

1 NO POVERTY

SDG 1 TARGETS

TARGET 1-1

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY

TARGET 1-2

REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%

TARGET 1-3

IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

TARGET 1-4

EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

TARGET 1-5

BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS

TARGET 1-A

MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO END POVERTY

TARGET 1-B

CREATE PRO-POOR AND GENDER-SENSITIVE POLICY FRAMEWORKS

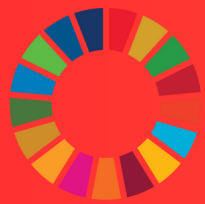
UN SDG 1

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal1>

Image-[What Can You Do](#)



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

#SDGsketch

is a project by @Club17Africa <http://club17africa.org> in collaboration with @xLontrax and @DrMinaOgbanga

GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



No more
EXTREME
POVERTY

By 2030



All men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have **EQUAL RIGHTS** to **ACCESS ECONOMIC RESOURCES** and **BASIC SERVICES**

50% LESS
People living in
POVERTY

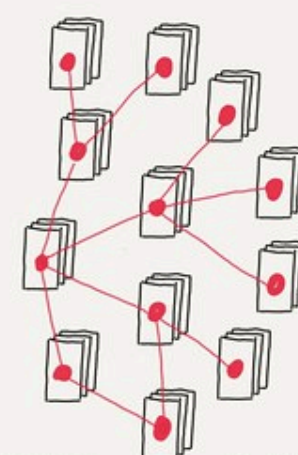
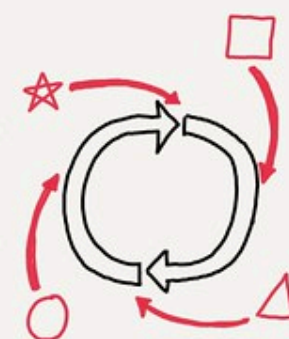


Run systems to
FIND, MEASURE and
TRACK **POVERTY**



PROTECT the Poor to
EXTREME CLIMATE and
other Shocks and Disasters

MOVE RESOURCES from
various Sources to make them
AVAILABLE TO **END POVERTY**



Create a sound policy
framework based on strategies
that look after the POOR and
GENDER-SENSITIVE to facilitate
investments in **Actions** to
End Poverty

Sketchnote by @xLontrax 2016 see more on #Club17Africa CC BY info: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1>

WHY IS THERE SO MUCH POVERTY?

Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive.

WHY SHOULD I CARE ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC SITUATION?

There are many reasons, but in short, because as human beings, our well-being is linked to each other. Growing inequality is detrimental to economic growth and undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflicts.

UN SDG 1

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal1>

Mauro xLontrax Toselli



How do we measure poverty in Ireland?

At-risk of poverty or income poverty means earning less than 60% of the national median income. For a single adult in 2023, this threshold was €318 per week.

Basic or enforced deprivation occurs when someone can't afford at least two of 11 essentials, like nutritious food, adequate heating, or suitable clothing.

Consistent poverty combines both basic deprivation and an income below the 60% poverty threshold.

Source: Department of Social Protection

How many people are impacted by energy poverty?

In 2019, it was estimated that **1 in 6 households** in Ireland experienced energy poverty.

By 2021, and during the energy crisis, it is estimated at **1 in 3 households** were affected.

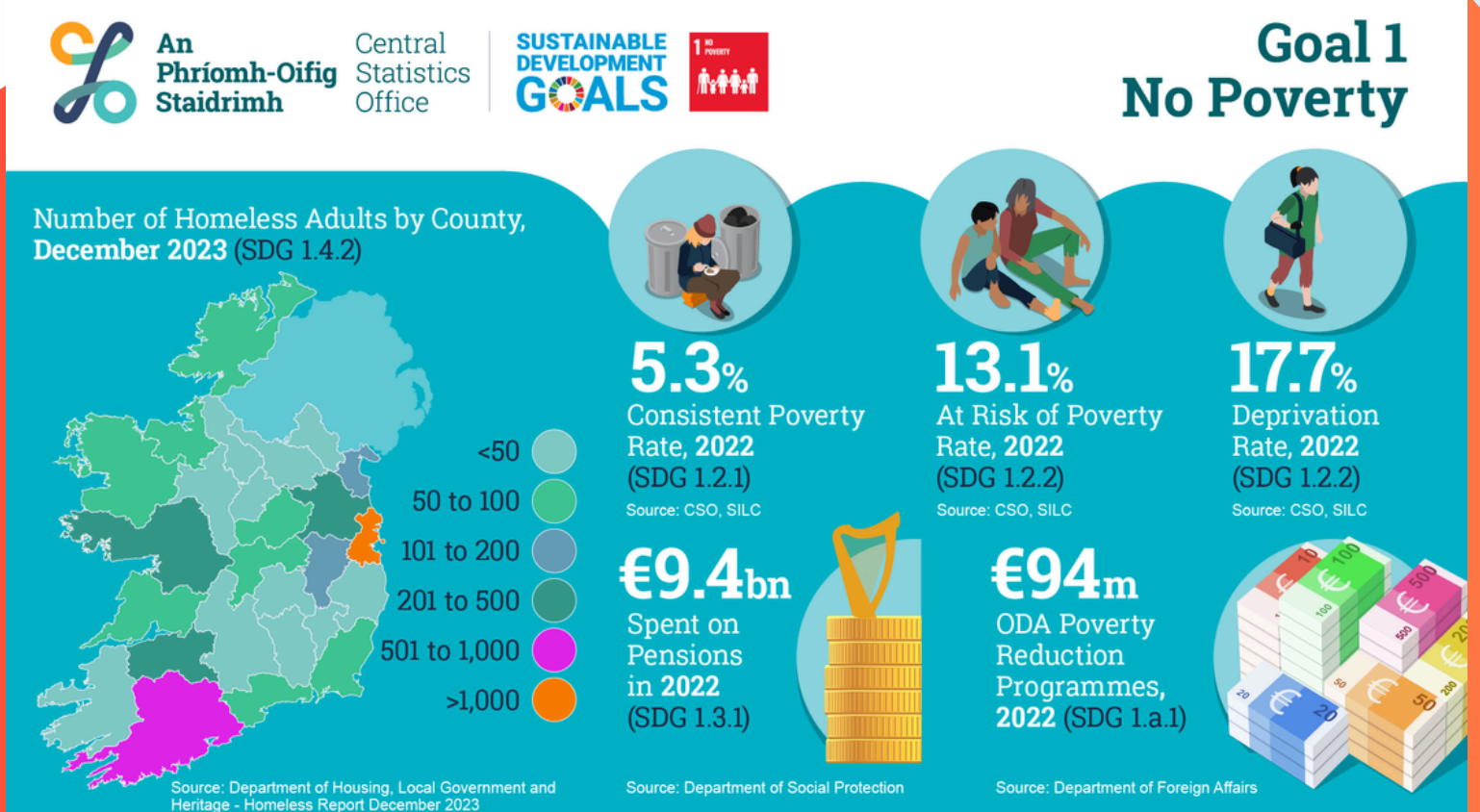
At SVP we're there to help people who can't afford these basic necessities.

Source: Economic and Social Research Institute

UN SDG 1
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal1>

Saolta

Facts and Figures National Level



How many people are affected by food poverty?

Food poverty is when people can't afford or access a nutritious diet.

In 2021, 445,890 people were in food poverty in Ireland. With your support, we can continue helping them.

Source: Department of Social Protection

CSO.ie

How many people are affected by poverty? In Ireland in 2023

- Approximately, 559,850 people were at risk of poverty.
- Approximately, 913,000 people were experiencing enforced deprivation.
- Approximately, 182,050 people living in consistent poverty.

Source: SVP calculation based on CSO Survey of Income and Living Conditions

What income does a person need to afford a Minimum Essential Standard of Living?

Data from the Vincentian MESL Research Centre at SVP reveal the income required for a Minimum Essential Standard of Living (MESL) in Ireland, ensuring a life of dignity.

In 2023, social welfare-dependent households fell short of this dignified living standard by:

- ✓ €114.44 weekly for a one-parent family with two children.
- ✓ €43.12 for a two-parent family with two children.
- ✓ €66.60 for a single adult with no children.
- ✓ €93.07 for a pensioner living alone in a rural area.

By 2024, someone earning the National Minimum Wage in Dublin would need to work nearly 58 hours a week to afford an MESL.

Source: Vincentian MESL Research Centre



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Facts and Figures Globally

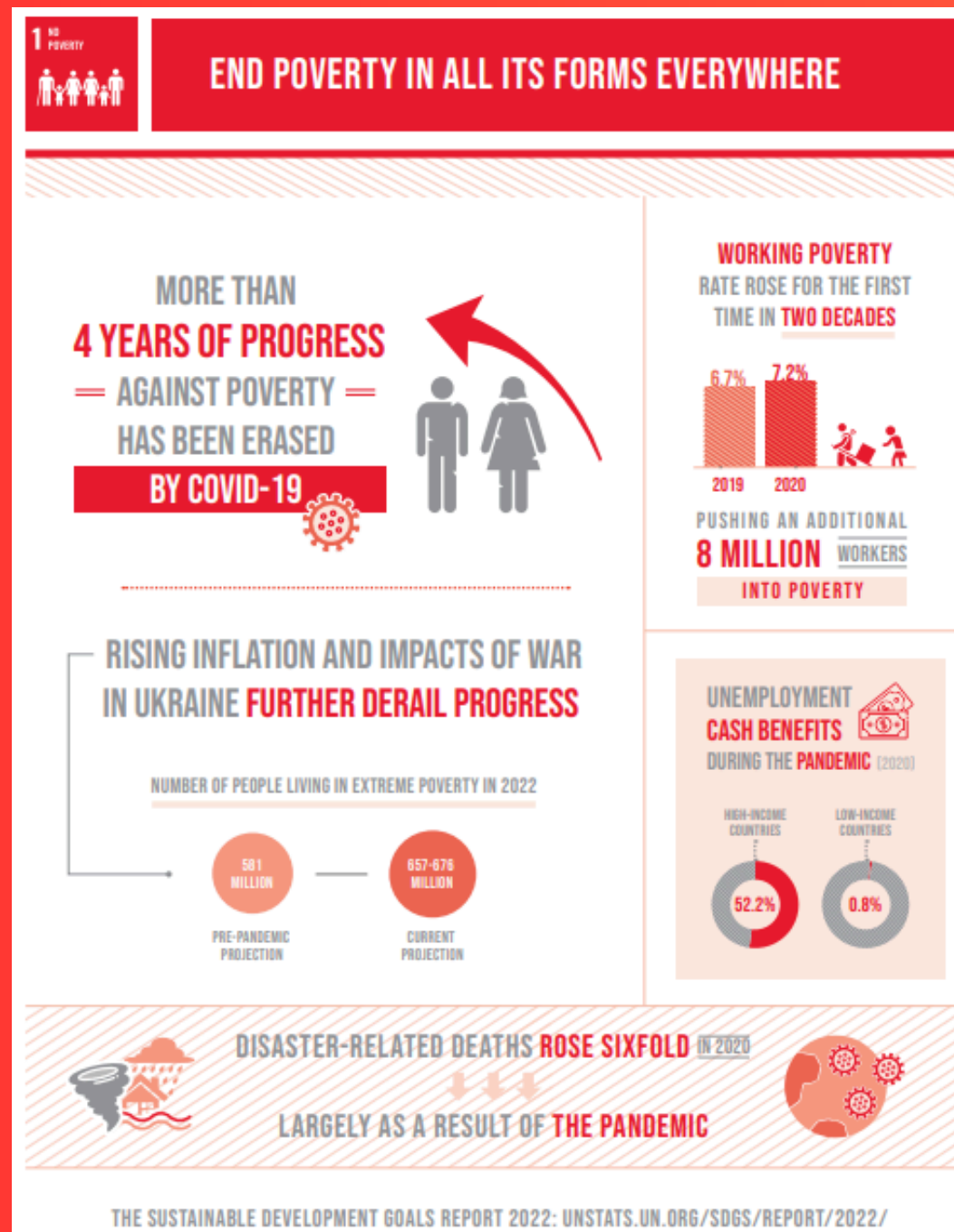
Extreme poverty rates have returned to pre-pandemic levels except in low-income countries

If current trends continue, 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty and only one-third of countries will have halved their national poverty levels by 2030.

The share of government spending on essential services, such as education, health and social protection, is significantly higher in advanced economies than in emerging and developing economies.

A surge in action and investment to enhance economic opportunities, improve education and extend social protection to all, particularly the most excluded, is crucial to delivering on the central commitment to end poverty and leave no one behind.

Despite the expansion of social protection during the COVID-19 crisis, over 4 billion people remain entirely unprotected.



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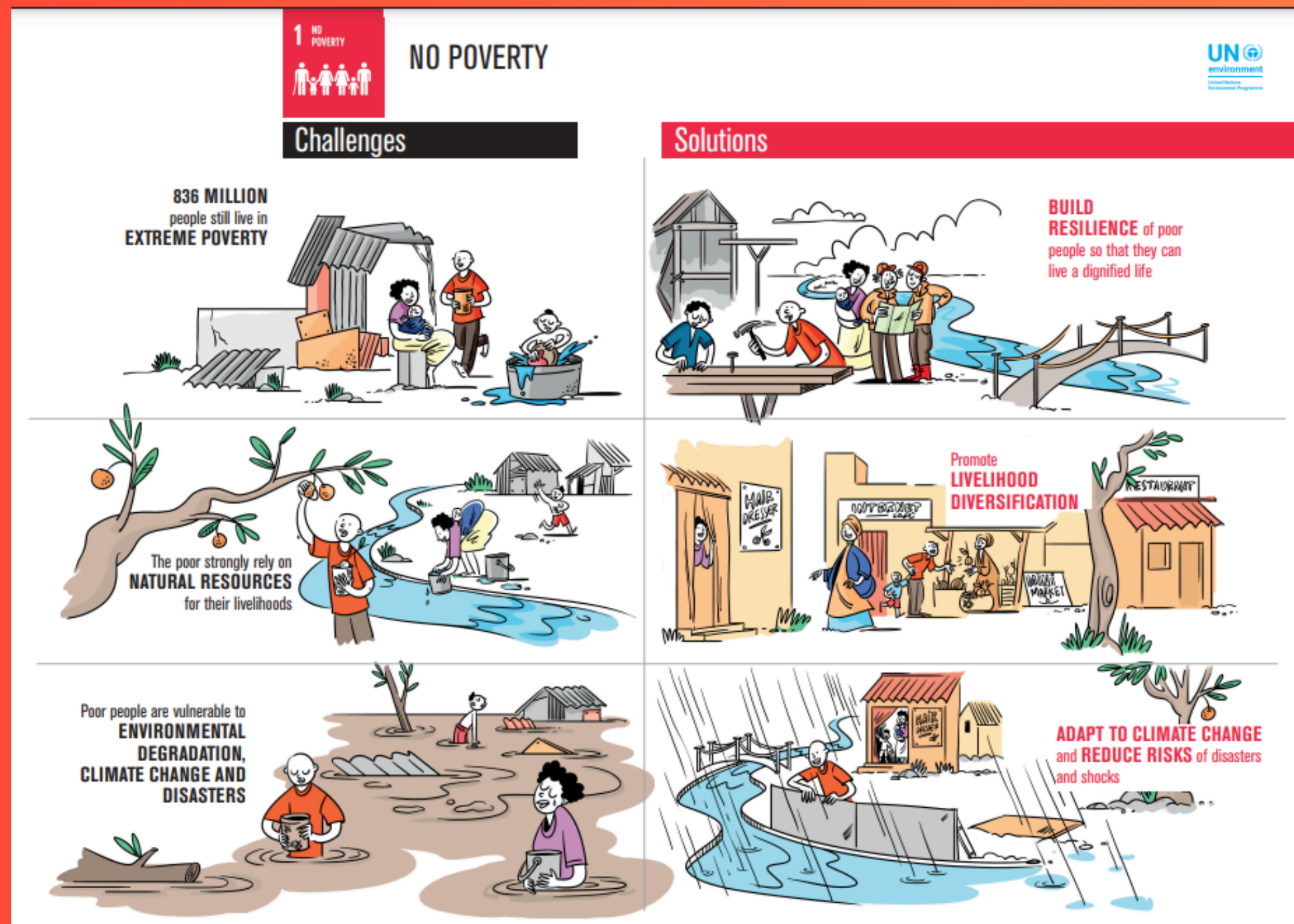


Housing, homelessness and extreme poverty crises violate economic, social and cultural rights in Ireland, Commission reports to UN

Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

Over 21 per cent of children in Ireland experienced enforced deprivation. This means that these children “might go to bed hungry in a week or do not have clothes or shoes that fit for school.”

Child poverty statistics in Ireland



Proposals for a Child Poverty Budget

Income supports and joblessness

Reducing the cost of education

Family homelessness

Pathways to access the services children and families need

Participation in arts, culture and sports opportunities

Making children a priority in Budget 2025



Development
Education.ie

61 Resources for SDG 1

Ireland and the
Sustainable Development
Goals

Irish Human Rights
and Equality
Commission May
2023

How does education
affect poverty?

For starters, education can help to
end poverty.

SDG 1 Embedding GCE in ACE



Resources

SDG Knowledge Hub

End poverty in all its
forms everywhere

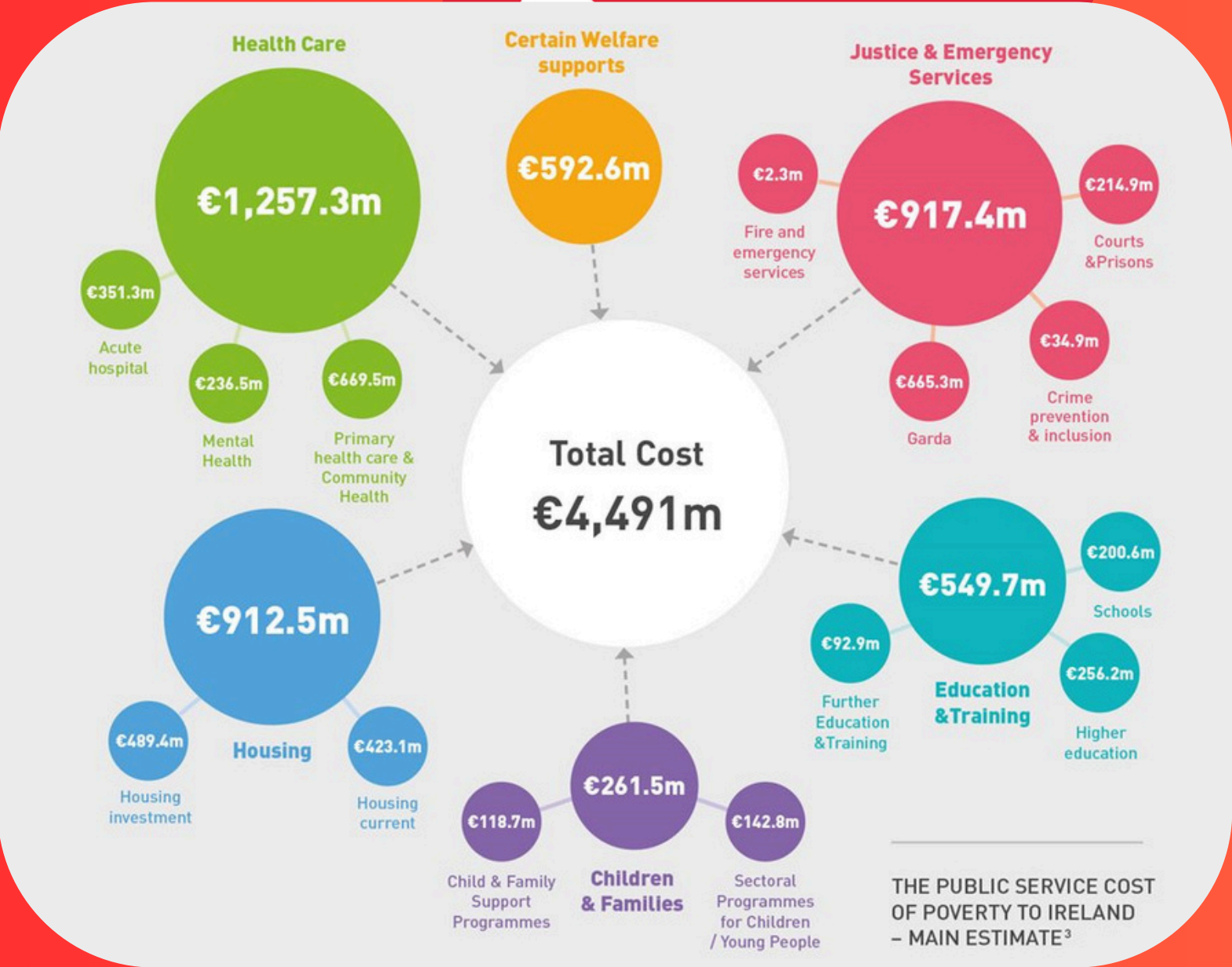
SDG 1:

Explaining no povety

Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus
University (RSM)



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Bonus Material



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