

1 NO POVERTY



WHERE THERE'S A NEED...

2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



THE SALVATION ARMY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (2015 - 2020)



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

INTERNATIONAL
SOCIAL JUSTICE
COMMISSION



FOREWORD

From its inception The Salvation Army has been committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN). The very essence and ethos of this sweeping UN venture resonates with our own cherished value to 'serve suffering humanity.'

As an international movement serving in more than 130 countries, with 1.5 million members and over 100,000 employees, serving general relief to 13 million people and emergency relief to over 10 million people, we identify with the vision of what the UN desires the world to be like in the future - 'a future that is secure, sustainable, and based on equality of all peoples both between nations and within nations.'

These are our values as well.

Indeed, the International Social Justice Commission (ISJC) aims to proactively promote and reference the 17 UN SDGs as a framework to demonstrate our work and share the outcomes with governments and other partners.

The following pages are an important record of the international impact and work of The Salvation Army from 2015 - 2020 as it pertains to the first five SDGs. They tell a numerical and empirical story that is impressive and inspiring. What they cannot tell are the innumerable heartwarming human stories of children, women and men served with compassion, related to with dignity, and engaged with the love of God, from the albino child taught a trade and spared stigma in Tanzania, to the traumatised and trafficked Thai girl sheltered in Sydney.

It is the privilege of The Salvation Army, an affiliated non-governmental organisation with the United Nations since its very beginning 75 years ago, to commit to the 17 SDG's. This report is just the beginning. You will see us at the end, and more.

Sincerely,

Richard and Janet Munn

Colonels Richard and Janet Munn
Directors, International Social Justice Commission



"Where there's a need there's The Salvation Army."

-Sir Winston Churchill

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Introduction	4
	SDG 1: No Poverty	
	Overview.....	6
	The World Statistics.....	7
	The Salvation Army Statistics.....	9
	Highlights.....	10
	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	
	Overview.....	13
	The World Statistics.....	14
	The Salvation Army Statistics.....	15
	Highlights.....	18
	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	
	Overview.....	22
	The World Statistics.....	23
	The Salvation Army Statistics.....	26
	Highlights.....	28
	SDG 4: Quality Education	
	Overview.....	33
	The World Statistics.....	34
	The Salvation Army Statistics.....	36
	Highlights.....	38
	SDG 5: Gender Equality	
	Overview.....	43
	The World Statistics.....	44
	The Salvation Army Statistics.....	46
	Highlights.....	48
	References	52

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The primary research for this report was undertaken by Dr Laurelle Smith, Senior Research Analyst at the International Social Justice Commission. Dr Smith was assisted by Rebekah Norton, an ISJC intern in 2020, who also created the design of the report. Preliminary information was collected by Captain Sandra Pawar. The information reported was acquired from Salvation Army Territories' Social Justice Representatives as well as adapted from Salvation Army publications in cases where more detail was required. Most of the pictures illustrated in the report have been previously printed in Salvation Army publications. All United Nations images were printed with permission.

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) apply to every person, of every age, in every community and in every country on Earth, and were endorsed by all **193 member states** of the United Nations in September 2015. Although every country starts from a different point for each goal, all nations have committed to work towards them.



The SDGs are based on a shared vision of what world leaders want the world to be like in the future – a future that is secure, sustainable, and based on equality of all peoples both between nations and within nations. The SDGs are based on a belief that no-one should be left behind. It will not be enough that the average person has had their life improved. The poorest and most vulnerable people must also experience improvement in their lives, with a reduction of the disparity between the richest and the poorest.

The goals also provide a framework for accountability. We must ensure that our politicians deliver on their promises. Accountability includes not only accountability for finance but also many other factors such as peace and security, gender equality, and care of the environment.

The fact that world leaders agreed on a set of Sustainable Development Goals reflecting values that The Salvation Army has promoted for 150 years is something to be welcomed – especially as it can result in positive change for the poorest and most vulnerable people. The goals identify issues and promote values very familiar to Salvationists:

- Equality of all people, with no discrimination
- The well-being of all people, with all people able to flourish
- Being good stewards of the Earth and its resources
- Peace and security for all people

These are values that shine through the Bible and have inspired Christians for more than 2,000 years. All people, without exception, are made in the image of God and are equally precious to him (Genesis 1:27-31). In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus declared: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God' (Matthew 5:9). Jesus declared that he came that we might 'have life and life in all its fullness' (John 10:10).

The Salvation Army has always been committed to holistic solutions that address the needs of the whole person, mind, body and soul. William Booth's understanding of the scope of the gospel developed throughout his lifetime, and since 1890 The Salvation Army has embodied the social gospel in word and deed. Salvationists around the world promote the cause of the most marginalised and vulnerable people. Salvation Army social action must always be an outworking of Christian faith and belief in practice.

INTRODUCTION

The Salvation Army recognises people's need to participate in their own community development and the importance of integration. To achieve the SDGs, there needs to be a focus on solving problems as well as serving people. Just as God created people as integrated persons with 'body-soul for relationships', so those seeking to participate in God's mission to save the world should not fragment services or treat only the body while ignoring the soul and spiritual healing.

Achieving the SDGs will not be easy. It relies on the active participation of not just governments but also private industry, community organisations and people of faith. The goals are universal, for every nation.

Now, five years into the SDGs, we stop to reflect on the first five of the goals: No Poverty, End Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, and Gender Equality. What has happened in the world since the goals started, what has The Salvation Army contributed to the goals, and what can we do to keep reaching for the targets during the next ten years?

This report is in no way comprehensive, but it aims to provide a snapshot of the progress and contribution of The Salvation Army to the first five goals.

In the following pages you will find the following sections for each goal:

GOAL OVERVIEW

Information about the Sustainable Development Goal, including the United Nations official targets

THE WORLD

Information and statistics providing a snapshot of how the world is progressing towards the United Nations targets set for the Goal

THE SALVATION ARMY

Information and statistics of how The Salvation Army has been contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal over the last five years*

HIGHLIGHTS

Stories from around The Salvation Army world highlighting work relating to the Sustainable Development Goal

THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

A quote of commitment from Salvation Army personnel working in the area of the Sustainable Development Goal

**Data is based on a survey sent to all Salvation Army territories and commands in May 2020 regarding their work towards the first five SDGs over the years 2015 to 2019. A total of 46 responses were received (from a maximum of 61) across all five Salvation Army zones. Of those territories that responded, 27 indicated that there was a specific person appointed to work on matters of social justice within their territory.*

SDG 1: NO POVERTY

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1 NO POVERTY



GOAL OVERVIEW

Goal 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its forms, everywhere, by the year 2030. The goal aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, to increase access to basic services, and to support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

By 2030

- Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

736M

people living in multidimensional poverty

\$1.25

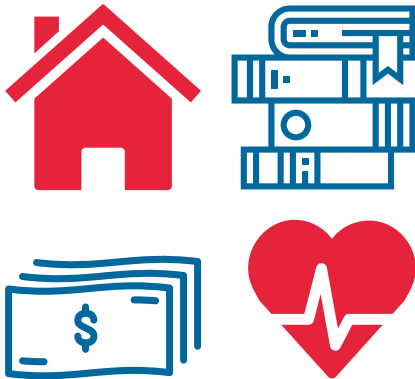
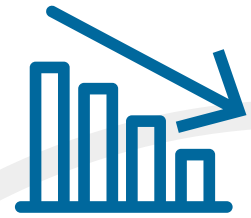
a day marks the extreme poverty line

80%

of the extreme poor living in rural areas

THE WORLD

Extreme poverty has been decreasing over the last two decades. The establishment of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 contributed to this decrease. However, since the commencement of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 the decline in extreme poverty has continued but has slowed.



The deceleration indicates that the world is currently not on track to achieve the target of ending poverty by the year 2030. Extreme poverty involves an interplay of social, political and economic factors and is increasingly exacerbated by violent conflicts, climate change, food insecurity and disasters. Access to adequate education, healthcare, electricity, safe drinking water and other critical services remains elusive for many people - often this is determined by socioeconomic status, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location.

42% DECREASE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY SINCE 2000



The 2017 review found that the preconditions that need to be met for any country to be successful in reducing poverty were to reduce conflict, work to mitigate climate risks, eliminate discriminatory laws and policies, and empower women and girls. These conditions will make any further efforts to reduce poverty far more effective.



THE WORLD

In 2017, UN SDG1, End Poverty was reviewed at the High-Level Political Forum. It was reported that while progress towards the goal had been made, reduction had been deeply uneven between countries and regions. It was noted that extreme poverty was predominately rural, with

80%

of the extreme poor living in rural areas

AND

65%

of the extreme poor working in agriculture.

Children were also reported to be more likely to be living in poverty than adults, with around half of those living in extreme poverty being under the age of 18 years.³

76 MILLION CHILDREN

Poverty remains an issue of global importance. Seventy-six million children are living in poverty in the world's richest countries⁴ Projections suggest that if the current trend of decrease continues, 6 per cent of the world's population will still be living in extreme poverty by the year 2030.²



\$1.90
A DAY

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of people living in extreme poverty has continued to drop. The most significant gains were in eastern and southern Asia.³ However the number of people living in poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa is still higher than the number of people living in poverty in the rest of the world combined, at 413 million of the 736 million, and with one third of employed workers living on less than \$1.90 a day.

THE SALVATION ARMY

85%

Eighty-five percent of territories report partnering with other organisations to help in the eradication of poverty. These partnerships include other churches,

NGOs, government departments and local authorities, banks, supermarkets, local businesses, hospitals, universities, UN agencies, schools, and social service departments.



EIGHTY-FIVE PERCENT

of territories also reported plans for future initiatives to help in the eradication of poverty. Plans include the development of shelters, feeding programmes, nurseries, skills training, sustainable development training, online banking and marketing training, providing counselling services, and advocacy and education around the issues of poverty.



Almost half of all Salvation Army territories (42%) have within the last five years undertaken new strategies or implemented programmes relating to the eradication of poverty. Initiatives include the opening of **shelters, foodbanks, microfinance** and **employment assistance** programmes, **skills development** training, **farming** training, low-interest **loan programmes**, providing **emergency housing, street clinics** and **hospitals, language classes, food distribution, social skills training**, and the establishment of **community gardens**.

SOME TERRITORIES ALSO PLAN TO:



APPOINT social justice and community development specialists

DEVELOP strategic plans regarding poverty alleviation

PARTNER with foodbanks and other organisations in local areas

STRENGTHEN relationships with relevant government departments

INCREASE basic social services that address the most pressing needs of communities, and

ACTIVATE experts in poverty alleviation to mobilise resources appropriately.

59%

of Salvation Army territories are in a country, or have a country within their territory, that has a national policy on poverty.

1.3
MILLION

Between 2016 and 2020 a total of 1.3 million people were reported to have been helped annually through these programmes globally.

Highlights

BRAZIL

The Centre for Coexistence and Psychosocial Care in Roraima, Brazil, which opened on 18 January 2019, is an initiative linked to The Salvation Army Bridges Project in state capital Boa Vista. It is being run in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), with funding provided by the European Union (EU). Services are provided for those who have suffered gender-based violence, with a particular focus on women, young people, disabled people and members of the LGBTI community.

The Centre's service provision is part of the multi-agency response to the large-scale migration of Venezuelan nationals into the area since July 2018. Among the services that will now be available are social and psychological assistance, legal counseling, therapeutic and life skills workshops, and socio-educational activities. These services to the community will be carried out by professionals with specific training in each area, Monday to Friday.



Centre staff can also help with registration processes, sheltering of the most vulnerable groups, providing access to information, and taking any other necessary action to support and care for children and victims of gender violence.

The partnership between UN agencies, civil society, local governments and the EU aims not only to extend the protection of refugees and migrants, but also to ensure peaceful integration and coexistence with the local population. Services can be accessed by all, regardless of nationality, age, gender or sexuality.

NORWAY



Såpa, a car wash in Tønsberg, southern Norway, is a response to the ongoing challenge of how to integrate people back into society after spending time in prison or rehabilitation or following other periods of social exclusion. It provides training and employment for a number of staff who have experienced difficulties in their lives.

The name 'Såpa' – which translates as 'the soap' – is redolent of The Salvation Army's motto in Norway: 'soup, soap and salvation'. True to this holistic approach, Såpa seeks to provide an opportunity for people to engage in meaningful work, regardless of their past situation or their current mental or physical health.

The Salvation Army in Norway is constantly looking for new ways of developing its work training programmes. Job training is a big part of The Salvation Army's remedy for tackling social exclusion and poverty in Norway.

In Tønsberg, The Salvation Army is synonymous with innovation. The Salvation Army presence in the city goes beyond the local corps and thrift shop, and now includes a café, concert venue, bike workshop, textile production and print house, as well as the new car wash. Every month the corps moves its Sunday service into the concert venue, which has significantly increased participation from the local community compared with when the nearby church hall was used.

NEW ZEALAND

On 8 November 2019, The Salvation Army opened a \$28 million NZD housing block, Te Hononga Tangata, in Royal Oak, Auckland, New Zealand. The 50-unit housing complex will house a total of 59 tenants, some of whom have been on the Public Housing Register for up to five years. For many this will be the only home they can afford to rent in Auckland. Tenants can stay for as long as they need and, pay 25 percent of their weekly income as rent.



Te Hononga Tāngata is designed to give people the security of a home, while also growing a community. The complex includes a mix of one- and two-bedroom apartments, green spaces and a community garden. A hall, including an office for a tenancy manager and chaplain, are also part of the complex. The Salvation Army will continue to offer a range of wraparound services for the tenants. There were more than 700 referrals for the unit – an indication of the huge demand for social housing in Auckland and throughout New Zealand. The Salvation Army is currently building two other similar complexes.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

The UN World Institute for Development Economics Research warns that the economic fallout from the global pandemic could increase global poverty by as much as half a billion people, or 8 per cent of the total human population. This would be the first time that poverty has increased globally in thirty years, since 1990.⁵

According to UNDP, income losses are expected to exceed \$220 billion in developing countries, and an estimated 55 per cent of the global population have no access to social protection.⁶

As well as health care, The Salvation Army has been offering a broad range of other services subject to local needs and circumstances during the pandemic all over the world. In the United Kingdom, at a time when unemployment is increasing at its most rapid rate since records began, The Salvation Army's Employment Plus service continues to offer telephone and online support to those looking for alternative work or training opportunities. The Salvation Army's Debt Advice Service is helping thousands of people work out how to pay their next bill during the pandemic.

OUR COMMITMENT



“These last few months, full of the ravages of COVID-19, have exposed the deep inequalities and injustices in our world. This, together with the setbacks to achieving the SDG targets, must strengthen our resolve to pray and work and fight to see His righteous Kingdom in the midst of our communities. We can no longer be satisfied with turning a blind eye to unacceptable practices and mindsets. The next five years will be crucial in praying for a fervour that is matched with humility and applied expertise, facilitating the work of God’s Army to see people living life in all its fullness.”

Major Heather Poxon
International Development Officer

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



GOAL OVERVIEW

Goal 2 seeks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and to double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years to ensure that all people, especially children, have sufficient and nutritious food all year round. This goal involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers, and equal access to land and technology. Working to improve food and agriculture can have a substantial impact on combatting climate change and increasing economic growth, and contributes to peace and stability in societies.

By 2030

- End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.
- Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits, as internationally agreed.

821M

people still suffering from hunger today

2B

people experience moderate or severe food insecurity

44%

of overweight children between the ages of 5-9 years are obese

THE WORLD

Despite earlier progress, the number of people suffering from hunger has been on the rise since 2014.⁷ It is estimated that **821 million** people still suffer from hunger today, with the highest prevalence in Africa, where **one-fifth** of the population is affected. Hunger rates are rising in almost all subregions of Africa and to a lesser extent in Latin America and Western Asia.⁸



Around **2 billion** people still experience moderate or severe food insecurity. The lack of regular access to nutritious and sufficient food that these people experience puts them at greater risk of malnutrition and poor health. In every continent, the prevalence rate is slightly higher among women than men.



In 2016, the UN General Assembly declared the decade from 2016-2025 the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition to enhance collaboration across all stakeholders and to help improved monitoring of the nutrition-related targets.



In 2017, UN SDG2, Zero Hunger was reviewed at the High-Level Political Forum. It was reported that despite important progress and implementations of new initiatives, the current pace of working towards the goal was unlikely to produce the transformational change needed to achieve the specific objectives of SDG2.



children under the age of five years are overweight

The review also noted that the number of children affected by stunting (a direct consequence of malnutrition), although decreasing, is not seen to be decreasing fast enough to reach the target of a 40 percent reduction in the number of stunted children by 2025. At the same time, the number of school-aged children and adults affected by overweight and obesity is continuing to increase and represents a significant public health concern. It is estimated today that 40 million children under the age of five years are overweight and 44 percent of overweight children between the ages of 5-9 years are obese.⁸

THE WORLD



Although primarily concentrated in low- and middle-income countries, moderate or severe food insecurity was also reported to affect **8 percent** of the population in Northern America and Europe. The lack of regular access to nutritious and sufficient food that these people experience puts them at greater risk of malnutrition and poor health.

In 2019 it was reported that hunger had increased in many countries where the economy has slowed down.⁸ Adverse weather conditions affecting food availability and prices, and prolonged armed conflicts, were among the key drivers of these trends.



In the wake of conflicts, climate-induced shocks and economic slowdowns worldwide, intensified efforts are needed to implement and scale up interventions to improve access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food for all. Specifically, attention needs to be given to increasing the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, implementing resilient agricultural practices, and ensuring the proper functioning of markets.



Finally, in ensuring that no one is left behind on the road towards zero hunger, the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition must be broken. Public investment in agriculture globally is declining, small-scale food producers and family farmers require much greater support, and increased investment in infrastructure and technology for sustainable agriculture is urgently needed.

THE SALVATION ARMY

80%

Eighty percent of territories report that they have undertaken new strategies or implemented programmes relating to preventing hunger and malnutrition, achieving food security in communities, or ensuring minimum food wastage in the last five years. Initiatives include but are not limited to:



distribution of fresh fruit and vegetables in communities,



free meals for the homeless



meal delivery services to the elderly,



providing free lunches at local schools,



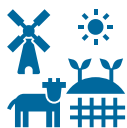
fishing and poultry farming training,



providing milk for young children and infants,



community gardens,



sustainable farming programmes.

community cooking lessons



providing access to fresh drinking water,



soup kitchens,



partnering with local farms to provide access to fresh and organic produce for vulnerable populations,



community-based 'how to cook nutritious foods that are affordable' workshops,



partnering with local supermarkets to establish eliminating food waste programmes,



establishing minimum food wastage policy for Salvation Army locations,



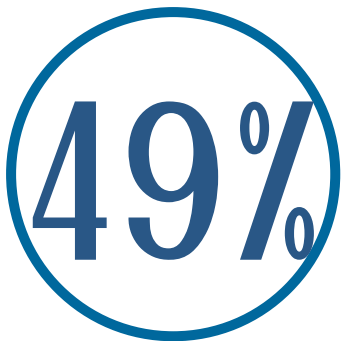
programmes to learn healthy eating habits.



THE SALVATION ARMY

ONE MILLION

people are assisted annually through these programmes globally



Forty-nine percent of Salvation Army territories are in a country or have a country within their territory that has a national policy on ending hunger and food security.



Almost 70 percent of territories partner with other organisations or stakeholders to help with ending hunger and malnutrition and ensuring food security.

Over 70 percent of territories indicated that they had plans for future initiatives regarding the issues of hunger, malnutrition, and food security. These included providing meals for senior citizens and those who live alone, promoting the practice of bulk buying of healthy food and sharing between community members, promoting healthy eating habits in school-age children, encouraging sustainable farming, developing social groceries, providing cooking classes for pregnant women and young mothers, development of sustainable farms, fish farming, beekeeping, sustainable agricultural programmes, and purchasing vehicles for food distribution to rural areas.

Some territories also mentioned plans to update strategic plans on food security, partnering with government departments, medical centres, provide food parcels to families with children suffering from malnutrition, advocating federal government on food security issues, and developing and providing education on food security.

Highlights

NIGERIA

In 2019, conflict in north-eastern Nigeria had a devastating effect in the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Resulting food shortages led to nutritional insecurity, with

millions of people severely affected. In the least-accessible and worst-affected areas, more than 45,000 people experienced famine-like conditions and severe hunger. During this time The Salvation Army supported more than 500 of the most vulnerable families of internally-displaced people (IDPs) who were living in temporary camps in the Maiduguri area.

With families having an average size of eight people, around 4,000 individuals were helped with essential food supplies such as rice, beans, wheat flour, cooking oil, spices and salt. The families were also provided with sleeping mats, blankets, cardigans and other items of clothing as required. The Salvation Army also addressed hygiene and disease prevention through the provision of soap and washing detergent. The relief efforts were undertaken in collaboration with Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency and with the support of the Baptist Church and Christian Council of Nigeria.



The food distribution sought to provide around three months' supply of staples to families, to ensure a robust and reliable food store. The provision on this scale was also intended to help safeguard women in the camps, some of whom had been vulnerable to sexual exploitation in exchange for food.

The distributions were seen by many in the community as a practical demonstration of love. One of the recipients, from Gwoza, Borno State, told a Salvation Army team member how the provision of culturally-appropriate food items had restored her 'hope for living'.

USA SOUTH

The Salvation Army's USA Southern Territory opened a grocery store in Baltimore, Maryland in March 2018. Called DMG Foods - from the National Branding Promise, 'Doing the Most Good' - the store expands food availability for the local Baltimore community while meeting the immediate needs of its customers and promoting healthy eating. The store is believed to be the first in the nation to combine social services with a traditional grocery shopping experience.

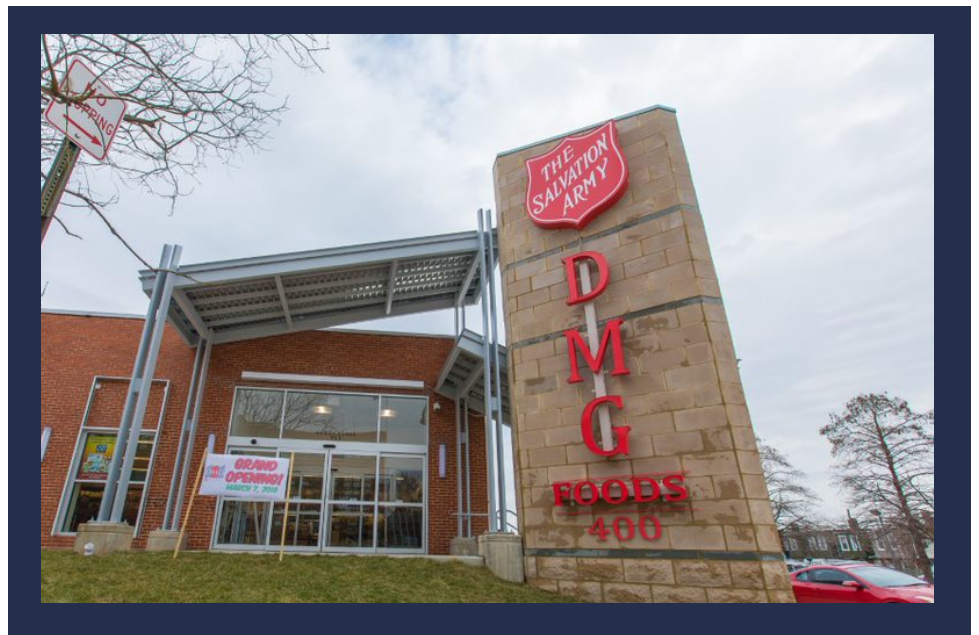
Inside the 650 square-metre store, customers will find a butcher shop, a deli, ready-made foods such as rotisserie chickens, a bakery and a dairy section. The Salvation Army in Central Maryland worked with the Baltimore Development Corp, the Baltimore Food Initiative, and the Maryland Food Bank to design the concept of the new store.

Highlights

The store is committed to offering exceptional value to the public through its weekly ads and loyalty programme. In addition to in-house savings, customers that self-identify as government assistance recipients qualify for complimentary food items each month, their children receive free fruit while shopping, and they have the chance to win a dining experience and cooking demonstration.

Each week over 1,200 families are provided with fresh and affordable produce. Nutritional guidance, shopping education and meal planning advice is also offered. Customers have access to more than 8,000 recipes which they can add to their online grocery lists and tailor to their dietary needs.

DMG Foods also provide a five-week workforce development programme for people seeking employment. After being helped with training and hands-on food retail experience, a case manager will then assist them with job placement in Baltimore. The aim is to give local residents an opportunity to develop new skills and gain work experience, which in turn will improve their financial welfare and instil a sense of pride and self-worth.



In 2017, drought and crop failure in different parts of Africa – particularly in East Africa – caused a humanitarian crisis of staggering proportions. In Kenya, the crisis was declared a national disaster in 23 counties.

KENYA

In Turkana, which borders South Sudan and Ethiopia, officers from The Salvation Army's Kenya West Territory were on the front line of serving communities where hunger, starvation and disease were a daily occurrence. More than 8,000 men, women and children were provided with emergency food supplies, including maize, beans, rice and cooking oil; directly addressing the acute malnutrition being experienced in 13 separate communities. Co-ordination with other agencies in the region ensured that immediate assistance was provided to the most vulnerable residents.

Ongoing development work undertaken by The Salvation Army in Turkana helped to equip community members to cope with the effects of a lack of rainfall. One resilience project focused on teaching children at a local school how to grow drought-resistant crops, such as pawpaw, by surrounding the plants with protective, thorny species which act as a deterrent to animals.



Elsewhere, The Salvation Army's Kenya East Territory is providing a school feeding programme in Kitui County. This initiative ensured that the children attending seven primary schools in the county received at least one nutritious meal each day.

Meanwhile, in Isiola – the worst-affected county in Kenya – The Salvation Army completed the drilling of a borehole. This provided immediate access to safe drinking water and enabled members of the community to use the new, reliable supply to irrigate their crops and ensure their livestock are well cared for.



A further needs assessment was undertaken in other drought-stricken areas, to explore how The Salvation Army could best respond in co-operation with national and local authorities and other non-governmental organisations.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

The COVID-19 pandemic is set to double the number of people worldwide who suffer from acute hunger, putting an additional 130 million people at risk of suffering acute hunger by the end of 2020.⁹

Emergency food provision continues to underpin The Salvation Army's COVID-19 response around the globe. Food parcel distribution and feeding programmes have increased across Salvation Army centres worldwide. With schools closed and social service centres working at reduced capacity, many children have lost access to their only cooked meal of the day. Throughout May, The Salvation Army in Suva, Fiji served up to 1,000 meals each week to help Fijians affected by the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic, while in Brazil The Salvation Army has extended its food support programme to a further 2,200 people from São Paulo to Recife and Brasília to Porto Alegre, and is committed to providing food baskets to the extremely vulnerable living in the favelas.

OUR COMMITMENT



“As International Emergency Services we are often called upon to respond in disaster or conflict situations to provide immediate food support to affected communities. This provision meets critical hunger needs at a challenging time, whilst also giving opportunity for people to begin to focus on their medium to long term recovery. Follow-up agricultural and livelihood programmes will enable people to help meet their future nutritional and economic needs. Disaster Risk Reduction awareness raising and training can strengthen local capacity and preparedness for communities which are particularly vulnerable to disaster, thus reducing dependence on outside intervention. In Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development, we will continue to work with local and international colleagues who can offer ongoing support as people rebuild lives with a more sustainable future.”

Major Alison Thompson
International Emergency Services Coordinator

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



GOAL OVERVIEW

Goal 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all. This includes reducing premature deaths due to non-communicable diseases, addressing persistent and emerging health issues, and ensuring sufficient funding of health systems; improved sanitation and hygiene, and increased access to physicians. Universal health coverage is essential to achieving the goal and ending poverty and reducing inequalities.

By 2030

- Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
- End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services,
- Achieve universal health coverage, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

400M

people have no access to basic healthcare

19M

children do not receive the vaccines required during the first year of life

90%

of women who die during pregnancy live in low- and middle-income countries

THE WORLD

Sustainable Development Goal 3 considers widening **economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanisation,** threats to **climate change** and the environment and the burden of **infectious diseases.**



Since the implementation of the goals, great progress has been made in improving the health of millions of people. Life expectancy has increased dramatically and infant and maternal mortality rates have declined, while HIV and malaria deaths have halved. However, progress has been uneven within and between countries and the world is off track to achieve the targets of SDG3 by 2030.¹⁰

400
MILLION

people have no access to basic healthcare.¹¹

Data shows that despite progress made during the Millennium Development Goals, major challenges remain in reducing maternal, newborn and child mortality, improving nutrition, and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

In 2017 SDG3 was reviewed at the High-Level Political Forum. It was reported that in many countries, weak health systems remained a major obstacle for access to even the most basic health services as well as inadequate preparedness for health emergencies.¹² The review also highlighted gender inequalities in access to health care and services, reporting that provision of quality care is uneven, often failing to protect, promote and respect the rights and dignity of those who seek it, particularly women and girls. Inequities were also seen for migrants and refugee populations, which are often exposed to multiple health risks and lack access to health services.



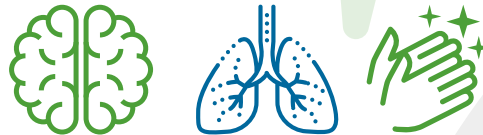
Remarkable progress has been made in child survival worldwide, and millions of children under 5 years of age are more likely to survive today than in the year 2000. If the SDG target for under-5 mortality is met, the lives of an additional

TEN MILLION

children will be saved by 2030.

THE WORLD

Concerted efforts are required to achieve universal health coverage and sustainable financing for health, to address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases including **mental health**, and to tackle determinants of health such as **air pollution** and inadequate **water and sanitation**.



Immunisation is widely recognised as one of the world's most successful and cost-effective health interventions. An estimated **19.9 million children** did not receive the vaccines required during the first year of life, putting them at serious risk of potentially fatal diseases. The global coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, which has the potential to significantly reduce deaths in children under the age of 5, has yet to reach 50 percent.¹³



AVAILABLE DATA FROM 2013 TO 2018 INDICATES¹³

close to **40%** of all countries have **<10** medical doctors per **10,000** people

more than **55%** of all countries have **<40** nursing and midwifery personnel per **10,000** people

ALL LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES PER 10,000 PEOPLE

<10

medical
doctors

<5

dentists

<5

pharmacists

<40

nursing and
midwifery personnel

THE WORLD



In 2019 at least half the world's population, many of whom suffer financial hardship, were still without access to essential health services. In rich and poor countries alike, a health emergency can push people into bankruptcy or poverty.

Nearly **300,000 women** continue to die annually from complications relating to pregnancy and childbirth. Over 90 per cent of them live in low- and middle-income countries.¹³

The majority of maternal deaths are preventable through appropriate management and care, including antenatal care by trained health providers, assistance during delivery by skilled health personnel, and care and support in the weeks after childbirth. Ensuring that all births are assisted by skilled health professionals is critical not only to reducing maternal morbidity and mortality, but also to reducing stillbirths, morbidity and death among newborns.



Arguably the biggest challenge the work towards SDG 3 will face in the next decade is the response to the

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Before the pandemic, major progress had been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. But more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues. By focusing on providing more efficient funding of health systems, improved sanitation and hygiene, and increased access to physicians, significant progress can be made in helping to save the lives of millions.

Health emergencies such as COVID-19 pose a global risk and have shown the critical need for preparedness. The United Nations Development Programme highlighted huge disparities in countries' abilities to cope with and recover from the COVID-19 crisis. While it is still unclear what the ultimate effect of the coronavirus will be, the initial assessments are sobering, with enormous loss of lives and livelihoods.



THE SALVATION ARMY

75%

Seventy-five percent of Salvation Army territories are in a country or have a country within their territory that has a national policy on promotion of good health and well-being.

90%

Almost 90 percent of territories have undertaken new programmes or initiatives relating to the promotion of good health and wellbeing over the last five years. Initiatives include but are not limited to:

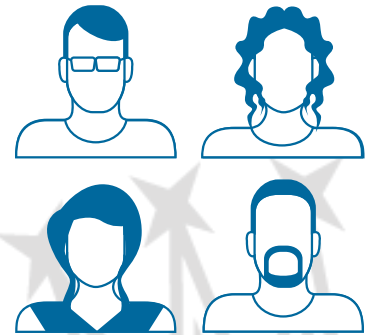
- HIV/AIDS support programmes
- counselling services
- rehabilitation and treatment centres
- immunisation programmes
- maternal and child care programmes
- anti-human trafficking outreach
- chronic disease self-management programmes
- enhancing self-care of the elderly
- end-of-life care
- sex and anti-drug abuse education
- youth-at-risk support programmes
- water supply projects
- supplying medical kits to doctors in rural areas
- Salvation Army-run hospitals
- free eye check-ups
- malaria clinics
- counselling for women who have experienced domestic violence
- sport and exercise programmes
- adult rehabilitation centres
- shelters for homeless with chronic diseases
- family planning counselling services
- nutrition workshops
- feeding mothers' programmes
- street hospitals for people with drug addictions
- mobile health clinics
- street football competitions for youth
- rehabilitation through sailing programmes
- medical services for victims of trafficking
- medical support in refugee camps
- campaigning for access for all to vaccinations
- spiritual care, pastoral and wellbeing services

THE SALVATION ARMY

It is estimated that over
250.000

people are assisted through these programmes annually.

In many programmes, especially those involving youth, experts such as educational psychologists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, registered nurses, and social workers work collaboratively to offer guidance and counselling services and to organise initiatives.



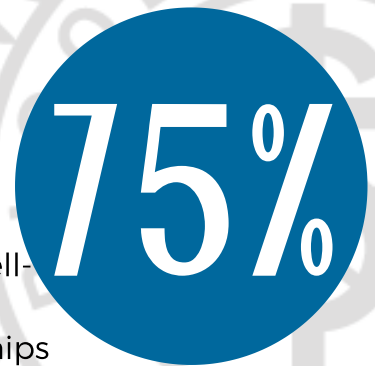
In rehabilitation and elderly services, multi-disciplinary service teams including physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, nurses, clinical psychologists, educational psychologists, social workers and special childcare workers provide professional rehabilitation and treatment to children with special needs, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

SEVENTY PERCENT

of territories report that they have plans in place for future initiatives regarding the issue of good health and well-being. These include:

- HIV/AIDS programmes
- health care centres
- feeding programmes
- disability centres
- programmes for widows living with HIV
- programmes for the elderly
- support of health care personnel, body, mind and soul classes,
- creating wraparound social services, medical and dental care for elderly people
- health security plans for Salvation Army employees
- development of health and wellbeing workshops for women who have been exploited
- rehabilitation and treatment centres
- promotion of health and hygiene in rural communities
- building community health centres
- developing strategic plans for promoting health and well-being.

Three quarters of territories partner with other stakeholders and organisations to help with promoting the well-being and health of others. These partnerships included government health departments, other churches, national health services, child protection services, nursing clinics, local universities, social service organisations, local schools and teachers, clinical psychologists, educational psychologists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, community leaders, NGOs, district health boards, mental health and addiction centres, sports clubs, psychiatrists, local food banks, counselling services, restaurants, supermarkets, and food distributors.



Highlights

PARAGUAY

In San Lorenzo, Paraguay, The Salvation Army Tekokatu Medical Center goal is to educate patients on how to establish healthy, nutritious diets for their

families, and to provide them with the resources they need to maintain their newly-developed eating habits.

In its first three years of service, the clinic has directly benefited 2,002 women, 229 men and 562 children. The centre is operated by Salvation Army personnel and includes medical doctors, nurses, psychologists and social workers. Services are offered at prices ranging from 30 to 58 percent less than other health centres in the area, with some qualifying patients receiving services at no charge.

When patients come in, they first undergo an initial assessment with a nurse before moving on to seeing the doctor, psychologist or gynaecologist for further diagnoses and prescriptions.

Clinic personnel identify children at risk of being malnourished and refer them to the clinic's Milk and Oats programme. This programme offers a thorough screening process to determine a child's needs and provides participants with supplies of milk, oats, fruits, vegetables, eggs and vitamins over the course of six months.

Mothers of Milk and Oats children are invited to participate in an eight-month series of nutritional workshops, where they receive training on how to keep their families healthy long-term. A total of six groups - three at the clinic and three more in neighbourhoods nearby - learn how to prepare healthy, nutritious, affordable meals using locally available foods. Many participants in the programme have stated that prior to the workshop they believed that eating healthy was too expensive, but the programme has introduced them to inexpensive, nutritious staples.

As well as seeing patients at the clinic, the team at Tekokatu is passionate about working in the surrounding communities. The clinic sees the importance of not only diagnosing and treating illnesses, but also educating communities in illness prevention and social issues such as domestic violence and human trafficking.

Community workshops are held with each one hosted by a different member of the community. Participants gather under trees next to the host's home, each bringing his or her own seat. Establishing hosts within the communities has led to greater engagement and understanding of these issues and has increased the clinic's reach to encompass those who might not normally visit the permanent facility.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), The Salvation Army is taking practical steps to help prevent the spread of the Ebola virus among the population of Goma, in the far east of the country.



The current outbreak, which started in August 2018, is the largest-ever Ebola outbreak in DRC with more than 900 cases and almost 600 deaths attributed to the virus in North Kivu and Ituri provinces alone.

There is a high risk of further geographical spread of the outbreak to Goma, a short distance away from areas of confirmed cases. The Salvation Army's project aims to minimise the spread of

the virus by promoting rigorous handwashing, building awareness and knowledge of the condition, and fighting against the stigma associated with the virus.

Three hundred and eighty schools and 120 churches and mosques have been provided with hygiene and handwashing kits and educational resource material supporting the public health advice. The Salvation Army has also fully equipped the entire staff of 10 local clinics with protective clothing including boots, glasses, face masks, gloves and biohazard suits. Additionally, triage centres have been constructed for each of the 10 clinics. The Salvation Army project team has completed two- or five-day Train the Trainer courses for all health centre leaders, school leaders and religious leaders. The newly-trained leaders are then tasked with training a further 10 leaders each.

Technology is also being used to good effect, with the online messaging platform WhatsApp being utilised to provide a continuing stream of verified and updated information to the leaders who have undergone the hygiene training. WhatsApp will also enable community leaders to ask questions and receive accurate advice on the best approaches to hygiene and disease prevention.

The Salvation Army has also been active in improving knowledge about the causes and effects of the epidemic, and training key community leaders in prevention techniques. The Salvation Army's own facilities in Goma are being improved with the installation of new toilets, a clean water tank and solar panels, as well as general repairs.



INDONESIA

In 2018, devastating earthquakes, liquefaction and aftershocks struck Indonesia's Central Sulawesi region. With a strong presence in the

badly-hit city of Palu, local Salvation Army teams were able to react immediately, in spite of incurring personal loss. Provision of basic food, water and shelter was enhanced by the delivery of healthcare services for those physically hurt during the quakes and for individuals presenting with mental health challenges brought on by the terrifying events.

The Salvation Army's Woodward Hospital treated 789 patients on site in the two weeks following the initial earthquake, despite having to evacuate the premises twice. As road infrastructure damage adversely affected access to hospital facilities, Salvation Army medics took mobile clinics to 12 locations and provided 27 surgeries. These ensured that a further 950 individuals received professional healthcare services.



To address issues such as mental health and well-being The Salvation Army worked closely with a local university. Trauma healing sessions were implemented in 15 separate locations. To meet demand, The Salvation Army's Indonesia Territory trained extra officers in trauma counselling, and these reinforcements were sent to Central Sulawesi to support the team already on the ground. Local radio also played an important role in keeping communities informed. The Salvation Army-run Cakrawala Radio broadcasts to many remote settlements in Sulawesi and was able to share accurate news and information about the disaster response immediately after the disaster.

HOSPITAL SPOTLIGHT



The Salvation Army works in 131 countries and in all of these Salvationists respond to the health concerns in their communities. In addition to church-based programmes, The Salvation Army currently has 172 health facilities in 37 countries, focusing on healthcare and the prevention of disease. These include 38 hospitals and 134 clinics and health posts, as well as a number of mobile clinics either attached to health facilities or running out of Territorial or Command Headquarters. In 2019, these health facilities cared for 237,569 in-patients and 1,454,233 out-patients.

The Salvation Army around the world provides professional training through 14 nursing and midwifery schools and one laboratory training school.

The different Salvation Army health care facilities provide care covering a range of different conditions, in line with the needs within their geographic location. The types of services provided include:

- Maternal and child health services
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Detection and management of communicable disease e.g. HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and leprosy
- Detection, monitoring and management of non-communicable conditions e.g. diabetes and hypertension
- Early detection and management of cancers
- Emergency care
- Infectious diseases e.g. malaria, cholera, bilharzia
- Dental services
- Ophthalmology
- Kidney diseases including renal dialysis
- General surgery
- Nutrition advice and management
- End-of-life care
- Mental health issues
- Rehabilitation and physiotherapy.

We encourage local communities to respond to health issues, to increase their capacity to care, change and develop healthy communities.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

Currently, the world is facing a global health crisis unlike any other. Before the pandemic, major progress was being seen in improving the health of millions of people. Significant strides were being made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.¹⁴

The medical staff of the more than 200 Salvation Army-run general hospitals and clinics now find themselves on the front line of the battle against COVID-19. Many clinics have had to set up triage tents to allow potential coronavirus patients to be identified immediately, while others such as Howard Hospital in Zimbabwe are currently only taking emergency patients. The Salvation Army's Evangeline Booth Hospital in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India has been asked by the authorities to be the central facility of the area for receiving all COVID-19 patients. The hospital has designated 30 single rooms, which have been refurbished in readiness to receive coronavirus patients, but many other beds have been made available if this area becomes full.

Hygiene supplies and health education are also being provided. In New York City, USA, The Salvation Army is partnering with other agencies to provide two of the three publicly-available free showering facilities in the metropolitan area, and in Korea, global healthcare leaders Johnson & Johnson have collaborated with The Salvation Army to distribute 20,000 face masks and 4,000 emergency relief kits to vulnerable individuals and medical professionals. Each emergency relief kit includes five KF94 masks, disinfection tissues, hand sanitiser, and quantities of the company's Neutrogena hand cream, Listerine mouthwash and Aveeno body wash.

OUR COMMITMENT



“In the next five years my dream is that all women around the world will be able to receive care throughout pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum from a skilled birth attendant who has access to the tools they need to be able to provide high-quality care, and that as a result maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality will be reduced.

The Salvation Army, through International Health Services, will do all it can to make this dream become a reality in its health facilities by continuing to provide technical support, in-service training and other resources where needed.”

Major Joan Gibson
International Health Services Coordinator

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



GOAL OVERVIEW

Goal 4 seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, ensuring that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling, to provide equal access to vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and to achieve universal access to higher education.

By 2030

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.
- Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

256M

children, youth and adolescents are out of school

>50%

of children are not meeting minimum reading and mathematics standards

1 in 4

girls in developing countries are not enrolled in school

THE WORLD



Education is one of the powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development.¹⁵ Achieving SDG4 ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary education by 2030, and aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training and to achieve universal access to quality higher education.

Since 2000, there has been enormous progress in achieving the target of universal primary education. In 2015, the total enrollment rate in developing countries reached 91 percent.¹⁶ However, progress has been slow in some developing areas due to high levels of poverty and conflict.

91%

FIFTY-SEVEN MILLION

primary school aged children remain out of school today and more than half of these are in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁷ In developing countries, one in four girls are not enrolled in school.¹⁵



Education is a key to escaping poverty. Nevertheless, **millions of children** are still out of school, and not all who do attend are learning.



More than half of all children and adolescents worldwide are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics.



Disparities in educational opportunities and outcomes are found across regions. Many developing countries still lack **basic infrastructure** and facilities to provide effective learning environments.



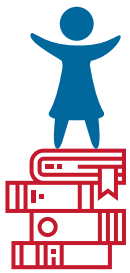
Sub-Saharan Africa faces the biggest challenges: at the primary and lower secondary levels, less than half of schools have access to electricity, the Internet, computers and basic drinking water.¹⁸

In 2019, SDG4 was reviewed at the High-Level Political Forum. Data showed that in 2018 there were **258 million** children, adolescents and youth out of school.¹⁹ While the number appeared to have dropped from 262 million in 2017, the fall was largely due to a methodological change in the way the indicators are calculated.

THE WORLD

The gap between the world's richest and poorest countries was also highlighted.¹⁹

	High-Income Countries	Low-Income Countries
Children ages 6-11 out of school	2%	19%
Youth ages 15-17 out of school	8%	61%



Girls continue to face the greatest barriers. **Nine million girls** of primary school age will never spend a day in school, compared to about **three million boys**. In sub-Saharan Africa, which has the highest rates and numbers of out-of-school children, **four million girls** will never set foot in a classroom compared to **two million boys**.²⁰

AN ESTIMATED

617

MILLION

children and adolescents of primary and lower secondary school age lack minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics.²¹ The learning crisis not only threatens an individual's ability to climb out of poverty, it also jeopardises the economic future of entire nations as they struggle to compete in a global marketplace with less-than-skilled human resources.

To achieve SDG 4 it is vital that free and compulsory education is offered. However, currently, less than one in five countries globally guarantee 12 years of both free and compulsory education. In 2018 it was reported that approximately 70 per cent of all countries have at least nine years of compulsory education, with much lower rates seen in sub-Saharan Africa.²²



THE SALVATION ARMY

73%

Seventy-three percent of territories report that they had undertaken new strategies or implemented new programmes related to ensuring inclusive and quality education for all within the last five years. Initiatives include, but are not limited to:



- educating parents around the importance of schooling
- family literacy programmes
- parenting skills classes for parents to learn how to effectively deliver educational programmes at home for children with special needs



- local learning centres
- community and church-based libraries
- Salvation Army-run schools
- community schools for those who are unable to pay national fees
- nursing training centres
- building of schools
- schools for children with visual and hearing impairments



- literacy classes for women
- literacy, comprehension and logical thinking classes for children
- anti-human trafficking education for children
- music and arts classes and reading rooms
- training for teachers in Salvation Army schools
- robotics course for children to experience technologies through play
- nutrition workshops
- general knowledge and Bible knowledge programmes
- career development programmes
- language courses and education for immigrants
- adult literacy classes for vulnerable women



- mentoring programmes
- literacy for elders
- after-school programmes where children can receive help with their homework
- courses for the elderly on innovation and technology and creative thinking, anger management classes, and youth mentoring.
- educational programmes to help with learning skills needed to enter the job market

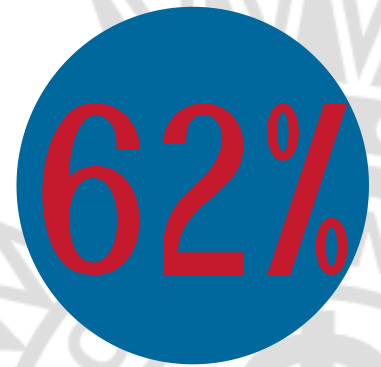
THE SALVATION ARMY

It is estimated that over

→ **250,000** ←

people are assisted through these programmes annually

Sixty-two percent of territories partner with other stakeholders or organisations to help with inclusive and quality education. Partners include local cities and governments, government education departments, local primary and secondary schools, local businesses, sports clubs, NGOs, Rotary clubs, higher education learning centres, social enterprise partners, education and youth affairs bureaux, universities, other churches, community leaders, local education centres and authorities, and teacher training establishments.



SIXTY PERCENT

SIXTY PERCENT of territories report that they have plans in place for future initiatives regarding inclusive and quality education. These include:

- the creation of alternative schools
- family literacy programmes
- community libraries
- mentoring programmes
- skills training programmes
- more support for children with special educational needs
- establishment of a university with access for all
- afterschool programmes to help children with homework
- creation of training services for Salvation Army clients
- opening of a secondary school and adult learning centre
- lobbying the Government for more support for schools
- vocational training centres
- coaching facilities for school-aged children for core school subjects
- helping to develop and equip teaching staff
- the building of more schools in rural areas where government schools are not available
- language courses

Highlights

INDONESIA



Located in the remote mountainous region of the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia is the small village of Wulai. The village has minimal infrastructure, and The Salvation Army's Wulai Corps and school play a significant role in providing services to the community.

In 2016 The Salvation Army initiated a project in the village using project funds from the Territorial Helping

Hand Fund to establish a Reading House - a village library. The library provides a collection of fiction and non-fiction books for the children and adults in the village.

The long-term goal of the women in the Wulai Corps is to eradicate illiteracy in their village. The library assists children with their education - increasing their knowledge and helping them to develop a love of reading. The women in the Corps also want to assist the adults in the community to learn to read.

Salvation Army members take responsibility to set up and organise the Reading House and the Youth and Sunday School teachers assist in maintaining the library.

LIBERIA

In 2018 The Salvation Army in Liberia broadened its education capacity with the opening of a polytechnic, which awards degrees and other tertiary qualifications.

Education is a major need in Liberia, which is rebuilding after years of civil unrest and still recovering from the 2014-15 outbreak of Ebola. National government statistics estimate that just 47 per cent of the country's 4.8 million population are literate, with most of Liberia's children and young people living in communities with little or no opportunity for formal education. It is in this context, and with a 25-year heritage of providing primary and secondary education in the country, that The Salvation Army opened its first polytechnic in the nation's capital, Monrovia.

The building - opposite Monrovia City Hall and adjacent to the United Nations complex in the city - was constructed with financial support from The Salvation Army's Norway, Iceland and the Færoes Territory between 2004 and 2008. However, it was not until 2017 that the country's Commission on Higher Education accredited the institution, bestowing the right to run tertiary education programmes and offer associate degrees in various disciplines.



At the opening 300 students were enrolled. They are studying for diplomas and associate degrees in a range of disciplines from building construction and electrical engineering to auto mechanics, electronics and computer science. Other courses include teacher training, marketing, procurement and contract management, theology, nursing, and human resources management. A host of qualified and experienced faculty members have been appointed.

In a speech, the polytechnic's President, Dr Emmanuel K. Urey, reflected on his first four months, which included the renovation of the college's main building and the recruitment of the first intake of tertiary-level students. Outlining his vision, he predicted that the 'future of the school will be bright' as he spoke about the prospects of venturing into additional subject areas such as agriculture and renewable energy technology. He called on national and international partners to support the polytechnic.

GUATEMALA

In Guatemala there are five Salvation Army-run schools educating around 600 pupils aged four to 12 years. When the COVID-19 lockdown was imposed in March 2020 it created immense challenges for the schools.



One of the schools is located in Guatemala City and lies in one of the most dangerous zones in the country. Even in normal times, economic poverty and drug addiction are rife. Life before COVID-19 was already tough, but when the coronavirus hit, the school realised that it was going to have to develop a whole new strategy to support its children.

The majority of families do not have access to broadband Internet or computer technology, so providing online classes was not going to be possible. However, many parents do have a smart phone and data access to WhatsApp, so that is where they started.

Work materials were sent out as attachments to parents' phones via WhatsApp, along with links to YouTube videos, and class group video calls were arranged where possible. For those families without smart phones, the team of teachers (where restrictions on movement allowed) visited families in order to take worksheets to children's homes and keep in touch with the families.

Support phone calls have also been particularly important for families, especially for those who have had to isolate due to a family member suffering from COVID-19. Where possible the schools have also tried to support isolating and other particularly vulnerable families with food and other necessities for their children.

While the situation in the city has been difficult, at Chimaltenango – another of the schools, more than an hour's drive from Guatemala City – the challenges are multiplied by its rural location. In this area, the community is much more vulnerable. Many people speak only Kaqchiquel (not Spanish), electricity and other basic services are not available to the general population, and access to smart phones and mobile data is not common. Despite this, teachers are doing their utmost to keep pupils connected and supplied with learning materials.

The teachers continue to make huge efforts to bring variety into the lockdown lives of their pupils in order to boost their emotional well-being. Each week they try to do something different to inspire the children and their family members, such as sending exercise videos, putting on puppet shows via WhatsApp, and sending daily challenges.

SCHOOLS SPOTLIGHT

There are more than 2,000 schools in The Salvation Army, educating in excess of 500,000 children. Salvation Army schools are central to the mission objectives of many territories and offer an incredible opportunity. Schools have the potential to shape young people's lives by ensuring they receive a quality Christian education and are enabled to play a meaningful role in their community.



The IHQ Schools Department exists to develop strategies that will provide support for education providers to ensure that pupils leave school aware of Christ's love and confident in their ability to achieve their God-given potential.

The key principles and focus areas for Salvation Army schools are outlined in the International Schools Strategy. The vision statement focuses on what all Salvation Army schools should try to achieve.

Salvation Army schools seek to develop compassionate people of integrity and character with the relevant skills, knowledge and understanding to achieve their full God-given potential. This will be achieved by developing quality, holistic, faith-based, family-focused education prioritising vulnerable and marginalised children.

The guiding principles put Salvation Army schools at the heart of the community they serve, and place importance on social, emotional, cognitive, physical and spiritual development. There is an emphasis on providing a safe and secure environment supported by Corps, keeping Christian values at the heart.

The strategy for schools has six focus areas:

- Providing quality education that leads to high achievement for all
- Relationships and partnerships
- Improving infrastructure and maximising resources
- Developing a plan for sustainability
- Continually improving the quality of teaching staff and management systems
- Developing minimum standards and guidelines on child safety and protection.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the globe, a majority of countries announced the temporary closure of schools, impacting more than 91 per cent of students worldwide. By April 2020, close to 1.6 billion children and youth were out of school and nearly 369 million children who rely on school meals were without daily nutrition.²³

Never have so many children been out of school at the same time, disrupting learning and upending lives, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised. The global pandemic has far-reaching consequences that may jeopardise hard-won gains made in improving global education.

Schools run by The Salvation Army across the world have been adapting in the light of COVID-19 in order to ensure continuity of education for many of the 400,000 students they support. Online video conferencing technology has been utilised in many places such as in Darjeeling, India, where The Salvation Army's special school for deaf students has been using online video conferencing in order to deliver online teaching incorporating sign language. Other countries such as South Korea are using television, radio and social media to help students maintain the momentum of learning. In areas where technology is not easily accessible, such as in Liberia, Salvation Army teachers are sending out work to students, either via post or by delivering personally to pupils' homes.

OUR COMMITMENT



“The Salvation Army will continue to aim to provide quality access to education for all children and to focus in particular on ensuring that barriers are removed for vulnerable groups, be that because of special needs, economic hardship, faith, caste or people group, or gender. Salvation Army education seeks to develop compassionate people of integrity and character with the relevant skills, knowledge and understanding to achieve their full God-given potential in the community.”

Howard Dalziel
Director, Salvation Army Schools International

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



GOAL OVERVIEW

Goal 5 seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, ensuring that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling, to provide equal access to vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and to achieve universal access to higher education.

By 2030

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- Eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

1 in 3

women experience physical and/or sexual abuse

77c

Women earn 77 cents for every \$1 a man earns

27%

of managerial positions are held by women

THE WORLD



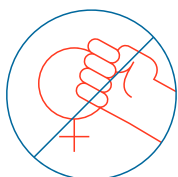
Ending discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is also crucial for a sustainable future. Empowering women and girls helps economic growth and development.



Since the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals there have been fewer girls forced into early marriage, more women serving in parliaments and positions of leadership, and laws being passed to advance gender equality. However, despite these gains women and girls continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership, to perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work, and to face restrictions and lack of autonomy in decision making.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Women and girls around the world continue to experience violence and cruel practices such as intimate partner violence, female genital mutilation, and child marriage.



1 IN 3

**WOMEN EXPERIENCE
PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL
VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIFETIME**

In 2017, UN SDG 5, Gender Equality, was reviewed at the High-Level Political Forum. The review highlighted that discriminatory constitutional and legislative provisions are still in place in many countries, including in family, divorce and personal laws, penal codes, nationality laws, and laws relating to inheritance, ownership and control over land and other resources. It also noted that violence against women and girls in private and public spaces is a persistent phenomenon that no country has managed to eliminate, with one in three women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner in their lifetime.

THE WORLD

Women and girls perform the bulk of unpaid care and domestic work, including caregiving and household tasks, in every region. On average, women spend 19 per cent of their time daily on unpaid care work, compared with 8 per cent for men.

19% vs. 8%

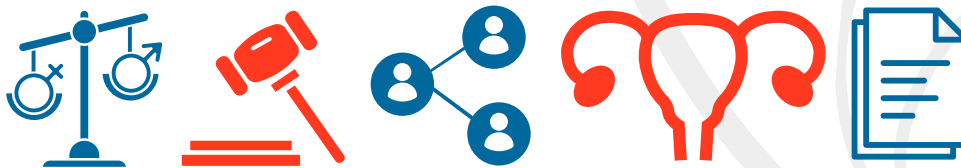
77c PER \$1

This disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, together with paid labour, means women and girls work longer hours and have less time for rest, self-care, learning, and other activities such as political participation. Today, women only earn 77 cents for every dollar that men get for the same work.²³

While women represent 39 per cent of world employment, only 27 per cent of managerial positions in the world were occupied by women in 2018, up only marginally from 26 per cent in 2015.

39% vs. 27%

While some indicators of gender equality are progressing, such as a significant decline in the prevalence of female genital mutilation and early marriage, the overall numbers continue to be high. Moreover, insufficient progress on structural issues at the root of gender inequality, such as legal discrimination, unfair social norms and attitudes, decision-making on sexual and reproductive issues, and low levels of political participation, are undermining the ability to achieve SDG 5.



There is a long way to go towards achieving gender equality, and it will require actions that will address root causes of discrimination against women as well as laws and policies that advance gender equality with accountability for commitments made to women's rights.

THE SALVATION ARMY

82%

Eighty-two percent of territories have undertaken new strategies or implemented new programmes relating to gender equality within the last five years. Initiatives include, but are not limited to:

- ♀ Implementing anti-discrimination policies
- ♀ Skills training and leadership development for women and girls
- ♀ Encouraging women to participate at all levels within The Salvation Army
- ♀ Programmes for women who have suffered from gender violence within their own homes
- ♀ Programmes for women to develop professional skills
- ♀ Development of material to encourage conversations about gender violence
- ♀ Workshops regarding gender violence awareness
- ♀ Recovery services for women in drug and alcohol addiction
- ♀ Shelters for homeless women including treatment for both social and medical needs
- ♀ Economic activity programmes dedicated to women
- ♀ Ecological construction technique training for women
- ♀ Shelters for domestic violence victims
- ♀ Advocacy for equal conditions in women's prisons
- ♀ Community programmes for vulnerable women
- ♀ Awareness workshops for human rights and equality
- ♀ Immunisations for vulnerable and at-risk girls
- ♀ Workshops on women's health
- ♀ Programmes for women who work in the sex industry
- ♀ Aiding in resettlement of released women prisoners to home countries
- ♀ Safe houses for survivors of sex trafficking

THE SALVATION ARMY

It is estimated that over

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

people are assisted through these programmes annually

70%

Almost 70 percent of territories reported partnering with other stakeholders or organisations to help promote gender equality. Partners included other NGOs, government departments, combined councils of churches, national gender equality offices, UN Women, women's police units, social development offices, local hospitals, universities, local business, and authorities.

Sixty-six percent of Salvation Army territories are in a country or have a country within their territory which has a national policy on gender equality.

66%

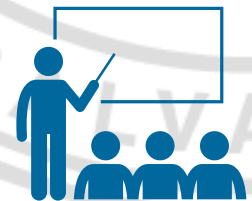
SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT of territories report that they have plans in place for future initiatives regarding promoting gender equality. These include:



- additional **education** opportunities for women
- advocating for **schools** and services to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of gender
- advocacy and **girl child education**
- **marital status** and pregnancy

- **skills training** for women who live in villages ensuring traditional culture is preserved and the capacity of women is advanced

- **training and awareness** for at-risk girls in foster care
- publishing a **training manual** for promoting gender equality
- development and extension of anti-trafficking **programmes**
- conducting **training and seminars** on gender equality



Highlights

PAKISTAN

Discrimination against women is a global issue. Women experience biases based on their gender in every country of the world. In Pakistan, gender discrimination is rampant in both rural and urban areas. The status of women is not considered equal to that of men in Pakistani culture, and gender equality gaps are striking.

The Salvation Army in Pakistan is concerned about this issue and wants to promote gender equality throughout the country. In 2019 a gender equality training manual was developed and published to help Salvation Army personnel hold faith-based facilitated conversations in local communities about the importance of gender equality and what can be done to bridge the gender gap. Salvation Army personnel throughout the country have been trained to hold these sessions, and gender equality conversations have been conducted in Salvation Army centres throughout Pakistan, with positive feedback. The initiative has become an important part of The Salvation Army's work in Pakistan and conversations have been held with local women, men and teenagers in rural and urban communities.



The facilitation process has allowed people to participate and share their views and thinking on gender discrimination issues in the light of faith. Their ideas and views are valued during the group discussions in order to encourage everyone to take the responsibility to reduce the negative effects of issues on women's and girl's lives. These exercises help people to think and plan to take account of the issue. The

facilitation team listens to ideas, shares resources, and helps the group as they decide and plan what they can do toward reducing gender discrimination.

The intended outcome is to bring about a change in attitudes and behaviours, especially in men and boys, of women and girls, to help women recognise their rights, to challenge stereotypes, and to lead to women and girls being treated equally in opportunities, education, and access to health services, careers and decision making.

It is estimated that out of all the underage youth who are commercially sexually exploited in the United States, 70 percent have spent time in the foster care system. To help empower and celebrate the strength of girls in foster care, The Salvation Army USA has partnered with Brave Global. Through messages of hope, identity, empowerment and worth, the programme desires to remind girls on the margins how God sees them, their bravery, and how they are actually part of the solution. The strategy is to connect and empower youth in the hope of stopping exploitation and to be a preventative step, working with girls to impact their lives before traffickers do.

USA

The programme starts with a catalytic one-day event for conversation and connection for girls ages 12-18 in the foster care system. This event is designed to remind the girls that they are valuable and lovable, and to encourage them to dream big dreams for what their futures can be. The programme creates a safe space for youth to grow by building a bridge between the local church, local government, and not-for-profit agencies. After the event, participants join a group of other girls who will be mentored in intentional ways by someone who desires to show them that life can be different than what they have known.

The goal of Brave is for churches and non-profits from all over the area to come together to remind girls who are or have been in foster care that they are worth celebrating. The hope is that this event will change a generation and to change the statistics for girls who end up in the sex industry and for girls who have babies too young, and to encourage girls to become whatever they are meant to be. Brave aims to become a global campaign that invites God's people to reach out to the most vulnerable girls with a message of empowerment in every community across the Western world.



INTERNATIONAL POSITION STATEMENT ON SEXISM

The Salvation Army provides International Positional Statements on contemporary moral and social issues, approved by the General on advice from the International Moral and Social Issues Council (IMASIC). A positional statement is an articulation, crafted with careful and prayerful thought, of the official viewpoint of The Salvation Army. As well as stating the position, each document expresses the scriptural and theological grounds for the statement and the underlying principles as well as background and context on the issue and practical responses.



In 2019 The Salvation Army released an International Positional Statement on Sexism. The statement reads:

“Sexism is discrimination based on sex or gender, most often against women and girls and is increasingly understood as a fundamental human rights issue.”²⁴

Sexism often includes a combination of prejudice plus power. It is expressed through systemic, structured prejudice and cultural discrimination and can be present in a family, communities of faith, and societal and national cultures.²⁵

The Salvation Army believes that both male and female are made in the image of God and are equal in value²⁶ and therefore is opposed to sexism. We reject any view that subordinates women to men, or men to women.

The Salvation Army believes that our world is enhanced by equitably valuing, equipping and mobilising all human beings. While valuing gender equity, The Salvation Army acknowledges with regret that Salvationists have sometimes conformed to societal and organisational norms that perpetuate sexism. We are committed to model the equitable valuing, equipping and mobilising of men and women, and will speak into societies around the world where sexism exists."

COVID-19 RESPONSE

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could reverse the limited progress that has been made on gender equality and women's rights. The coronavirus outbreak exacerbates existing inequalities for women and girls across every sphere – from health and the economy to security and social protection.

Women play a disproportionate role in responding to the virus, including as frontline healthcare workers and carers at home. Women's unpaid care work has increased significantly as a result of school closures and the increased needs of older people. Women are also harder hit by the economic impacts of COVID-19, as they disproportionately work in insecure labour markets. Nearly 60 per cent of women work in the informal economy, which puts them at greater risk of falling into poverty.

The pandemic has also led to a steep increase in violence against women and girls. With lockdown measures in place, many women are trapped at home with their abusers, struggling to access services that are suffering from cuts and restrictions.

The Salvation Army is responding to the needs of women worldwide during the pandemic. In the United Kingdom, mindful of the potential for increased levels of relationship breakdown brought about by the stresses of the continuing lockdown, The Salvation Army is promoting a free online marriage course. In Madagascar a new project seeks to improve nutrition for pregnant women, nursing mothers and orphaned children – some of the most at-risk groups.

OUR COMMITMENT



"The Salvation Army is committed to SDG 5, which has served as the North Star for the Gender Equity Taskforce of The Salvation Army, guiding us upon our journey, challenging us to keep going, and reminding us that we have not arrived yet. SDG 5 has been instrumental in the development of Gender Equity Key Domains for The Salvation Army, which will now be discussed, agreed upon and actioned. A commitment to SDG 5 not only empowers women and girls, it also strengthens organisations by embracing and utilising a tremendous deep reserve of untapped gifting."

Commissioner (Dr) Mark Tillsley, PhD.
International Secretary for the Americas & Caribbean Zone
Co-Chair of the International Salvation Army Gender Equity Taskforce

REFERENCES

1. Alkire, S., Jindra, C., Aguilar, G.R., Seth S., & Vaz, A. (2015). Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2015. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative brief, June 2015.
2. United Nations Statistics Division Development Data and Outreach (2020). *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/goal-01/>
3. UNICEF and the World Bank Group. (October, 2016). *Ending Extreme Poverty: A Focus on Children*. Retrieved April, 2020 from https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_92826.html
4. UNICEF. (October, 2014). *Children of the Recession: The impact of the economic crisis on child well-being in rich countries, Innocenti Report Card 12*. Retrieved April, 2020 from https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_76438.html
5. Sumner, A., Hoy, C., & Ortiz-Juarez, E. (2020) Estimates of the impact of COVID-19 on global poverty. *WIDER Working Paper 2020/43*. <https://doi.org/10.35188/UNU-WIDER/2020/800-9>
6. United Nations Development Programme. (2020). *COVID-19 pandemic: Humanity needs leadership and solidarity to defeat the coronavirus*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.undp.org/coronavirus>
7. United Nations Statistics Division Development Data and Outreach (2020). *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/Goal-02/>
8. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2019). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf>
9. United Nations. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals: Zero Hunger*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>
10. United Nations Development Programme Oslo Governance Centre. (2020). *Goal 3. Good Health and Well-being*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.undp.org/content/oslo-governance-centre/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html>
11. United Nations Development Programme. (2020). *Goal 3. Good Health and Well-being*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html>
12. High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. *2017 HLPF Thematic Review of SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*. Retrieved April, 2020 from https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/14367SDG3format-rev_MD_OD.pdf
13. United Nations Statistics Division Development Data and Outreach (2020). *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/goal-03/>
14. United Nations. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>
15. United Nations Development Programme. (2020). *Goal 4: Quality education*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-4-quality-education.html>

REFERENCES

16. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund. (2020). *Goal 4: Quality education*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.sdgfund.org/goal-4-quality-education>
17. United Nations Development Programme Africa. (2020). *Goal 4: Quality education*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-4-quality-education.html>
18. United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO). (2019). *Special edition: progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General*, Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://undocs.org/E/2019/68>
19. UNESCO. (2020). *UIS Releases New Education Data and SDG 4 Indicators for 2018 School Year*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <http://uis.unesco.org/en/news/uis-releases-new-education-data-and-sdg-4-indicators-2018-school-year>
20. UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2019). *Fact Sheet No. 56: New Methodology Shows that 258 Million Children, Adolescents and Youth Are Out of School*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/new-methodology-shows-258-million-children-adolescents-and-youth-are-out-school.pdf>
21. United Nations Statistics Division Development Data and Outreach. (2020). *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/goal-04/>
22. UNESDOC Digital Library. (2017). *Accountability in education: meeting our commitments; Global education monitoring report, 2017/8*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000259338>
23. United Nations. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals: Quality education*. Retrieved April, 2020 from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/>
24. United Nations. (1948). *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Retrieved, April, 2020 from <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>. See also The Salvation Army International Headquarters. (2018). *Human Rights and The Salvation Army*. Retrieved April, 2020 from https://issuu.com/salvationarmyihq/docs/human_rights_and_the_salvation_army.
25. Parrillo, V. (Ed.). (2008). *Encyclopedia of Social Problems*. SAGE Publications.
26. Genesis 1:27.