Sustainable Development Goals

Lesson 1
Goal 1 – No Poverty (1)

QQ English

Think and Answer

1. Look at the map. Which

countries are these children from?

2. Describe the two pictures.

Can you imagine their living conditions?

Words to Know

Read the sentences and answer the following questions.

People living below the **poverty** line cannot solve the problem of food and clothing.

*Which areas in the world are still in poverty?

We use bricks and branches of trees to form a simple **shelter**.

*What is a shelter for?

The **household income** of poor families is not enough to support their basic needs.

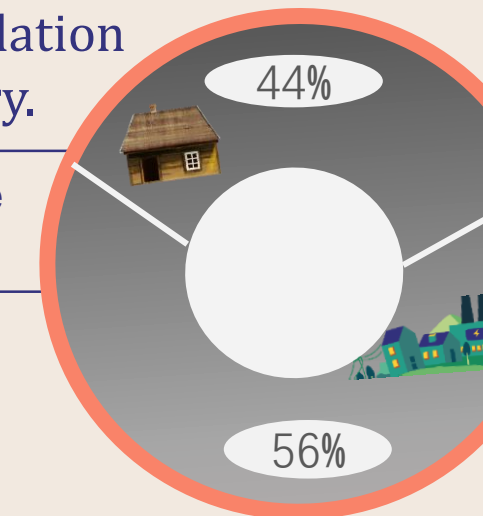*What is the average annual household income in your country?

A large **percentage** of the population lives in rural areas in the country.

*Can you guess what the percentage of the world's rural population is?

44%

56%

What is poverty?

Poverty means that there is little or no money to meet basic needs such as food, water, clothing and shelter.

Every person needs those basic needs to live but not all people have enough money to live on. Because of poverty, some parents can't afford to send their children to school and children suffer a lot in such living conditions.

Poverty is a big problem that affects every nation on earth - both rich and poor. However, the results of poverty are different in every case. Feeling poor in Japan is different from living in poverty in Africa.

Poor children in Africa are living in a difficult situation.

They have rare chances to go to school.

There are two types of poverty - absolute poverty and relative poverty.

Absolute poverty is a condition where the household income is below a necessary level to meet basic needs of life including food, shelter, education, safe drinking water, etc.

Relative poverty depends on the level of development of the country. It is a condition where the household income is a certain percentage below median incomes.

Absolute Poverty

A condition where household income is not enough to meet basic needs of life. (food, shelter, clothing)

Criteria doesn't change by economic growth.

Types of Poverty

Relative Poverty

A condition where the family income is 50% less than the average median.

Criteria will change with economic growth
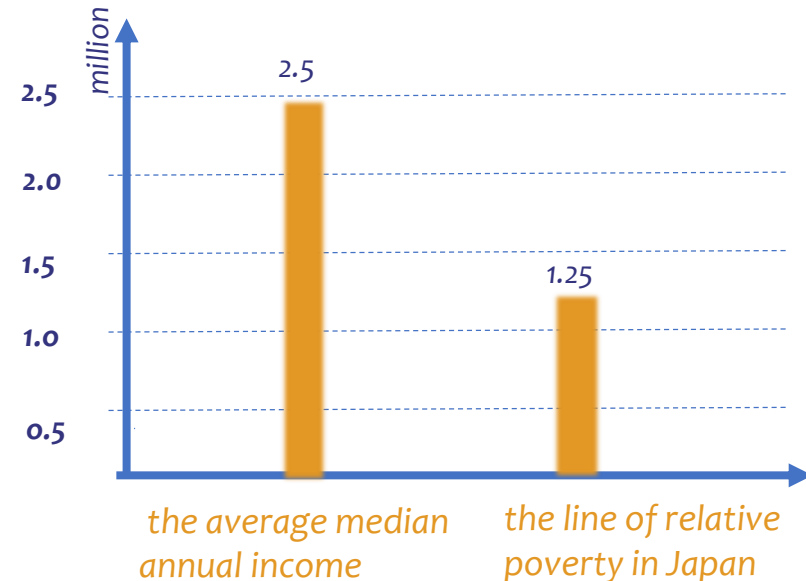
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Relative Poverty

For example, in Japan, the median average annual income varies from year to year, but it is said to be about 2.5 million yen. Half of that amount, 1.25 million yen, is the line of relative poverty in Japan.

1250000 Yen = 80406.25 RMB

1250000 Yen = 11761.4468 USD

*1.25 million Yen is the line of **relative poverty** in Japan. It is **50% less than** the average median annual income. (refer to the chart)*

Household Income

the average median annual income

the line of relative poverty in Japan

Which situation belongs to absolute poverty and which one belongs to relative poverty?

Name: Mia
Age: ten-year-old
Nationality: Filipino

Situation: She is homeless, and often does not know where she will sleep or when she will eat.

Name: Sam
Status: a college student
Nationality: American

Situation: Since he does not have a regular job, he doesn't own a car. He lives on cheap food like dried beans.

a. Absolute Poverty

b. Relative Poverty

Read the Sustainable Development Goals from United Nations.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1 - No Poverty

1. By 2030, remove absolute poverty for all people living on less than $1.25 a day.

2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in poverty.

3. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor have equal rights to economic resources and basic services…

Deeper thinking after class:

What could the government or the individuals do to help reduce the poverty in the world?

Task: Conduct research and gather data on poverty problems in your country for your preview paper.

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