

**Synthesis of the contributions to the Consultation
for the choice of the
Theme of October 17, 2021**

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A. INTRODUCTION :

A1. A few statistics :

- Following the Consultation on the choice of the Theme for the year 2021, the Forum on overcoming extreme poverty received **84 responses**¹, either from individuals or from groups/associations, which correspond to **125 contributions**. Behind these 125 contributions there are even more than 125 people... these responses represent contributions **from 40 countries**².
- The proposed Themes, as a reminder, are:
 - Theme 1 : **Building Back Better by Breaking the Cycle of Intergenerational Poverty.**
 - Theme 2 : **Building Together a World Respectful of People and Planet by Ending Persistent Poverty .**
- In terms of theme choice, **Theme #1 won 59 votes** and **Theme 2 won 66 votes** .

¹ Say 43 Forum correspondents, 28 ATD teams and 13 members of the International Committee October 17 :

² See complete list in Appendix 1

Whilst many expressed a clear choice between either Theme 1 or Theme 2, there were also some who found both themes to be important and are happy to work on either of the two themes. There is no overall consensus on either of the two themes either globally or within the countries. Some of the responses also suggested keeping these themes for future years.

A2. Importance of the words used:

The detailed analysis of the various responses highlighted the importance of each term used in the wording of the themes: it is important to use clear words, which do not leave room for any interpretation that could change the general meaning. For example, the link between ecology and poverty will need to be deeply analysed.

The wording is sometimes too complicated, the wording of the two themes seems to some to be too long and inaccessible for people who do not have sufficient command of the language.

Nicolas Descamps, ATD Belgium: *« I find the two themes presented too complicated. It makes them inaccessible to people who have difficulty with this level of language. »*

Annelies Neutel, Netherlands: *« [...] I myself was not very enthusiastic about the titles of both themes. In practical sense, they are too long [...]. »*

Thus have been identified several terms that will have to be modified:

- **« intergenerational »** : means there is an enthusiastic consensus to highlight the persistence of poverty from generation to generation and the transmission of values and efforts that have been developed within the same family, from generation to generation, to fight poverty. Nevertheless, the use of the term “intergenerational” is strongly contested.
- **« building back »**: it would be better to speak of new construction/ construction different, because an identical reconstruction is not desired, given the too strong inequalities present in the current world .
- **« break the cycle »**: the verb to break implies too much violence. We should not think that breaking the cycle means breaking the links between generations .

ATD Tanzania : *[...] « We prefer the use of “persistent poverty” rather than “intergenerational poverty” because the second term might be misunderstood and interpreted as if the circle of poverty was determined, there are no chances for a better life and it puts the responsibility and a sort of fault on the parents towards their children. “Persistent poverty” is a wider term that can be more explored with families living in poverty, not only linked to a situation that can be transmitted within the family ».*

Susie Devins, USA : *« I like parts of both of them but am not enchanted by either not so much because of the themes but of the choice of words. Building back: because of COVID-19 and its revelations of inequality around the world, many of us are not inclined to want to "go back to economies, health and education systems, etc. that were already unequal and often unjust . In recent conversations around family and the current research we are doing in ATD on this, we want to bring out the efforts, values, energy ethics that parents want to pass on, or transmit, to their children. We feel that the term*

"inter-generational poverty" is putting the blame back on people living in a poverty they have not chosen. »

Carolina E., Guatemala : *"[...] we cannot speak of REBUILDING a world that has been destroyed, but of REIMAGINING and then BUILDING it."*

Annette R, Germany: *« I do not like the violent language "break". I fear the misunderstanding of breaking intergenerational ties in order to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty. »*

Diana Skelton, UK: *«Our reaction is to the word "intergenerational". Below³, I'm forwarding the response from Paul Dornan, an ally at Oxford (<http://equityforchildren.org/2014/11/interview-paul-dornan-senior-policy-officer-for-young-lives-in-the-department-of-international-development-at-the-university-of-oxford/>) who worked on ATD's Hidden Dimensions of Poverty research here in the UK. Paul's research shows that the word "intergenerational" can really create very negative perceptions about poverty. So we advise against using that word in the theme. »*

A3. Starting a reflection from the search for the Hidden Dimensions of Poverty

Beatriz M, Mexico : *« I see that thinking could be broadened from the Hidden Dimensions of Poverty to thinking about the aggravating factor of persistence and duration. »*

Maria V, Mauritius : *« We are currently working on the Hidden Dimensions of Poverty so all our conversations and reflections turn around these dimensions and how the modifiers of this scheme of nine dimensions will strengthen the fight against extreme poverty in Mauritius where families living in poverty are the first to take things head on and participate in equal dignity with other researchers, partners and government the scourges that are destroying their humanity. »*

Collectif 17 Octobre, France : *« Short-term responses to the crisis had to be decided quickly. However, long-term responses involve large societal choices, The dispossession of the power to act of people in poverty is one of the dimensions of poverty. »*

A4. Importance of the Day of October 17 and its fundamentals: poverty is violence, poverty is not fatal, the refusal of abandonment...

Reminder of Father Joseph Wresinski's message:

« Wherever men and women are condemned to live in extreme poverty, Human Rights are violated. To come together to ensure that these rights be respected is our solemn duty.»

Olyne, DRC: *« My first reason is the violence that young people go through and the suffering that families go through on a daily basis. Our parents lack work, young people do not have jobs, children*

³ See the Appendix 2 for the entire response from Paul Dornan.

who live on the streets or do not study. At home, 14-year-old girls get pregnant because of the poverty their families are living in, and when that happens to them, it drives families even deeper into poverty. In our library, we meet a lot of children who are intelligent but who have not had the chance to go to school. I would like us to give these children a chance because these children are our only hope for tomorrow.»

Papa Emile, DRC : *« Because it will help us fight extreme poverty. To this we must not cross our hands, rather we must seek to do something to get out of this situation by preparing the future of our children. »*

Henri M, DRC : *« The people think it's normal for people to live in extreme poverty. [...] Thanks to the day of October 17, a day to pay tribute to those who are campaigning for the fight against poverty, it is an opportunity for us to make the world understand that poverty is the work of man and that only men can suppress it, to understand that poverty is not inevitable and that it can be eradicated. »*

B. Theme 1 : Building Back Better by Breaking the Cycle of Intergenerational Poverty

B1. A topical issue:

COVID-19 affects everyone around the world (it's a pandemic), regardless of country, gender, age, skin colour... It amplifies existing inequalities (difficulties in complying with barrier measures, difficulty in maintaining access to education...) and aggravates the situation of the most vulnerable.

Michael Z, Switzerland : *« The theme is very much present in what some families are currently experiencing – even stronger because of the coronavirus measures. Parents who no longer have the right to see their children in the home, children who have difficulty attending school because of a lack of equal opportunities, etc..[...]»*

Seepat, Burkina Faso: *« This COVID-19 health crisis has highlighted existing inequalities around the world and must lead us to change the way we are and live. »*

Sandra Topalska, Bulgaria : *« [...] I think we should concentrate on the current situation which is highly dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic. We all agree that it influences the lives of the most vulnerable, but we should analyze thoroughly its possible consequences as maybe there are ways to prevent some of them.. Some of the subjects to analyze might be : How is changing the access of people living in extreme poverty to health care and social services due to the pandemic situation ? »*

Donald Lee, USA: *« I believe the theme addresses the heightened vulnerability of people to the worst effects of the COVID-19 pandemic because of intergenerational poverty . »*

Grace, DRC : *« [...] after COVID-19, people living below the poverty threshold has increased because the youth/children are not studying, the people dont leave for work, several persons have lost their jobs and several countries are in crisis .»*

B2. Discrimination against Children, Youth, Women and the Poorest:

It is amplified by the pandemic; there is also a resurgence of racism, which sometimes results in systematic mistrust between the different actors (patients, health care workers, politicians). It is essential to increase the power of those discriminated against to avoid a «double sentence».

Collectif 17 Octobre France : *« Many of the decisions that affect them are made by others (e.g., institutions), often without people being associated. This dispossession of the power to act is not new but, generation after generation, it deepens inequalities. Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, explains that “Those who have been left behind and powerless by multi-generational discrimination systematically have unequal access to services and opportunities – including education, housing, sanitation, access to employment and justice, and to participate in decisions that affect them. They are structurally disadvantaged in the face of any threat ».*

Action Plus, Canada : *« The difficulties experienced in childhood when one is born in a difficult environment has impacts that continue until adulthood. Poverty will create and worsen a number of real problems »*

N'Simire, DRC : *« It is a good theme that will allow us to get out of ignorance about misery from generation to generation. Our children are living in poverty, and we don't want their children to be living in poverty . »*

Aminetou, Mauritania : *« To break the circle of poverty, it is necessary to educate girls. Girls stop their education too early and then they become mothers. Sometimes it is difficult for them to manage financially their household, to know how to read, etc. Girls must be encouraged to go further in their studies. »*

B3. Fundamental rights are even more violated in times of pandemic and, in particular, access to medical care, education, work...

There were a number of responses that touched the education dimension. Some of these responses focussed on how the COVID-19 crisis forced the youth to abandon their studies and the digital poverty that many people experience. [...]

Lucia, Bolivia : *« I chose Theme 1 because of discrimination. When we want to enter a hospital or health centre, they always ask us to take the COVID-19 test. Last week I hurt my leg, but I couldn't x-ray because I couldn't afford the COVID-19 test. »*

Christiane B., Belgium : *« [...] with the pandemic, some (young people) have dropped out of school, with parents unable to help them ».*

Fanuel, DRC : *« During the pandemic crisis, hunger attacked several families, children were not going to school, and it was difficult for those families. »*

Marcelline, RDC : *« My son was promised a job. He was asked for passport photos, a letter of application, and finally he was asked to pay \$50 to be admitted to this job. Unfortunately, he did not have the opportunity to find even the passport photos and the \$50. Personally, I am in the Village*

Association for Savings and Credit (AVEC) of members of solidarity families. I had already saved 60,000 Congolese francs, or \$30. I had withdrawn it and gave it to him to beg the responsible (to give him this NDT job). He left with it and was admitted. I imagine, if I didn't have that money in AVEC, my son wasn't going to get a job ... ».

B4. The important role of the family in lifting oneself out of poverty is also highlighted.

Intra-family solidarity and solidarity between members of the same community, as well as the transmission of the means to fight against poverty (energy, resistance, resilience, values...) makes it possible to better bear the consequences of poverty on a daily basis....

Richard Y, Burkina Faso : *« There was a couple who had a child, the father went on a trip. He left his wife with the child. The child was in school. At school, the child was asked to pay his tuition. What the mother could not do: she asked her brother, same father, same mother, to give her money to pay the tuition so that the child could continue. His brother told him that was out of the question. That he had nothing. And so he could give her the money, all she had to do was send her motorcycle registration as a guarantee. A motorcycle that the husband had just paid for his wife. She turned left, right, there was no other way out. She gave her own brother the registration card for her motorcycle to take the money to pay for her child's education. When her husband came, he paid the money back, and got his wife's motorcycle registration. Today, the child is in the 7th year of medical studies. »*

Germaine, DRC : *« I personally work by depositing something in our solidarity fund; the little I have had, I share it among my children so that everyone can do at least some activities, to see if we can at least have a better life. »*

ATD Bulgaria : *« So on a positive side, raising the question of inter-generational poverty is an opportunity to go into a deeper knowledge on how people experiencing poverty are struggling, and how their parents struggled against poverty and extreme poverty. »*

B5. The occurrence of this COVID-19 pandemic represents a real opportunity to change the world, move forward and build it differently (not rebuild it).

Roberto Bissio, Uruguay: *« "Rebuilding" can be understood as "returning to what was before", which was not correct.»*

Diego, Bolivia: *«I think we're rebuilding the new normal life, it's an opportunity to do things right. So that education is truly for all, so that health is for all. After the release of the quarantine, we have the opportunity to do things better than before. »*

ATD Team, Bulgaria : *« What are the lessons we are learning from this pandemic to break the cycle of poverty ? What are the lessons we can learn from the past to build a future that leaves no one behind? »*

C. Theme 2 : Building Together a World Respectful of People and Planet by Ending Persistent Poverty .

C1. A major point made repeatedly reminds us that we must not forget the environment despite the pandemic.

Related to this, there was a number of responses stressing the urgency of the climate situation and how it is worsening the situation of people in extreme poverty.

Maria V, Mauritius : « *I am afraid that focusing on COVID-19, we are forgetting about climate, environmental, political, economic and social issues* »

Gaëtane G, Canada : « *[...] COVID-19 was not there and we were living the same thing.* »

Daniel K, DRC : « *Analyzing these themes and comparing them with the situation we are going through today, the climate issue remains the most worrying and urgent, because it concerns us all without exception. It is sure that the COVID-19 pandemic is there we are trying to get out of it but the climate issue remains troubling.* »

ATD Canada: « *We get our brain "covid". By talking about the disease, I'm tired of it (exasperated). I want to get away from the first theme.* »

ATD Canada: « *COVID-19 is teaching us a lesson. I hope the world will not lose interest for the planet. I see masks all over the floor.* »

Luciano, ATD, Peru: « *This theme is topical and hurts everyone. It is a global priority. Either we do something, or we disappear.* »

Max Araujo, Guatemala: « *In countries like Guatemala, and it is not the only one in the world, climate change is worsening the situation of people in extreme poverty. And even middle-class people are falling into poverty.* »

C2. Some respondents highlighted how the poor families are forced to live in unsafe and unhealthy environments.

Poor people are also victims of environmental destruction, often forgotten by the state and at risk of being further left behind. A response from DRC highlighted “in our country many families have lost their homes, and nobody seems to notice it. The increase of “climate refugees” was also highlighted by the experiences in Canada.

Some responses also highlighted how the poor people are excluded from a sustainable lifestyle and risk being blamed for unsustainable lives.

Bangladesh Mati – « *During our research program “The hidden dimensions of poverty” and our work experience in Bangladesh we have observed directly how climate change and environmental degradation can lead people towards worst level of poverty and make them hopeless. That’s why our*

team think that we should highlight this issue more. Which may help to get more attention towards is sensitive and important issue for countries like Bangladesh. »

Christian Rhugwasanye, Burundi: *« People who live in great poverty do not have enough means to build a solid house in an urbanized neighborhood. Beyond famine and social rejection, they are forced to build on mountains, valleys, along rivers, and swamps. These places are then struck by landslides, heavy rains and floods which means lots of loss of human life. These phenomena are currently accentuated by climate change, which is pushing poor families further into an unprecedented crisis. [...] During the floods that hit the residents of Lake TANGANIKA in DR Congo and Burundi in 2020 a child told me: "I love the rain but I didn't think that one day it would condemn me not to see my friends, not to play and not to go to school. »*

Jean Toussaint and Bernard Monnet, France: *« The means must be put in place to ensure that people keep their land, their culture. The money we put into fighting climate change must go to the most disadvantaged, otherwise this crisis will remain an accelerator of inequalities and social injustices. For example, it is not the most disadvantaged who can access the premium to buy an electric car. And at the end of the day, the poorest will still be called polluters. »*

C3. The issue of persistent poverty in Theme 1 appears to be included in Theme 2 which addresses environmental and social issues

Justin Byamungu, DRC : *« On the occasion of October 17, 2020, Madame Marie said: "The field work we do is indispensable for our families. In the village, my parents brought me up through farming. Now that I am also a parent, I practice the same activity, although I live in the city. This activity allows me to feed and educate my children. So I inherited all the techniques from my parents. It's like the ploughman and his children. Last season, I harvested nothing on our land flooded by the Congo River. That's why I came to sow maize and squash on this land of our NGO. I hope that our crops will be abundant and of very good quality". Like Madame Marie, there are still many families and individuals in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in other countries of the world who inherit the precarious activities of their parents, grandparents, great grandparents. From generation to generation, these families and individuals struggle to change their lives, but as long as our societies do not create the conditions for these families and individuals to get by, their precarious situation remains the same or deteriorates further at the slightest environmental or social catastrophe.»*

Lourdes (ATD), Bolivia: *« [...] we must defend social matters and our environment. Because of the most serious impact we have had due to climate change and the increase in poverty, theme 1 goes hand in hand with theme 2 : it is important to fight for the reforestation and regeneration of our lands.»*

C4. Continuation of Theme 2 (2021) with the 2020 Theme⁴:

Theme 1 could then be proposed for the two years 2022/2023, as part of a conservation process of the same theme over two (2) years rather than one (1). In fact, there doesn't seem to be enough time to work on this broad theme in 2020 due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Jean Bosco, Rwanda : « [...] *this theme will allow us, in our organisations, to deepen the human ecology that we have undertaken by incorporating the ideas that interest human societies in their links with their environments of life.* »

Coraline du P., Belgium: « *I like very much the fact of insisting on the respect of People and the respect of the Climate. These are notions that in my opinion need to be said and said again, because it is not necessarily self-evident to talk about both sides.* »

Azzedine, Manal, Nacer and Brahim, Algeria: « *The theme (#2) is a continuation of the 2020 theme of social and environmental justice. It is important to mobilise so that the voices of people living in poverty who also face the consequences of climate and environmental change are heard and their experiences and efforts are recognised.* »

CADF, DRC : «*It is more than necessary to break the cycle of persistent poverty through integrated actions to address both the challenge of climate and health emergencies through efforts for social justice, without racial discrimination, COVID-19 Environment and Recovery.* »

C5. Need to work on both climate change, environment and also violence to avoid impact on future generations.

These three actions are inseparably linked and will reduce the impact of poverty on future generations.

Jean T et Bernard M, France : « *The warmer the planet, the more people will flee their land, their country. All these people will be left with nothing. If we do not pay attention to that, we will have hundreds of people dying of hunger, of thirst, so it affects humanity, human dignity. And when we say flight from our lands, from our places, we also say violence between men. We must develop solutions of solidarity, of acceptance...* ».

Nabil A. et Mohamed T., Algeria : « *Environmental protection and the fight against poverty are at the dawn of this new decade and are at the heart of current events. It is difficult to combat the environmental threat to humanity if we ignore the issue of equality and social justice, as the two often go hand in hand.* »

C6. Human solidarity linked to environmental protection will contribute to poverty eradication

Christaine Severe, Haïti : «*Since we have the earth as a universal (common) patrimony to be safeguarded, we are creating a kind of common solidarity for the protection of people and the planet, which*

⁴ The 2020 Theme was : « Acting together to achieve social and environmental justice for all »

will automatically lead to the eradication of poverty. The theme appeals to a kind of peace of mind among all the roommates of planet earth (humans) so by ending the persistence of poverty, the earth will turn more just. »

C7. Fundamental rights for all must remain at the heart of reflection.

Women and their children are the most affected (cf. argument #2 of theme 1).

Discrimination against specific groups of people (indigenous and itinerants) was highlighted by some of the respondents. Immigrants are seen as outcasts. The death and insults by hospital staff of a first nation woman in Canada in Atikamek highlights the systemic discrimination against certain groups of people.

Discrimination against the poor is also systemic and all forms of discrimination must end. There must be equality and equal treatment of people.

ATD Canada: *« This reminds me of the injustice of the unjustly arrested person and the Atikamek who died alone and insulted. We must all be put on the same footing, aboriginal people, all cultures and the planet. Put an end to this. It takes a people, nations, to end the destruction of the planet and minority cultures, or itinerant people. There are always groups that are not as well recognised. They must have a place. We can't convict because we don't know their history. A woman who cannot work because she is too fat or a person who cannot rent an apartment because of the number of her children. These injustices need to be addressed. We all live in low-income housing because we are poor. We must not discriminate between ourselves. We do not know each other's despair. »*

Ruffin M, DRC : *« We cannot say that we are fighting poverty without there being equitable justice and without a planet that allows everyone to live a good life on it. »*

Julia (activist ATD) Peru: *« [...] in my community we don't have basic rights, we don't have access to a healthy environment. Sometimes, we have the feeling that the State forgets us. »*

C8. Education for a way out of poverty (see. Theme 1, Argument #4)

The importance of access to education, not only at primary and secondary levels but also to higher or vocational education was emphasised as a way out of persistent poverty. Focus on the education of the girl child was highlighted. Girls end their education too early and that they need to be encouraged to go as far and as high as possible with their education.

Marcela, Bolivia : *« When it comes to environmental justice, we can do it through education, so that we can inform children, children can inform their parents and thus improve our environment. The most important thing would be to educate all of us to conserve and make our environment cleaner, healthier and in our favor. Because at the moment the environment is destroying crops, it is terribly increasing poverty. Education also allows us to achieve social justice, to overcome discrimination and to learn to put ourselves in the place of others and to respect ourselves, to respect human rights. I know it's long term, but if we improve our environment, our education and end discrimination, there*

would be a big change for everyone and relationships and jobs would improve, we would all help each other and it would be different. »

Josephine ALUMANA, Nigeria: « *In my country, poverty could be eradicated through education, through empowerment, through better environment, etc..* »

C9. This theme is unifying because it is at the heart of the struggle of many other organizations in particular ecological: it is a theme of action.

Natasha M., Switzerland: « *Theme 2 is of interest because it can broaden to new perspectives, reach new people or allow us to collaborate with environmental activist associations with which we currently have few contacts. This theme could reach more people, but do the members of the Afqm find themselves there? Perhaps a theme to prepare for the future ?*»

Cecilia L, Argentina : « *Last year, we worked and supported a technical school project in the city of Devoto, focusing on renewable energies. A laboratory was equipped with solar heating, solar screens for the school's energy and wind energy devices. The children of the school are trained with practice in the new laboratory to new technologies that take care of the planet and their own people.*»

Aminetou, Mauritania : « *We are working on food, on the planting of vegetables, food diversification.* »

ATD Canada : « *Theme #2 more inclusive, it expands the alliance by joining environmentalists.* »

C10. There was a strongly positive message that people living in poverty are primary agents of change.

People living in poverty should be given a place in the decision making processes and that the fight against environmental destruction is not only responsibility and expertise of ecologists but one that applies to all.

Christian Rhugwasanye, Burundi: « *True friend of poverty is shame. Beyond breaking this shame, families have the courage, commitment and determination to come out of the silence to say NO to poverty. therefore, not to give them a place in decision-making at national, regional and international level on issues such as poverty where climate change is a disrespect for human dignity*».

Charo Carrasco (ATD), Peru: « *I think that the expression "social and environmental justice" should find an echo in every person, as a practice of responsible citizenship, and cease to be considered as a desire of "ecologists" and be understood as a principle of survival and coexistence.*»

ATD Bolivia: « *We can also replant in the neighbourhood, depending on the type of plants there, the engineers can guide us. We can plant things that are natural and not artificial. We can advertise on the radio, we can train.* »

Lourdes, Bolivia: *« Promote justice that defends integral and cultural ecology. Also to save the wisdom of our people who work in the fields. They have so much knowledge. »*

Demetrio, Bolivia: *« We should all support each other, materially, but also morally, because all this concerns us. Ordinary people, these families to support, materially and morally. We can raise funds to be able to help. »*

Maria Victoire, Mauritius: *« If we speak intergenerationally, young people have their say on the issue of the environment and protection of the planet. Because the destruction of the planet affects them directly. Currently the youth and children of ATD Fourth World are mobilising around the protection of the environment, so it is in continuity for social justice. »*

D. Proposals for reformulation of the two Themes :

As part of their contribution, some individuals/organizations expressed some suggestions for formulating the themes proposed to them.

NOTA : In the « Bonus» (see Appendix 3), themes for future years were also proposed (not listed below)

D1. Susie Devins : Instead, could we propose: « *Moving Forward by Ending Persistent Poverty* »? (Theme 1)

D2. Madagascar: «*Breaking the Cycle of Persistent Poverty is a key issue.* » (Theme 1)

D3. PEPs: « *Breaking the persistence of misery: for respect for the planet and all its people.*» (Theme 2)

D4. PEPs: « *Let us destroy misery, not the planet.* » (Theme 2)

D5. Bulgaria : « *Building together a world respectful of all the people and the planet.*»

APPENDIX 1

List of respondents

Overcoming extreme poverty_
Consultation_theme1

Date	Country	Association / group / individual
2021-01-22	France	Collectif 17 Octobre France
2021-02-01	Burkina Faso	Seepat
2021-01-30	DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo)	Team Quick support to catastrophes victimes / Equipe Aide rapide aux victimes des catastrophes (ARVC RDC)
2021-02-02	Irlande	Bryan O'Toole Interprovincial Justice Desk
2021-02-04	USA	Nathalie from the ATD Fourth World New Mexico team
2021-02-05	Mexico	Beatriz Monje ATD Cuarto Mundo America Latina y Caribe
2021-02-11	France	Huguette Redegeld ATD Quart Monde
2021-02-11	USA	Susie Devins ATD Fourth World North America
2021-02-08	Germany	Annette Rodemberg
2021-02-17	Cameroon	Arouna Betnkom
2021-02-17	Switzerland	Natasha Mieville
2021-02-18	Belgium, Quaregnon	Anne Germain
2021-02-19	Benin	Elagbé Dzahini
2021-02-19	Nord Kivu- Goma DRC	Jonas Habimana Biferd
2021-02-19	Jérusalem PALESTINE	Thérèse Ricard fmm
2021-02-22	Burundi /RDC	IJED
2021-02-22	Switzerland	Michael Zeier - ATD
2021-02-24	Belgium, Quaregnon	Christiane Bâton
2021-02-24	Mauritius	Alain Fanchon (ATD) - National Committee 17 October
2021-02-24	Burkina Faso	ATD Ouagadougou Maïga Aboubacar
2021-02-24	Burkina Faso	Elise Kabré
2021-02-24	Burkina Faso	Mr Richard Yameogo
2021-02-24	Burkina Faso	Moumouni Ouedraogo
2021-02-25	Luxemburg	Equipe ATD
2021-02-25	Nepal	Jyoti Tuladhar
2021-02-25	Senegal	ATD Dakar Team
2021-02-25	Columbia	Elvira Cantillo
2021-02-25	Canada	Action Plus Brome-Missisquoi

2021-02-26	DRC	Bienfait Kabwe
2021-02-26	DRC	Jules-Joseph Kanjira
2021-02-26	DRC	Edouard Saidia
2021-02-26	DRC	Olyne
2021-02-26	DRC	Henri Muzusangabo
2021-02-26	DRC	Grace Kanjira
2021-02-26	DRC	Arsène Baraka
2021-02-26	DRC	Fanuel Bazanga
2021-02-26	DRC	Papa Emile
2021-02-26	DRC	N'Simire M'Mudekuza
2021-02-26	DRC	Marcelline M'Rhugirinka
2021-02-26	DRC	Maman Rosalie
2021-02-26	DRC	Germaine
2021-02-27	Burkina-Faso	Sophie Ouedrago PESFE-IMPEC
2021-02-26	Douala Cameroon	Martinien Moukete
2021-02-26	UK	APLE Collective - Addressing Poverty with Lived Experience
2021-02-26	USA / Australia	Donald Lee
2021-02-27	Peru	Sarita (ATD activist)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Lucia ATD
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Demetrio ATD
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Martha (ATD)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Antonio (ATD)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Diego (ATD)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Sulma (ATD)
2021-02-27	DRC	Crispin Nkonzi
2021-03-01	Burundi /DRC	Friends - members ATD
2021-03-01	Madagascar	ATD Team
2021-02-27	Burkina Faso	Filippe Savadogo International Com- mittee 17 October
2021-02-17	Bulgaria	
2021-02-26	Bulgaria	Ivan Iordanov
2021-03-04	Bulgaria	members ATD
2021-03-07	Poland	members ATD

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Date	Country	Association / group / individual
2021-02-03	Bangladesh	Mati
2021-02-09	France / USA	Team Public Expressions ATD Quart Monde International
2021-02-10	Guatemala	Max Araujo International Committee 17 October
2021-02-11	Philippines	Carlo John Arceo
2021-02-08	Germany	Annette Rodemberg
2021-02-15	France	Jean Toussaint International Committee 17 October
2021-02-16	DRC	Bernard Monnet International Committee 17 October APV
2021-02-17	Rwanda	Jean Bosco Nsengimana Mihigo
2021-02-17	Madagascar	Stéphane Hamouis
2021-02-17	Switzerland	Natasha Mieville
2021-02-17	Nigeria	Josephine Alumanah
2021-02-18	Netherlands	Annelies Neutel
2021-02-18	Canada	Groupe 1 Micheline Ciarlo, Gaëtane Guenette, Hughes Mailloux
2021-02-18	Canada	Groupe 2 (14h) Marco Godbout, Louise Duhaime, Robert Lowe, Pierre Chaput, Geneviève Miller,
2021-02-18	Canada	Groupe 3 (19h) France Fournier, Lucie Roy, Yvette Bélanger
2021-02-18	Canada	TACAE
2021-02-18	Burundi-AFRICA	Christian Rhugwasanye
2021-02-21	Yaoundé Cameroon	Blaise Ndeenga
2021-02-19	ATD Belgium	Nicolas Descamps
2021-02-19	ATD Belgium	Coraline du Peloux
2021-02-19	Algeria	Azzedine, Manal, Nacer Sid, Brahim Ben Gana, Nassima Bayoud, Nabil Agoumi Melcha et Mohamed Tachert
2021-02-22	Côte d'Ivoire	Jacqueline Adjale
2021-02-18	Haïti / Inde	Gracy Fernandes
2021-02-23	Netherlands	Equipe ATD - 7 people in different places
2021-02-24	Belgium, Quaregnon	Daniel
2021-02-24	Peru - Cusco	Charo Carrasco (ATD)
2021-02-24	DRC	Justin Byamungu
2021-02-24	Belgium, Quaregnon	Annemie Debosscher
2021-02-25	Peru	Sylvie Dumans

2021-02-25	Haïti	Chrismaine Sévère
2021-02-25	Argentina	Cecilia Losano
2021-02-25	Peru	Julia (ATD activist)
2021-02-25	Benin	Félicien Agoh
2021-02-26	Peru	Juan Jorge Navarrete
2021-02-26	DRC	Young animators of the mountain library
2021-02-26	DRC	Thaddée Iragi
2021-02-26	DRC	Ruffin Mushagalusa
2021-02-26	DRC	Daniel Kabunye
2021-02-26	DRC	Basole Mazinge
2021-02-26	DRC	Maman Louise
2021-02-26	France	ILT ATD
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Juana (ATD)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Marcela (ATD)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Lourdes (ATD)
2021-02-27	Bolivia	Membres ATD
2021-02-27	Peru	Luciano (ATD)
2021-02-27	Nigeria	Gideon Adeyeni
2021-02-27	Germany - Naila	A person from Naila Group
2021-02-27	USA	Jean Stallings
2021-02-28	Tanzania	ATD Team
2021-02-28	Mauritius	Maria Victoire
2021-02-04	Uruguay	Roberto Bissio International Committee 17 October
2021-02-17	Bulgaria	Marina Karchinova
2021-02-26	Bulgaria	Ivan Iordanov
2021-03-05	UK	Lynn Lockwood
2021-03-04	Mauritania	Aminetou Sidi
2021-03-05	Bulgaria	members ATD
2021-03-07	Lebanon	Maia Aoun / Beitouna
2021-03-07	Poland	Members ATD
2021-03-08	Guatemala	Carolina Escobar International Committee 17 October
2021-03-09	DRC	Diedy Makano – CADF

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APPENDIX 2

Response from Paul Dornan

[...]

I guess my main point is to be clear both on what those terms mean, and how they are used or abused. In terms of feeding back on your consultation, I think I would want to emphasis the possibility of improving lives, not the inevitability of disadvantage. eg. in this country what are the lessons of Covid for homelessness policy etc. There ought to be lots of opportunity around the build back better, and solidarity sides to Covid + it has obviously encouraged a much sharper light to be shown on existing inequalities. In some ways a focus on intergenerational issues seems a bit weird, since Covid created changes well within one generation...

Things to be wary of... (on evidence and rhetoric)

On **intergenerational poverty**. There are clear intergenerational effects which flow from growing up in poverty, but (a) intergenerational poverty encourages a sense of inevitability (eg. cycles go round) which then suggests policies might well fail, and (b) it links the explanation for poverty to a generational one (poverty is something about the link between you and your parents, not you and economic opportunity). The term risks obscuring the truth that some people escape and some fall into poverty within and between generations. From memory the study you quote used surveys (birth cohorts) which had data on parent and child generations. By comparing those, you can see how much your and your parents (eg. class or income) status are similar at a particular age point. If you do that, you will find a persistence between the generation, but unless it is 100% (which it isn't) there is no inevitability.

On **intergenerational worklessness**. I think I might have shown skepticism of this at one or other meeting. The idea of multiple generations in particular families who have never worked is demonstrably a myth at any scale and the idea both blames the victims and hides the more important truth of the insecure nature of jobs and options in some communities. I 'think' this idea may be less used in policy debates/discourse now (eg. since IDS is, thankfully, less prominent and since unemployment is rising with obviously structural reasons). Sadly it resonants with a particular world view and has a long half life in public minds. Again of course, growing up with a parent who isn't working is going to have all sorts of effects (e.g. on spells in and out of work), but it does not lead to a 100% chance subsequent generations being out of work. This LSE blog neatly uses data to make the point. <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/intergenerational-worklessness-the-unexplored-curse/> . Plus, since the idea focused on the intergenerational (as noted above), not structural explanation it promotes a cultural explanation where people learn to be workless, which can then used to justify the more draconian policy approach of the paternalist right. Tracey Shildrick is good on this eg. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0261018313501825>

I recently heard a tape of an old interview with Joe Biden where Biden summed up much of this by referred to Neil Kinnock's observation that Kinnock wasn't the first to go to university in his family because the generations previously were too stupid to go. If you only look with an intergenerational perspective you might well ignore the wider economic reality of mining communities his ancestors came from.

(...)

APPENDIX 3

BONUS QUESTION – DRAFT COMPILATION

The bonus question was added for two reasons. Firstly to get some feedback on the idea of keeping one theme over two years and secondly to get a feel of the themes that the Forum members want to work on. The 17th October day was started in 1987 by Father Joseph Wresinski with people experiencing extreme poverty at the heart of the commemoration. Official recognition of this day by the UN was a major achievement, as is the recognition by UN-DESA of the legitimacy of the International Committee working with the Permanent Forum on Extreme poverty of the ATD movement to propose the themes. This request to Permanent Forum members to suggest possible future themes is by way of reaffirming the principle that, whilst we work in the UN context for global outreach, people experiencing poverty are central to this day and the themes they are most concerned with should be taken up at the highest level. With this consultation, we hope we take a further small step forward in this direction.

A. GENERAL FEEDBACK

There was overall enthusiasm for the idea of working on one theme over two years. People felt that this would :

A1 achieve more impact as the theme will be retained over a longer period of time thereby giving more time for ownership.

A2 allows for thorough and early preparations for the second year. It was suggested that a two year strategy could be organised it in four phases: three (3) months of consultation, three (3) months of planning, sixteen (16) months of implementation and two (2) months of evaluation”

A3 more inspired, elaborated and more activities at the same time.

M, Canada: « 2 years is number 1 because what we want the world to understand, they will be lost if we change each time and the theme will enter the head of the world. Even more than 2 years. Like seeing an ad regularly, it is retained. » «2 years, more inspired, elaborated, more activities on the same theme. »

Benoît Reboul-Salze, Bulgaria : «Some people and groups find it very interesting because it allows to be very early to prepare the events for the second year. For some, this is an opportunity to prepare a two-year strategy. In some countries, the preparation of a 17 October begins a year in advance! Other people pointed out that by the end of the first year, they had already said everything on the topic and did not see how to continue a second year! As with any choice, there will be pros and cons. For everyone to understand, it will require finding a formulation that allows everyone to find their own way of evolving and deepening a subject. »

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Jean Bosco Nsengimana Mihigo, Rwanda: «... If we work on it over 24 months, we will be able to organize it in four phases: three (3) months of consultation, three (3) months of planning, sixteen (16) months of implementation and two (2) months of evaluation».

Jean T et Bernard M, France : «It is good to have the same theme over several years, not to skip from one theme to another without having the time to appropriate it, especially since these themes are often difficult to understand for people in difficulty. »

Quaregnon Christiane , Daniel, Marie-Ange (ATD), Belgium: «...we agree on a theme over 2 years. »

Alain Fanchon (ATD) - Comité national 17 octobre, Mauritius : «It is interesting for us to have a theme for two years... If we have time to prepare well we can go deeper and break the routine. »

One response did come back as saying selecting one theme every year is also good because by the end of the first year, they have already said everything they wanted to say and they are happy to move on to another theme. On the contrary one of the responses (DRC Crispin NKONZI) not only agreed with a two year theme but even suggested a five year one to enable enough tie to bring together actors involved in each province or country.

Crispin NKONZI, DRC: «In relation to this issue, we also agree on the two-year thematic process (2022 to 2023) that will be put in place. However, it remains to be seen what mechanisms will be put in place to achieve the appropriate objectives. For this reason, a plan for this process could be envisaged, bringing together all the actors involved in each province or country. Also, since the activities concern a good number of countries around the world, why not a 5-year program. »

A few of the responses emphasised the need for evaluation. Over the past 12 years, we worked on different themes but what advanced? What changed? Have these themes introduced us to new partners?"

B. THEME SUGGESTIONS

In the questionnaire, people were asked to put forward some suggestions of themes on which we could consider working together for two years starting 2022. There was a variety of answers to this question. Some suggested using the themes proposed for 2021 to be worked for two years and others proposed some new ideas for themes to be worked on for future years.

For some respondents, the two themes proposed for this year continue to be attractive. If one of the two themes from this year is not chosen for 2021 then it can be worked on in 2022. There were a number of responses who continue to favour the sustainability, climate change theme. There was also one suggestion that Theme 1 of this year could be worked over 2 years (eg. Burundi /RDC IJED, Suisse Michael ZEIER - ATD) and that working over two years will allow more possibility to work with political institutions, universities and the general public.

There was one respondent (Jyoti) who said it is difficult to suggest a theme for two years because we don't yet know how the COVID pandemic and the effect of the variants will evolve. There were a

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few clear points that emerge from many of the responses. Even if what has been proposed do not feature in the theme title, the content is important for the concept note.

In terms of language the verbs building, acting, working were often used. Verbs like fighting (poverty/injustice) and breaking (silence) were also suggested. There was considerable emphasis on togetherness, solidarity and responsibility of everyone in the fight against poverty. We should join hands in solidarity, in friendship in undertaking such actions. “Brotherhood” was also mentioned. Some responses called for the need for “positivity” of both the language used and the work we do. For example, it is better not to talk of “exclusion” but instead talk of “inclusion and togetherness” which are more powerful. A number of respondents highlighted the systemic discrimination and injustice and the violence of extreme poverty.

Elvira CANTILLO, Columbia: *«Not consider the poor as an unrecoverable cost, but consider them as resources. »*

Ivan Iordanov - 26-02-2021 Member of ATD Fourth World *«...And we are really trying to build a different world, but the goal is not ending of poverty, but building more solidarity. Poverty does not depend on us. It depends on every separate person in the world. On us depends only our poverty. But if solidarity is more powerful and people are more humble and not so greedy, the world may be a better place. I talk not only about rich. »*

Many respondents emphasised that the importance of the poorest and most vulnerable at the heart of the fight against poverty and that no one should be left behind. Many also emphasised the principle of participation - the active and informed involvement of people in decision making. Without their participation, we cannot eradicate poverty. A number of responses highlighted community level involvement and the power of the community. One respondent even suggested the a creation of a “model community” that is inclusiveness and respect for the rights and dignity of everyone.

Arsène BARAKA, DRC: *« ... regardless of race, social class, age, means, we can all come together to end poverty by taking into account each other's experience. The poorest are our masters, they have several experiences, possible solutions to put an end to poverty and we cannot eradicate poverty without the people who live it. »*

Coraline DU PELOUX, ATD, Belgium: *«The power of community – the small community of family and other ways of being part of a group. Let’s not focus on exclusion, but on the message that together in our differences and with the participation of all, we can live richer.»*

Gracy FERNANDES, Haïti / Inde: *«I feel it is necessary to involve local leaders whom the people have voted for and ask them to participate in the activities as they have committed to serve the people whom they are representing in the government. Help the local people to have representatives from among them who can attend NGO and Government meetings when they plan to implement development programs for the people. Have one model community in which there are the most necessary services available such as elementary school, medical-dispensary and a small hospital, a*

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small bank to help them to save even a little amount, space for recreation for children which also can be used for community meetings, have a small scale polytechnic where the youth can be trained in skilled jobs such tailoring, mechanics, computers so that later they can be self-employed and have their own enterprises. »

Some respondents suggested to focus on specific groups like the elderly, migrants and indigenous peoples. The ATD team from Madagascar suggested to focus on extreme poverty and gender including issues like domestic violence, sexual abuse, child marriages, early pregnancies and girls' education.

Youth was another group of people highlighted by a number of the respondents (Palestine Therese RICARD). The poorest youth are mobilised by the military and the guerrilla groups because they are the most fragile and most exposed. Youth from poor families die for the interests of the "chief of war" and that "its the youth who will be deprived of their education, who will become refugees, prisoners and the guilty." Alain Fanchon (ATD), Mauritius spoke of how in Mauritius, « drugs among young people and teenagers is really a great suffering that spreads in poor families»

Importance of education was emphasised by many respondents. Education of the girl child, free access to not only primary and secondary education but also free access to quality university education for all was suggested. Education is critical to lift people out of persistent poverty.

Ruffin MUSHAGALUSA, DRC «The aim is to "make education and health a priority in order to end poverty". There is no country that can develop without education and for this to be achieved, good health is necessary because when we have health problems we can't do anything in life, we get stuck»

The United Nations will mark the year of the family in 2024. The ILT suggested bearing this in mind when considering possible themes to work on from 2022.

Délégation Générale du Mouvement International ATD, France: «We think you have a great idea to propose to work on a thematic process for two years. We don't know what theme to propose yet, but we see 2024 approaching, the year that will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Year of the Family. We know that it will be marked by the United Nations. And we ourselves are engaged in an in-depth work to renew knowledge about the family and to work on the role of family and social ties in the eradication of poverty. There might be something to think about there? »

Solidarity within countries and among countries was also highlighted by one respondent. In view of the new world order with rising powers like China and India, how will this new international landscape affect local/global flight against poverty?

Equipe ATD - 7 people in different places, Pays Bas: «Solidarity beyond borders – within countries (between f.e. undocumented people, asylum-seekers, people who experience generation-poverty, homelessness) and between countries. The rich countries have been colonising the poorer ones, China is building up power in Africa. Do we respect our (hi)stories, do we help each other or see the other as someone we have to impose power on? »

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Systemic discrimination, against certain groups of people as already stated above, systemic violence against the poor and the need to challenge and end systemic discrimination and poverty is reflected in some of the responses.

Gideon ADEYENI, Nigeria : «I am thinking of this because I have read somewhere recently that over 80% of poor people are born poor. So in some way poverty is a systematised problem and can best be solved through a systemic approach. »

There was one suggestion to build “balanced societies” referring to the balance between humanity and ecology and building balanced societies in the face of social and climate emergency. This suggestion can be extended to include balance in power and wealth distribution as fundamental elements of achieving social, economic and ecological justice.

The need to work on “Digital poverty” was mentioned by the (APLE collective) and the ATD team in Bulgaria. With school and work moving online due to the pandemic, many poor families are experiencing deepening of digital exclusion.

APLE Collective, UK : «Digital Poverty and its effect on the silencing of voice is a key campaign theme of APLE Collective and is very much a global issue. Without digital devices, wifi or data people living in poverty cannot participate in modern life but more fundamentally they cannot have voice, campaign or engage in activism. »

The respondents offered a rich variety of issues that can be taken up for two years starting 2022. With the wealth of possible themes suggested , it will surely be possible to synergise /connect the themes proposed from the ground with those occupying the global UN agenda. Themes proposed from this consultation are:

Edouard SAIDIA, RDC: « Make education a priority for all, with the aim of breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty ».

Palestine Ohammad Sarhan: Free access to university.

Burundi-AFRIQUE Alliance-ATD : Put the poorest at the centre of development action// Build together a world where the fight against poverty is a responsibility for everyone.
Fight for environmental justice that leaves no one behind.

Coraline du Peloux, ATD Belgium:And if we take the time to create together an alternative world respectful of all beings.

Nicolas Descamps, ATD Belgium: to speak publicly of poverty/ poverty in the media/ how be heard.

Justin Byamungu, International Committee 17 Octobre, DRC: Breaking the silence of our societies in the face of extreme poverty: rethinking the future together.
From indifference to the recognition of the poorest people: building together balanced societies in the face of social and climatic urgency

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ATD Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso: The members of the movement have found that in view of the evolution of today's world, the issue of climate change and the protection of the planet are topical issues that remain a challenge for the poorest. Thus, unanimously, they find it necessary to build on Moumouni's argument that it is necessary to propose the second theme for 2022.

To build together a world that respects People and the Planet by putting an end to the persistence of poverty.”

The fight against poverty in my opinion must go with these two aspects, respect for the human person and respect for the planet”.

Sylvie Dumans, Peru: Sustainable development and the end of poverty

Gender Equality and Poverty Eradication

Christaine Severe, Haïti: Let's act together for a climate of respect for human rights by prioritising our future children.

Equipe ATD Dakar, Senegal : The current context and the management of the health crisis leaves us to reflect on "social justice" and finally to sensitise humanity to admit that there are no sub-populations, sub-human beings etc....

Bienfait Kabwe, DRC : Acting together for human development at the very heart of human dignity

All for a world where every human being finds his or her place.

It is with our commitments that we will overcome misery.

Jules-Joseph Kanjira, DRC: Peace and security for young people for integral development and the fight against poverty.

Thaddée Iragi, DRC: A call to all to make the hopes of the poorest known.

Stay, give one's life, live with the most excluded, learn that they have something to give us to put an end to poverty.

Henri Muzusangabo, DRC: To become friends with those without friends to build a fraternal world where there will be no room for misery.

Grace Kanjira, DRC: To walk with the poorest to make their potential a chance for them and for society.

Arsène Baraka, DRC: /Let us decide together to end extreme poverty by building on each other's experiences.

Let's make our potential a means to end extreme poverty. Let people use their potentials to fight poverty.

Sophie Ouedraogo, PESFE-IMPEC, Burkina-Faso: To put an end to the violence of extreme poverty through direct and concrete actions on the populations concerned.

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Leave no one out: thinking, deciding and acting together against poverty by initiating simpler approaches in strong presence of poor people.

Martinien Mokete, Douala-Cameroon: Human rights and poverty: acting together to take into account the most vulnerable.

To act all together in order not to suffer poverty, neither today's nor tomorrow's poverty.

USA / Australia: Building solidarity at all levels to overcome extreme poverty during the COVID19 crisis and recovery.

Sarita (ATD activist), Peru: On how the most vulnerable people lived through this quarantine and what message they could convey to wealthy families.

On how to make their rights known to people who do not yet know them.

On how to assert the rights and values within the society

Luciano (ATD), Peru: A change of action, of attitude, with all our differences in favor of the healing of the planet.

Gideon Adeyeni, Nigeria: Ending Systematized Poverty. //

Crispin NKONZI, DRC: Increasing community resilience to conflict, violations and humanitarian crises.

Resilience as a Pillar to Reduce the Persistence of Global Poverty.

Maria Victoire, Mauritius: Everyone can make a commitment to healthy and sustainable social, economic, environmental and cultural development for our children and youth.

Friends - members ATD, Burundi

1. Advocacy to Governments for concrete measures to combat extreme poverty
2. Better framing of press releases for revenue-generating activities
3. Generational equity in taking into account the interests of the elderly.

ATD Team, Madagascar: A theme focused on extreme poverty and gender. Domestic violence, sexual abuse, child marriages, early pregnancies, girls' education,

Filippe Savadogo, Burkina Faso: Promoting inclusive development to curb intergenerational transmission of global poverty: what strategies?

Roberto Bissio, Uruguay: How to better integrate the fight against poverty into global efforts for sustainable development.

Arouna Gbetnkom, Cameroon: Yes, "SAY NO TO OUR PRESENT SITUATION, WE TOO HAVE THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS".

Teams, Canada: Renewal of the planet.

Stop/Halt Poverty for a Better World.

Reducing poverty with the intelligence of the poorest.

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Work with nature to end poverty.

I buy this for the good of teams around the world, all can breathe better.

Together it is possible, as long as it is not a single person who decides for all.

TACAE, Canada: No return to normal: for the development of solidarity, egalitarian, green and feminist communities.

ATD Fourth World Bulgaria: “Building together a local stable economy that creates decent job opportunities for all”.

Marina Karchinov, ATD Fourth World Bulgaria - How can we provide people living in poverty with an access to cultural events (theatre plays, exhib