



*Inspiring youth  
create a better world*

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**ECOSOC**

United Nations Economic and Social Council

**REPORT** - Participation at the  
United Nations High Level Political Forum ECOSOC



Bahá'í International Community United Nations  
Office 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 120 Monday, 8 July 2024  
By: Marc Esteller  
For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

***Justice for children in Armed conflicts, justice for all: Accountability with reference to SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and strong institution***

The speaker tackled big problems kids face in war zones. Genocide, sex crimes, hunger, sickness, and abuse topped the list of worries. Marie from Belgium's team pointed out ongoing brutality in Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Yemen. She pushed for holding bad guys responsible and helping kids stuck in war. Loads of kids live in rough spots far from home, with messed-up minds. Marie wanted better shields fair trials, and aid for kids during and after fights.

Florence talked about guarding kids in war mentioning the Security Council's 2018 rules. People signed over 40 plans freeing more than 200 kids from armed gangs. But 32,000 attacks on kids got reported - the worst in ten years. Jamil Khan spoke about his work with refugee kids. He slammed decision-makers for ignoring these children's needs and opinions in conflict talks. Khan stressed how crucial it is to bring young folks into these chats. Bethany Ellis, who advises on global matters, pushed for steady consequences for those who hurt kids. She pointed out a rise in offenses against children. Ellis also hammered home how vital it is to hear what kids have to say.

Abdul, from Sierra Leone, described the impact of conflict on children forced into war and criticized the lack of attention to their needs in recovery efforts.

The Human Rights Executive Director pointed out ongoing issues with child rights abuses and an increase in attacks on schools. He recommended prioritizing children in justice processes, ensuring they are treated properly, and improving information sharing.

**Conclusion:** The talk underscored the need for urgent action to protect children in conflict zones and improve the accountability process to address their needs more effectively.









Conference Room 3  
Monday, 8 July 2024  
By: Marc Esteller  
For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

## ***Adaptation, Mitigation and Monitoring: Innovative Science-based Climate Action Solutions***

### ***Overview:***

The importance of innovation founded on scientific principles in the fight we have against global warming was stressed during this session. Various strategies and international collaborative projects including those by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that seek to achieve sustainable development goals through climate action were presented.

### ***Key Points:***

#### **1. Introduction of IT Initiative:**

Speaker: Director Ati

Director Ati began his presentation by exposing a new IT project that integrates various channels for transmitting South-South Solutions Lab-generated ideas to larger audiences. This program underscores the significance of South-South and triangular cooperation in stimulating creativity and sharing success stories.

#### **2. UNOSSC's Role:**

Speaker: Director Yung

The UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) has been repositioned as an enabler and knowledge broker which leverages global and regional platforms to manage core trust funds and facilitate piloting of innovative solutions in partnerships with SIDS.

There are important insights coming from countries like Brazil, India, China, Korea, South Africa among others feeding into different platforms they have created.

Collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to develop a comprehensive portfolio of solutions addressing climate action.

#### **3. Comprehensive Portfolio Development:**

- This portfolio will include solutions for climate action, integrating diverse technologies and methodologies such as climate-smart agriculture and energy planning.
- The approach will address various aspects of climate action, including adaptation, mitigation, and monitoring, and will incorporate both innovative and traditional techniques to maximize impact.

#### **4. Science-Based Data Grounds Solutions:**

a. Science-based data boosts solution effectiveness and staying power. b. Data shapes policy choices and cements solutions, in line with the Paris agreement.

#### **5. South-South and Triangular Teamwork Examples:**

a. Speaker: DDG Hwa b. IAEA's Tech Help program teamed up with WMO to set up regional hubs. These hubs train folks and offer services to track greenhouse gas output. c. Buenos Aires hosts the first hub teaching scientists from nearby lands how to measure emissions. d. UAE's Barakhan Power Plant shows how nuclear energy can work. It'll make 25% of the country's power proving its worth in the energy mix.

#### **6. Youth and Climate Change:**

o Programs to increase youth knowledge on climate change adaptation and mitigation, nature-based solutions like reforestation, mangrove restoration and sustainable agriculture.

- Examples: Geo Risk Philippines platform which shares hazard, exposure and risk information to help local communities prepare and reduce climate risks.

#### **7. Collaboration and Capacity Building:**

a. Collaboration with UN organizations and member states to enhance technology transfer, capacity building and innovation.

b. South-South cooperation to facilitate continuous knowledge sharing and scaling up of solutions.

#### **8. Closing Remarks:**

a. Speaker: US Assistant Secretary of State

b. Science-based climate action and collaborative development.

c. US initiatives: IAEA's Global Water Analysis Laboratory Network and Feed the Future to combat global hunger.

d. Need for funding and partnerships to support IAEA's climate and development work.

#### ***Conclusion:***

The discussion brought out the role of innovative science-based solutions and collaboration on the mitigation of climate change. The IAEA, along with its large number of organizations and countries, is far ahead in working on the development and implementation of comprehensive solutions through climate action. The youth, open data reporting, and capacity building assume a vital role in progress toward such sustainable development goals.





Conference Room 4  
Tuesday, 9 July 2024  
By: Marc Esteller  
For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

## ***High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Report***

### **Introduction**

The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development brings together a number of countries and organizations to share their many experiences in progress and challenges toward attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, with specific focus on SDG 1: No Poverty. This paper summarizes the key issues raised by the representatives and shows some common themes and distinctive approaches arising from the forum.

### **Key Messages by Country Representatives:**

#### **Brazil:**

The President of Brazil demonstrated the political will by stressing the need to put poverty reduction at the national agenda. The President urged for better cooperation between public and private sectors in the pursuit of attaining the SDGs and improving the condition of the most vulnerable.

#### **Colombia:**

The President of Columbia mentioned a very serious issue: unawareness about the SDGs among local mayors, which works as a constraint in implementing policies effectively. He emphasized the dual challenges of violence and poverty in the country and ICMPED for job creation as a solution.

#### **Tanzania:**

The Minister from Tanzania warned that, on current efforts, poverty will still be high even beyond 2030. He clearly put across the message that SDG 1 cannot be dealt with in a silo; it has to go hand-in-hand with all the other SDGs.

#### **Philippines:**

One of the measures on how to address poverty is the promotion of SMEs, said the representative. SMEs can be supported to create jobs and economic growth, then lead to sustainable earnings.

#### **Finland:**

It addressed the housing policies in Finland and how they are implemented with the aim to end poverty by 2027. Housing provision targets the neediest, and there are strategies put in place for ending homelessness in Helsinki by 2025.

**United States:**

The representative of the USA described how the Millennium Challenge Corporation is helping African communities in efforts to address the challenges arising from climate change by developing resilience against extreme weather events.

**Chile:**

Chile noted that the time factor was of essence if indeed poverty was to be eliminated by 2030. He emphasized such issues as fiscal policy reforms, mitigation of the climate crisis, and women leadership.

**Mexico:**

Their representative enumerated the triumph of public policies and institutions that managed to take out 5.1 million people from poverty conditions in Mexico. Its government remains committed to policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, especially for the most disadvantaged groups.

The representative pointed out that gender equality was one of the means through which SDG 1 could be achieved, and **كبرياء** could not be realized if women were not empowered. Nothing can move in sustainable development without gender equality.

**Madagascar:**

Madagascar called for equal access to social security for everybody and strengthened international cooperation with a view to financing and combating poverty.

**China:**

China is combating poverty and has already succeeded in eliminating absolute poverty in the country. The representative emphasized China's efforts at the global level to help other countries achieve similar goals.

**Russia:**

Russia insisted on having a broad approach regarding the SDGs, underlining that all goals are interdependent. He pointed out that all needed a comprehensive strategy for fighting poverty.

**European Union:**

The EU representative said that, from their side, they would strongly invest in universal health coverage, insurance, and security. Among the major priorities of their program remained the fight against poverty and global inequalities.

**United Arab Emirates:**

The UAE representative claimed to align their intervention with the SDGs related to poverty reduction through their various activities and projects.

**Holy See:**

The Holy See's representative called for a multifaced approach to addressing human needs, which requires transformation in debt management policies to ensure poverty reduction.

**Botswana:**

Botswana reiterates its commitment to achievingSDG 1. It shall achieve this by targeting those who are most marginalized and vulnerable, based on MPI.

**Ireland:**

The representative of Ireland mentioned the implementation of inclusive policies and social programs that reduced poverty in his country to a large extent.

**Conclusion:**

In this regard, countries were provided with a global platform so as to share progress, challenges, and strategies in the achievement of the SDGs, particularly goal 1 of the SDGs: No Poverty. From this HLPF, three themes can be drawn: the need for comprehensive and inclusive policies, the need for inter-country collaboration in this respect, and that gender equality is actually one of the fastest ways to end poverty. It will require sustained commitment, ingenuity in solutions, and collaboration to achieve zero poverty by 2030.















Conference Room 7  
Wednesday, 10 July 2024  
By: Marc Esteller

For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

## ***Government Experience Exchange Programme (GEEP): Ministerial Conversation on XDGs 2045, Catalyzing Sustainable Development***

### **Introduction**

The GEEP was organized by the Government Experience Exchange Office in collaboration with the General Secretariat of the United Arab Emirates, UAE SDGs. During a meeting, ministers and representatives of participating countries shared their insights on the XDGs 2045 and strategies to propel sustainable development. This report highlights key discussions and outcomes from that meeting, particularly on the themes of international cooperation, leveraging technological innovation for all, and leaving no one behind.

### **Country Representatives' Key Takeaways**

#### **Republic of Uzbekistan and United Arab Emirates Partnership:**

The cooperation between Uzbekistan and the UAE, that began in 2019, was cited as one of the brilliant examples of fruitful collaboration on the international arena. The representatives emphasized that in this particular case, the objectives of sustainable development can be achieved and promoted only on the basis of shared knowledge and resources.

#### **Republic of Serbia and United Arab Emirates Partnership:**

The representative of Serbia mentioned the importance of cooperation, in particular, on Artificial Intelligence and technological development. She mentioned that even though companies are advancing new inventions, the governments also should be involved in such process. Over 300 meetings have been held under partnership and provided over 3 million hours of trainings. Furthermore, Associations of deaf and disabled people have been established.

#### **Azerbaijan and United Arab Emirates Partnership:**

The collaboration of Azerbaijan and the UAE in chasing the SDGs on the basis of their mutual strengths was shown. The concrete initiatives taken or results from this collaboration were not mentioned but asserted as noteworthy.

#### **Rwanda and United Arab Emirates Partnership:**

The representative of Rwanda specifically called for the integration of refugees into the conversation on sustainable development. With 120 million people forcibly displaced globally, he stressed that realizing the SDGs will require integrating refugees as part of the solution and ensuring their needs and contributions are accounted for.

### **United Arab Emirates:**

The UAE representative drew attention to such critical issues as projects related to clean water that are designed to improve the lives of millions. He emphasized the role of international cooperation in attaining comprehensive and sustainable progress. In this respect, levels of green development and the fight against climate change were discussed.

### **Themes and Insights**

1. **International Collaboration:** The event emphasized that international collaboration cannot be done without in achieving sustainable development. Countries underscored how collaborative efforts can bring about shared knowledge, optimize resources, and realize effective solutions to global challenges.
2. **Technological Advances:** Artificial intelligence and other technological means continued as an overriding theme. Representatives emphasized that while business rests on the leading edge of bringing about most of these advances, government support and supervision are needed to ensure that such technologies benefit all.
3. **Inclusion of Most Vulnerable Groups:** Issues on inclusion, especially on refugees and people living with disabilities, were major. For the attainment of SDGs, it is vital that such groups be factored into strategies on sustainable development.
4. **Clean Water and Climate Change:** Two important areas of sustainable development identified by the UAE include such targeted water projects and green development. The efforts that the UAE is making in both aspects emphasize the effectiveness of such projects and the need for solving environmental problems.

### **Conclusion**

The Government Experience Exchange Program was timely and well-placed to offer nations the opportunity to share their experiences, challenges, and successes in pursuing SDGs. It placed much emphasis on the need for global cooperation, leveraging technological innovations, and not excluding in achieving sustainable development. For that matter, cooperation and enterprise will become indispensable if these ambitious goals are to be achieved in 2045.



Conference Room 4 Wednesday, 10 July 2024  
By: Marc Esteller  
For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

## ***UN Development System Session: Enhanced Support for ABAS Implementation***

### **Introduction**

The discussions were on how the selected UN development system entities propose to deliver enhanced support in key thematic areas toward the coherent implementation of the Alliance of Small Island States. The key issues discussed included aspects of sustainable financing, improvement of collaborations between International Financial Institutions, UNDS, and Member States, and leveraging support for national priorities of sustainable development.

### **Proposed Guiding Questions:**

1. How can the UN Development System and relevant actors best support ABAS implementation?
2. How will UNDS entities with no physical presence contribute to the work of UN country teams in support of ABAS implementation?
3. How can the UNDS leverage support to member states in attaining Announced Financings for Development, Aligned With Their Country Priorities to Drive ABAS Implementation?
4. How might International Financial Institutions, the UNDS and Member States work together more effectively to scale up investments in light of national sustainable development priorities? What more can be done by each actor at their level?

### **Keynote and Panel Discussions**

#### **Moderator:**

- H.E. Mr. Ivan Simonović, Vice-President, ECOSOC (Croatia)

#### **Keynote Speakers:**

- H.E. Mr. Gaston Browne, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda
- H.E. Ms. Naomi Mata'afa, Prime Minister of Samoa
- Mr. Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and Secretary-General of SIDS4

#### **Interactive Panel Discussion Moderator:**

- H.E. Mr. Ali Naseer Mohamed, Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations (TBC)



**Panelists:**

Ms. Rabab Fatima, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States UN-OHRLLS, and Special Adviser for SIDS4;

Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund UNFPA;

- Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

**Lead Discussant:**

- Ms. Dima Al-Khatib, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

**Key Messages from the Dialogue**

H.E. Ms. Naomi Mata'afa, Prime Minister of Samoa:

- Emphasized the importance of collaboration among UNDS entities and Member States to ensure the effective implementation of ABAS.

Mr. Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and Secretary-General of SIDS4:

- Highlighted the need to strengthen data collection to support decision-making and track progress in implementing the ABAS.

Ms. Rabab Fatima, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS):

- Stressed that her office will work with the UN at all levels to ensure SIDS are included in financial discussions and continue collaborating with international financial institutions.

Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

- Highlighted the Antigua and Barbuda agenda, emphasizing the importance of listening to women and children. She mentioned partnering with statistical groups to address issues such as the gender gap, online safety for women and girls, and virtual intimidation. She also discussed demographic challenges like high and low fertility and teen pregnancy, emphasizing the need to listen to women and minority groups to better address these issues.

Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):

- Discussed the importance of supporting the climate change crisis, promoting healthy lifestyles, investing in livelihoods for communities, developing sustainable connectivity, and enhancing SIDS-specific architecture and frameworks for effective implementation.

**Supplementary Remarks by the Member States and Organizations****LGBTQ+ Rights in Mauritius:**

Mixing up concerns that had been raised on the recent criminalization of same-sex marriages, which contradicts human rights and the goal of an inclusive society.

**Caricom:**

- Maintained focus on leaving no one behind in efforts towards sustainable development.

**Jamaica:**

- Needed to bring out the change for climate resilience and securing the SDGs.

**India:**

- Shared the major impacts of climate change and commitments of resilience and climate change adaptation by India.

**United States:**

Welcomed a focus on SIDS taking ownership of their development. The Biden-Harris Administration restated a commitment to, among others, an emergency plan for adaptation and resilience, including advancing access to climate information and early warning systems, food security, and mobilizing private sector investment. It further emphasized the role of sessional finance in development and debt management.

**European Union:**

Called for bold and creative action in the role of international cooperation to comprehensive progress.

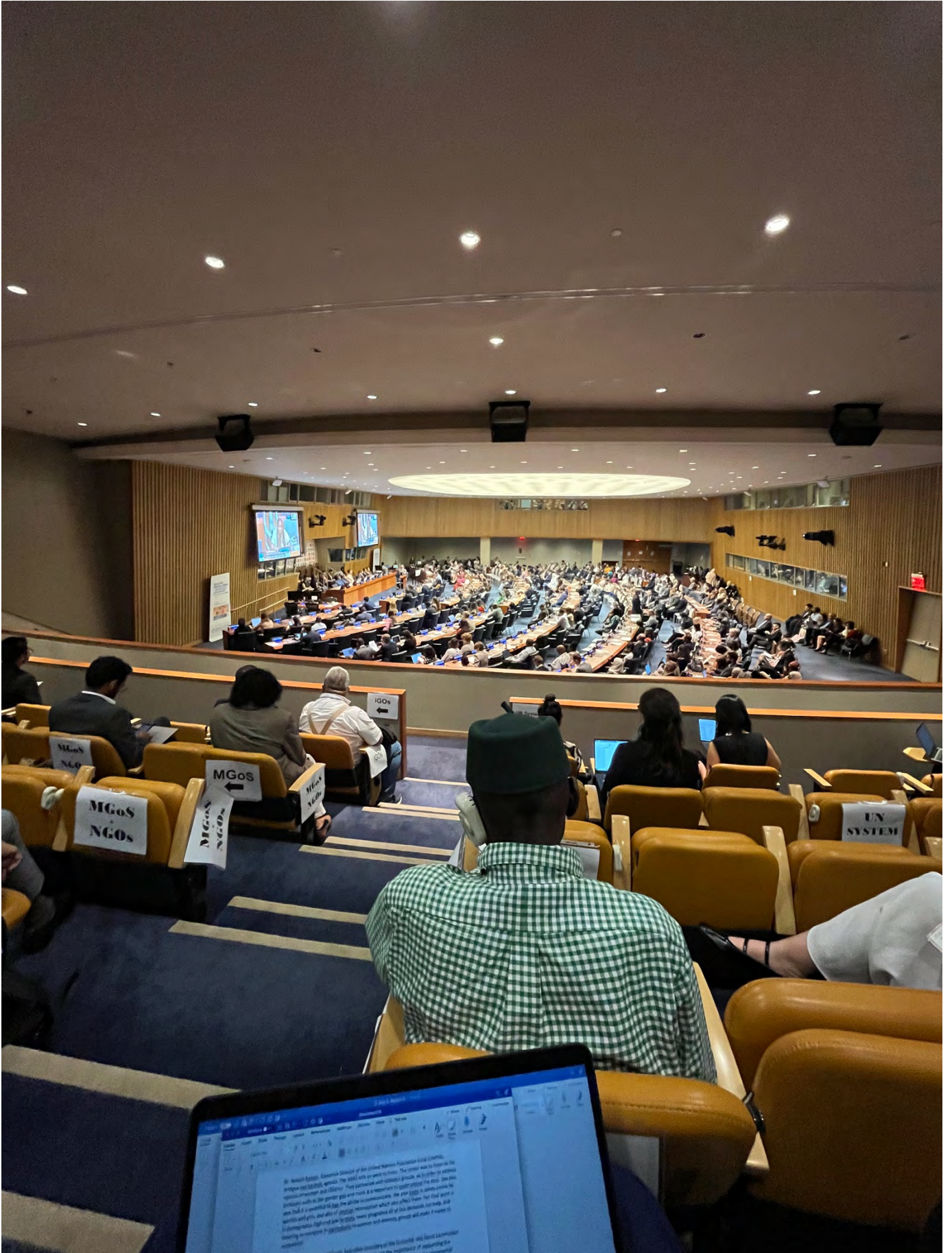
**Conclusion**

The session emphasized the need for international collaboration, technological advancement, and inclusivity towards achieving sustainable development goals for SIDS. The forum presented the need for UNDS entities' enhanced support, financing that is sustainable, and improvement in collaboration between the international financial institutions, UNDS, and Member States. It also underscored the commitment to listen to vulnerable groups: women, children, and the LGBTQ+ community. Indeed, what concluded

the session was a call to bold action and creative solutions moving out of this challenge for SIDS and other vulnerable states.







Conference Room 9  
Thursday, 11 July 2024

By: Marc Esteller

For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

## ***Strengthening Partnerships at the local level for effective service delivery: VLR as a tool for poverty reduction and sustainable development***

### **Introduction**

This has not simply been a DLR project in Ghana but one that has built on the experiences, resources, and knowledge of all partners from Ghana and Germany. One of the leading strengths of this project has been the selection of municipalities wherein it had both small, medium, and large, thus able to have an all-inclusive approach.

### **Sustainable Development**

#### **Municipality Selection**

Another strength of the project is that it has included small, medium, and large municipalities, thus it can be easily replicated. The benefits of the project are likely to be very wide and cover diverse localities.

#### **International Collaboration**

The collaboration between Ghana and Germany has been very instrumental. In their talks, Mr. Nana and Mr. Gaffner pointed out apparent benefits of international cooperation like the DLR project. Combining experiences, resources, and knowledge from different countries is very important as has been noted in the DLR project.

#### **Networking and Exchange**

International networking with the exchange of experiences, was therefore stressed by the project and this forms the back bone for its success. As spotting every error proved difficult, the system's centralizing has been noted to be trending downwards and the implementation of the SDGs.

#### **Implementation of the Panel System**



The implementation of the panel system is important. It provides basic functions to assemblies and the MDAs towards effective mapping and execution of their tasks.

## **Achievements and Outputs**

### **Coordination Functions**

High-level coordination functions have been established and resulted in considerable output. There were preliminary reviews in 2018, and the results revealed the release of voluntary national review reports in 2019. Cities and municipalities have utilized these reports to set a precedence in reducing poverty and preventing infections.

### **Support and Integration**

UNSW is virtually assisting ten districts to ensure the assemblies get the requisite support towards realization of the goal. The NABC has also committed to funding to expedite the registration process of different outfits.

### **Progress Reporting Systems**

There are attempts to enhance the progress reporting systems. The BRS Business Reporting System is being integrated to the broader reporting framework to avoid any lacuna and increase the reporting efficiencies manifold .

## **Future Directions**

### **Whole of Society and Government Approach**

The aim is a whole society and government approach, focusing on improving the quality of leadership and better data quality for activities at the frontlines. There will be buoyed capacity for coherent, qualitative data production for a myriad of initiatives.

### **Strengthening Local Systems**

Increase local financing by committing a significant percentage of locally raised revenues to financing SDGs interventions. The resource allocation should also give priority in terms of allocation to areas that are low performing for balanced development.

### **Data Collection and Collaboration with Stakeholders**

The project shall focus on strengthening data collection, storage and retrieval systems. there will be increased collaboration and awareness about the SDGs to know strategic partnerships are championed for effective delivery.

## **Conclusion**

This means that, in simple terms, the DLR project in Ghana has been doing all things possible to integrate international experiences and resources for the attainment of the SDGs. Leaving no one behind in the stratified quest for sustainable development shall be achieved by

focusing on the strengthening of systems and enhancing data collection at the local level, coupled with a strengthened stakeholder collaboration plan.







Conference Room 12

Monday, 15 July 2024

By: Marc Esteller

For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

## ***Oman's Sustainability Future, Accelerating Energy Transition and Net Zero***

### **Global and National Rankings**

- **International Ranking:** 54th globally in terms of sustainability, a significant improvement from their previous rank of 149th.
- **National Ranking:** 2nd nationally, reflecting their strong focus and progress on sustainability concerns.

### **Commercial and Industrial Efforts**

- Emphasis on expanding commercial and industrial sectors while reducing emissions and costs.

### **Renewable Energy Initiatives**

- **Top in Renewable Energy:** Oman is a leading country in solar and wind energy.
- **Hydrogen Plan:** Recently implemented a plan to increase green hydrogen production.

### **Carbon Management**

- **Carbon Capture, Use, and Storage (CCUS):** Transitioned from a Linear Carbon Economy to a Circular Carbon Economy.
- **CO2 Emissions Reduction:** Significant reduction in CO2 emissions through various large-scale projects.

## Sustainable Finance

- **Medium-Term Fiscal Plan:** Focused on reducing public debt and achieving a break-even oil price.
  - Achieved a price of 66 USD per barrel.
  - Reduced public debt by 38%, down from 66%.
- **Financial Support:** Emphasized the importance of financial sustainability and planning to meet their objectives.

## Environmental Projects

- **Tree Planting:** Launched a project to plant millions of trees, contributing to a significant reduction in CO2 emissions.

Oman's concerted efforts in sustainability have led to substantial progress in various areas, making them a notable example of effective environmental and financial management.





**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**SIDE EVENT**

Monday  
15<sup>th</sup> July 2024  
from 1:15 - 2:30 PM

Conference Room 12, UN  
Headquarters - New York

**Oman's Sustainable Future**  
Accelerating Energy Transition and Net Zero

**AGENDA**

- OPENING REMARKS** H.E. Dr. Said Al Saqri  
Minister of Economy of the Sultanate of Oman
- VIDEO PRESENTATION** Sustainable Development  
in Oman
- BRIEF PRESENTATION** Panel of Experts from  
the Sultanate of Oman
- OPEN PANEL DISCUSSION**
- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Q & A)**

















Conference Room 5  
Tuesday, 16 July 2024  
By: Marc Esteller  
For: Luiz Phillippe Rubini - Michael Jacobson - Lady Gonzalez

***The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty: Bridging Knowledge, Finance and Partnerships to achieve SDGs  
Ministry for Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger (MDS), Federative Republic of Brazil***

## **Overview**

This session was dedicated to presenting a political will for hunger and poverty eradication and sharing diverse experiences of successful programs and policies adopted internationally. Major players from Brazil, Bangladesh, Germany, and international organizations elaborated on what strategies are needed to speed up SDGs through investments, knowledge sharing, and international collaboration.

## **Key Points and Discussions**

### **Opening Remarks by Brazil**

#### **Speaker: Representative of MDS, Brazil**

Main Points:

Eradication of hunger and poverty as a political responsibility.

Guaranteeing cash transfer programs; like Bolsa Família in Brazil, for the well-being of beneficiary families and for the overall economic growth of the country

Wealth distribution should be in such a manner that the gap between the richest and the poorest gets narrowed down

Public policies have been effective in the areas of income transfer, school feeding programs, and the most wealthy taxation in order to build a society with more equality.

Observed that the program has reached 24.4 million lives breaking the barrier to have the basic needs: food

Case of Bangladesh

#### **Speaker: Akhtar Hussain, Principal Coordinator, Prime Minister's Office**

### **Key Points:**

It has dramatically cut the level of extreme poverty and hunger in the last 30 years  
Women's education is one of the significant investments in building the capacities of a rural area.

Reduced level of malnutrition and improved agricultural concessions done by adopting modern farming.

Regional and global cooperation is urged for the homeless and hanger.

Investment in education, health, and infrastructure as an integrated action plan has facilitated the development of Bangladesh.

German Perspective

### **Speaker: Barbara Posner, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development**

#### **Key Issues:**

Appreciation for the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty for having made an excellent case for the inseparability of the SDGs

Promotion of a rights-based approach as the right to food is among the primary rights and social protection systems should flow into agriculture and food systems.

Strong emphasis on not duplicating efforts and benefiting from what knowledge platforms already exist

Importance of sustaining financing and accessing international as well as national financing  
International Fund for Agricultural Development

#### **Quote: IFAD President, Alvaro Lario**

#### **Key Messages:**

Investment of smallholder agriculture as a strategy so reductions in poverty are efficient and effective

Solutions for technology be context specific and the onus on IFAD to build the necessary levels of resistance to climate shocks

IFAD will continue to fight poverty and food insecurity by further investing in the rural areas.  
Committee of World Food Security

#### **Speaker - Nusifo Maseo John Tasu, Chairperson**

The emphasis is laid on implementing the guidelines on the right to food and some of the other policy recommendations at country levels; this shall include several successful policies of India, Sire Leone as well as the Latin American countries.

Coordination-based global efforts and policy coherence are a very pertinent requirement as the need of the hour to face hunger and poverty in its totality.

#### **Key Areas and Strategies**

## **Political Responsibility and Public Policies**

Political will is the cornerstone for the effective implementation of programs that aim to eradicate hunger and poverty.

Income transfers, school feeding programs, and progressive taxation as public policies have been effective in Brazil and can serve as models for emulation in other nations.

International Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing

It is crucial to have international collaboration among countries and with international organizations in the exchange of successful strategies and the mobilization of resources. [socialprotection.org](http://socialprotection.org) is one of these platforms.

Invest in agriculture and rural development

Investment in small-scale agriculture with technological support for farmers contributes to increased poverty and hunger reduction rates.

Safeguarding free access to water and sanitation, coupled with measures to improve resilience in the face of climate change, is a fundamental brick in the edifice of rural sustainability in development.

Empowerment through education and gender equality

Educating women and girls is a powerful means of empowerment for poverty eradication and community development.

In communities and families that are gender-equitable in education, better results have been realized.

Integrated Social Protection Systems

The integration of social protection systems with agricultural and food systems will ensure a holistic way of combating the effects of hunger and poverty.

Any rights-based approach in the realization of SDG must fall on the right to food and social security.

## **Conclusion**

This session underscored that the will, strategic investments, and international cooperation really can end hunger and poverty. As shown by the proven programs of Brazil, the progress in Bangladesh, the support from Germany, and the commitment of IFAD, with knowledge-sharing channels, financial aid, and integrated policies, there can truly be gigantic strides forward in facing these challenges and reaching the SDGs. The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty is a crucial platform that links knowledge, finance, and partnerships to deliver a world free from hunger and poverty.





# Justice for children in Armed conflicts, justice for all.

By: Christian Borreguero

The chairman named Alex, mentioned that the aim of the reunion was to confront the serious problems impacting millions of children trapped in global conflicts. The focus on these issues is driven by prevalent problems focusing on children like; genocide, sexual violence, hunger, disease, and exploitation.

The first speaker, Marie from the Belgium Mission is documenting continued assaults on hospitals in Ukraine and the acceptance of extreme violence and sexual assault in conflict areas.

Another speaker emphasizes the second-hand effects of conflicts on children, such as being forced to flee to military bases and experiencing widespread issues like poverty, hunger, violence, and prejudice.

The conversation highlights the significance of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 to eradicate violence against children and promote justice. Even with the global community's best efforts, millions of children still encounter major obstacles and enduring repercussions.

Following, Florence discusses effective strategies related to SDG 16, focusing on peace, accountability, and protecting children.

Jamil Khan, based on his experience coming from conflicted zones and having to move to a safe zone when young and his work with unaccompanied minor refugees, highlights the unequal effect of conflict on children and the necessity for specialized assistance. He also mentions the unjust and what he mentions as wrong way of managing and treating the problems in these kinds of conflicts in which all the decision making is made only taking into consideration the highest power's decisions, and not children's opinion, which should be the most taken into consideration.

Bethany Ellis supports maintaining uniform guidelines for holding offenders responsible for crimes against children and emphasizes even more what Jamil said about the significance of including children in decision-making procedures.



Abdul discusses experiences from Sierra Leone, where numerous children were impacted by conflict, highlighting the importance of organized rehabilitation and empowerment initiatives. Also he mentions that children found raised in those conflicted areas were forced to be recruited for war, but their rehabilitation or even their opinion was then never taken into consideration, which he found very wrong and vouched for that to change.

The Human Rights Executive Director recognizes advancements while pointing out ongoing issues in education and child rights abuses. Suggestions involve giving importance to a child-focused perspective in inquiries and implementing more strict and harsh legal actions against attacks on education facilities in areas affected by conflict.

Ultimately, the report highlights the importance of improving accountability procedures and taking quick measures to safeguard children impacted by conflicts. Immediate enhancements are needed to protect children's rights and promptly deal with any violations.





## **Conference Room 7 Report UAE**

**By: Christian Borreguero**

**H.E. Ambassador Mohamed Abushahab (UAE)**

- Focuses on anticipating future outcomes as a strategic approach for development.

**Dr. Abdallah Al Dardari**

- Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Bureau for Arab States.
- Emphasizes sustainable and inclusive development by transforming the public sector to be more agile, effective, and transparent.
  1. Scaling and rescaling the public sector.
  2. Supporting countries in their development efforts.
  3. Accelerating public sector development by fostering a culture of digitalization.
- Stresses the importance of a robust public sector for the successful pursuit of SDGs.

**Uzbekistan Ambassador**

- Highlights a five-year partnership between UAE and Uzbekistan.
- Achievements include 580 workshops and 26,000 hours of training focused on employment.

**Serbia Ambassador**

- Emphasizes the global interconnectedness and the impact of one region on others.
- Highlights the importance of partnerships as a currency for progress.
- Mentions collaboration with UAE in biotechnology and AI.
- Stresses the importance of government support in creating a solid environment for businesses and societies.

**Pedro**

- Discusses accelerating SDGs and planning for post-SDG goals.

**Ambassador of Egypt**

- Talks about the Excellence Programme and Egypt's reformative agenda.
- Mentions Egypt's early partnership with UAE in 2018.

**Unidentified Speaker**

- Highlights the role of technology in addressing threats to children, such as the illegal exchange of photos through the dark web.
- Discusses the use of AI tools to aid investigations and find victims more quickly.
- Mentions UAE's past stance on climate action and the need for partnerships to develop AI solutions for climate change.
- Expresses optimism for achieving goals set for XDGs 2045, having learned from previous challenges with SDGs 2030.

**Representative from Rwanda**

- Notes the recent bilateral cooperation with UAE initiated in February 2023.

**UNHCR Representative**

- Emphasizes the importance of considering refugees in SDG strategies.
- Highlights the potential of refugees to contribute to economic growth and the achievement of 2030 agenda goals.



## **Conference Room 4 Report: SIDS**

**By: Christian Borreguero**

### **Samoa**

- Emphasizes the importance of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (Small Island Developing States).
- Highlights the vulnerability of SIDS to hurricanes and natural disasters.
- Calls for effective action on sustainable solutions to combat climate change, which exacerbates unpredictable weather, natural disasters, and sea level rise.

### **Ms. Amida Salsiah Aisjahnana**

- Outlines six key policy priorities for SIDS:
  1. Support long-term resilience.
  2. Promote healthy lifestyles.
  3. Invest in livelihoods for island communities (e.g., fisheries, finance).
  4. Develop sustainable connectivity.
  5. Enhance SIDS-specific strategies and architecture.
  6. Contribute to and take action on ABAS initiatives.

### **African Queer Group**

- Highlights marginalization of LGBTI members in SIDS.
- Calls for targeting LGBTI issues within SDGs.
- Urges for the decriminalization of same-sex relations in SIDS to align with SDG equality goals.

### **CARICOM**

- Proposes a yearly SIDS segment within the HLPF (High-Level Political Forum) to track progress.
- Notes that nearly 17% of SDGs are projected to be accomplished.
- Warns that SDGs will remain unaccomplished without equal consideration and financing.

### **Jamaica**

- Stresses the need for urgent action to implement changes addressing climate change and SDGs during unprecedented times.

### **India**

- Cites recent hurricanes as evidence of the urgent need for serious climate action.
- Reports extensive collaboration with a broad range of countries, with 50% being SIDS.
- Focuses on aiding SIDS with digitalization and various needs.

### **United States**

- Advocates for adaptation efforts to address climate change impacts on SIDS.
- Promotes private sector investments in sustainable agriculture and other sustainable solutions.

### **Philippines**

- Offers to share experiences and technologies with SIDS, drawing from their own extensive challenges with climate change.



- Aims to help SIDS mitigate climate change effects based on their own experiences.

### **Zanzibar**

- Continues efforts to address poverty and absolute poverty.
- Supports women and children with health and education initiatives.
- Strives to maintain an equitable society.

### **Finland**

- Strong supporter of SIDS, acknowledging that climate change affects everyone but disproportionately impacts SIDS.
- Calls for necessary changes and support to help SIDS develop and prosper as nations.



# Conference Report: Oman's Sustainability Efforts

## Global and National Rankings

By: Christian Borreguero

- **International Ranking:** 54th globally in terms of sustainability, a significant improvement from their previous rank of 149th.
- **National Ranking:** 2nd nationally, reflecting their strong focus and progress on sustainability concerns.

### Commercial and Industrial Efforts

- Emphasis on expanding commercial and industrial sectors while reducing emissions and costs.

### Renewable Energy Initiatives

- **Top in Renewable Energy:** Oman is a leading country in solar and wind energy.
- **Hydrogen Plan:** Recently implemented a plan to increase green hydrogen production.

### Carbon Management

- **Carbon Capture, Use, and Storage (CCUS):** Transitioned from a Linear Carbon Economy to a Circular Carbon Economy.
- **CO2 Emissions Reduction:** Significant reduction in CO2 emissions through various large-scale projects.

### Sustainable Finance

- **Medium-Term Fiscal Plan:** Focused on reducing public debt and achieving a break-even oil price.
  - Achieved a price of 66 USD per barrel.
  - Reduced public debt by 38%, down from 66%.
- **Financial Support:** Emphasized the importance of financial sustainability and planning to meet their objectives.

### Environmental Projects

- **Tree Planting:** Launched a project to plant millions of trees, contributing to a significant reduction in CO2 emissions.

Oman's concerted efforts in sustainability have led to substantial progress in various areas, making them a notable example of effective environmental and financial management.





# **Conference Room 4 Report: Eradication of Poverty Initiatives**

**By: Christian Borreguero**

## **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.







EVENT:  
High-level Political Forum  
on Sustainable Development





EVENT:  
Oman's Sustainable Future  
Accelerating Energy Transition and Net Zero



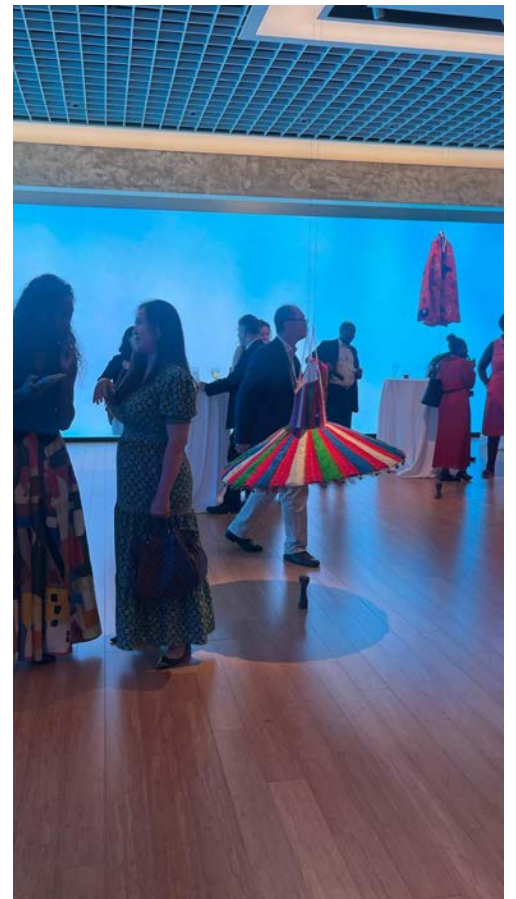


EVENT:  
Art for SDGs:  
The Mithila Heritage Exhibition Promoting SDGs 13 Climate Action





EVENT:  
Republic of Korea  
United Nations Security Council 2024-2025





EVENT:  
Thailand 2025-2027  
Asean Candidate for Human Rights Council

