



ECOSOC 
**Partnership
Forum**



2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum

30 January 2024

SDG Action Segment

Concept Note

Goal 1 - No Poverty

03:00 PM – 04:00 PM
ECOSOC Chamber, UNHQ

Organized by **UN Development Programme, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on Public-Private Partnerships and Islamic Social Financing, Local Authorities Major Group, Women's Major Group, Business and Industry Major Group, NGO Committee on Financing for Development**



SDG Action Segment for Goal 1 – No Poverty

30 January 2024, 03.00 – 04.00 PM

ECOSOC Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York

Part of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum

Organizers

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Special Advisor to the UN Secretary- General on Public-Private Partnerships and Islamic Social Financing
- Local Authorities Major Group
- Women’s Major Group
- Business and Industry Major Group
- NGO Committee on Financing for Development

Background

Across the globe, over 1 billion people are living in multidimensional poverty in nearly 110 countries.¹ The COVID-19 pandemic has halted decades of poverty reduction progress, leading to the first rise in the number of people living in extreme poverty in a generation and the largest surge in between-country inequality in three decades. The impacts of the climate crisis, increased war and fragility, a weak global economy, and the lingering effects of the pandemic have revealed weaknesses and hindered progress towards the 2030 Agenda, with the world’s poorest and most vulnerable experiencing the worst effects of these unprecedented global challenges.² If current trends continue, 575 million people (of which 342 million women and girls³) will still be living in extreme poverty, globally, and only one-third of countries will have halved their national poverty levels by 2030.⁴

Amidst these multifaceted global risks and uncertainties, a series of recent reports across 90+ countries on SDG trends, national priorities, interlinkages, and potential futures, reveal that countries around the world are increasingly prioritizing the achievement of broad-based inclusive growth measures to accelerate poverty reduction and leave no one behind. These include creation of quality jobs, livelihoods, and income generation opportunities, skills development, and strong social protection measures, with the need to reconcile national ambitions on a just and green energy transition.⁵

The Political Declaration of the 2023 SDG Summit emphasizes the role of multi-level governance and global, regional, national, and local partnerships for sustainable development, engaging all relevant stakeholders, including local and regional governments, civil society, private sector, academia and youth, to enhance the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.⁶ The Declaration also affirmed that

1 2023 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) – Unstacking global poverty: Data for high impact action

2 The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition

3 Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2023

4 The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition. New York: United Nations

5 UNDP Integrated SDG Insights

6 Political Declaration of the 2023 SDG Summit – 15 September 2023

vulnerable people need to be empowered so that they are not left behind.⁷ I, including the SDG Stimulus to scale up long-term and affordable financing for the SDGs, the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions through multilateral cooperation and integrated policies and financing, and the Local2030 Coalition given that two-thirds of the SDGs cannot be achieved unless local and regional governments and stakeholders are fully involved and empowered to drive implementation at the local level.⁸ transformative progress on the 2030 Agenda across the UN system, the 2030 SDG Summit also galvanized a series of [12 High Impact Initiatives](#), including the SDG Stimulus to scale up long-term and affordable financing for the SDGs, the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions through multilateral cooperation and integrated policies and financing, and the Local2030 Coalition given that two-thirds of the SDGs cannot be achieved unless local and regional governments and stakeholders are fully involved and empowered to drive implementation at the local level.⁹

Objectives of the segment

The **SDG 1 Action Segment** of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum will focus on the theme of “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”, while highlighting concrete actions and partnerships that are needed to drive the achievement of the targets of SDG 1. The discussions will focus on three key major trends and will investigate durable solutions:

- **Concentration of Poverty and Geographic Disparities:** By 2030, the majority of developing countries are projected to have regions falling behind national averages, where extreme poverty is prevalent. Notably, effective practices utilizing sub-national, geo-referenced, and AI-driven data are observed among countries and communities to precisely target interventions, striving to enhance development outcomes for marginalized groups. Working together with stakeholders at different levels, local and regional governments play an essential role in designing place-based policies to reduce poverty and territorial inequalities, by addressing the specific and diverse needs and aspirations of local communities, based on human rights, democracy, and subsidiarity¹⁰.
- **Growing fragility and conflict:** On the current trajectory, by 2030 up to two-thirds of the world’s extreme poor will live in fragile and conflict-affected countries¹¹. Globally, about 110 million people endure forced internal and external displacement due to persecution, conflict, violence, and human rights violations, with women and girls facing a disproportionately higher risks and burdens. Climate change has increased natural disasters, resource scarcity, and environmental degradation, with the potential of forcing 216 million people to move within their own countries by 2050.¹² As such, the intersection of climate change with socio-political issues compounds existing challenges, making gender-responsive resilience and adaptive strategies more crucial than ever.

⁷ Paragraph 37. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants. We intend to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society.

⁹ UN 2023 SDG Summit – Transformative Actions and High Impact Initiatives

¹⁰This principle aims to ensure that decision-making power is decentralized and that higher authorities intervene only when lower-level authorities are unable.

¹¹ Source from the World Bank projections.

¹² 2021 World Bank Groundswell Report.

- **Demographic transformation:** Changing population age structures significantly influence developmental paths in countries, presenting both opportunities and challenges. Countries grappling with high poverty rates often harbour substantial youthful populations yet struggle to harness the potential benefits (e.g. youth dividend). Meanwhile, numerous middle-income countries are already experiencing rapid aging, intensifying pressure on inadequate social support systems. Women in particular are more likely to face economic insecurity in old age due to persistent gender gaps in pay, savings, and pensions, coupled with a longer life expectancy compared to men. To promote social inclusion measures, countries must observe how race, gender, income levels, and other identities intersect, creating unique experiences of discrimination or access to opportunities for individuals.

The discussion panel is expected to reflect on the key enablers and actionable strategies, such as financial mechanisms (considering issues such as debt sustainability, taxation, financial flows etc.), inclusive partnerships, technological advances and innovation, policy development, and improved public services, to advance SDG1 globally.

Outcomes and outputs

The key messages and recommendations from these discussions will serve as an input to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2024, which will place a special emphasis on the review of the progress of Goal 1 (No Poverty), along with Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 13 (Climate Action), Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Key messages and recommendations that can help scale up impactful SDG-focused multi-stakeholder partnerships (to be reported during the closing segment of the ECOSOC Partnership Forum) and will be detailed in the summary of proceedings.

Programme

Time	Item
03.00 – 03.05 PM	<p>Opening remarks by moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Marcos Neto, UN Assistant Secretary-General, and UNDP Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme
03.05 – 03.45 PM	<p>Panel Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Jose Medina Moraicaza, President of the Mexican Employers group COPARMEX ▪ Ms. Shawyn Patterson-Howard, Mayor of Mount Vernon, NY, Representative for the Local Authorities Major Group ▪ Ms. Emily Forhman, Executive Director, Women First ▪ Mr. Budiarsa Sastrawinata, World President of the International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI) ▪ Ms. Paula Gaviria, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) ▪ Mr. Rikin Gandhi, CEO of Digital Green <p>Invited Guest: Ms. Alejandra Molina, Youth Representative</p> <p>Guest speaker: Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director at the Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University</p> <p><i>Guiding questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What can be done to ensure investments flow to lagging territories promoting shared prosperity and poverty reduction? What are the elements of successful innovative interventions that can be shared? ▪ How can private sector technologies or digital public infrastructure (DPI) effectively address the concentration of poverty (e.g., adequate infrastructure, skills development, etc.)? ▪ How important are local and regional governments in reducing inequalities and poverty and what kind of partnership they should establish with local communities and civil society organizations? What is your experience on this as a Mayor? ▪ In a world of growing fragility and conflict affected countries, the number of forced displaced people is exponentially growing. How can the resilience of people, including IDPs and refugees, and those in vulnerable situations be strengthened locally? ▪ What is the role of the private sector, civil society, academia, NGOs, local communities, and other key stakeholders in supporting national and regional governments in eradicating poverty?
03.45 – 03.55 PM	<p>Moderated discussion with panel Members (15 min)</p>
03.55 – 04.00 PM	<p>Wrap up (2 min)</p>

Additional information

For more information, please visit the webpage here: <https://sdgs.un.org/events/SDG-Action-Segment-Goal-1>

For any additional questions, please contact the segment organizer at SDG1@undp.org (Attn. United Nations Development Programme).