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SGG 2: ERADICATING POVERTY THROUGH SOCIAL SUPPORT

*FROM SAFETY NETS TO CAPABILITY PATHWAYS AND RIGHTS-BASED
INCLUSION*

CREATED BY

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Care to Change the World



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SGG 2: Eradicating Poverty through Social Support

Chapter 1: Executive Summary

Social Global Goal 2 (SGG 2) sets a clear standard for eradicating poverty through social support by reframing antipoverty action as a rights-based, capability-building commitment rather than an episodic transfer. Under Agenda for Social Equity 2074, social support is defined as a coherent set of minimum guarantees and enabling measures that prevent deprivation, stabilize households, and convert relief into durable opportunities. It addresses income poverty and its structural drivers—lack of access to services, fragile livelihoods, exclusionary rules, and shocks—through an integrated approach that is non-discriminatory, transparent, and accountable.

This document establishes the legal-style architecture for SGG 2 and is open for universal adoption by governments, private sector actors, cooperatives, civil society organisations, universities, and communities. It provides a goal statement and definitional scope, followed by strategic rationale, advocacy objectives, non-financial implementation pathways, institutional anchoring (with universal adaptability), compliance and governance principles, monitoring and advocacy metrics, risk mitigation, and alignment with the broader Agenda 2074 goals.

The goal recognises that poverty is multidimensional and often intergenerational. It therefore combines income stabilization (cash and in-kind support), access guarantees (to healthcare, education, WASH, energy, housing, connectivity per SGG 1), capability pathways (skills, placement, enterprise enablement), and safeguards (grievance and redress, anti-discrimination, data privacy). Social support is positioned as a platform, not a cul-de-sac: beneficiaries are treated as rights-holders, with transparent eligibility rules, dignified service delivery, and time-bound reviews that protect against wrongful exits and bureaucratic error.

This framework is deliberately non-prescriptive about financing, focusing instead on standards, processes, and accountability that any institution can integrate into existing policy and operational arrangements. It aligns with and complements external agendas by making poverty eradication operational and monitorable through clear definitions and measurable advocacy outcomes.

Table 1: Pillars of SGG 2

Pillar	Purpose in SGG 2
Income Stabilization	Prevent immediate deprivation and enable dignified participation in society.
Access Guarantees	Ensure barrier-free use of essential services (linked to SGG 1) to avoid poverty traps.
Capability Pathways	Provide skills, recognition of prior learning, job placement, and enterprise enablement.

Pillar	Purpose in SGG 2
Safeguards & Redress	Protect rights through non-discrimination, grievance mechanisms, and privacy-by-design.
Public Information	Make entitlements intelligible and accessible, reducing stigma and exclusion.

Chapter 2: Goal Statement and Definition

Goal Statement

Eliminate poverty in all its forms by guaranteeing timely, non-discriminatory, and rights-based social support that prevents deprivation, stabilizes households, and enables durable exits from poverty through access to essential services, capability development, fair work opportunities, and protected participation in economic and social life.

Definition

For the purposes of Agenda 2074, Eradicating Poverty through Social Support means establishing and maintaining an integrated set of minimum guarantees and enabling measures that, taken together, prevent people from falling into poverty and support them to move out of it sustainably. Social support under this goal includes:

1. **Income Stabilization Mechanisms:** Transparent, rule-based cash or in-kind support to meet basic needs without coercive conditionalities that undermine dignity; with reasonable, proportionate verification and clear appeal pathways for contested decisions.
2. **Barrier-Free Access to Essential Services:** Operational linkage with **SGG 1** such that beneficiaries can actually use healthcare, education, WASH, energy, adequate housing, and connectivity. “Access” includes reasonable accommodation for disability, language, age, and documentation barriers.
3. **Capability Pathways:** Practical measures that convert stabilization into opportunity, including skills development and recognition of prior learning, job matching and placement services, support for micro-enterprise and cooperatives, mentorship, and digital literacy—delivered in formats accessible to women, youth, older persons, migrants, and persons with disabilities.
4. **Safeguards and Redress:** Non-discrimination clauses; protection against wrongful denial, suspension, or termination; grievance and appeals with time-bound decisions; privacy-by-design for all personal data; and safe referral for cases involving violence, exploitation, or trafficking.
5. **Public Information and User Literacy:** Plain-language guides that state entitlements, eligibility criteria, verification requirements, timelines, and complaint channels; dissemination through trusted community networks and accessible formats.

Scope and Minimum Guarantees

The scope is universally adaptable and intended for localisation with fidelity to minimum guarantees. These guarantees are process-oriented, ensuring that systems function predictably and fairly for rights-holders.

Table 2: Minimum Guarantees under SGG 2

Guarantee Area	Minimum Standard (Non-financial, rights-based)
Eligibility & Onboarding	Public, plain-language criteria; assistance for documentation gaps; decisions within published time limits.
Benefit Delivery	Timely, predictable delivery; non-discriminatory access points; options that avoid digital exclusion.
Linkage to Services (SGG 1)	Automatic referral to essential services with accommodation for disability, language, and mobility constraints.
Capability Activation	Access to skills, placement, and enterprise enablement; recognition of prior learning; accessible schedules.
Grievance & Appeals	Confidential complaint and appeal channels; resolution within fixed timelines; protection from retaliation.
Data Protection	Privacy-by-design; minimal data collection; clear consent and purpose limitation; independent oversight.
Anti-Discrimination	Prohibition of discriminatory eligibility or delivery practices; proactive inclusion measures for at-risk groups.

Chapter 3: Strategic Rationale

Eradicating poverty through social support is framed in Agenda for Social Equity 2074 as a legal-style guarantee that stabilises households and converts relief into durable capability. Poverty persists where support is episodic, opaque, and stigmatizing, or where assistance is decoupled from access to essential services and pathways to dignified work. The strategic rationale is therefore to institutionalise social support as an integrated platform—combining income stabilisation, barrier-free service access (per SGG 1), capability activation, and robust safeguards—so that individuals are treated as rights-holders rather than passive recipients.

This approach recognises poverty as multidimensional and often intergenerational. Income deprivation interacts with housing precarity, health shocks, educational gaps, and digital exclusion. A single-track response cannot break these reinforcing cycles. By embedding guarantees across the social system—eligibility clarity, predictable delivery, non-discrimination, grievance and appeals, privacy-by-design, and linkage to services—SGG 2 transforms assistance into structured opportunity. It aligns with the broader agenda by ensuring that equity is not contingent upon administrative discretion or temporary programmes; it becomes a standing commitment backed by transparent standards and public reporting.

Five propositions anchor the rationale. First, prevention is more efficient than remediation: stabilising households before deprivation cascades reduces downstream costs and human suffering. Second, cash plus access beats cash alone: income stabilisation must be coupled with guaranteed entry to healthcare, education, WASH, energy, adequate housing, and connectivity so that support is usable in practice. Third, capability pathways convert relief into mobility: skills recognition, job matching, and

enterprise enablement turn short-term stabilisation into sustained exits from poverty. Fourth, rights and safeguards create legitimacy: clear rules, grievance channels, and data protection preserve dignity and build trust. Fifth, inclusion by design closes persistent gaps: targeted accommodation for women, youth, older persons, migrants, and persons with disabilities is essential to ensure that support reaches those historically excluded.

In operational terms, SGG 2 provides a common vocabulary and minimum guarantees to harmonise policy and practice across ministries, providers, employers, cooperatives, and civil society. It is deliberately non-prescriptive regarding financing; instead, it specifies process and accountability standards that can be integrated into existing legal and administrative frameworks without bureaucratic complexity. The goal is measurable progress evidenced by transparent decisions, predictable delivery, barrier-free access, and capability outcomes that are verifiable and safe.

Table 3: Strategic Propositions and Operational Implications

Proposition	Operational Implication
Prevention over remediation	Early eligibility assessment; rapid onboarding; stabilisation before deprivation escalates.
Cash plus access	Automatic linkage to essential services with reasonable accommodation; no gatekeeping via documentation alone.
Capability pathways	Built-in skills recognition, placement, and enterprise support; accessible schedules and formats.
Rights and safeguards	Published criteria, appeals, grievance handling, privacy-by-design, anti-discrimination enforcement.
Inclusion by design	Proactive outreach and accommodation for vulnerable groups; monitored gap reductions over time.

Chapter 4: Advocacy Objectives

Advocacy under SGG 2 converts the strategic rationale into public standards and institutional commitments. It proceeds on the premise that poverty eradication requires both norm change and administrative reliability. The objectives below are outcome-oriented and proportionate, designed for universal adoption across jurisdictions and institutions.

The first objective is norm establishment. Advocates will frame social support as a rights-based platform, not a discretionary privilege, promoting a public Universal Social Support Standard that codifies minimum guarantees: clear eligibility, timely delivery, linkage to essential services, capability activation, grievance and appeals, privacy-by-design, and non-discrimination. The outcome sought is formal recognition of this standard in national strategies, sectoral guidelines, and institutional charters.

The second objective is policy and regulatory harmonisation. Governments and competent authorities will be encouraged to embed the guarantees into laws, regulations, administrative codes, and model by-laws. The emphasis is on plain-language clauses—eligibility clarity, continuity obligations,

accessibility requirements, anti-discrimination provisions, and protected complaint channels—so that rights are understandable and enforceable without over-engineering.

The third objective is institutional adoption and disclosure. Public providers, private operators, cooperatives, and employers should publish user charters setting out entitlements, delivery timelines, and redress mechanisms. They should also disclose anonymised performance metrics (onboarding times, delivery punctuality, appeal resolution) to enable scrutiny and learning.

The fourth objective is public information and user literacy. Entitlements must be intelligible and reachable. Advocacy will support the creation and dissemination of plain-language, multilingual guides explaining criteria, verification, timelines, and complaint pathways, using trusted channels—schools, clinics, community centres, workplaces, associations, and faith or cultural organisations—while ensuring accessible formats for persons with disabilities and older persons.

The fifth objective is inclusion and safeguarding. Campaigns will foreground the needs of vulnerable groups, institutionalising reasonable accommodation for documentation gaps, language barriers, mobility constraints, and safety concerns. Safeguarding protocols will be promoted to protect beneficiaries from retaliation, exploitation, or misuse of data.

The sixth objective is evidence and accountability. Advocacy will normalise routine publication of access and capability indicators, grievance and appeal outcomes, and corrective action logs, using open-access dashboards and periodic digests. Independent peer review panels coordinated under GSIA will validate claims and recommend improvements.

Table 4: Advocacy Objectives and Illustrative Outcomes

Advocacy Objective	Illustrative Outcome (Non-financial, verifiable)
Norm establishment	Adoption of a national or institutional Universal Social Support Standard referencing SGG 2 guarantees.
Policy/regulatory harmonisation	Inclusion of plain-language clauses on eligibility, continuity, accessibility, anti-discrimination, grievance/appeals in administrative codes.
Institutional adoption/disclosure	Publication of user charters; quarterly performance dashboards on onboarding and appeal resolution.
Public information and literacy	Multilingual, accessible entitlement guides disseminated through trusted community networks.
Inclusion and safeguarding	Documented accommodation SOPs; monitored gap reductions among priority groups; safeguarded complaint channels.
Evidence and accountability	Regular open-data releases on access and capability indicators; independent peer review summaries.

Chapter 5: Implementation Pathways (Non-Financial)

Implementation under SGG 2 is deliberately designed to be process-driven, proportionate, and adaptable, avoiding bureaucratic over-engineering while establishing reliable, rights-based practice.

The pathways below can be adopted by governments, private providers, cooperatives, civil society organisations, universities, and community actors without presupposing new funding lines. They focus on standards, procedures, and accountability that convert assistance into capability.

Policy Harmonisation and Plain-Language Standards

Competent authorities issue concise, intelligible standards that codify SGG 2's minimum guarantees—clear eligibility, predictable delivery timelines, linkage to essential services (SGG 1), capability activation, grievance and appeals, privacy-by-design, and non-discrimination. Harmonisation may occur through ministerial circulars, administrative codes, model by-laws, or agency directives. Where laws already exist, agencies publish interpretive guidance, gap analyses, and FAQs that make entitlements and procedures understandable to rights-holders.

Eligibility and Onboarding by Design

Front-line processes are redesigned for timeliness and dignity. This includes simplified forms, assisted applications for individuals with documentation gaps, alternative verification methods with safeguards, appointment systems that accommodate care responsibilities and shift work, and accessible communications (multilingual, large-print, audio). Onboarding decisions are issued within published time limits and accompanied by reasons and appeal instructions in plain language.

Linkage to Essential Services (SGG 1)

Social support is operationally linked to healthcare, education, WASH, energy, housing, and connectivity. Referral pathways are automatic rather than discretionary, with reasonable accommodation for disability, language, mobility, and documentation barriers. Delivery is coordinated through memoranda of understanding between agencies and providers, shared process maps, and user-centred service navigation (hotlines, helpdesks, community liaison points).

Capability Activation

Stabilisation is coupled with **capability pathways**: recognition of prior learning, short-cycle skills development, job matching and placement services, micro-enterprise enablement (including cooperative models), mentorship networks, and foundational digital literacy. Schedules and delivery formats are accessible for women, youth, older persons, migrants, and persons with disabilities. Outcomes emphasise usable capability rather than mere enrolment.

Grievance, Appeals, and Redress

Confidential complaint and appeal mechanisms are established with time-bound decisions and protection from retaliation. Channels include in-person desks, phone lines, and accessible online portals. Summaries of grievance trends and remedies are published in aggregated, anonymised form to foster learning and trust. Oversight bodies audit whether corrective actions are implemented and whether repeated issues diminish over time.

Privacy-by-Design and Minimal Data

Data collection is limited to what is necessary, with explicit consent, purpose limitation, secure storage, and anonymisation for reporting. Automated decision-making, if used, is subject to independent review to prevent discriminatory outcomes. Users have intelligible explanations of decisions and accessible routes to challenge them.

Public Information and User Literacy

Entitlements are documented in plain-language guides covering criteria, verification, timelines, and complaint pathways. Guides are disseminated via trusted community networks—schools, clinics, community centres, workplaces, associations, and cultural or faith organisations—and provided in

accessible formats (audio, large-print, easy-read). Awareness checks are conducted periodically to verify that information is reaching priority groups.

Interoperability and Joint Incident Learning

Operational seams are addressed through inter-agency MOUs, shared process maps, joint incident reviews, and escalation protocols. The aim is to remove bottlenecks (e.g., identity requirements that block access to services) and to embed continuity obligations that maintain stabilisation and capability pathways during shocks.

Table 5: Non-Financial Pathways and Indicative Outputs

Pathway	Indicative Outputs (proportionate, non-financial)
Policy harmonisation	Administrative codes and model standards published; interpretive guidance and FAQs available.
Eligibility & onboarding	Simplified forms; alternative verification SOPs; published time limits; plain-language decision notices.
Linkage to essential services	Automatic referral protocols; inter-agency MOUs; user navigation supports (helpdesks, liaison points).
Capability activation	RPL procedures; short-cycle training catalogues; placement agreements; micro-enterprise enablement SOPs.
Grievance, appeals & redress	Protected complaint channels; time-bound resolution metrics; anonymised public summaries.
Privacy-by-design	Consent templates; minimal data registers; independent review of automated decisions.
Public information & literacy	Multilingual entitlement guides; dissemination plans; periodic awareness checks.
Interoperability & learning	Shared process maps; joint incident reviews; escalation protocols and corrective action logs.

These pathways favour predictability, dignity, and usable capability. Institutions are encouraged to adopt an annual cycle of self-assessment, user consultations, corrective action, and public reporting. Progress is evidenced by faster onboarding, clearer decisions, barrier-free service use, and verified capability outcomes, particularly among historically excluded groups.

Chapter 6: Institutional Anchoring

Institutional anchoring ensures stewardship and coherence while affirming the universal adaptability of SGG 2. Any government, private provider, cooperative, civil society organisation, university, or community may adopt this goal and use its toolkits under Agenda 2074's open-access principles.

GSEA (Global Social Equity Alliance) acts as the strategic advocate and convener for SGG 2. It develops the global narrative, promotes the Universal Social Support Standard, and curates open-access toolkits

that embed the minimum guarantees into policy and practice. GSEA facilitates partnerships across regions and sectors to normalise rights-based social support.

GSIA (Global Social Impact Alliance) maintains the compliance and governance architecture applicable to SGG 2. It defines ethical standards, data integrity protocols, verification methods, and peer-review procedures. GSIA recognises voluntary alignment through accreditation pathways that signal credibility and trust to stakeholders.

GSCA (Global Social Cooperative Alliance) supports cooperative and member-owned delivery models for stabilisation and capability activation. It provides model statutes, member charters, and operational guidance to embed non-discrimination, grievance and appeals, and privacy-by-design within social economy institutions.

WOSL Group mobilises membership and grassroots advocacy, translating SGG 2 into community programmes, user education, and citizen monitoring. It supports the safe aggregation of user feedback and channels community findings to providers and oversight bodies through documented, safeguarded mechanisms.

Agenda 74 Agency (A74) assists with cross-sector implementation, helping authorities and providers adopt the non-financial pathways described in Chapter 5. A74 facilitates inter-agency MOUs, joint process mapping, and learning exchanges, ensuring that stabilisation and capability activation are orchestrated coherently across domains.

DESA programmes deliver inclusive digital enablement for SGG 2: accessible application channels, privacy-preserving data systems, and digital literacy supports that reduce exclusion. DESA ensures that technology is an enabler, not a gatekeeper, particularly for users with documentation or connectivity constraints.

The anchoring model distinguishes sovereign responsibilities and shared contributions. Governments integrate the guarantees into policy and regulation, oversee delivery, and publish performance information. Private providers and employers align operations with the standard, issue user charters, and disclose anonymised metrics. Cooperatives embed rights and safeguards in member practice. Civil society organisations conduct outreach, support onboarding, and monitor delivery. Universities and research centres generate applied evidence and evaluate outcomes. Media partners disseminate intelligible information and amplify user rights.

Universal Adaptability Clause

Adoption of SGG 2 is open and non-exclusive. Entities may reference alignment publicly, use the standards and toolkits, and localise procedures to context, provided that references are accurate and the **minimum guarantees** are respected in good faith. No contractual affiliation with Creativa entities is required to adopt the goal.

Table 6: Anchoring Roles and Primary Contributions for SGG 2

Actor	Primary Contribution to SGG 2
GSEA	Global advocacy, convening, open-access toolkits and public standard.
GSIA	Governance standards, verification protocols, voluntary accreditation.

Actor	Primary Contribution to SGG 2
GSCA	Cooperative delivery models with embedded rights and safeguards.
WOSL Group	Grassroots activation, user education, citizen monitoring and feedback.
Agenda 74 Agency	Cross-sector implementation support, inter-agency coordination, learning exchanges.
DESA	Inclusive digital enablement, privacy-preserving systems, digital literacy.
Governments	Policy integration, regulatory alignment, service oversight and public reporting.
Private sector	Operational alignment, user charters, anonymised performance disclosure.
Civil society	Outreach, onboarding support, safeguarding, evidence-based monitoring.
Academia/Media	Applied research, evaluation, public information and accountability narratives.

Chapter 7: Compliance and Governance Principles

Compliance for SGG 2 is conceived as a trust and rights assurance system, rather than a punitive apparatus. Its function is to make the guarantees of social support—eligibility clarity, predictable delivery, barrier-free service access, capability activation, grievance and appeals, privacy-by-design, and non-discrimination—knowable, testable, and remediable. Governance principles are expressed in plain, legal-style terms and operationalised through lightweight procedures that institutions can adopt without bureaucratic complexity.

The first principle is transparency by default. Authorities and providers publish the Universal Social Support Standard, eligibility criteria, verification requirements, decision timelines, linkage protocols to essential services (SGG 1), capability pathways, and grievance/appeal procedures. Transparency includes regular performance disclosure—onboarding times, delivery punctuality, linkage completion rates, and appeal outcomes—presented in accessible formats and multiple languages.

The second principle is inclusivity and reasonable accommodation. Governance must embed representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups in advisory and oversight mechanisms, with documented agendas and outcomes. Reasonable accommodation (for documentation gaps, disability, language, mobility, and care responsibilities) is codified in standard operating procedures and subject to periodic audit.

The third principle is accountability with independent oversight. Institutions assign named officers responsible for access, delivery, and grievance handling. GSIA coordinates peer review panels and independent audits to validate performance claims and assess compliance with non-discrimination, privacy, and redress provisions. Corrective actions are time-bound, publicly logged, and followed by verification checks.

The fourth principle is privacy-by-design and minimal data. Data collection is strictly proportionate to the purpose of social support, with explicit consent, purpose limitation, secure storage, and anonymisation for public reporting. Any automated decision-making is subject to independent review.

to guard against discriminatory outcomes; users receive intelligible explanations of decisions and accessible routes to contest them.

The fifth principle is continuity and resilience. Governance charters include continuity obligations that protect stabilisation and capability pathways during shocks—policy transitions, disasters, epidemics, or economic crises. Incident reporting and joint learning are documented, with updates to procedures based on lessons learned.

Table 7: Governance Principles and Operational Requirements (SGG 2)

Principle	Operational Requirement
Transparency by default	Publish standards, criteria, timelines, linkage and appeal procedures; disclose metrics quarterly.
Inclusivity & accommodation	Establish user councils/liaison committees; codify accommodation SOPs; audit participation outcomes.
Accountability & oversight	Name responsible officers; independent audits; GSIA peer review; time-bound corrective actions.
Privacy-by-design	Minimal data; consent and purpose limitation; anonymised reporting; independent review of automation.
Continuity & resilience	Continuity clauses; incident reporting; joint learning; periodic updates to obligations and plans.

This compliance architecture is voluntary yet rigorous. Entities that demonstrate alignment may seek GSIA recognition through accreditation pathways that signal credibility to users, partners, and funders. Recognition is earned through practices that are observable and verifiable, not through formal affiliation alone.

Chapter 8: Monitoring and Advocacy Metrics

Monitoring is the instrument that turns commitments into evidence and accountability. For SGG 2, monitoring focuses on whether social support systems are predictable, fair, inclusive, and capability-enabling, using indicators that are non-financial, rights-based, and feasible for institutions to collect. Advocacy metrics complement these by tracking norm change and institutional adoption.

Monitoring is organised into four tiers:

Eligibility and Onboarding Metrics

These indicators test whether access to support is timely and intelligible. Examples include: percentage of applications decided within published time limits; proportion of decisions issued with plain-language reasons and appeal instructions; share of applicants assisted through alternative verification when documentation is incomplete.

Delivery and Continuity Metrics

These metrics verify predictable stabilisation. Examples include: punctuality of benefit delivery (cash or in-kind) within defined windows; proportion of beneficiaries successfully linked to essential services

(SGG 1) within a set timeframe; documented continuity measures activated during shocks and their resolution times.

Capability Activation Metrics

These indicators assess whether stabilisation converts into opportunity. Examples include: rates of recognition of prior learning (RPL) completions; participation in short-cycle skills programmes; job placement or enterprise enablement agreements initiated; verified follow-up demonstrating that capability supports are **usable** (e.g., attendance, completion, initiation of micro-enterprise).

Safeguards, Grievance, and Appeals Metrics

These track the integrity and safety of the system. Examples include: percentage of grievances resolved within published timelines; appeal decisions issued with reasons; anonymised publication of grievance trends; evidence of protection from retaliation; periodic audits of non-discrimination compliance.

Table 8: Illustrative Monitoring Indicators (SGG 2)

Tier	Sample Indicator
Eligibility & Onboarding	% of decisions within published time limits; % with reasons and appeal instructions; % assisted via alternative verification.
Delivery & Continuity	% of benefits delivered on time; % linked to essential services within set timelines; incident resolution times during shocks.
Capability Activation	RPL completion rate; participation in short-cycle skills; job placement/enterprise enablement initiated; verified usability follow-ups.
Safeguards & Redress	% grievances resolved within timelines; appeal outcomes published; anonymised grievance trends; documented protection against retaliation.

Advocacy Metrics measure engagement and institutional shift: adoption of a Universal Social Support Standard by governments or providers; inclusion of plain-language clauses on eligibility, accessibility, grievance and appeals in administrative codes; publication of user charters and quarterly dashboards; dissemination reach of entitlement guides in multiple languages and accessible formats; establishment of user councils and liaison committees with recorded outcomes.

Monitoring is coordinated under GSIA protocols, with decentralised data collection by institutions, community validation via WOSL Group mechanisms (e.g., citizen scorecards, safeguarded feedback channels), and independent review by peer panels. The cadence is pragmatic: quarterly for operational metrics, annual for consolidated narratives and cross-regional comparisons, and quinquennial for deeper assessments of intergenerational equity trajectories.

Findings inform course correction. A74 Agency supports authorities and providers to address bottlenecks revealed by monitoring—simplifying onboarding steps, strengthening accommodation procedures, improving linkage pathways to essential services, and tuning capability supports to user realities. DESA programmes refine digital enablement to reduce exclusion and enhance privacy.

The aim is to ensure that eradication of poverty through social support is visible, credible, and continuously improving—not promised in principle but demonstrated in practice, with evidence that

households experience timely stabilisation, barrier-free access, and real capability gains under dignified, rights-based conditions.

Chapter 9: Risk and Mitigation

Advocacy for poverty eradication through social support encounters risks that are systemic, political, and operational. These risks, if unmanaged, can erode trust, perpetuate exclusion, and compromise the credibility of Agenda 2074. Mitigation strategies must therefore be proportionate, rights-based, and evidence-driven, ensuring that advocacy remains constructive and resilient.

The first risk is policy volatility and fiscal retrenchment. Social support programmes are vulnerable to political cycles and budgetary constraints, leading to abrupt suspensions or restrictive eligibility changes. Mitigation involves stakeholder compacts that codify minimum guarantees in administrative instruments—ministerial circulars, model by-laws, interpretive notes—so that standards endure beyond electoral shifts. Advocacy should frame social support as a structural investment in stability and productivity, reducing its exposure to short-term fiscal pressures.

A second risk is bureaucratic opacity and gatekeeping. Complex eligibility rules, discretionary verification, and unclear appeal processes create barriers that exclude those most in need. The remedy is transparency by design: publishing eligibility criteria, timelines, and appeal procedures in plain language; providing assisted application channels; and institutionalising alternative verification methods with safeguards. Advocacy campaigns should emphasise dignity and predictability as non-negotiable principles.

A third risk is social stigma and discriminatory practices. Beneficiaries may face humiliation, stereotyping, or outright denial based on gender, disability, age, ethnicity, or migration status. Mitigation requires inclusion by design: codified non-discrimination clauses, reasonable accommodation protocols, gender-safe service environments, and representation of vulnerable groups in advisory bodies. Public messaging should normalise social support as a legitimate right, not a charitable concession.

A fourth risk is data misuse and privacy breaches. Digitalisation of social support systems introduces risks of profiling, surveillance, and algorithmic bias. Mitigation rests on privacy-by-design, minimal data collection, explicit consent, and independent audits of automated decision-making. Advocacy should insist on transparency in data governance and accessible explanations of decisions.

Finally, coordination failures pose a persistent threat. Fragmented delivery across ministries and providers leads to duplication, delays, and gaps in linkage to essential services. The countermeasure is structured interoperability: inter-agency memoranda of understanding, shared process maps, and joint incident reviews. Advocacy should promote these mechanisms as efficiency tools, not bureaucratic burdens.

Table 9: Core Risks and Mitigation Strategies for SGG 2

Risk Category	Primary Mitigation Strategy
Policy volatility, fiscal cuts	Stakeholder compacts; codified minimum guarantees; advocacy framing as structural investment

Risk Category	Primary Mitigation Strategy
Bureaucratic opacity	Transparency by design; plain-language standards; assisted applications; alternative verification
Social stigma, discrimination	Inclusion by design; non-discrimination clauses; gender-safe environments; representation in oversight
Data misuse, privacy breaches	Privacy-by-design; minimal data; independent audits; intelligible decision explanations
Coordination failures	Inter-agency MOUs; shared process maps; joint incident reviews; escalation protocols

Mitigation is credible only when escalatory and documented. GSIA coordinates independent reviews for systemic breaches, WOSL Group channels safeguarded community feedback, and A74 Agency supports corrective actions without imposing unnecessary complexity. Remedies are proportionate, context-sensitive, and anchored in the principle that poverty eradication is a right, not a privilege.

Chapter 10: Alignment with Other Goals

SGG 2 is deeply interlinked with the broader Agenda 2074 framework. Poverty eradication is not an isolated ambition; it is the convergence point where multiple social equity objectives meet. These alignments are operational, ensuring that advocacy and implementation under SGG 2 reinforce—and are reinforced by—other Social Global Goals.

SGG 1 (Universal Access to Essential Services) is inseparable from SGG 2: social support without barrier-free access to healthcare, education, WASH, energy, housing, and connectivity cannot deliver sustainable exits from poverty. Conversely, universal access becomes meaningful when stabilisation mechanisms protect households from deprivation.

SGG 3 (Gender Equality and Empowerment) strengthens SGG 2 by ensuring that women and girls are not excluded from support systems due to discriminatory norms or care burdens. Gender-responsive design—safe service environments, flexible schedules, and targeted outreach—makes social support equitable and effective.

SGG 4 (Educational Equity and Lifelong Learning) is a natural complement: capability activation under SGG 2 depends on accessible education and skills pathways. Social support stabilises households so that learning is possible; education transforms stabilisation into mobility.

SGG 5 (Mental Health and Well-being for All) intersects through psychosocial support and stigma reduction. Poverty and mental health are mutually reinforcing; integrated mental health services within social support programmes break this cycle.

SGG 6 (Community Resilience and Disaster Preparedness) ensures continuity of social support during shocks—disasters, epidemics, economic crises—preventing sudden regressions into poverty. Resilience protocols embedded in social support systems protect gains and sustain trust.

SGG 10 (Decent Work for Social Empowerment) operationalises the capability dimension of SGG 2. Job placement, enterprise enablement, and fair work standards convert stabilisation into dignified livelihoods, reducing dependency and fostering autonomy.

Other goals—SGG 8 (Social Justice and Fair Governance), SGG 9 (Eradication of Social Inequality), SGG 13 (Protection of Vulnerable Populations), and SGG 17 (Ethical Use of Technology)—reinforce SGG 2 through governance integrity, anti-discrimination safeguards, and ethical digitalisation.

Table 10: Illustrative Linkages between SGG 2 and Other SGGs

Linked Goal	Operational Linkage
SGG 1	Barrier-free access to essential services prevents poverty traps
SGG 3	Gender-responsive design ensures equitable benefit and capability activation
SGG 4	Education and skills pathways convert stabilisation into mobility
SGG 5	Integrated mental health support reduces vulnerability and stigma
SGG 6	Continuity protocols protect social support during shocks
SGG 10	Job placement and enterprise enablement operationalise capability outcomes

Summary

Social Global Goal 2 establishes poverty eradication as a rights-based, capability-oriented commitment, moving beyond episodic relief to a structured platform that stabilises households and enables sustainable upward mobility. It reframes social support as a system of minimum guarantees and enabling measures—eligibility clarity, predictable delivery, barrier-free access to essential services, capability activation, grievance and appeals, privacy-by-design, and non-discrimination—anchored in transparency and accountability.

The chapters above have articulated the goal statement and definition, explained its strategic rationale, and set out advocacy objectives that convert principles into measurable influence. They have detailed non-financial implementation pathways that any institution can adopt, clarified institutional anchoring within the Creativa ecosystem while affirming universal adaptability, and established compliance principles that balance flexibility with integrity. Monitoring and advocacy metrics ensure that commitments are observable and verifiable, while risk analysis and mitigation strategies safeguard progress against systemic, social, and technical threats.

Alignment with other Social Global Goals confirms that SGG 2 is both foundational and catalytic. It stabilises households, unlocks access to essential services (SGG 1), and creates pathways to education (SGG 4), gender empowerment (SGG 3), mental health (SGG 5), resilience (SGG 6), and decent work (SGG 10). Poverty eradication through social support is therefore not a discrete intervention but a structural condition for equity, resilience, and shared prosperity.

In essence, SGG 2 transforms poverty eradication from a charitable gesture into a legal-style guarantee and operational standard, ensuring that stabilisation leads to capability and dignity. Its adoption signals a commitment to fairness and opportunity—a commitment that any government, institution, or community can make under the open-access principles of Agenda 2074.