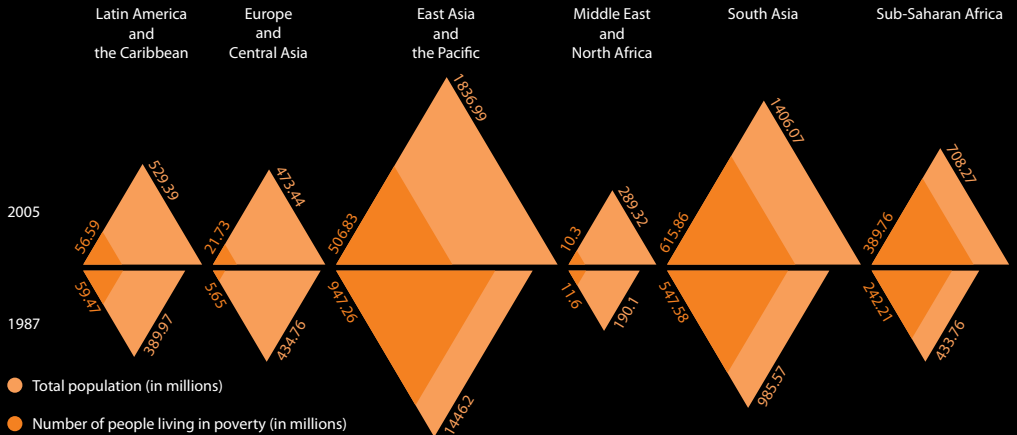


The problem: Global Poverty

Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. The international poverty line is set at \$1.25 a day by the World Bank.

The graphic below highlights the extent of the total population living in poverty in 1987 and 2005.



Source: World Bank, 2005

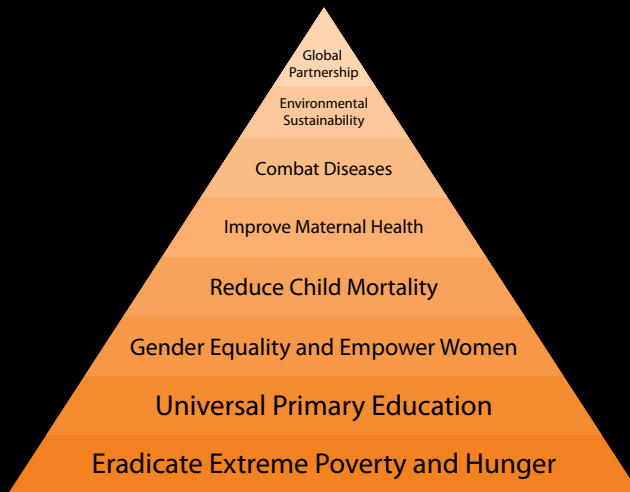
Implications: Global priorities: every sphere of life is affected for the global poor

Over a billion people live in poverty across the world. The impact on their lives is far reaching, all encompassing, often with no way out.

Crisis \$1.25
 Hunger Injustice
 Gender discrimination Sanitation
 Food insecurity Contraceptives
 Access to clean drinking water Thirst Death
 Relative poverty Fear Urban/Rural divide
 Extreme poverty Unemployment Risk
 Slums Debt War Maternal mortality
 Conflict Life expectancy Disease
 Immunisation Global Financial Crisis
 Balance of Power
 Shelter Illiteracy
 Malnutrition

What the world is doing about it: Millennium Development Goals

In 2000 the United Nations launched eight Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved by 2015. Many of these goals will not be met in this time frame.



Source: United Nations Development Programme

What the research suggests: Different ways of measuring success

'If we fail to adapt the next round of international development goals, we are likely to remain stuck in a cycle of well-meaning but ultimately empty global aspirations.' (Todd Moss)



Global Policy Source: Todd Moss, What Next for the Millennium Development Goals. Global Policy, Vol. 1, Issue 2.