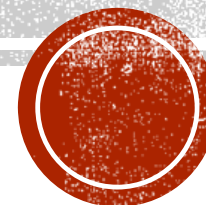


GLOBAL POVERTY



CONTENT

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Facts about global poverty
- 3) History
- 4) Cause and consequences
- 5) Fighting poverty: the SDGs
- 6) Conclusion



INTRODUCTION

- The level of Poverty ; extreme, moderate and relative level.
- Extreme Poverty is a state where people lack of income and basic human needs to live adequately,
 - Drinking water, clothes, food, education, shelter information etc.
- Moderate poverty is a state where people barely have access to basic human needs (eg. Have education but only Minimum level) and do not have much disposable income.
- Relative poverty is a state where a people lack the minimum income level to maintain the average standard of living in their society/country.



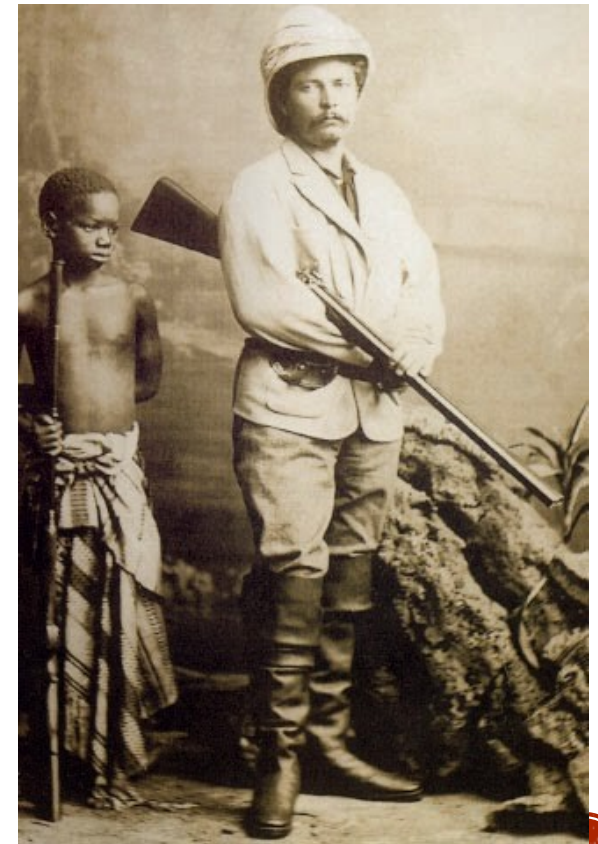
FACTS ABOUT GLOBAL POVERTY

- Less than 1 billion people are in extreme poverty, and live less than \$1.90 a day.
- Mostly live in southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa
- 22,000 children die each day due to poverty
- Millions of people in developing countries do not have adequate access to water, and basic sanitation
- High poverty rates are often found in conflict-affected countries.
- Every day in 2014, around 42,000 people had to leave their homes due to conflicts.



HISTORY

- It is said that Colonialism have shaped Global poverty.
- Developing countries were former colonies of industrial nations.
 - the need of colony to secure raw materials for capitalistic production and market.
- 3rd world poverty is the legacy of colonization. (?)



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL POVERTY

- Violence/Conflicts
- Inheritance of poverty
 - “The Poverty cycle”
- Education
- Corruption/poor governance
- Natural disasters



VIOLENCE / CONFLICTS

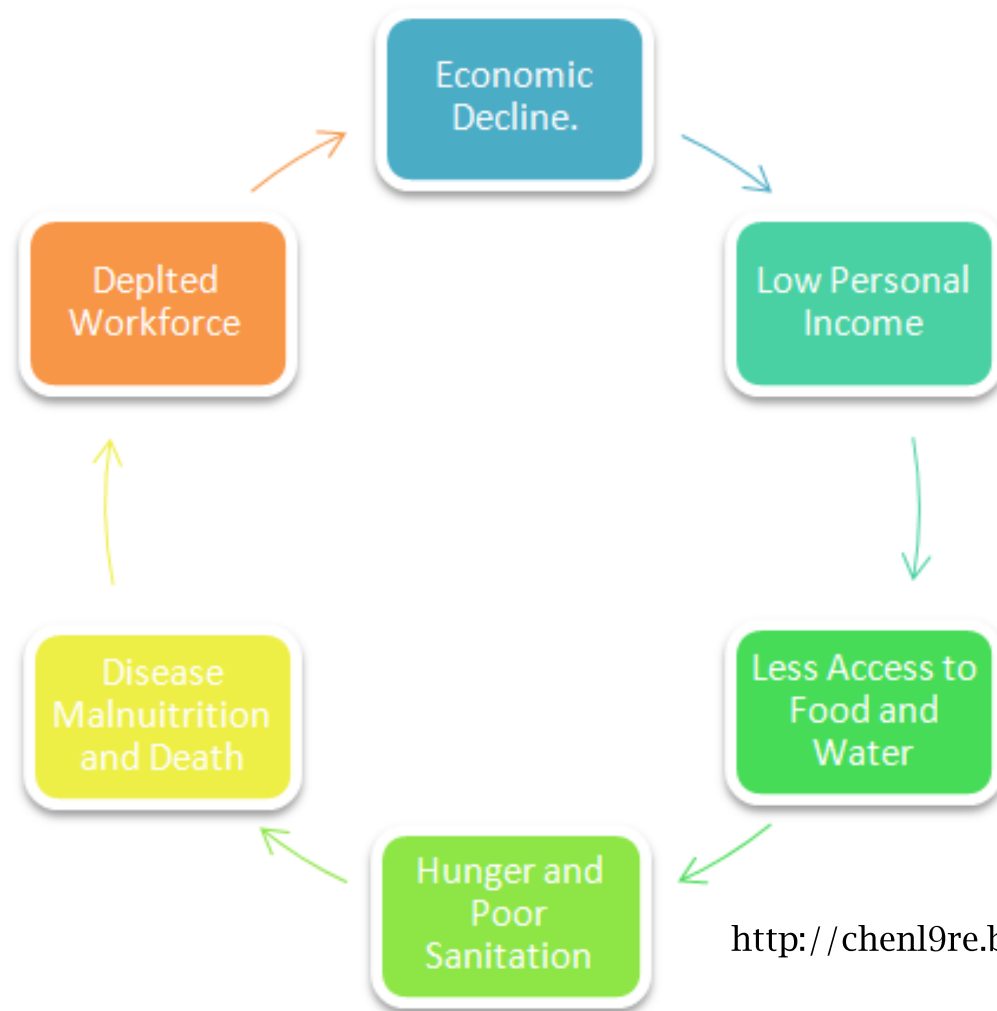
- Countries that have been exposed to political violence or conflicts have higher poverty level eg. Somalia , Palestina, Yemen
- Because funds, goods and services and labor are used for the prosecution(遂行) of war effort (戦争努力)
- Death, injuries, Destruction of infrastructure, institution, production
- depletion(枯渴) of social welfare (社会福祉)
- Loss of Human capital (人的資本)
- Lack of food, drinking water
- Homeless



INHERITANCE OF POVERTY

- Families that have a lifetime of poverty tend to pass on the situation to the next generations. ➔“poverty cycle”
 - “Seemingly endless continuation of poverty. Once a person or community falls below a certain level of resourcefulness, a chain of events starts to occur that tends to perpetuate the situation” (business dictionary)
- example ;
- No money ➔ No money to provide sufficient food to children ➔ bad health conditions (Malnutrition) ➔ Cannot go to school ➔ unemployment or low-income employment ➔ No money ➔ ...
- Majority of poor countries are trapped in this poverty cycle.
 - “Poverty trap”





<http://chenl9re.blogspot.jp/2011/03/poverty-cycle.html>



EDUCATION

- Poverty – cause of insufficient access to quality education.
- Around 70 million or school age children are not in school. Especially located in southeast Africa.
- Poor countries are forced to abandon their education due to health problems or in order to provide support for the family.
- Uniforms, books and transportation fee may be too expensive for them, therefore parents stop sending children to school.



- higher rate of unemployment
- lower level of income



CORRUPTION AND POOR GOVERNANCE

- Countries with extreme poverty are usually corrupted.
- eg) Sudan : corruption and bribery
- Programs to fight poverty are not fully implemented as the funds or international AID do not “reach” the needy.
- Majority of the funds goes to the corrupted individual as pocket money.
- Poor governance failed to apprehend(逮捕) the corrupt.



NATURAL DISASTERS

- “Natural disaster push 26 million into poverty each year” – World bank
- 90% of death are caused by Natural disasters occure in poor countries.
- Poor countries have more difficulty recovering as they lack of ability and resources to cope with them.
 - poor housing, lack of health facilities and infrastructure no insurance etc



- spreading of diseases
- homeless
- Increasing number of Orphan (孤兒)
- Loose food, water resources



FIGHTING POVERTY – THE SDG

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the “2030 Agenda for sustainable development” –adopted by the UN general assembly (1st January 2016) targets to end all form of poverty by 2030.

The SDGs

- New goals call for actions by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote promote prosperity while protecting the planet.
- Identify the fundamental causes of poverty,
- Identify the universal need of development
- Covering three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social social inclusion and environmental protection.
- The Necessity of tackling climate changes for sustainable development and poverty poverty eradication. (根絶)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 



CONCLUSION

- Poverty is often describe by Extreme, moderate, relative level.
- Less then 1 billion people live less then \$1.90 everyday.
- Million of people in developing countries do not have access to clean water and basic sanitary.
- It is said that Colonialism is the root of 3rd world poverty
- There are many causes of global poverty, which is conflicts, inheritance , education, corruption poor governance and natural disasters.
- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN target to end all form of poverty by 2030.



- <https://borgenproject.org/what-is-poverty/>
- <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>
- <https://borgenproject.org/what-causes-global-poverty/>
- <http://www.globalissues.org/issue/2/causes-of-poverty>
- <https://www.poverties.org/blog/causes-of-poverty>
- <http://www.gsdr.org/professional-dev/poverty-and-conflict/>
- <https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/sociology/social-and-global-stratification/causes-and-effects-of-poverty>
- <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/poverty-cycle.html>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2010/sep/20/70m-get-no-education>
- <https://borgenproject.org/link-poverty-education/>
- <https://www.childfund.org/about-us/education/>
- http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/craig-and-marc-kielburger/poverty-inherited_b_7663842.html
- <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/sep/16/corruption-africa-violates-human-rights-fuels-radicalism-why-do-we-tolerate-it>



- <http://news.trust.org//item/20110509085300-ae1c>
- <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/11/14/natural-disasters-force-26-million-people-into-poverty-and-cost-520bn-in-losses-every-year-new-world-bank-analysis-finds>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/nov/14/natural-disasters-poverty-world-bank-climate-change>
- http://www.business-standard.com/article/specials/climate-change-can-push-45-mn-indians-into-poverty-115120800286_1.html
- <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>
- <https://unu.edu/publications/articles/can-we-end-poverty-by-2030.html>
- <http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/sudan>
- <https://www.voanews.com/a/natural-disasters-poverty-17oct13/1770717.html>
- <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-child-poverty.htm>
- <https://www.reference.com/world-view/meaning-relative-poverty-1d1f911f392c6729?qo=contentSimilarQuestions#>

