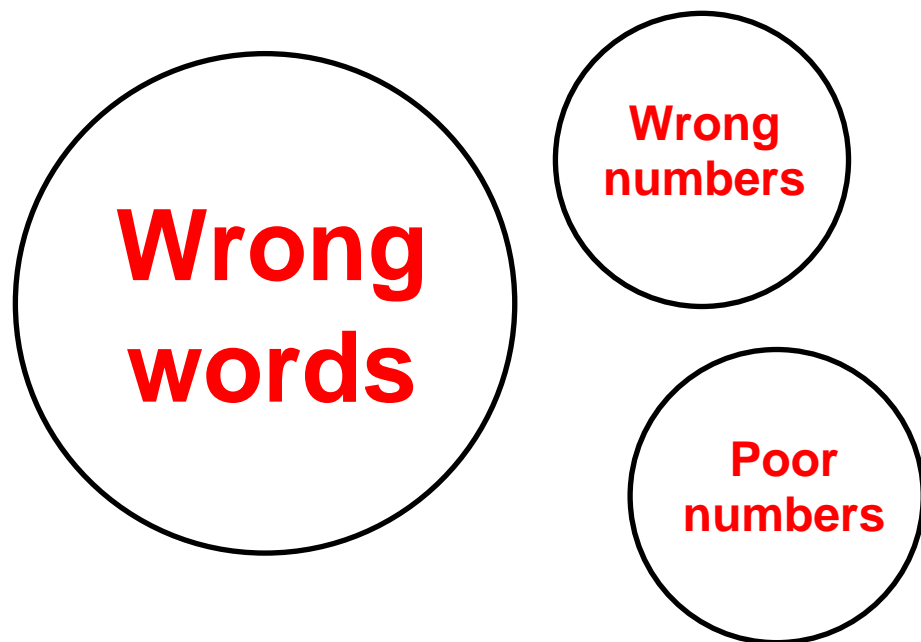


Misinformation

on UN goals, global research and economics



Some examples:

"**Poverty**" - Poverty is where your needs are more than resources. Needs and resources are matters of opinion. The main UN/World Bank claims ignore changing need, as may "poverty lines", and some other economic research methods. You "escape poverty" if you are forced to spend more.

"**Poverty**"/"**Hunger**"/"**Deprivation**" - How can you judge people's deprivation during a period without a good idea of survival rates? If you do include survival, you have a subjective "measure". Is better to focus on what happens in real people's lives or statistics which look worse if people live longer?

"**Average** income/GDP rise/rise for the poor" - There is no such thing as an "average" rise unless survival rates are reasonably constant.

"**Consumption**" in economics. Misleading. In reality a) people give answers about what they spent - which does not tell economists what poor people got in return - and b) researchers guess a money value of what people grow, gather, hunt or fish for themselves. If you need to spend money on the bus to work, an economist might say your "consumption" has gone up.

"**Purchasing power parity**"/"the equivalent of a US dollar" - Not estimated for the poor. "Equivalent" items for different places have to be based on opinion.

"**Cost of living**" - In fact prices. "Cost" = price x need.

"**Real income**/GDP growth" - A fantasy. Inflation rates are usually a matter of opinion. There is no right answer to what quantities of items are "equivalent".

"**Inequality**" - How can I "measure" "inequality" without looking at what people need or how many survive?

"Achievements in **education**" - may just be enrolment in the last usual year of primary school. Completing a course is something different - reaching a level of ability. That could be achieved earlier than the last year, or not at all.

"Progress on **undernourishment**" - Calories do not measure "nourishment". "**Improved water**" - In fact unknown.

"**Millennium**" Development Goals - The actual Millennium Declaration has more ambitious targets. In 2005 and 2010 leaders reaffirmed these along with other Internationally-Agreed Development Goals which made the UN Development Agenda. Comparing "MDGs" and "SDGs" can mislead about commitments both before and after 2015.

"~~The~~ Sustainable Development/Global **Goals**" - There are in fact other agreed goals. Leaders in 2015 reaffirmed all relevant conference and summit agreements. Some include more ambitious targets than in the "SDGs". See the UN goals for water and sanitation for all by 2020 or 2025. The 2020 and 2025 goals are in the "Least Developed Countries" programme which leaders in 2015 said was "an integral part of the new Agenda", and Agenda 21 which UN members reaffirmed in December 2017. Adequate water and sanitation for all by 2020 or 2025 would need, and cause, progress in other areas. Also, we might think other resolutions still hold.

"~~SDGs are a new approach, the most ambitious...~~" - Misleading. See for example human rights agreements since the 1940s, the 1992 Rio agreements, "Health for all by the year 2000", and current UN goals for 2020 or 2025.

"~~2030~~ Agenda" - It is an agenda for 2020, 2025 and 2030. See above; and there are more than 20 "SDG" targets for 2020 and 2025.