



NO POVERTY: WHY IT MATTERS

What is the goal?

To end all poverty everywhere by 2030.

Why?

In 2015, 10 per cent of the world's population lived in extreme poverty. They lacked health care, education, and access to water and sanitation.

The COVID 19 pandemic increased world poverty for the first time in 20 years. Millions of people lost jobs and economic safety.

Growing poverty harms the economy, and increases conflicts and war.

What can we do?

Governments should work to create jobs for the poor and struggling.

Businesses should ensure they are inclusive and treat people equally. They can support local communities and regions.

Scientific research to end poverty is important. It creates access to safe drinking water, reduces disease, and improves hygiene.

People can be active in politics, supporting policies to end poverty.

1 NO
POVERTY



More than
700 million
people lived
in extreme
poverty in
2015.



2 ZERO HUNGER



ZERO HUNGER: WHY IT MATTERS

What is the goal?

To end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and support sustainable farming.

Why?

About 2 billion people did not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in 2019. 144 million children under the age of 5 did not have enough food to grow up healthily.

An estimated 840 million people will go hungry by 2030.

Hunger causes increased disease, and means

cannot work.

A world with zero hunger can positively impact our economies, health, education, equality and society.

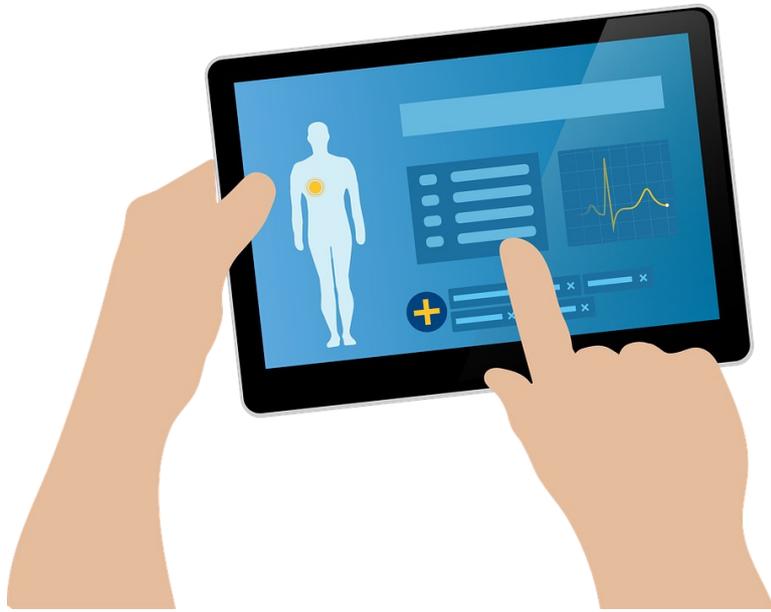
What can we do?

Governments must provide access to safe, healthy food especially for children.

They should invest in communities and in social protection so poor people have access to food.

We should make changes at home, at work and in the community. We should support local farmers and markets, and eat food from sustainable sources.

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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING:

What is the goal?

To ensure healthy lives for everyone at all ages.

Why?

Health and well-being is important for making stable societies.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly damaged health care globally. Health care has become worse.

Most countries, especially poor countries, do not have enough health facilities, medical supplies and workers for the pandemic.

The pandemic has also increased poverty.

Vaccines are one of the most effective and cheapest ways to protect health. However, in 2018 19.4 million children did not receive important vaccines.

What can we do?

People should protect their own health and the health of others, by making careful choices and vaccinating.

You can raise awareness in your community about the importance of healthy lifestyles, and quality health care services.

Government should provide access to safe, quality health care for all.

18 million more health workers are needed to achieve health care for all by 2030



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



QUALITY EDUCATION: WHY IT MATTERS

What is the goal?

Equal and high-quality education for all, and lifelong learning.

Why?

Education allows people more opportunities for jobs and better lives. It is key to escaping poverty.

Education also helps reduce inequality, and encourages tolerance and more peaceful societies.

84 per cent of people completed primary school in 2018, up from 70 per cent in 2000, and should reach 89 per cent by 2030.

However, in 2018,

773 million adults could not read or write. 66% of these were women.

Also, COVID-19 closed many schools, meaning many people missed large parts of their education.

What can we do?

We should ask our governments to make education a priority.

Governments should provide free primary school education to all, including vulnerable groups or groups facing discrimination.

Around 5.5 million more girls than boys of primary school age were out of school in 2018