

Talking Points
First Plenary Session
Leave No One Behind : Promoting Inclusive and
Equitable Development
6 September 2017; 10.45-13.00 hrs.
Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2
Nusa Dua, Bali, Republic of Indonesia

SDGs Goal 1 : End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Facts and figures

- 836 million people still live in extreme poverty
- About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day
- The overwhelming majority of people living on less than \$1.25 a day belong to two regions: Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries
- One in four children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age
- Every day in 2014, 42,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict

Goal 1 targets

- By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

- By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Chairmanship of G-77 & Leave No One Behind

H.E. General Prayut Chan-Ocha , Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand :

In January 2016, Thailand assumed the chairmanship of the Group of 77, the largest intergovernmental grouping in the United Nations system. Taking up the mantle from South Africa, we did so with a sense of humility, responsibility, solidarity and commitment to advancing the ideals and values of the Group of 77. Believing that global challenges are best addressed by multilateralism, Thailand has promoted international cooperation and fostered global partnerships. It was in this spirit of constructive collaboration and dialogue that we approached the chairmanship of the Group of 77.

Looking back after a year has passed, I am proud of what the Group of 77 has achieved and what contribution the chairmanship of Thailand has made during this crucial formative phase of transforming the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into action and reality. We began building bridges and forging partnerships among stakeholders with different viewpoints and positions but with a shared aspiration. The task has not been easy and the process requires time, collective efforts, flexibility and even compassion. The Group of 77, as a champion of development and a collective voice of the developing countries, is and will continue to be instrumental to ensuring that the international community makes good on the promise to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for all, without leaving anyone behind. I am also pleased that during our chairmanship Thailand has been able to share with the Group the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), our home-grown approach to

sustainable development which has been bestowed upon us by our revered late Monarch, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej. Bilateral and trilateral “SEP for SDGs” partnerships have been fostered within the South and with the participation of developed partner countries. This cooperation scheme is now set to grow way beyond our chairmanship. This booklet is intended to memorialize our stories and achievements in 2016 to the pages of an already rich and diverse history of the Group of 77. It offers not just an account of meetings and activities, but also thoughtful reflection and projection by eminent individuals with close connection to the Group of 77 on the role of the Group on today’s global stage as well as possible direction ahead.

Brief talking points Statement of Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha delivered the following speech at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly New York:

- The cabinet adopted the outcome document “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” for the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and approved for Sustainable Development Committee to be the leading mechanism in putting this issue into practice, as well as to follow up on the implementation, and create awareness of various sectors on the agenda.
- The Thai Government has passed a number of bills such as on the gender equality, protection of the homeless, and promoting equitable access to resources and public services.
- Effective laws are needed to promote good governance, accountability and transparency in public administration and to combat corruption and nepotism.
- The Thai Government is working to empower the vulnerable and the disenfranchised. Various measures have been put in place such as Universal Health Coverage, a savings fund for retirement, an increase in the monthly allowance for the elderly and the disabled, and a subsidy for babies newly born into poor families. And also striving to strengthen the individual and the family, enhance community involvement and promote social cohesiveness.
- The Thai Government need to create an environment that enables and sustains development to lay a strong socio-economic foundation. Empowering local communities through village funds, including women empowerment funds, across the country. The funds are used to assist

local SMEs to help generate jobs and income for the rural masses.

- In term of agriculture, the Government will help farmers to settle their debts and promote sustainable agriculture practices and agro-industry through local knowledge-sharing and modern technology.
- Thailand believes in reducing inequality not only within countries, but also among the partnerships for development. So Thai try to narrow the development gaps in mainland Southeast Asia, starting with neighbor countries by promoting connectivity and setting up six special economic zones along the borders under the "Thailand Plus One" initiative.
- Thailand aims to strengthen partnerships for development with friends from outside the region through South-South and trilateral cooperation efforts.
- Thailand is ready to work together with all countries and the United Nations so that we may grow stronger together and leave for our children a stable, prosperous and sustainable world.

Thailand's Position Paper for the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly in the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

- Thailand demonstrate the role as a UN's active member state in the paper cover the following 9 categories :
 1. Promotion of sustainable economic development in line with UNGA's outcomes and related UN resolutions
 2. Peace-keeping and international security
 3. Development in Africa
 4. Promotion of human rights
 5. Efficient liaising in humanitarian aid
 6. Promotion of international law and justice
 7. Arms reduction
 8. Drug control, crime prevention and counter international terrorism
 9. Organizational management and others