Production and use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets soars and procurement of anti-malarial drugs rises rapidly. Tuberculosis prevalence is falling in most regions.

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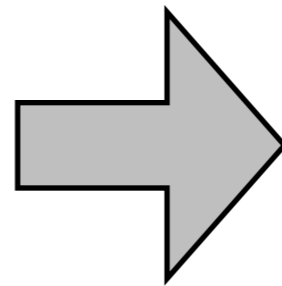
Malaria kills a child somewhere in the world every 30 seconds.



# Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

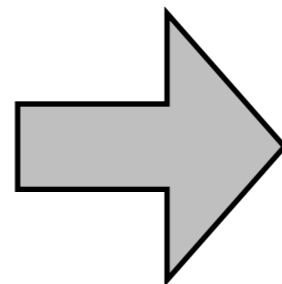


Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.



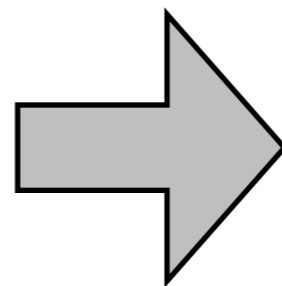
Rate of deforestation is decreasing. A decisive response to climate change needed.

Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.



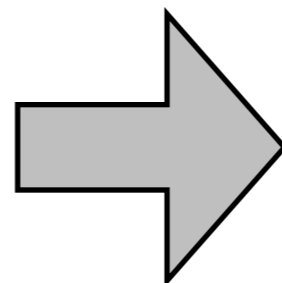
The world has missed the 2010 target for biodiversity conservation.

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation..



The world is on track to meet the drinking water target, though much remains to be done in some regions.

By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers..



Slum improvements, though considerable, are failing to keep pace with the growing ranks of the urban poor.

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What is ‘sustainable development’ ?

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

# Slums of the world

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Kibera slum, Nairobi, Kenya  
2nd largest urban slum in Africa  
Home to 170,000 people



Dharavi slum, Mumbai, India  
Dharavi covers an area of 535 acres  
Home to between 600,000 and 1 million people

# WaterAid video on basic sanitation

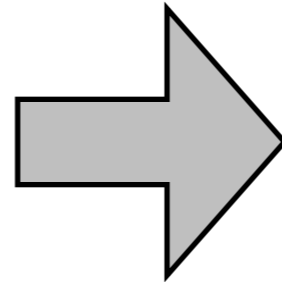
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# Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

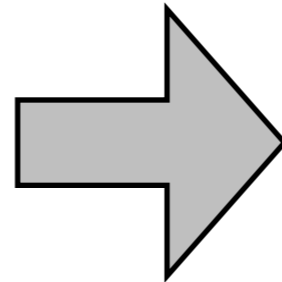


Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.



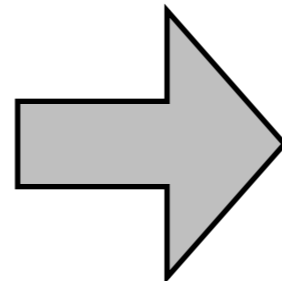
Developing countries gain greater access to the markets of developed countries.

Address the special needs of least developed countries.



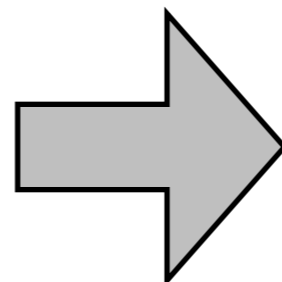
Aid continues to rise despite the financial crisis, but Africa is short-changed.

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries..



Debt burdens ease for developing countries and remain well low historical levels.

In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.



Access to the World Wide Web is still closed to the majority of the world's people. A larger gap separates those with high-speed internet connections and dial-up users.

If you think you are too small to be effective,  
you have never been in bed with a mosquito.

Betty Reese

Service to others is the rent you pay for your  
room here on earth.

Mohammed Ali



# Project Shelter Wakadogo

# Where is Gulu?



# A nursery school

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# Key achievements in 2011

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- We've been open for over 2 years!
- We built a new medical and administration block.
- We have implemented daily medical check-ups for all of the children and staff.
- We trialled a new primary school classroom.
- We installed solar power at the school.
- We found and are sponsoring 25 of the most disadvantaged children.

# An increase in children

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- From 80 to 160 children.
- Increased community engagement and understanding.
- Every child is taught, fed and given basic medical check ups each day.





# A new medical block and recreation shade

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# Promoting sanitation and good health

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# Quality teaching

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# The feeding programme

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# The seeds of a primary school

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