

# **PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS**





**POVERTY**



**PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES**



They are directly impacted by poverty and the challenges that come with it, including barriers to education, healthcare, and overall well-being.



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**PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS**

## **VULNERABLE GROUPS**



Such as women, children, and people with disabilities, are often affected by poverty and face additional challenges that make it harder for them to escape the cycle of hardship.



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**PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **UNEMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS**



Who struggle to find stable or sufficient work, often face financial instability and limited access to resources, making it difficult to improve their quality of life.

# **SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**



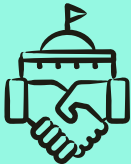


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**SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**

## **GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**



These play a key role in tackling poverty by offering social safety nets like welfare programs, public services, and policy support to help individuals and families in need.



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**SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, NGOS, AND CHARITIES**



Provide crucial support, offering services like food assistance, shelter, and financial education to help people overcome poverty and improve their lives.



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**SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS**



They play a key role by offering education and skills training, helping individuals gain the knowledge and abilities needed to improve their job prospects and break the cycle of poverty.



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**SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**

## **HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS**



They deliver essential medical services, supporting individuals with health issues, ensuring access to treatment, and helping improve the overall well-being of those facing financial hardships.



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**SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND DONORS**



They provide funding, resources, and expertise to support poverty reduction initiatives globally.



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**SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS**

# **EMPLOYERS AND BUSINESSES**



They create job opportunities, offering fair wages, and contributing to local economies. They provide stable employment and help individuals support themselves and their families, while also promoting economic growth.

# **SOLUTIONS**





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**SOLUTIONS**

# **FINANCIAL LITERACY AND MICROFINANCE PROGRAMS**



These programs teach money management and offer small loans to start businesses. Partnering with banks, they provide training and microloans to empower low-income individuals. Success is measured by training completion and business launches.



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**SOLUTIONS**

## **PROVIDE ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS**



Creating programs for food, housing, and healthcare helps fight poverty. Partner with food banks, housing authorities, and healthcare providers to improve access. Track participation, gather feedback, and monitor how many people receive support to measure impact.



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**SOLUTIONS**

# **EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**



Improving access to education and training helps people in poverty gain skills for better jobs. Working with schools ensures training meets job market needs. Track enrollments and post-training employment to measure impact on long-term economic stability.



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**SOLUTIONS**

# **JOB PLACEMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS**



These programs connect people to stable jobs through training and career support. Partner with businesses and job agencies for placements and mentorship. Track placement, retention, and growth to measure impact on economic mobility.



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**SOLUTIONS**

## **STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SAFETY NETS**



This solution improves social safety nets and welfare programs to support those facing economic hardship. By advocating better access to unemployment benefits, disability support, and assistance, it provides a vital safety cushion. Success is measured by higher participation and improved financial security.

# **DIRECT RESULTS**





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**DIRECT RESULTS**

# **FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT**



Increased number of individuals completing financial literacy training and receiving microloans, leading to greater financial independence and entrepreneurship opportunities.



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**DIRECT RESULTS**

# **BASIC NEEDS ACCESSED**



Increased number of individuals benefiting from food, healthcare, and shelter programs, improving overall well-being and stability.



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**DIRECT RESULTS**

# **TRAINING AND EDUCATION**



Number of participants who complete education or vocational training programs, enhancing skills and employability.



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**DIRECT RESULTS**

## **JOB PLACEMENT**



Number of individuals successfully placed in full-time jobs or apprenticeships, boosting employment opportunities and financial independence.



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**DIRECT RESULTS**

# **INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN WELFARE PROGRAMS**



Number of individuals and families enrolled in unemployment benefits, disability support, and other social assistance programs.

# **LONG TERM ECONOMIC IMPACT**





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**LONG TERM ECONOMIC IMPACT**

# HEALTHCARE SAVINGS



Reduced healthcare costs over time thanks to improved health, fewer hospital visits, and lower disease rates, benefiting both individuals and the broader community.



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**LONG TERM ECONOMIC IMPACT**

## **INCREASED EARNINGS**



Higher income levels for individuals who complete job training programs and secure stable employment, leading to improved financial independence and economic stability.



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**LONG TERM ECONOMIC IMPACT**

# **ECONOMIC OUTPUT**



Increased in productivity as individuals gain employment and contribute to the economy, leading to greater economic growth and stability in the community.



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**LONG TERM ECONOMIC IMPACT**

# **REDUCED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE**



Lower government spending on welfare programs as individuals gain financial independence, reducing the need for social safety nets and boosting overall economic efficiency.

# **LONG TERM SOCIAL IMPACT**





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**LONG TERM SOCIAL IMPACT**

# **IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE**



Increased access to healthcare, better education, improved living conditions, and overall well-being, leading to a more sustainable and fulfilling life.



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**LONG TERM SOCIAL IMPACT**

## **REDUCTION IN POVERTY RATES**



A noticeable drop in the number of people living below the poverty line in the target communities, creating stronger, more financially stable individuals and families with better access to opportunities.



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**LONG TERM SOCIAL IMPACT**

# **ENHANCED SOCIAL INCLUSION**



Less inequality and more opportunities for marginalized groups to participate in economic and social activities, helping them to contribute and thrive in society.



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**LONG TERM SOCIAL IMPACT**

# **INCREASED ECONOMIC MOBILITY**



More people moving up the economic ladder, with higher incomes, greater financial independence, and better job security over time.



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**LONG TERM SOCIAL IMPACT**

# **BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY**



Future generations gaining better education, healthcare, and job opportunities, creating a lasting reduction in poverty for years to come.