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COURSE NAME:

**(Reduced Economic Inequalities)**

Assignment Title:

**(**[UN's 10th Sustainable Development Goal](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/),**)**

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**Introduction**

## Inequality – Bridging the Divide

**Inequalities are not only driven and measured by income, but are determined by other factors - gender, age, origin, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, class, and religion. These factors determine inequalities of opportunity which continue to persist, within and between countries. In some parts of the world, these divides are becoming more pronounced. Meanwhile, gaps in newer areas, such as** [**access to online and mobile technologies**](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2020/01/World-Social-Report-2020-FullReport.pdf)**, are emerging. The result is a complex mix of internal and external challenges that will continue to grow over the next twenty-five years.**

**Answer these questions: (4 to 8 paragraphs for each question)**

1. Why is the UN’s goal of Reduced Inequalities important, in your opinion?

\* To reduce inequalities by 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

\* To empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

**\*** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

**\***Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

**\***Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

**\***Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

**\***Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

**\***Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

**\***Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

**\***By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

2. How is the state of Inequalities in the world?

Income inequality between countries has improved, yet income inequality within countries has become worse. Today, 71 percent of the world's population live in countries where inequality has grown. For the most part we have seen income inequality between countries improve [**in the last 25 years**](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25078/9781464809583.pdf?sequence=24&isAllowed=y), meaning average incomes in developing countries are increasing at a faster rate. This can be accredited to [**strong economic growth**](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2020/01/World-Social-Report-2020-FullReport.pdf) in China and other emerging economies in Asia. However, the gap between countries is still considerable. For example, the average income of people living in North America is [**16 times higher**](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2020/01/World-Social-Report-2020-FullReport.pdf) than that of people in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Income inequality within countries is getting worse**

Income inequality between countries has improved, yet income inequality within countries has become worse. Today, [**71 percent**](https://wid.world/data) of the world’s population live in countries where inequality has grown. This is especially important because inequalities within countries are the inequalities people feel day to day, month to month, year to year. This is how people stack up and compare themselves with their neighbours, family members, and society. Since 1990, income inequality has increased in most developed countries and in some middle-income countries, including China and India.

While [**inequality has gone up**](https://ourworldindata.org/income-inequality-since-1990) in the majority of countries over the past three decades, it has fallen in a few. In Latin America and the Caribbean, there has been a considerable decline, although levels remain high. In Africa and Asia, trends have been more varied, with greater similarities between emerging economies or landlocked developing countries, and between rural or urban areas, than within regions.

3. What changes need to happen to achieve Reduced Inequalities?

Reducing inequality requires **transformative change**. Greater efforts are needed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and invest more in health, education, social protection and decent jobs especially for young people, migrants and other vulnerable communities.

Meanwhile, technology can be a great equaliser – by enhancing connectivity, financial inclusion, access to trade and public services, for instance – but those yet to be connected may experience further [**marginalisation**](https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/09/1045572) as a result, especially as [**progress is slowing**](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2017.pdf), even reversing, among some constituencies

4. Do you think it is possible to achieve Reduced Inequalities around the world? Why or Why not?

Yes, there is a clear need to pursue inclusive, equitable, and sustainable growth, ensuring a balance among economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. However, inequality takes many forms and varies significantly across countries. While [**Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals**](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/) (SDG 10) and its targets provide a framework, the fight against inequality must be rooted in country-contexts, economic imperatives, and political realities. There is no scope for a one-size fits all approach, and national policies and institutions matter.

5. How can education lead to a world with Reduced Inequalities?

**Education can help tackle gender disparities in wages, poverty, reproductive autonomy and political power**. It can dramatically improve the health outcomes for women and their children. The more educated mothers are, the healthier they and their children are.

**Conclusion**

**Today, wherever people live, they don’t have to look far to confront inequalities. Inequality in its various forms is an issue that will define our time. Confronting inequalities has moved to the forefront of many global policy debates as a consensus has emerged that all should enjoy equal access to opportunity. ‘**[Leave no one behind](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2754713_July_PM_2._Leaving_no_one_behind_Summary_from_UN_Committee_for_Development_Policy.pdf)**’ serves as the rallying cry of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

With this people will leave with less depression and the rate of suicide committed out of stress and psychological depression will be reduces drastically.

Bibliography

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