

Summary

If all people were to receive goods and services to the value of US \$ 250 each that can only be used for sustainable personal and community development, hunger, poverty and disease would rapidly decrease, productive and decent jobs be generated, women and the informal sector could be integrated into mainstream economies and important sources of conflict and terrorism would disappear.

The need for funding is summarized in table 1 and has several levels to support this development: 12 year Global Organization \$ 2 billion, per 2% of poorest population \$ 34 billion per year, so 10% needs 170 billion, and for the total population 2.214 billion due to higher distribution costs in developed countries. After five to seven years, financial support is not anymore needed because of generated self-support, extra production, and tax revenues.



This initiative is supported by Universities, businesspeople, NGOs and other stakeholders. It shows how sustainable development can be financed and implemented for all. Its objective: to awaken the political will necessary to ensure that the implementation is carried out with minimum delay. Everyday 125 000 people die of poverty related diseases and many more suffer in a myriad of other ways. Development lies at the heart of many of humanity's most intractable problems which, on the one hand, are spiralling out of control, on the other, have generated a plethora of quite diverse, creative and interesting solutions.

Our challenge:

- to clarify the aspects of development that must be addressed for us to be effective;
- to list a wide selection of existing methods to finance and implement development for all;
- to present this list to governments, citizens and media with an outline of how we can together design and implement the necessary steps, so that indeed as many people as possible are consulted and help to generate the political will.

Here is a step by step plan to strengthen political will:

- Gather and list methods for funding development.
- Fine-tune them by initiating global discussions among experts, governments, ordinary citizens, and the UN, fuelled by the media and quarterly mailings, etc.;
- Encourage citizens action groups to form in each region and at the UN to ensure that our Governments and the UN dispose over the necessary insights and political will to implement both national and global development for all; and
- Support governments and the UN as they build upon existing infrastructure and resources for implementation of bottom-up financing as regions are ready.

Aspects of Development in a Global World

Development must target both *material* and *spiritual poverty*, people's yearning both to survive and to thrive. For even among the wealthy, *spiritual poverty* (people's inability to find what gives their individual lives meaning) too often leads to futile attempts to fill the inner void through overconsumption, drug abuse, a search for status and power and in some cases inflicting suffering on others for profit or in a desperate search for sensation.

Globalization increases these problems as material and spiritual poverty feed off each other and so do the resulting scramble for scarce resources, conflicts and wars, degradation of individual's health, the inability to (find) work, and the ravaging of the environment.

Some governments succeed in addressing the material poverty of their citizens. Spiritual poverty is seldom considered at all. At the same time government revenue

Table 1 - Funding Themes – Basic Income must become a yearly Human Right	Costs in billion US \$
Start-up 2-3 year + 10 year Global Head Office, 250 Country & NGO Offices + Control Staff: 250 HO + 1.500 C&NGO + 500 Control	2
Poorest 2% - 1 year Basic Income \$ 250 + ORG 130 million people (av. GDP \$ 588), 7 countries	34
Poorest 10% - 1 year Basic Income \$ 250 + ORG 640 million people (av. GDP \$ 868), 41 countries	170
Poorest 42% - 1 year Basic Income \$ 250 + ORG 2,65 billion people (av. GDP \$ 2.200), 83 countries	680
Poorest 81% - 1 year Basic Income \$ 250 + ORG 5,2 billion people (av. GDP \$ 3.950), 148 countries	1.578
All 100% - 1 year Basic Income \$ 250 + ORG 6,4 billion people (av. GDP \$ 8.134), all countries	2.214

Table 1 – Shows the need for initial funding based on various rollout levels: organization and support of poorest people first.

generated by income tax is dropping as the population ages, machines take over jobs from human beings and increasing numbers of people are unable to (find) work. *New sources of funding must be found.* Effective development therefore involves:

- the eradication of both material and spiritual poverty in the individual lives of all;
- finding financing from sources other than by income tax;
- and facing the reality that humanity has become an inextricable whole where both the problems and the assets of the one can have a huge effect on all;

Values:

This initiative is particularly strong since:

- it empowers people both to survive and to thrive *according to their own deepest insights*; and
- to do so in harmony with both the environment and other people.

In this sense, it is an *all-win* initiative, because it empowers all to be winners in their own ways. This is a strong motivation for them to act, providing they see how to do so within the scope of their own possibilities. This project will succeed to the degree it remains true to the all-win approach.



Table 2 - On poverty Traps	
> Family child labour traps	> Low-skill traps
> Illiteracy traps	> High-fertility traps
> Working capital traps	> Subsistence traps
> Debt bondage traps	> Farm erosion traps
> Undernutrition and illness traps	> Criminality traps
> Common property mismanagement traps	> Information Traps

Table 2 – Gathering the twelve most problematic traps why poverty did stay. The program will start setting people free.

The Managerial Purveyance

In supporting these aims, which are well embedded but not yet financed in the World Bank and United Nations targets, the initiative justifies a firmly approach. Based in a highly specialist global organisation, the focus on this huge project will not become cloudy. Give it a good through-start the global organization needs labour out of and in all countries and relevant not governmental organisations as well a large workforce in countries where implementation of the \$ 250 per capital in services and goods take place.

Table 3 - GDP Distribution 2004 - USA = 100% = \$ 37.800 per person					
Income %	Income	Population	Popu. %	Countries	C'try %
75-100%+	\$ 28.350 - \$ 55.100	409.446.525	6%	16	7%
50-75%	\$ 18.900 - \$ 28.350	495.563.132	8%	28	12%
25-50%	\$ 9.450 - \$ 18.900	280.377.411	4%	37	16%
0-25%	up till \$ 9.450	5.193.509.416	81%	148	65%
TOTAL	\$ 51.879.207.485.100	6.378.896.484	100%	229	100%
Righest 10%	\$ 27.600 or more	679.546.062	10,7%	20	9%
Average ▲	\$ 8.134 or more	1.463.433.131	23%	90	39%
Average ▼	\$ 8.134 or less	4.915.463.353	77%	139	61%
Poorest 10%	\$ 1.500 or less, \$ 868 average	646.457.525	10,1%	41	18%

Table 3 – The Income spreading: 81% of the global people have an income under 25% of the USA. 650 million people, in 41 countries, total have only \$ 868 per year on average.

Organization, communication, support, and control are main issues. For proper realisation is calculated round 250 staff for the Head Office and on average six people per each (250) country and NGO. To control internal, external, operations, and fund management, 500 independent staff – two per country and NGO – will needed. Therefore, the total number of management is estimate at 2250 people.



World Bank:

IBRD and IDA services to help meet the development needs of the individual countries and the international community for a World Free of Poverty.

United Nations:

Stating The Eight Millennium Development Goals, which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, all by the target date of 2015.

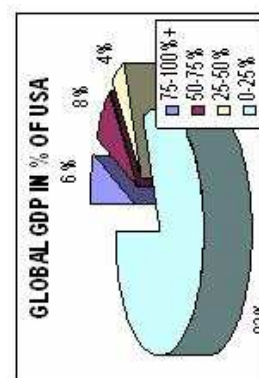
The global lobby - Step one:

Develop a virtual meeting place which outlines how development for all can be achieved, that can serve at any time as a useful resource for anyone wishing to act. It would consist of the following sections:

1. Endorsements for its basic concepts by world leaders in various fields;
2. A step by step plan to implement a *global* system for the development for all, (as well as a strong foundation for a sustainable global economy), using existing approaches in tandem to include nations/localities as they are ready;
3. Suggested actions people can take to mobilize political will including national lobbies, dialogues with governments and a lobby of governments via the UN;
4. Ample opportunity for people of all walks of life to provide their input into each of the above whenever they wish.

Step two:

5. Stimulate global discussion via the web site, using quarterly mailings coupled with meetings with stakeholders and other interested parties;
6. Get the media involved;
7. Help to set up national and regional action groups with national think tanks and web sites (in local languages and along all-win lines) which regularly give input to the international web site and encompass the input of people who do not have access to IT;
8. Help national lobbies to get going; and
9. Increase participation of ordinary citizens, experts, Governments and the UN wherever possible.



Step three:

10. In 2007, lobby at the UN, beginning with the UN's annual Conference of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the substantive and High Level Segments of UN's Economic and Social Council;
11. Initiate dialogues between citizens and governments at the national and international levels to help to:
 - Generate the political will;
 - Support governments as needed with the implementation of bottom up development;
 - Fine tune existing expertise, and
 - Mobilize and further develop the already existing UN machinery for development, so that it can:
 - Train the necessary professionals within countries that decide to implement bottom up development for their citizens; and
 - Develop global infrastructure for a worldwide system.

This could eventually become a Specialized Support Agency of the UN System; and

12. Possibly help to find extra funding for Micro-Financing Centers (with the collaboration of [Trickle Up](#), or/and the [Grameen Bank](#)) so that Centers can be set up within reach of citizens in the 41 Least Developed Countries = poorest 10%, see the tables 3 and 4 at this document.



Funding Sustainable Development — Some Examples:

Through a basic income: Many already receive a basic income which can be spent on individual development. For instance, old-age pensions and compensation for those unable to work are often financed from income taxes. The US State of Alaska provides *all residents* with a basic income funded by oil revenue. Brazil and a number of African Governments are also seeking ways of providing their citizens with a basic income. Issuing tradable permits to citizens world-wide is a way of alleviating both poverty and climate problems in tandem while supplying all people with a form of basic income.

Taxation: Universities, research institutes, and interested citizens have developed diverse creative methods of financing individual development by reshuffling existing tax systems; some discourage undesirable behaviours by replacing or supplementing existing ones with “polluter pays”, “consumption” or “currency exchange” (Tobin) taxes.

Micro financing, alternative currencies, and barter: The Grameen Bank which provides small loans to micro entrepreneurs, including beggars, has won Muhammad Yunis the Nobel Peace Prize; Trickle Up provides micro-grants to the very poorest; alternative currencies and barter can be used to jump-start local economies. LET System

Table 5 - GLOBAL FIGURES ABOUT FINANCIALS & EMPLOYMENT				
2004	ASSETS	REVENUE	PROFITS	EMPLOYEES
Nr.	\$ billion	\$ billion	\$ billion	Active Free
GDP Global	Property + Skills	51.879	Survival + Prosper	2,5 billion
+ 7% GDP	Basic Income	+ 3.631	+30% est.	+ 30% est.
FortuneT500	45.810	11.250	658	28 million
" Banks, 56	35.000	1.700	180	x 4,6 =
GDP / Fortune T500 =		4,6		128 million

Table 5 – Indicates the total global production level and growth by implementation of the Basic Income plan. The 56 Fortune Top 500 banks are able to fund the plan. Bringing the industrialisation on the FT500 level and producing five times more (80% poverty) round 750 million people are needed. Which give a mismatch with labour available = lack of income.

people receive from the “traditional” economies. This complex global system will require building a global computer network which links all citizens globally, training development workers who would each have to interview 1000 people each year to take stock extra demand and supply, as well as organizing conversations among citizens worldwide to determine which

Table 4 - ONE YEAR BASIC INCOME POOREST 10% - TOTAL COSTS & EMPLOYMENTS - \$ 170 billion				
Item	Person	\$	V	%
Poorest 10% average income, 41 countries	\$ 868 / 1 person	560.837.550.800	100%	330,0%
Basic Income, Each person \$ 250	646.457.525	161.614.381.250	+ 29%	95,1%
HRM Local support: (Average GDPx2)*	1.292.915	2.244.500.527	+ 0,4%	1,3%
HRM Support Mgt & Edu: (Av.GDPx4)	64.646	224.450.053		0,1%
Average GDP per Capita Richest 10%, \$	32.494			
HRM Global Head Office: " " x3x2yr	250	48.741.481		0,0%
Average GDP per Capita ALL%, \$	8.134			
All Countries + some NGO support: " " x3x1yr	1500	36.603.000		
HRM External Control: " " x3x1yr	500	24.402.000		0,0%
Office&Other Costs: 1,35x HRM Costs		3.481.241.031		2,0%
SUM Organiz. Costs: HRM, O&O*		6.059.938.092		3,6%
Subtotal Costs		167.674.319.342		98,6%
Miscellaneous, panpara-cost, egalisations*		2.325.680.658		1,4%
TOTAL COSTS & EMPLOYMENTS,	\$ 263 per Capita, P 10%	170.000.000.000		100%

Table 4 – Here is calculated how much funds are needed to support the poorest 10% with products, micro-credit, and the global organization for support, monitoring, learning.

often use both and is in use in communities world-wide.

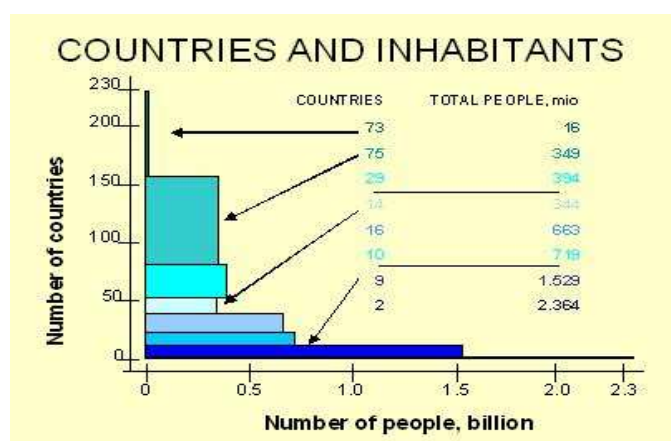
A Supplementary Global Economy: The late Dutchman Pieter Kooistra with the endorsement of Nobel Prize Winner Jan Tinbergen outlines how a global barter system can be used as the basis for a Supplementary Global Economy, which would leave all existing economies in tact.

This would be financed by a hard virtual (or giro) currency with as collateral the extra marketable goods and services, which emerge when the unmet needs for goods and services globally are linked with unmet, need for additional markets. The extra currency can be divided equally among all to provide them with a basic income. This Supplementary Global Economy would address both material and spiritual poverty as well as a gamut of associated challenges by exclusively permitting trade in sustainable goods and services (as agreed upon with the input of citizens world-wide). This would lead to an estimated 7% increase in extra marketable goods and services, which would increase each year as the Supplementary Global Economy expands, until in an estimated 15 years it would exceed the income most

Poorest Countries:

15. Yemen
14. Zambia
13. Afghanistan
12. Comoros
11. Congo, Rep.
10. Eritrea
9. Ethiopia
8. Burundi
7. Congo, Dem. Rep.
6. Gaza Strip
5. Malawi
4. Tanzania
3. East Timor
2. Sierra Leone
1. Somalia

goods and services may be purchased under the Supplementary Global Economy. We can begin to take our first steps to implement sustainable development for all by building Global Organization, Country Offices, and first percents of implementation using the existing methods in tandem, beginning with those methods which are easier to implement and leading up to those which are more far-reaching and complex.



Where we are now:

We have conducted a pilot lobby at the 2006 UN's High Level and Substantive meetings, familiarizing some 450 NGOs. With the concept of a sustainable basic income for all with, addressing the UN's ECOSOC and various High Level panels. Discussing the concept with a number of labour, foreign and finance ministers, and two Heads of State and with two Members of Cabinet of the Director General of the UN's International Labour Organization (ILO). We have a lobbyist who succeeded in the past in getting a temporary panel of experts established within the UN to deal with financing for development approaches necessary for the implementation of Agenda 21. The South African Economic Policy Research Institute hosted the ELEVENTH Basic Income Earth Network Congress. The Congress, token place November 2006 at the University of Cape Town and contained a well-balanced program on Basic Income, see www.epri.org.za. We have:

- A web site master, some web content and develop on;
- An expert in data entry and management working on a mailing list with some 200 experts in bottom up development and 8000 interested organizations and people;
- Experience in working with large numbers of international NGOs, and compiling listings of financing mechanisms for governments and the UN Secretariat;
- The support of a number of experts and organizations;
- We are poised to send out mailings to experts, interested organizations and other stakeholders;
- We have a design for all-win think tanks and trained a number of people in all-win problem solving techniques;
- We are regularly in touch with interested parties in a number of countries.

Initial supervision of the project:

Lisinka Ulatowska PhD. Psychology has been involved with the UN since 1969. Here she co-founded and for several years chaired an NGO Task Force on Financing which provided a Listing of Financing Mechanisms for a UN Governmental Committee and the UN Secretariat. She lobbies the UN and was able to persuade all Governments to institute a panel of experts based in the UN Secretariat with a mandate to evaluate alternative financing mechanisms. She has written a book on the implementation of the self-financing World Marshall Plan and has written a Manual for World Citizens with Action;

Henry Mentink President of Stichting UNO Inkomen, has a BA in Agriculture and BA in Business (Nyenrode); is the Director of Creativity in Business, which set up the Fair Trade shop in Grotebroek, Founder and Director of Wheels 4 All (Co-operative car use throughout the Netherlands). He received first prize from the Dutch Government for his Garbage Reduction Scheme;

Pim van Monsjou MA in engineering is Co-Founder and SG of the All-Win Network, winner of a prize from Dutch Government for his design of sustainable communities;

Peter van Luttervelt has a BA in Business, specialised in management training, is a member and former director in the Netherlands of the International Board of the Global Action Plan for Behavioural Change for Sustainable Development, which is now active in 21 countries. He is the author of *Kyoto for All* an integrated approach to resolving climate and poverty problems;

Guido den Broeder is the Treasurer of the Dutch Foundation for a Basic Income and is an expert at building and maintaining interactive web sites;

Erica Cohen has a degree in Economics and is an expert in database management.

Table 6 - COSTS and EMPLOYMENTS - Years: 2 to 3 Prep. + 10 years roll out + 1 to 2 years after.					
Income % (2004) of 37.800 \$	Population %	1x Basic Income in million \$	Local Support Costs in million \$	Head Off. + C&NGO + Control in million \$	TOTAL in million \$
0-25%	81%	1.365.893	212.121	2.438	1.578.014
25-50%	4%	73.739	37.817	150	111.556
50-75%	8%	130.333	136.030	241	266.363
75-100%+	6%	107.684	150.650	181	258.335
TOTAL	100%	1.677.650	536.618	3.009	2.214.268

Table 6 – This table gives a matrix of people and costs involved, divided in quartile income groups, poorest first.

About Us

This Plan emerged from the collaboration of:

The All-Win Network connects individuals and organisations on 4 continents interested in contributing to a global community based on all-win as opposed to win/win or win/lose values and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Stichting UNO Inkomen, situated in Varik, the Netherlands, manages both the art and the UN Income Plan by Pieter Kooistra (the scenario described above). Kooistra also founded the global art lending system;

Vereniging Basisinkomen focuses on the implementation of an unconditional basic income for all who reside in the Netherlands; it is a member of the international Basic Income Earth Network;

WWSF Women's World Summit Foundation, an international, non-profit, non-confessional empowerment NGO (UN consultative status ECOSOC, UNFPA and DPI) serves to help implement women's and children's rights and the UN MDG via a number of annual;

World Citizen Action – this initiative of Lisinka Ulatowska, is gathering people and knowledge to realize this global need for help and future. Visit her website for more info.



Lisinka Ulatowska, PhD.

Emile van Essen, External Fund Advisor, is Founder and Chairman of the Bronning Foundation. He advised as Senior Manager: Fortis, CAP, KLM, KPN, and FT. Emile's studies are Super Study, Architecture, Business Economics, Export, Global Health Systems, Permaculture, ITIL, Competitive Intelligence, and Executive MBA (NIMBAS). He writes about global integrative medicine and sourcing philosophy.

Emile Recommends funding of the Global Basic Income Organization with 34 to 170 billion US\$ for an impact pilot.

"May this program contribute to all, and the poorest first."

Lisinka Ulatowska.

