Q4 do you think it is possible to achieve reduced inequalities?

There are a few steps that governments should take to reduce inequality in society. I am not sure if this question is about any particular country. I will try to keep the reply for any society but the answer can be influenced as I come from India.

1. Education. One thing the government needs to learn from countries that have less inequality is that they are mostly educated. The governments need to spend more on education. In place of decreasing budgets of education, they need to be increased multifold. Only with education can people learn ways of improving their life and economy.
2. Bring social awareness to bring women equality and empowerment. Equality has to be general and not just economic. This will happen when point 1 is implemented, but I wanted to mention this because I wanted to say that equality of women is important. In countries where the economic inequality is high, they are mostly male-dominated societies.
3. Increase Government portfolio. The governments should have companies that can compete with the private sector, and that does not always mean only secure jobs (government HR department for annual reviews), but better working conditions. e.g there should be government electricity departments, water supplies, government farms, food distribution, railways, and other public transport, manufacturing industries especially farming equipment, government cloth mills, government-owned car industry, government-owned telephone services, government hospitals, government research centers, government IT companies, government banks and many other government industries that are in competition with the private sector.
4. Government old age homes: Government should arrange for taking care of the experienced and retired. Many people do not plan for their old age, they too get old. They contribute to the economy of the nation all their life but when in need they do not have the proper care. If people are secure of their old age, they will remain satisfied even when there is inequality in society.
5. Government Hospitals and sick care: Same reason as above plus more. If the health of people stays good they will be able to earn more, and the government will be able to collect more taxes. Decreasing inequality.
6. Increase minimum salary per hour. I know this will increase the prices of everything, but it is earning more and spending more, the rich who are anyways getting much more than the minimum will save less.
7. Inheritance tax. This has to be socially accepted also. All people should have to earn their fortune and not depend on Papa Banks. If everyone starts earning their own fortune a lot of people will be at similar levels of economic strength.

Q 5 how can education lead to a world with reduced inequalities?

It is imperative to reduce barriers to skills development and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), starting from the secondary level, as well as to tertiary education, including university, and to provide lifelong learning opportunities for youth and adults. The provision of tertiary education should be made progressively free, in line with existing international agreements.

* **Access**: Equitable access to TVET needs to be expanded while quality is ensured. Learning opportunities should be increased and diversified, using a wide range of education and training modalities.
* **Skills acquisition**: Beyond work-specific skills, emphasis must be placed on developing high-level cognitive and non-cognitive/transferable skills, such as problem-solving, critical thinking, creativity, teamwork, communication skills, and conflict resolution.
* **Inclusion and equity**: All people, irrespective of sex, age, race, color, ethnicity, language, religion, political or another opinion, national or social origin, property or birth, as well as persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, and children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations or another status, should have access to inclusive, equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities.
* **Gender equality**: All girls and boys, women and men, should have equal opportunity to enjoy education of high quality, achieve at equal levels, and enjoy equal benefits from education. Adolescent girls and young women, who may be subject to gender-based violence, child marriage, early pregnancy, and a heavy load of household chores, as well as those living in poor and remote rural areas, require special attention. In contexts in which boys are disadvantaged, targeted action should be taken for them. Policies aimed at overcoming gender inequality are more effective when they are part of an overall package that also promotes health, justice, good governance, and freedom from child labor.

 .

***What it means:***

* The knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes required by citizens to lead productive lives, make informed decisions, and assume active roles locally and globally in facing and resolving global challenges can be acquired through education for sustainable development and global citizenship education, which includes peace and human rights education, as well as intercultural education and education for international understanding.

**. Teachers and educators**

* By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

**What it means:**

* Teachers are the key to achieving all of the SDG4 targets. It requires urgent attention because the equity gap in education is exacerbated by the shortage and uneven distribution of professionally trained teachers, especially in disadvantaged areas. As teachers are a fundamental condition for guaranteeing quality education, teachers and educators should be empowered, adequately recruited and remunerated, motivated, professionally qualified,
* and supported within well-resourced, efficient, and effectively governed systems.

Q6 How can Education improve in your community so that the next generation has the tools and mindset to obtain reduced inequalities?

Education is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty.

According to [UNESCO](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf), 171 million people could be lifted out of poverty - a 12% drop in global poverty - if all students in low-income countries left school with basic reading skills.

UNESCO also [found](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf) that one extra year of schooling increases an individual's earnings by up to 10%, and each additional year of schooling raises the average annual gross domestic product by 0.37%.

*There's strong evidence that a mother's education improves her children's nutrition, especially as she seeks higher levels of schooling.*

The most recent [UNESCO research](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002231/223115E.pdf) in 2013 shows that there are approximately 47 million children in low-income countries who are stunted as a result of malnutrition in early childhood. If all mothers in those countries had primary education, 1.7 million children would be saved from stunting. If those mothers had a secondary education, 12.2 million children would be saved from stunting.

*Better educated people are much less vulnerable to health risks.*

When mothers, in particular, are educated, even at the most primary level, they are more likely to be well informed about various diseases and take steps to prevent them. [UNESCO reports](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf) that each extra year of a mother's schooling reduces the probability of infant mortality by as much as 10% and that a child whose mother can read is 50% more likely to live past age five. A [study](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2810%2961257-3/abstract) in the journal Lancet also showed that four million child deaths have been prevented over the past four decades thanks to the global increase in women

*Education builds on itself, creating a greater capacity to educate others and nurture a culture that values learning.*

Education equips learners of all ages with the skills and values needed to be responsible global citizens, such as respect for human rights, gender equality, and environmental sustainability. Investing in and strengthening a country's education sector is key to the development of any country and its people. Without investment in quality education, progress on all other development indicators will stagnate. The [Global Partnership for Education](http://www.theglobalpartnership.org/) works to ensure that all children irrespective of where they live get a quality education, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

*Like education, clean and accessible energy is an essential building block of a country's social, economic, and environmental development.*

Experience suggests that educated citizens will likely be more inclined to recognize and adopt new practices and technologies that will help them and their communities prosper. And, with education, those citizens will be [positioned](http://www.se4all.org/resources/fact-sheets) to build and maintain energy infrastructures that will sustain their countries for a long time to come.

*As communities become better educated about the links between their sanitation and health they*[*see*](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf)*substantial improvements in sanitation. And, as societies become more economically prosperous, it stands to reason that they will be better able to create modern water and sanitation facilities and systems.*

In many societies, girls can spend as many as 15 hours per week fetching water for their families, leaving no time for school, [UNESCO reports](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf). Similarly, without access to safe sanitation, there are many more sick children who will miss school. In Ethiopia, 6.8 million people gained access to improved sanitation from 1990 to 2006. This was partly the result of having educated communities about the links between sanitation and health, and of implementing new, affordable technologies.

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Sustainable Development

Q1 why is the UN goal of reduced inequalities important in your opinion ?

Many challenges that humankind is facing today can only be solved by promoting sustainable development at the global level. The UN 2030 Agenda is the overarching blueprint for achieving this goal of balancing people, planet, and profit. However, it takes Responsible Leaders to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – some of them are presented in these stories.

Developed by the United Nations (U.N.), these 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to transform our world, ultimately improving lives and spreading prosperity throughout a healthy planet. At its heart, these SDGs are an urgent call for action by all countries — developed and developing — in a global partnership.

With the understanding that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth — all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

While our mission specifically focuses on goal #1 of ending poverty, at Mentors International, our programs address many of the other SDGs as well, particularly Goals 1 – 8.

By 2030, this goal aims to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere. The U.N. estimates that approximately 780 million people live in extreme poverty throughout the world, which is measured as people By 2030, this goal aims to end hunger and to ensure that all people have access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round, in particular, people who are poverty-stricken and in vulnerable situations. The U.N. estimates that around 815 million people worldwide are undernourished. living on less than $1.25 a day. In developing countries, many people are too poor to afford health insurance or even a doctor’s visit. When a family is able to grow their business and improve their income, they become able to afford doctor’s visits, medicine, and even nutritious food, which improves their overall health.

One of our mentees, Charlita Roa, used her small business loan to open an affordable and safe birthing clinic in the Philippines. Click here to watch her story.

Our inclusive business, financial, personal development, vocational, and literacy training courses are free to all that choose to attend. Despite being offered to everyone, 90% of the attendees are

Q 2 how is the state of inequalities in the word ?

women. This quality day, **71 percent of the world's population live in countries where inequality has grown**. ... While inequality has gone up 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 highty educational training programs transform the lives of millions of

people. 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 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 lives 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 neighbors, 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.

That Despite progress in some regions, income and wealth are increasingly concentrated at the top. An Oxfam report shows that in the 10 years since the financial crisis, the number of billionaires has nearly doubled, and the fortunes of the world’s super-rich have reached record levels. In 2018, the [**26 richest people**](https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620599/bp-public-good-or-private-wealth-210119-summ-en.pdf) in the world held as much wealth as half of the global population (the 3.8 billion p This matters because rapid rises in incomes at the top are driving and exacerbating within-country income inequality. From 1990 to 2015, the share of income going to the top [**percent**](https://wid.world/data) of the global population increased in 46 out of 57 countries with data. Meanwhile, in more than half of the 92 countries with data, the bottom [**40 per cent**](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/)receive less than 25 percent of overall income. poorest people), down from 43 people the year before. of people in sub-Saharan Africa. There are also inequalities within communities – and even families. Up to [a **percent**](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/) of income inequality is due to inequality within households. When it comes to women and girls, progress is uneven. In many ways gender inequalities have been shrinking – the [**gender pay gap**](https://ourworldindata.org/economic-inequality-by-gender#in-most-countries-the-gender-pay-gap-has-decreased-in-the-last-couple-of-decades), for instance, has decreased for some women in certain occupations over the last couple of decades. However, at the same time, women and girls put in [**12.5 billion hours of unpaid care work**](https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/time-care) each and every day — a contribution to the global economy of at least $10.8 trillion a year, more than three times the size of the global tech industry.

Groups such as indigenous peoples, migrants and refugees, and ethnic and other minorities continue to suffer from discrimination, marginalisation, and lack of legal rights. This is pervasive across developing and developed countries alike and is not tied to income. For example, social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are [**up to five times more likely**](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/) than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures. Additionally, a UNDESA report found that at the current rate of progress observed from the 1990s to the 2010s, it will take more than four decades to close the stunting gap between ethnic groups.

The measurements and impacts of inequality go far beyond income and purchasing power. Inequalities of opportunity affect a person’s life expectancy and access to basic services such as healthcare, education, water, and sanitation. They can curtail a person’s human rights, through discrimination, abuse and lack of access to justice. In 2018, we saw the world’s [**12th consecutive year of decline**](https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2018) in global freedom, with 71 countries suffering net declines in political and civil liberties.

[**High levels of inequality of opportunity**](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/sustainable-development-outlook-2019-gathering-storms-and-silver-linings/) discourage skills accumulation, choke economic and social mobility, and human development and, consequently, depress economic growth. It also entrenches uncertainty, vulnerability and insecurity, undermines trust in institutions and government, increases social discord and tensions and trigger violence and conflicts. There are growing evidence that high level of income and wealth inequality is propelling the rise of nativism and extreme forms of nationalism.

Q3 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.

Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world, within and among countries. Inequality threatens longterm social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people’s sense of fulfilment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation.

 Most importantly, we cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if peoplAn estimated 69 million children under five years of age will die from mostly preventable causes. Rural women are three times more likely to die while giving birth than women in urban centres. Persons with disabilities are the world’s largest minoritye are excluded from opportunities, services, and the chance for a better life.

 In today’s world, we are all interconnected. Problems and challenges, be they poverty, climate change, migration or economic crises are never just confined to one country or region. Even the richest countries still have communities living in abject poverty. The oldest democracies still wrestle with racism, homophobia and transphobia, and religious intolerance. A recent UNICEF report noted growing inequality among children in several high-income countries. Global inequality affects us all, no matter who we are or where we are from.

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. Within countries, it is important to empower and promote inclusive

Governments and other stakeholders can also promote safe, regular and responsible migration, including through planned and well-managed policies, for the millions of people who have left their homes seeking better lives due to war, discrimination, poverty, lack of opportunity and other drivers of migration. Social and economic growth. We can ensure a life.

 IBRAHIM HENDOLO DUMBUYA

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COURSE NAME:

**( MASTERS IN WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT)**

Assignment Title:

**( UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL REDUCED INGUALITIES)**

ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**Year 1**