



**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF)**  
**SDG#1: Tackling multigenerational poverty**

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**INTRODUCCION TO THE COMMITTEE**

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) was established in 2012 by the United Nations (UN). HLPF's primary objective is Sustainable Development. It's the central UN platform for the review and follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2023 Agenda for Sustainable Developments. They facilitate their findings on the experiences, strengths, and resources of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Commission on Sustainable Developments (CSD), was replaced by the HLPF, and they are ambitious to follow up the CSD as one of the lead organizations. The HLPF meets every year for eight days under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and also every four years for two days under the auspices of the General Assembly (GA). They first met just over a decade ago on September 24, 2013.

The committee's primary objectives in detail are to provide high-level political leadership and guidance for sustainable development. At the same time, their task is to avoid duplication and overlap. Secondly, their goal is to find multiple sources of input by dialogue and stocktaking with different governments for agenda-setting. Lastly, they must carry out a focused and dynamic agenda that can consider new challenges, to increase integration, and unite the three aspects of sustainable development of the UN system across all the world for decision making, to hold on the intergovernmental nature of the congress allowing participation of groups, research and review of the performance of sustainable development commitments, and to reinforce the science-policy crossing "by examining documentation, bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including in the form of a global sustainable development report...." (UNGA 2013a, para.20).

**INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC**

Poverty is a global issue where people do not have enough money or resources to live a sustainable life. People trapped in the cycle of poverty often struggle to afford basic necessities such as medicine, food, shelter and access to clean water. Living a life



of poverty can also prevent one from receiving a proper education. As a result, this will lead to a lack of freedom and opportunities, discrimination, and poor decision making skills.

On the other hand, multigenerational poverty is an intricately complex issue where generations of families are poor for a long period of time. Essentially, due to a lack of socioeconomic resources, poverty is passed on to children, their kids and other succeeding generations. Just like diseases, poverty is also passed down from family to family. The majority of the families that suffer from generational poverty do not have access to any of the things aforementioned, which causes a cycle of poverty to be passed onto the next generations with no way to break free.



## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE TOPIC**

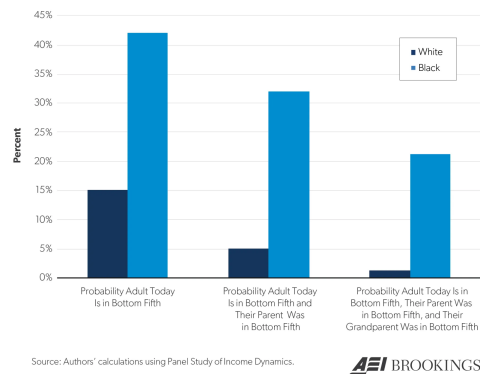
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are crucial aspects of this topic. The HLPF is trying to target the number one SDG, which is poverty. The primary SDG was created specifically to address the problem of poverty, especially because it affects multiple generations of people. Multigenerational poverty is a complex issue that has been prevalent among families for hundreds of years. It's explained as the perseverance of poverty across generations, and it's said that people born into poverty are more likely to remain poor for their entire life and their kids would also become poor.

Multigenerational poverty is also referred to as a cycle of poverty and it impacts poor communities because they trap families in poverty for many generations. If poverty consumes all of us, we may not contribute to the situation. To finish extreme poverty for everyone and everywhere is an important goal that the Agenda of Sustainable Development wants to accomplish for 2030. Poverty is explained as surviving a day with less than \$2.15 dollars per person in 2017, but now after COVID-19 the percentages of poverty around the world have increased extremely. Hunger levels have also risen since 2005 and it's equally as concerning as poverty.

## **CURRENT SITUATION OF THE TOPIC**



Figure 1. Poverty Persists Much Longer in Black Families Than in White Families



The cycle of poverty is described as when a child is born in a poor family with no resources or opportunities. The families must have been at least poor for three generations to be categorized in multigenerational poverty. The causes of poverty can be as simple as economic conditions, temporary or unplanned conditions, devastating events, and poverty traps. After studies, people have discovered that there are different rates of poverty for different races. Black people have 19.5%, Hispanics 17%, Non-Hispanic white 8.2% and Asian 8.1%, these rates shows us that the

world still has a lot of inequality and it's not fair. 9.2% of people in all the world live in extreme poverty, meaning living on \$1.90 per day. After some research the U.S. official said in 2020 that 11.4% of the people were poor meaning 37.2 million people in the country.

## INTERNATIONAL ACTION OF THE TOPIC

Discussing multigenerational poverty is a sensitive and multifaceted challenge that requires coordinated international action. The Global Poverty Reduction Goals is The United Nations' Sustainable Development goals (SDGs), goal number one is No Poverty. This organization provides a framework for international cooperation to reduce poverty, including multigenerational poverty. Governments, NGOs, and international organizations work together to achieve these targets. Countries halved their MPI in periods as short as four to 12 years, demonstrating the feasibility of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of halving poverty according to national definitions within 15 years. Thus, it is crucial to consider context-specific multidimensional poverty indices that reflect national definitions of poverty, since the global MPI assesses multidimensional poverty with the same methodology. The cycle of multigenerational poverty is education. International organizations should promote access to quality education for disadvantaged communities, ensuring that children receive skills and knowledge necessary for upward mobility.



## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CREATING A RESOLUTION**

When creating a resolution, statements and arguments must be kept brief and simple for clarity. A thesis should be clearly stated in the introduction, and it must align with the targets and solutions needed for a proper conclusion. Be realistic: do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met. Make sure your body can take the action suggested. For example, the General Assembly can't sanction another country – only the Security Council can do so. To make a good resolution make sure you consider this: Keep your claims and defenses concise and to the point. Keep your writing simple and concise. Make sure your resolution is clear. Clearly identify the issue that your resolution is trying to resolve. To effectively steer the discussion, the issue must be clearly defined. Determine the precise parameters of your resolution. Indicate the topics you'll be talking about and your goals. This clearly illustrates the goals of the resolution. By following these suggestions, the resolution will be feasible and successfully implemented. The creation of a well-crafted resolution is a fundamental aspect of your position paper. It serves as the foundation for addressing the issue at hand and should be clear, concise, and pragmatic.

## **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER (TO CREATE A RESOLUTION)**

1. What has your country done about the topic?
2. Why is it important to be aware of SDG#1?
3. What can your country do to reduce poverty?
4. What has the UN done about the topic?
5. What happens if the goal is achieved?
6. What is needed to achieve the goal?
7. How can you work with other countries to solve the problem?

## **RESEARCH AID**



<https://hlpf.un.org>

This website is the official UN website for the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and explains all the information about the committee.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/SDG/high-level-political-forum.html>

This website explains the HLPF and its objective, achievements, and organizations.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

This website introduces what Sustainable Development is.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2011/10/03/chapter-2-income-and-poverty-in-multi-generational-and-other-households/>

This website shows visual charts about the changes that have happened over the years about poverty.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2022/03/24/the-demographics-of-multigenerational-households/>

In this website you will mostly find recent percentages of how many people from different races or countries suffer from poverty and how it has changed over time.

## **TERMS AND CONCEPTS**

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

Multigenerational: relating to several generations.

Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability

Sustainable: able to be maintained at a certain rate or level

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