

Conference Room 4 Report: Eradication of Poverty Initiatives

Sr Salazar

- Developing countries lack decision-making power; developed countries dominate.
- Significant wealth disparity in South America, with some families possessing fortunes equal to national GDPs.
- Gender pay gap in South America is approximately 47%.
- Large-scale tax evasion to offshore tax havens, depriving needed public funds.
- Calls for fiscal justice, drastic climate action, and global debt redistribution to aid development.

Sra Dias (Brazil)

- Represents the Quilombola community, seeking development opportunities and reduction of marginalization and discrimination.

Colombia

- President highlights the need for education on sustainable development goals (SDGs) among local officials.
- Challenges include poverty intertwined with violence, hindering improvement efforts.

Tanzania

- Acknowledges persistent poverty despite efforts, necessitating continued application of SDGs beyond 2030.
- Emphasizes interconnectedness of SDGs for effective poverty eradication.

Finland

- Focus on eradicating homelessness through universal social protection.
- Aims to eliminate homelessness by 2027, with Helsinki targeting 2025.
- Advocates for housing quality irrespective of personal situations.

United States

- Goals include eradicating poverty and hunger, providing access to opportunities, and leveraging technology for progress.

Chile

- Aims to eradicate poverty by 2030, warning 600 million may remain in poverty without decisive action.
- Calls for international cooperation and fiscal policy reforms.
- Stresses climate change adaptation to aid community development and address gender pay disparity.

Mexico

- Striving to achieve SDG 1, with concerns about nuclear threats and misuse of artificial intelligence.
- Poverty identified as the world's greatest challenge, addressed through equality-focused systems.
- Prioritizes women, youth, and indigenous groups in anti-poverty programs.

- Reports 5.1 million people lifted from poverty, with a 110% increase in minimum wage.

Spain

- Committed to human rights and SDG 1 (poverty eradication).
- Continues efforts to eradicate poverty, supporting legal rights and broader objectives.

Germany

- Aims to reduce poverty, hunger, and inequality, supporting citizens for peaceful collaboration.
- Focuses on creating decent jobs globally and sustainable development without leaving anyone behind.

South Africa

- Committed to eradicating global poverty, addressing extreme poverty as a pressing issue.
- Progress noted in poverty reduction through government programs.
- Ensures access to essential services like water and electricity.

Thailand

- Reports over 1 million people lifted from poverty using SDGs.
- Provides necessary resources to improve living standards, investing in infrastructure and the creative economy.

Malaysia

- Targets poverty reduction by 2025, with a 6.9% reduction in absolute poverty by 2022.
- Utilizes SDGs to enhance education and living standards, benefiting over 4000 people.

Holy See

- Identifies poverty as a global issue requiring a holistic approach to human needs.
- Calls for transformative debt reduction strategies, direct investment in education, and social protection.

Madagascar

- Advocates for equal access to social security and strengthened international cooperation to combat poverty.

China

- Claims eradication of absolute poverty within its borders, promoting international cooperation on poverty alleviation.
- Reports helping 7.6 million people globally out of poverty, continuing focus on SDG implementation.

Uganda

- Implements policies to boost economic growth and education access, enhancing income and children's education.

Brazil

- Prioritizes poverty eradication, promoting financial autonomy and entrepreneurship.
- Introduces programs to increase monthly incomes, integrated with private policies for social security and health insurance.

India

- Advances SDG 1 by lifting millions from extreme poverty and improving quality of life with basic necessities.

Russia

- Emphasizes prioritization of SDG 1 within the 2030 agenda for overall SDG success.
- Advocates for consolidation of efforts to eliminate poverty and denies aggressive military actions.

European Union

- Focuses on eradicating poverty, universal health coverage, and social security.
- Addresses poverty and inequalities, noting over 4 billion people globally remain unprotected.

Suriname & United Arab Emirates

- Applies SDG 1, focusing on poverty elimination through projects in food, sanitation, clean energy, and infrastructure.

Indonesia

- Links SDG 1 with other SDGs, reducing poverty from 2.5% to 1.9% between 2022 and 2023.
- Implements projects to improve quality of life and education for young people.

France

- Provides financial assistance to prevent homelessness and support education, with subsidies for professional training.
- Finances numerous water projects to improve living conditions.

Saudi Arabia & FAO

- Saudi Arabia did not have specific remarks listed.
- FAO warns climate change could exacerbate poverty by 2030, emphasizing sustainable agrofood systems and investments in youth and women.

Ghana & Botswana

- Both countries are committed to achieving SDG 1, focusing on poverty reduction and support for marginalized populations.

