SDG 1: NO POVERTY

LET'S WORK TO END POVERTY

The United Nation’s (UN’s) Sustainable Development Goal #1 (SDG 1) aims to end poverty, in particular extreme poverty for all people by 2030. Further to this, SDG 1 is working towards building resilience of the poor in response to extreme shocks such as natural disasters, social, economic and other environmental events.

With the international poverty line at $1.90 a day per person, 13% of the population are currently living below the poverty line. Within this, 836 million people are living in extreme poverty, on less than $1.25 a day per person.

Although the number of people living below the poverty line has dropped by half since 2002, and extreme poverty has been predicted to fall to 6% by 2030; eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 will require significant change from historical growth rates.

Even those who are working are at risk of poverty. 10.2% of the world’s working population are living with their families on less than $1.90 per person, per day. With young people most likely to be at risk of falling below the poverty line, investment in social protection programmes is essential.

Toshiba TEC UK supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Working to end poverty in all forms, including extreme poverty, across the world.

GLOBAL POVERTY AFFECTS 13% OF OUR POPULATION

13% of the global population are currently living below the poverty line. That’s just $1.90 a day per person.

18,000 CHILDREN DIE EVERY DAY

Over 18,000 children die every day due to poverty related causes, such as malnutrition, illness and lack of shelter.

836M LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY

Globally, 836 million people live in extreme poverty, defined by the UN as less than $1.25 a day per person.
HOW TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

In rural Kenya, firewood remains the main source of fuel for cooking.

Rachel faced a stark choice between spending all her time collecting firewood and not having time to tend to her crops and livestock, or buying firewood, consuming the money to invest in her farm and pay school fees.

With her new energy efficient stove from the Carbon Zero Scheme, Rachel has reduced her firewood needs by more than half. Visiting the forest to gather firewood only once a week rather than every day, and never having to buy firewood. Spending her extra time tending to and investing in her farm. Rachel has greatly increased her income, as she has extra stock to sell.

"I never used to believe that it would be possible for me to pay for school fees whilst saving money each month because I was living from hand to mouth. This stove has moved me from grass to grace; I can now afford a decent meal for my family and dress them well, and I do not take this for granted."

CASE STUDY: RACHEL GITHENDU

HOW CAN BUSINESSES HELP TOWARDS ENDING POVERTY?

The UN’s focus for further reducing poverty is the introduction and development of social protection programmes. These programmes can include social assistance: school feeding and targeted food assistance; as well as social insurance and labour market programmes: old-age pensions, disability and unemployment support, skills training, wage subsidies and much more.

Social protection programmes have been expanding on a global scale since 2000 through many developing countries. However, even with progress, these social protection programmes still remain a priority.

Everyday, 18,000 children die across the world from poverty related causes. It still remains that most of the worlds poor are outside the reach of social protection programmes, particularly those in developing countries; with only 1 in 5 people in low-income countries receiving any type of social protection. This gap is particularly acute in sub-Saharan Africa, where only 15% of those in the bottom income quintile have access to any form of social benefit.

Through the investment in schemes which work on the ground with some of the world’s poorest, such as the Carbon Zero Scheme’s Energy Efficient Stoves project, organisations have the opportunity to make a difference. The project has the power to create jobs, boost productivity, reduce living costs, provide new skills and encourage income generating activities.

By providing energy efficient stoves throughout some of the poorest regions in Kenya, recipients are now spending less of their time collecting and spending money on solid fuels; which provides more time and money to invest in income generating activities such as farming, basket weaving, casual labour and most importantly education. The stoves also enable recipients to purchase food for their families more readily helping to reduce starvation.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”; sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1