

Department of International Development public lecture



International
Development



Approaches to Eradicate Poverty Over the Next Generation

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Suggested hashtag for Twitter users: **#LSEOxfam**





Approaches to Eradicate Poverty over next Generation

Mark Goldring, Chief Executive, Oxfam GB
28th Nov, 2013
mark_goldring1



Oxfam – 1942



Greek Famine Relief

OXFORD'S EFFORT
FOR THE STARVING
CHILDREN OF OUR ALLY

[illegible]

Substances That Lower Cholesterol and Other Lipids are being actively marketed for the cardiovascular children, and can be purchased online with YOUR HELP.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS GUARANTEES
THAT THESE SUPPLIES REACH THE PEOPLE FOR
WHOM THEY ARE INTENDED. U.S. GOVERNMENT
HAS APPROVED THIS.

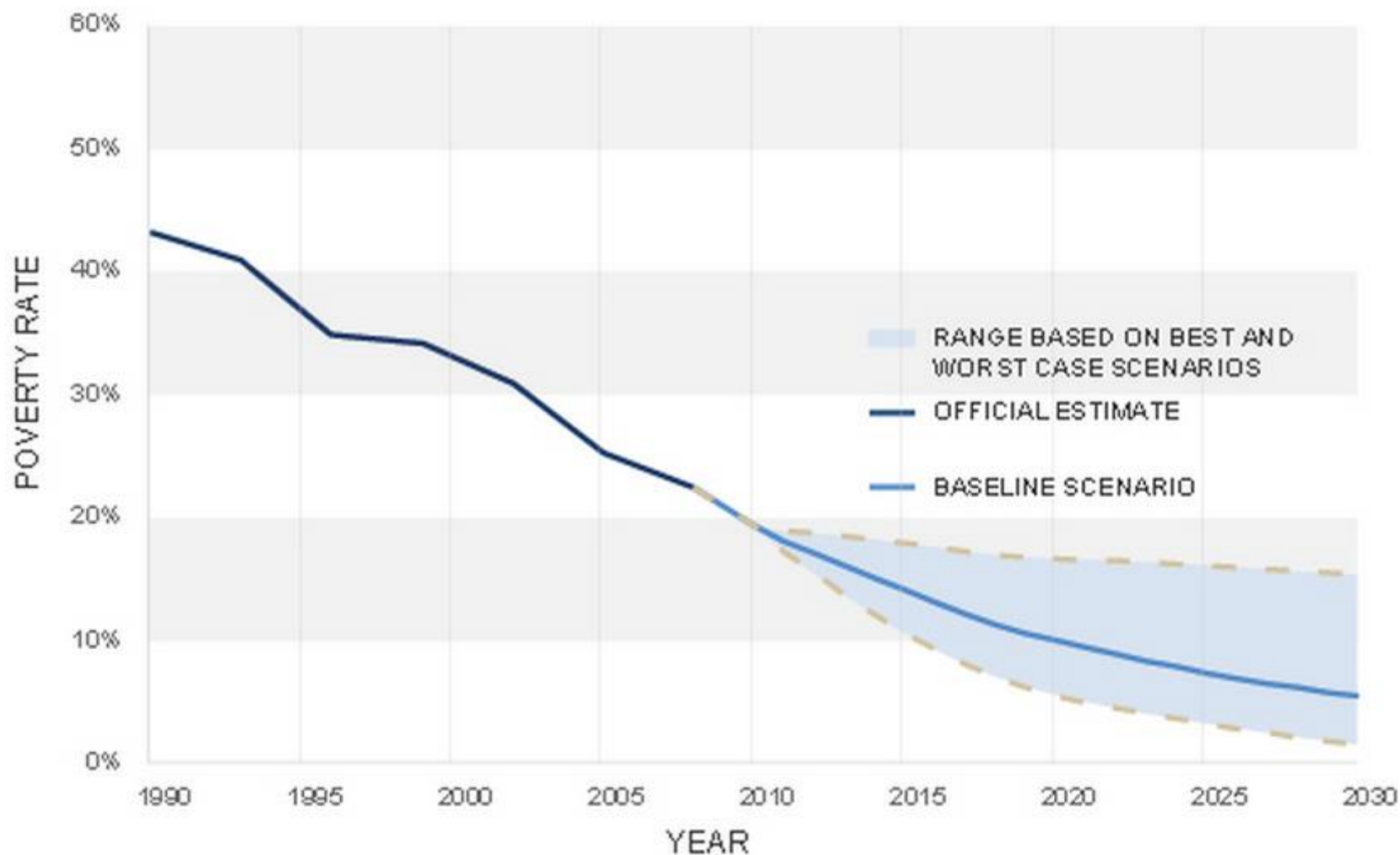
**OXFAM**



Oxfam – 2013



Global poverty trajectory based on alternative scenarios for consumption growth and distribution



Source: http://www.brookings.edu/research/interactives/2013/ending-extreme-poverty#fragile_states

Success Story - Bangladesh



Mohammad Moniruzzaman



Success Story - Bangladesh

Poor but impressive

Wealth and health

		Bangladesh	India	Pakistan
Income per person, \$PPP*	1990	540	874	1,200
	2011	1,909	3,663	2,786
Life expectancy at birth, years	1990	59	58	61
	2010	69	65	65
Infant (aged <1) deaths per 1,000 live births	1990	97	81	95
	2011	37	47	59
Child (aged <5) deaths per 1,000 live births	1990	139	114	122
	2011	46	61	72
Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	1990	800	600	490
	2010	194†	200	260
Infant immunisation rate, %	1990	64	59	48
	2008	94	66	80
Female (aged 15-24) literacy rate, %	1991	38	49	na
	2009	77	74	61
Underweight children, % of total	1990	62	60	39
	2007	36†	44	31

Sources: World Bank; UNICEF; WHO; national statistics

*Purchasing-power parity †2011

2013

Number of people living in extreme poverty, in millions (baseline)

China

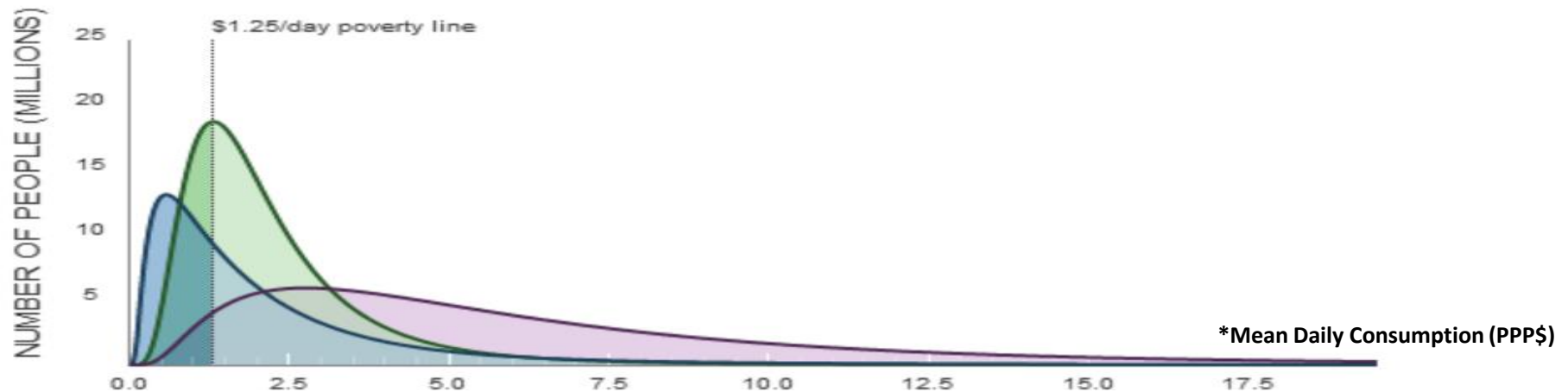
37.5

India

322.2

Sub-Saharan Africa

405.4



2020

China

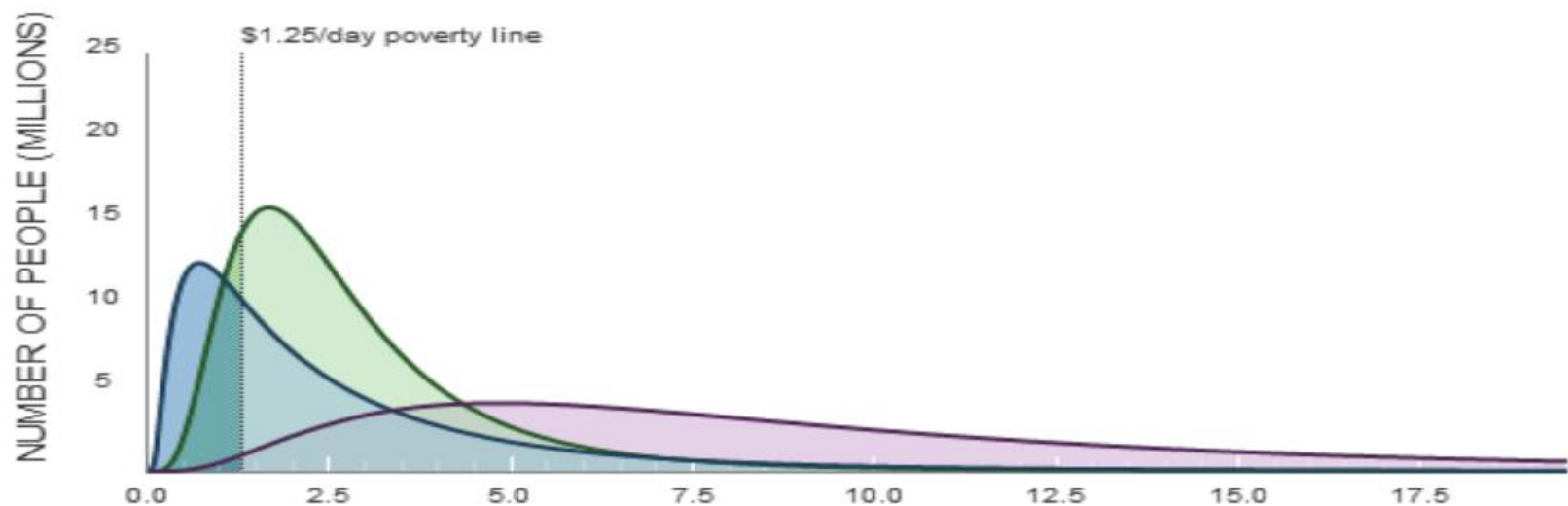
3.3

India

157.6

Sub-Saharan Africa

379.9

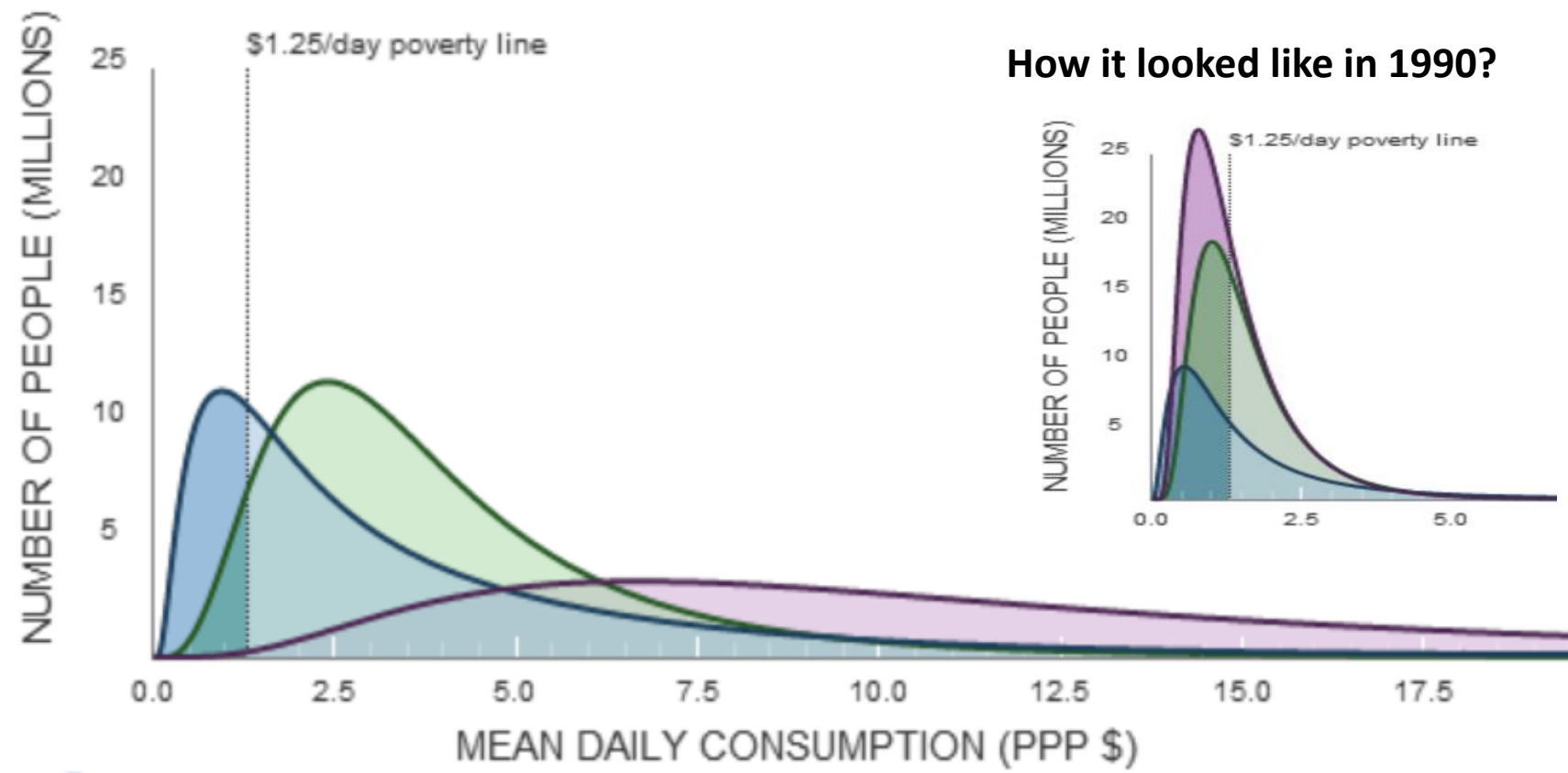


2030 Number of people living in extreme poverty, in millions (baseline)

China
1.8

India
37.0

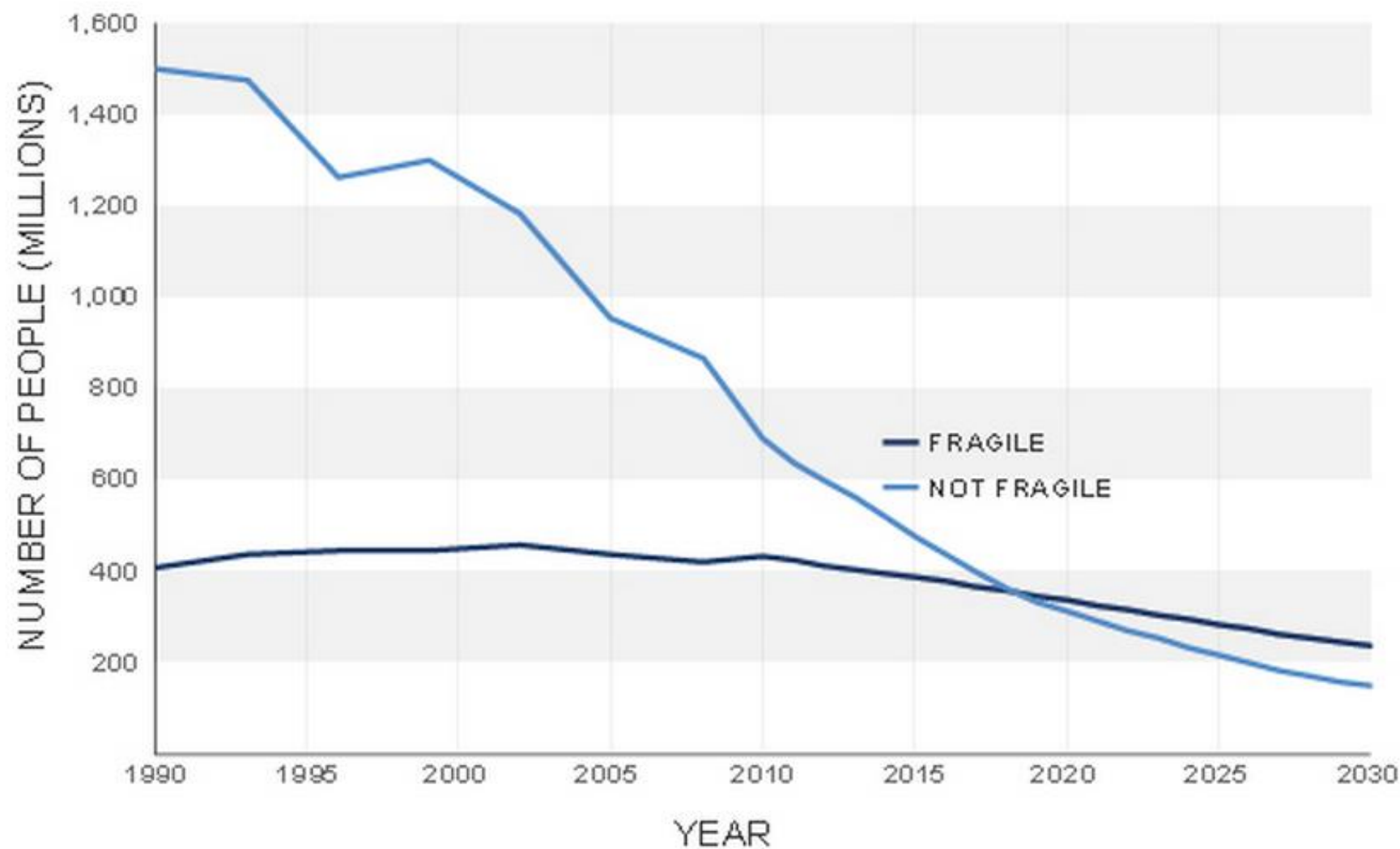
Sub-Saharan Africa
318.8



How it looked like in 1990?

Source: http://www.brookings.edu/research/interactives/2013/ending-extreme-poverty#fragile_states

Number of people in poverty: fragile states vs stable countries, official estimates and baseline scenario



3 priority Problems?

Climate Change and growing resource scarcity

Inequality

Gender inequality



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Climate Change & Growing Resource Scarcity



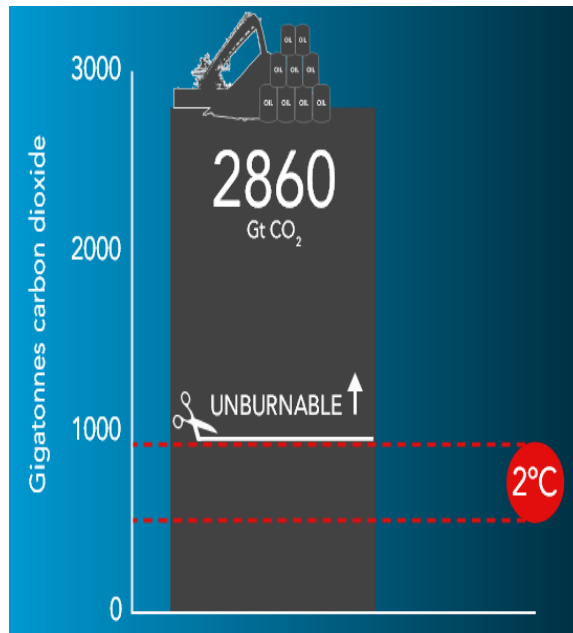
Climate Change & Growing Resource Scarcity



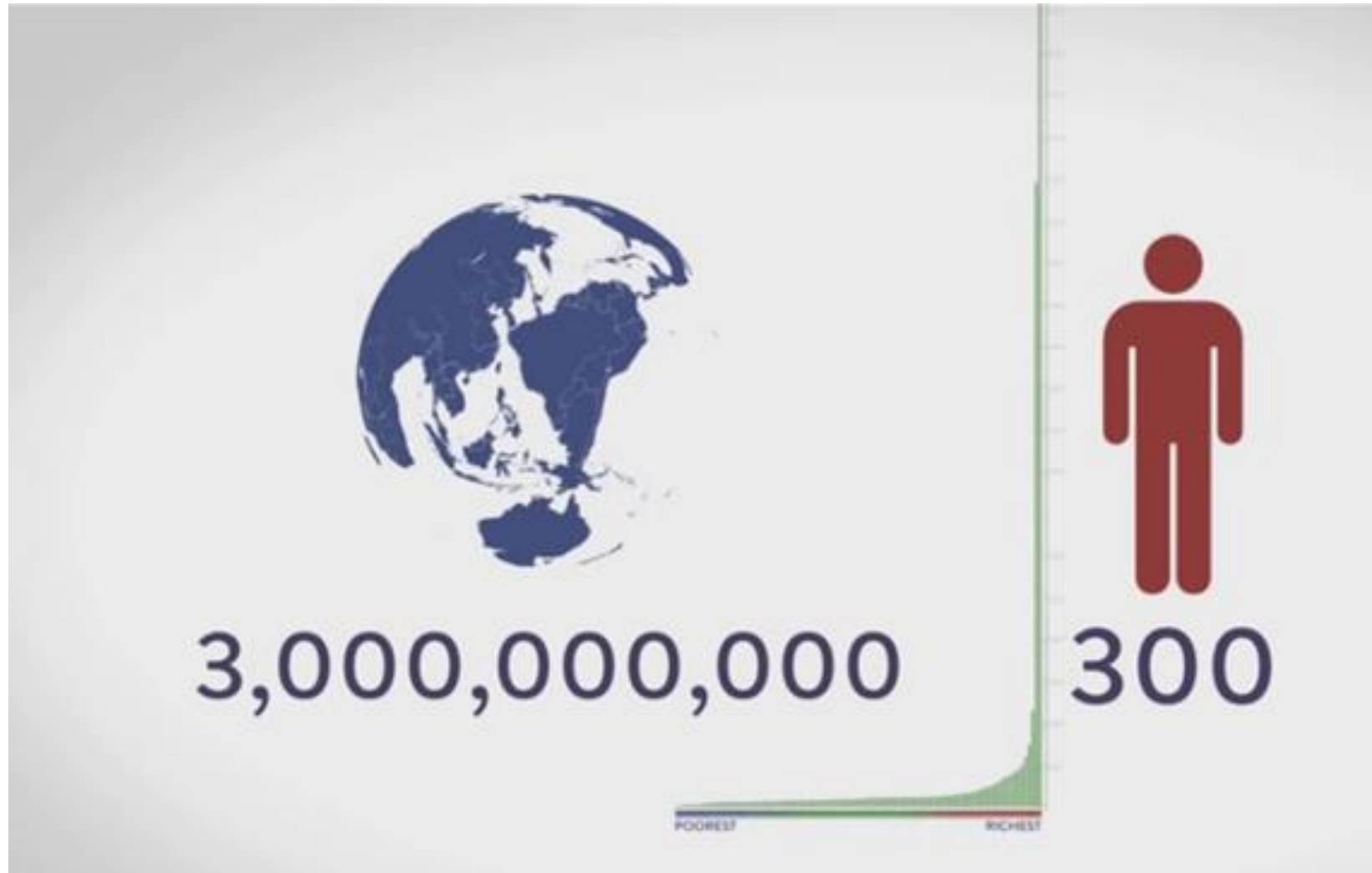
Climate Change & Growing Resource Scarcity

Unburnable carbon

If all the fossil fuel reserves already found and owned are burnt, the world is likely to be 6° C warmer by the end of the century.

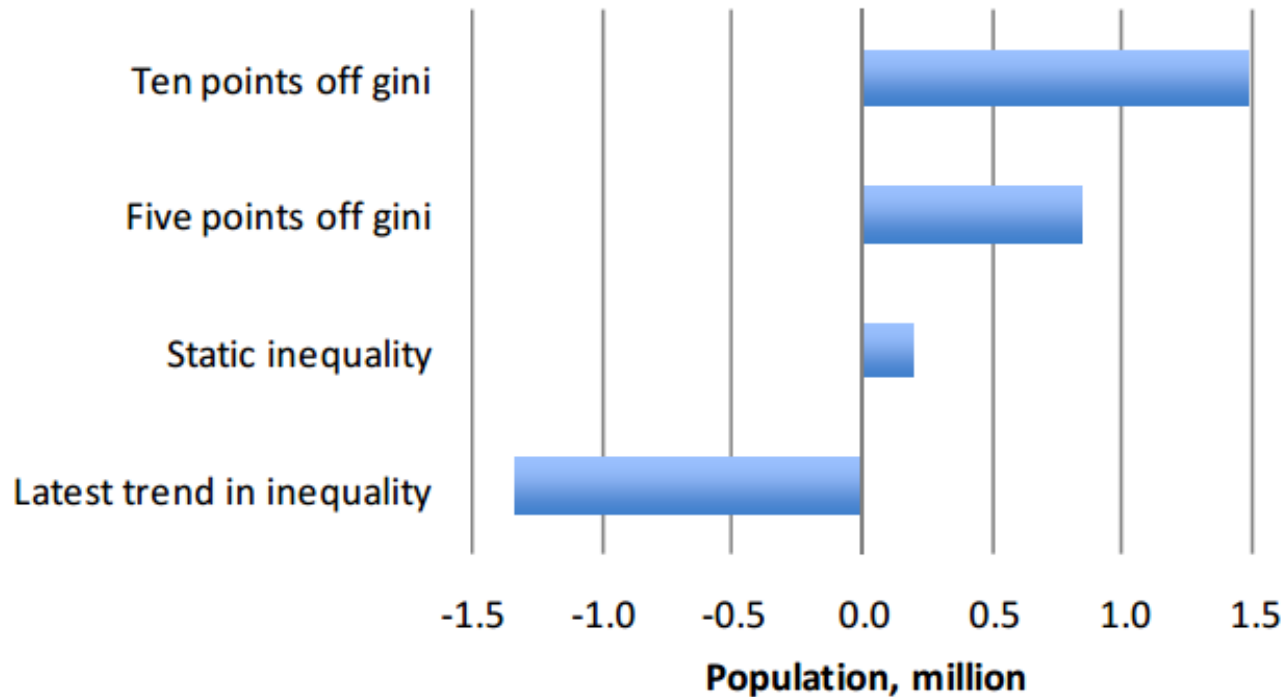


Inequality



Why inequality matters

Figure 12: Potential impact of changes in inequality on number of people escaping poverty in South Africa, 2010-2020



Inequality fighting policies

- Progressive taxation
- Free public services
- Living Wage
- Safety nets



Gender inequality

-Achieving gender justice is a key means of addressing poverty



Gender inequality

FIGURE 1

Two thirds of the global illiterate population are women



Source: UNDP, available at <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/fast-facts/english/FF-Gender-Equality-and-UNDP.pdf>

ENDER

WHY THIS GAP?

The average daily wage of a woman is about 2 and a half times lower than her male counterpart.



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Gender inequality- Gender Based Violence



What does this mean for our approach to investment, finance and the private sector?



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London – The City



Germany wants the Robin Hood tax – and Europe's voters do too

No argument against a financial transaction tax has stood up to scrutiny, so politicians must resist lobbying and see sense

Stephany Griffith-Jones
theguardian.com, Wednesday 30 October 2013 14:10 GMT
Jump to comments (191)



Robin Hood: a tax whose time has come
The benefits of a tax on financial transactions are now so widely accepted that future generations will ask what took us so long

Don Chang and Duncan Green
theguardian.com, Monday 18 April 2011 14:06 BST
Jump to comments (237)



Proposals in London's financial district would pay 0.05% on financial transactions under the tax. Photograph: Andy Rain/EPA

In 1816, the British parliament repealed the temporary income tax that William Pitt the Younger had introduced in 1799 to finance the

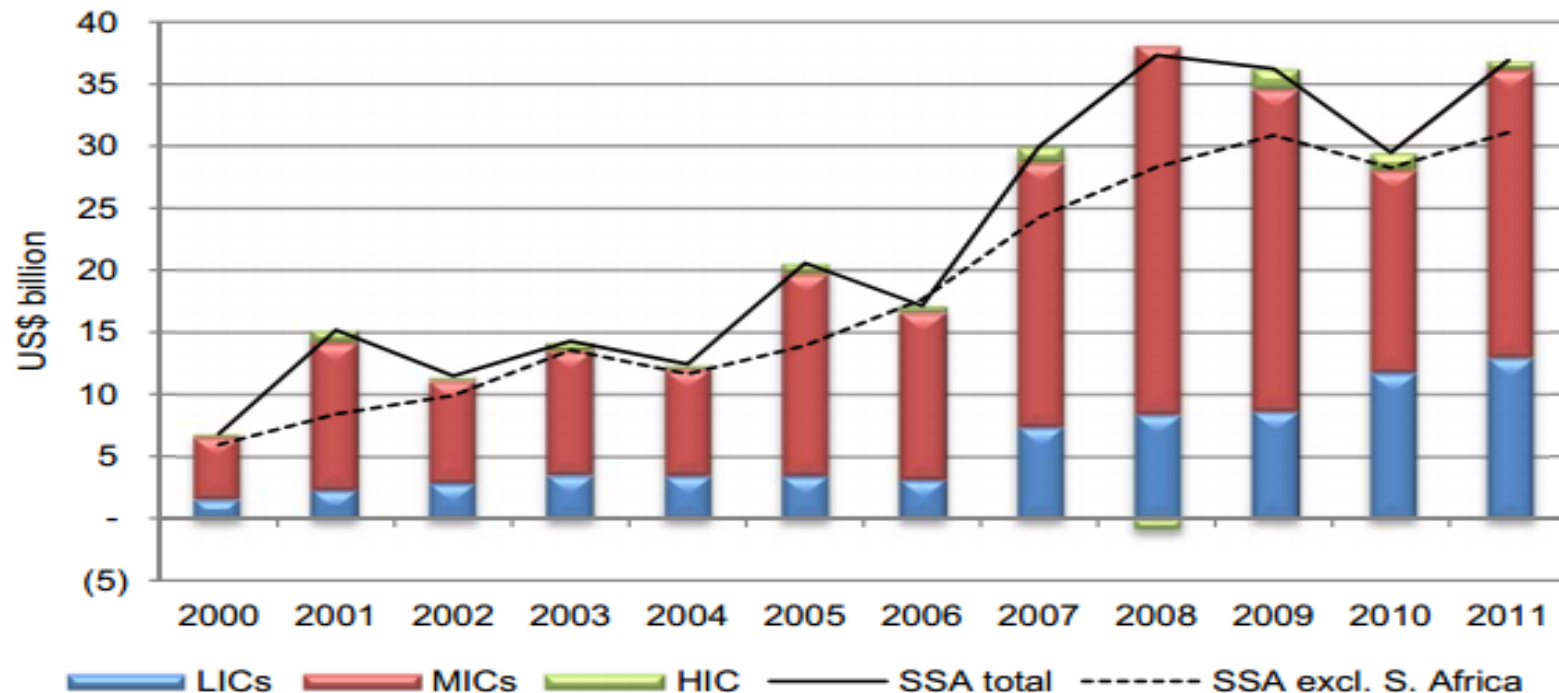


until 2013 – means more and will be caught each year once they picks up and employment rises. Darling failed to mention already face a 50p tax rate from next month – destined to make the Government £8 billion over three years. And anyone who makes more than £100,000 will pay



Impossible to Eradicate Poverty without the Private sector

Figure 2.1: SSA: inward FDI flows, total and by income group



Note: Country income groups as per World Bank classification at July 2012.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from UNCTADSTAT.

Behind the Brands Campaign



**YOU HAVE THE
POWER TO
CHANGE THE WAY
THE BIG FOOD
COMPANIES
DO BUSINESS**

BEHIND THE BRANDS: FOOD COMPANIES SCORECARD



8-10 Good



6-7 Fair



4-5 Some progress



2-3 Poor



0-1 Very poor

Rank	Company	Score	Land	Women	Farmers	Workers	Climate	Transparency	Water	Total
1	Nestlé	61%	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	43/70
2	Unilever	56%	3	4	7	7	6	6	6	39/70
3	Coca-Cola	46%	2	5	3	6	6	5	5	32/70
4	Danone	33%	1	1	2	3	4	6	6	23/70
=5	MARS	31%	1	2	5	4	3	5	2	22/70
=5	PEPSICO	31%	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	22/70
7	Mondelēz International	30%	1	3	4	4	3	4	2	21/70
8	General Mills	24%	1	2	2	3	2	2	5	17/70
9	Kellogg's	23%	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	16/70
10	Associated British Foods plc	19%	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	13/70

Updated September 2013

The latest version of this scorecard is available at <http://oxfam.org/behindthebrands>



Economics students aim to tear up free-market syllabus

Undergraduates at Manchester University propose overhaul of orthodox teachings to embrace alternative theories

Phillip Inman, economics correspondent

The Guardian, Thursday 24 October 2013 19.17 BST

 [Jump to comments \(256\)](#)

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Article history



The Post-Crash Economics Society at Manchester University. Photograph: Jon Super for the Guardian

Few mainstream economists predicted the global financial crash of 2008 and academics have been accused of acting as cheerleaders for the often labyrinthine financial models behind the crisis. Now a growing band of university students are plotting a quiet revolution against orthodox free-market teaching, arguing that alternative ways of thinking have been

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Mainstream economists are in denial – the world has changed

Aditya Chakraborty:

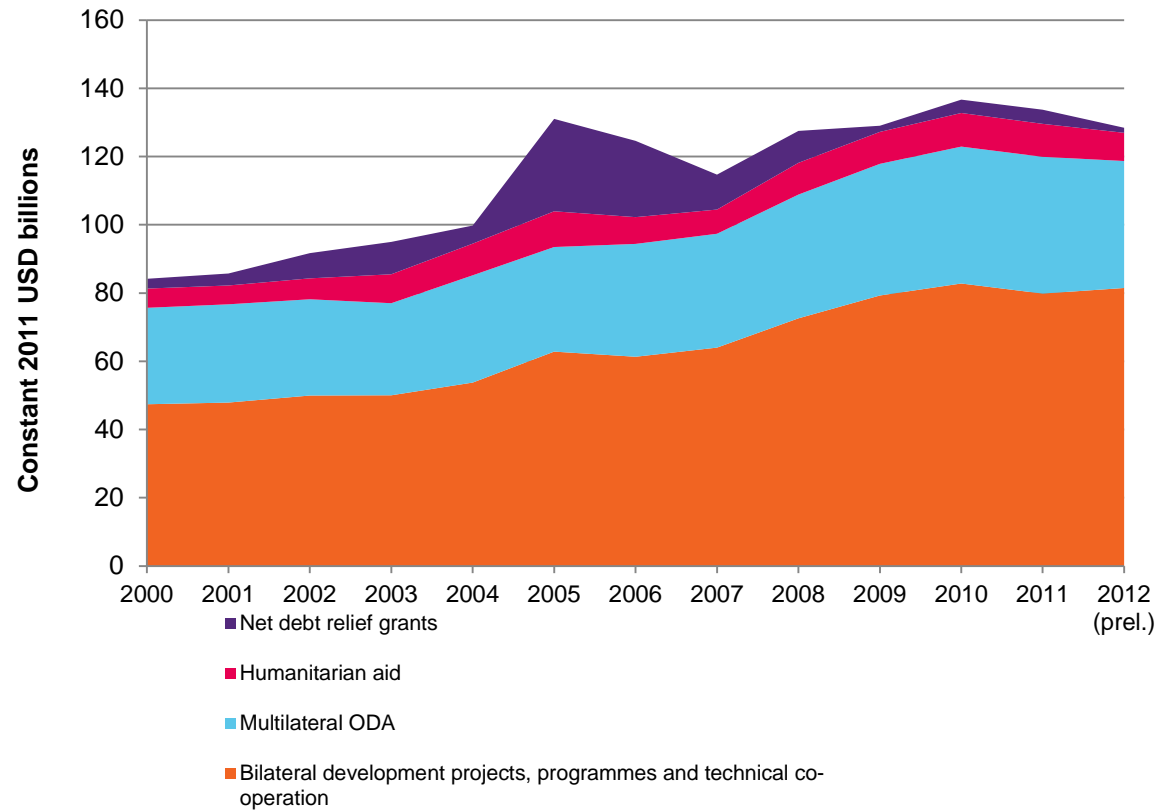
Despite the crash, the high priests of the economics are failing

What does this mean for NGOs and the aid business?



OXFAM

Official Aid Flows- 2000-2012



What does it mean for NGOs?



Using our Influence





Thank you...



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