

1 NO
POVERTY



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



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TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



General Assembly

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[without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]

70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

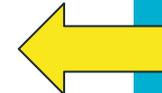
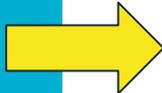
The General Assembly

Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.



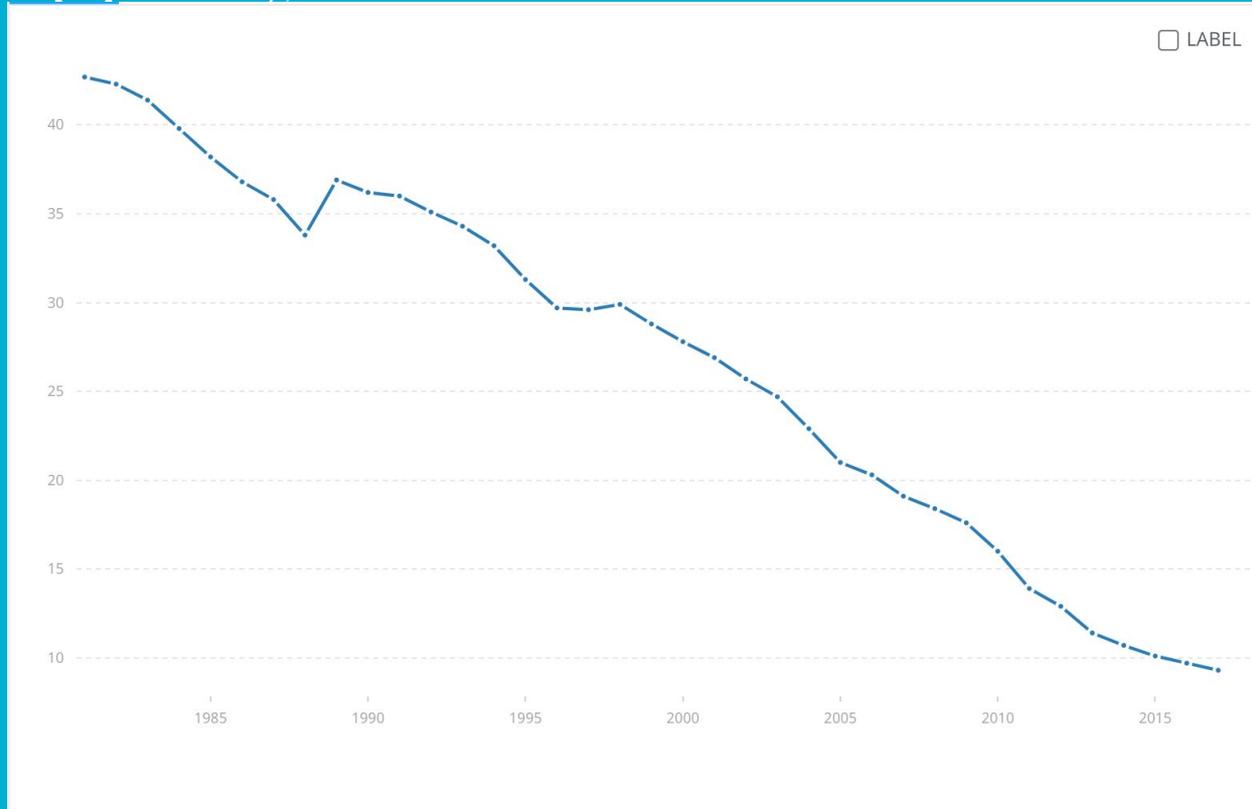
Possiamo sradicare la povertà?

“We live in world of unprecedented opulence” ... “and yet we also live in a world with remarkable deprivation, destitution and oppression” (Sen, 1999).

A livello globale, non è la scarsità di risorse il vero problema, e nemmeno la mancanza di conoscenze o di tecnologie. In altri termini, è bene sapere che nel mondo di oggi abbiamo tutte le risorse e gli strumenti per poter mettere fine alla povertà.



Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population), World



Regional aggregation using 2011 PPP

2017

Region	Pov.line (PPP\$/day)	Headcount (%)	Pov. gap (%)	Squared pov. gap	Num of poor (mil.)	Population (mil.)	Survey coverage
East Asia and Pacific	1.90	1.41	0.27	0.09	29.15	2,068.23	97.47
Europe and Central Asia	1.90	1.30	0.40	0.20	6.37	490.95	89.51
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.90	3.77	1.31	0.69	23.73	630.21	90.16
Middle East and North Africa	1.90	6.34	1.83	0.77	24.16	381.21	58.18
Other high Income	1.90	0.68	0.47	0.41	7.45	1,095.48	82.42
South Asia	Surve	9.65	age is too low, the result		173,10	1792,84	21.77
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.90	41.18	15.62	8.04	432.50	1,050.15	81.43
World Total	1.90	9.27	2.94	1.42	696.45	7,509.07	71.83
World less Other High Income	1.90	10.74	3.36	1.59	689.00	6,413.59	71.83

Regional aggregation using 2011 PPP

1990

Region	Pov.line (PPP\$/day)	Headcount (%)	Pov. gap (%)	Squared pov. gap	Num of poor (mil.)	Population (mil.)	Survey coverage
East Asia and Pacific	1.90	60.88	22.15	10.51	977.29	1,605.26	95.02
Europe and Central Asia	1.90	2.48	0.83	0.47	11.51	463.20	84.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.90	15.47	6.53	3.97	67.68	437.61	87.36
Middle East and North Africa	1.90	6.49	1.23	0.40	14.80	228.07	76.68
Other high Income	1.90	0.45	0.28	0.22	4.06	903.02	74.86
South Asia	1.90	49.14	14.02	5.49	557.05	1,133.50	97.17
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.90	55.15	24.93	14.55	280.95	509.45	53.10
World Total	1.90	36.24	12.87	6.20	1,913.35	5,280.11	85.63
World less Other High Income	1.90	43.62	15.46	7.44	1,909.29	4,377.09	85.63

Regional aggregation using 2011 PPP

2017

Region	Pov.line (PPP\$/day)	Headcount (%)	Pov. gap (%)	Squared pov. gap	Num of poor (mil.)	Population (mil.)	Survey coverage
East Asia and Pacific	5.50	27.62	8.61	3.75	571.16	2,068.23	97.47
Europe and Central Asia	5.50	12.63	4.35	2.14	61.99	490.95	89.51
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.50	22.97	8.63	4.63	144.74	630.21	90.16
Middle East and North Africa	5.50	43.08	16.43	8.53	164.24	381.21	58.18
Other high Income	5.50	1.29	0.79	0.63	14.15	1,095.48	82.42
South Asia	Surve	78,48	age is too low, the result		1407,01	1792,84	21.77
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.50	86.23	51.43	35.10	905.50	1,050.15	81.43
World Total	5.50	43.53	19.53	11.12	3,268.81	7,509.07	71.83
World less Other High Income	5.50	50.75	22.73	12.92	3,254.66	6,413.59	71.83

$\frac{2}{3}$ dei poveri nel mondo sono bambini e giovani, e le donne sono la maggioranza in quasi tutti i paesi



“In all its forms and dimensions”

Encyclopedia Britannica (2020)

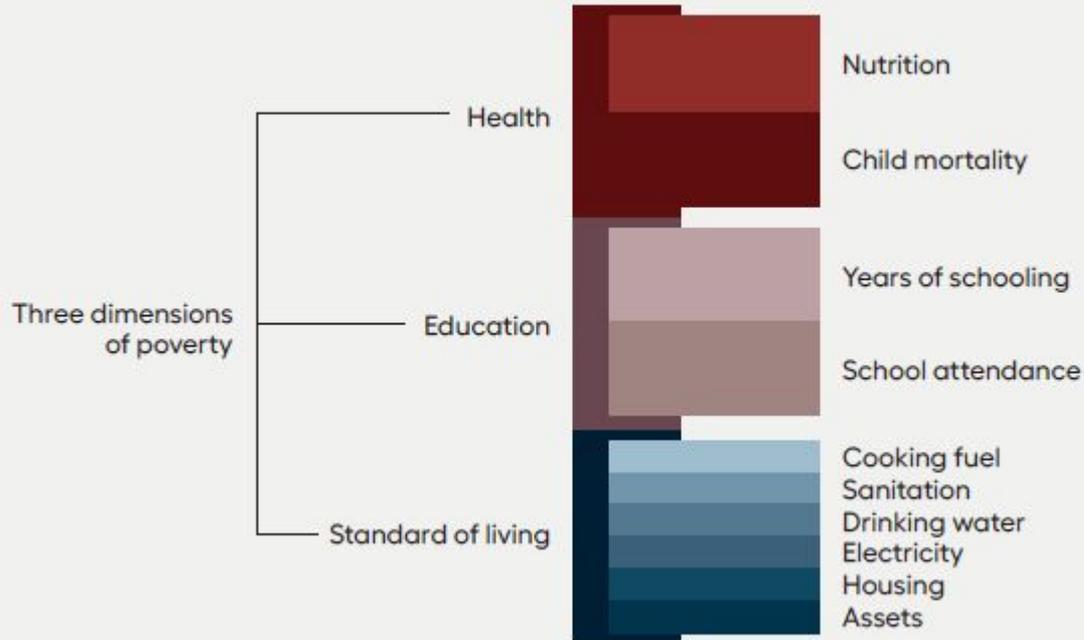
“**poverty**, the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. Poverty is said to exist when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs.”

Gli approcci tradizionali per capire chi sono i poveri e quanto sono poveri, basati sul reddito e/o i beni, sono largamente inadeguati e insufficienti, non solo per l’analisi della povertà, ma anche per comprendere le radici del problema e per disegnare interventi appropriati ed efficaci

Approcci multidimensionali e approcci partecipativi

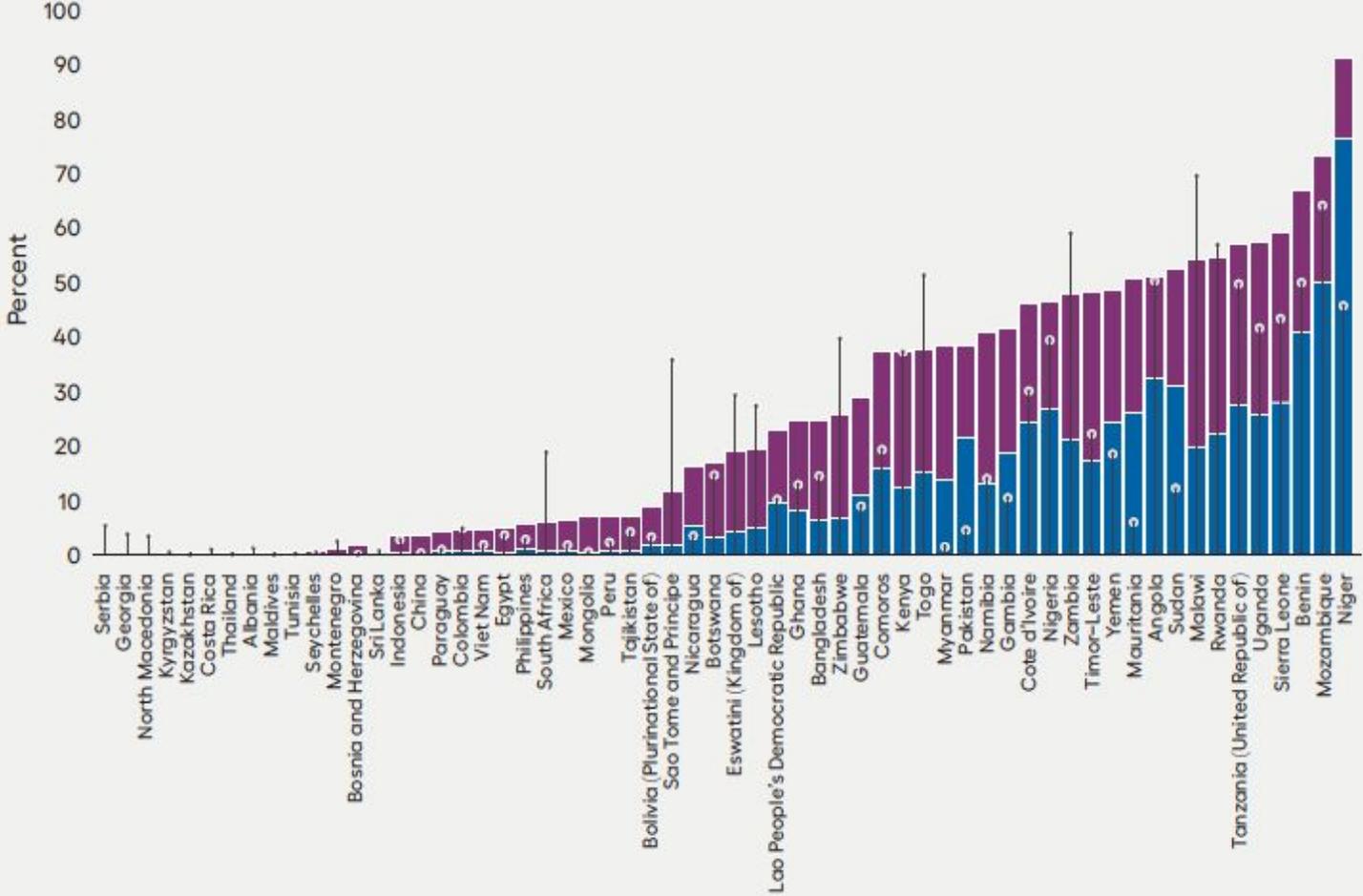
OPHI-UNDP Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

Structure of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index



Source: OPHI 2018.

- The dot represents the incidence of monetary poverty (\$1.90 in purchasing power parity terms a day)
- The height of the bar represents the incidence of severe multidimensional poverty
- The height of the bar represents the incidence of multidimensional poverty



Monetaria vs Multidimensionale

Sradicare

La natura e le cause della povertà sono molteplici e sono variabili, anche in funzione del contesto, dunque non esiste una “soluzione” unica o migliore

Tuttavia, conosciamo bene alcuni processi, meccanismi, assetti sociali e istituzionali che creano, riproducono, amplificano, estendono la povertà, come la guerra, i conflitti armati, le discriminazioni, l’esclusione sociale, il degrado ambientale, il depauperamento delle risorse naturali e degli ecosistemi.



Disuguaglianze e povertà

Povertà e disuguaglianze sono strettamente connesse in molte circostanze, e questo è il motivo per cui oggi abbiamo deciso di trattarle congiuntamente.

Nonostante per molti, come ad esempio Barack Obama, la disuguaglianza è “the defining issue of our time”, a differenza della lotta alla povertà, che raccoglie, almeno verbalmente, un consenso praticamente unanime a livello globale, la lotta alle disuguaglianze è molto più controversa, soprattutto politicamente: ecco perché non appare ai primi posti tra gli SDGs socioeconomici.

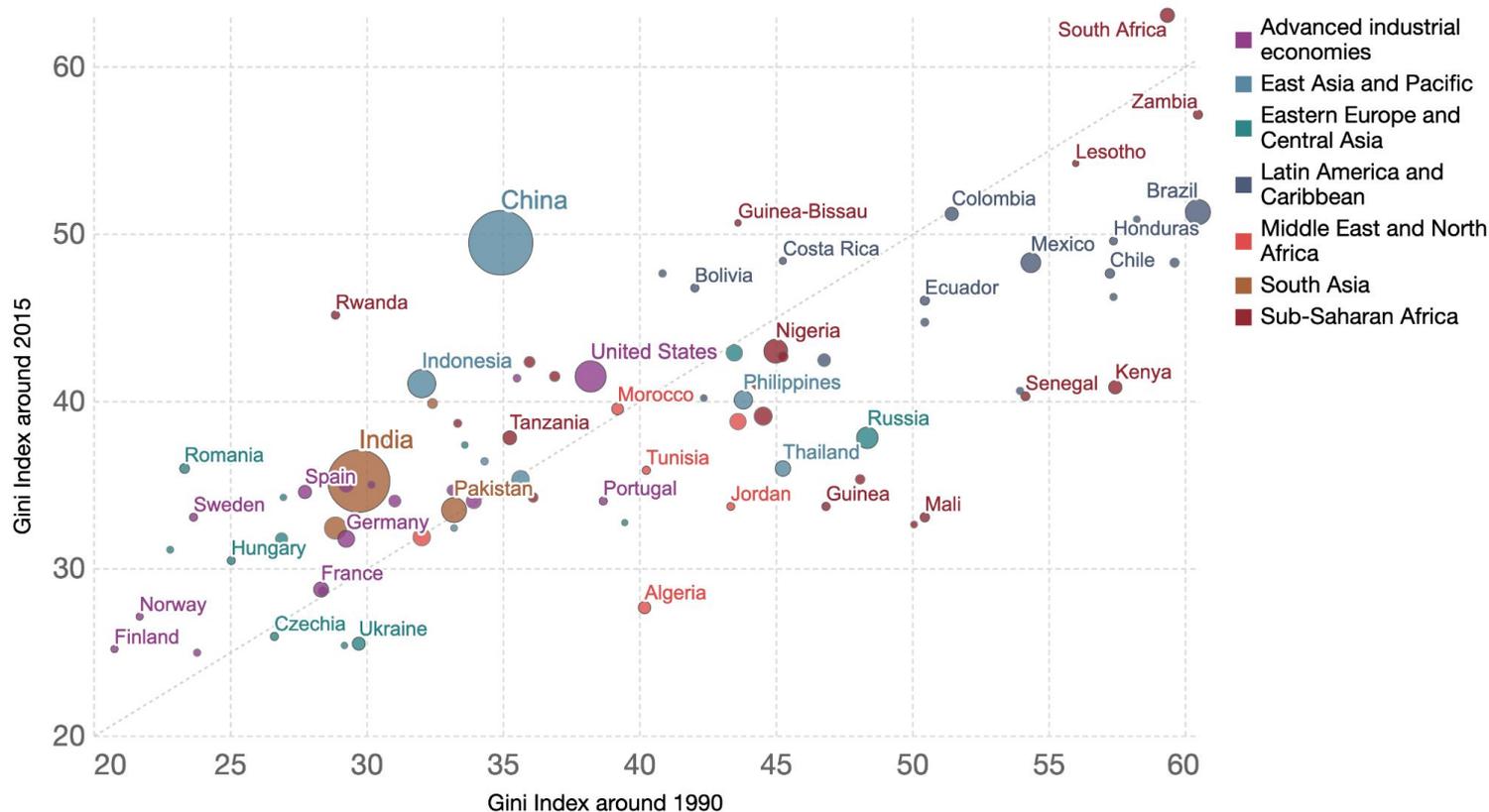
Disuguaglianze globali

Anche la misurazione e i trend delle disuguaglianze sono ancora più complessi di quelli relativi alla povertà. Innanzitutto, ci sono almeno tre tipi di disuguaglianze: quelle all'interno di un paese; quelle tra paesi; e infine quelle tra tutte le persone nel mondo.

All'interno dei singoli paesi l'andamento è eterogeneo.

Inequality in 1990 vs 2015

A higher Gini index represents higher inequality.



Source: Povcal (2018), The Chartbook of Economic Inequality (2017), Kandbur et al. (2017) Table 1.B

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Note: Estimates are based on household survey data of either incomes or consumption. All countries for which comparable surveys within five years of each reference year were available are shown.

Disuguaglianze, povertà e altri SDG: 2 esempi

Istruzione

Empowerment
femminile

It's up to you

“Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-State actors and individuals must contribute”

“... all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development”

Target 4.7 “By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development”

Paraphrasing JFK(1961),
 «ask not what governments (and others) can do for achieving SDGs – ask what **you** can do for achieving SDGs»

