● It is important that when we consider implementation of the 2030 Agenda, we do not reach for the low-hanging fruit, as the tendency is to not be bothered with the top because it is too hard to reach. Instead, the most overarching, challenging goals, specifically goals 1-8, should be tackled immediately.
● Goals 1-8 on poverty, hunger, health, education, water, and employment are relevant to us all but especially to those left furthest behind.
● It was emphasized that the idea of formal education needs to be reviewed; Education could be learning to do simple things that have the ability to change quality of life, which is specifically important for those with severe disability.
● The idea of “employment substitution” was highlighted, wherein dignified contributions to a household, family, or community can be considered employment and a valuable contribution to economic life.
● It was stressed that employment opportunities are quickly evolving and becoming scarce, with technology taking over many industries that used to employ young people and those with disability.
● On the topic of gender, it was stressed that young boys in need of mental health care are criminalized at alarming rates and that this is a gender equality issue.
● There is a need to not only redefine many concepts in the development sphere, but also who defines. Dialogue and participation by those who have personally experienced relevant topics is a powerful tool for improving people's lives as well as revitalizing policy making.
● It was emphasized that listening to real and diverse voices is something we can do everyday in our communities and should be prioritized by those in development discussions, where the emotion behind “leaving no one behind” is often missing.
● The need for the inclusion of people living in poverty in policy dialogues was reiterated throughout the discussion; Specifically, it was said that real understanding and knowledge gained from experience make for better policy.
● It was discussed that while the Multidimensional Poverty Index was a step forward for mapping poverty, poverty statistics by and large continue to view people as numbers and inadequately convey the true nature of poverty.
● It was stressed that qualitative assessments of poverty are as important as quantitative ones, as those experiencing poverty have expressed diverse viewpoints of how they categorize their poverty.
● While inviting those with experience of poverty to the table during dialogues is important, it is essential that their ideas, knowledge, and ability to contribute as equal partners in policy making are recognized and put into action. Hearing them isn’t enough, they need to be involved as equals.
Some of the impacts of poverty on the family were fleshed out. Specifically, how the vicious cycle of poverty is closely related to government policies that focus on the aftermath of poverty and violence, rather than on prevention.

It was highlighted that after suffering, crisis, violence, etc has taken place, stigmatization from the community as well as mental suffering can last forever. An incident of suffering can affect a lifetime and so policy is most effective when it prevents suffering in the first place.

The manner in which suffering of parents leads to suffering of children was also discussed, used to exemplify the importance of government’s investing in families and children, setting them up to succeed.

People living in poverty need support, the ability to be optimistic and see a future for themselves.

The value of these dialogues as presenting a reality check to those involved in policy making was emphasized, as well as the importance of recognizing the dignity and right to self-determination of people living in poverty.

The psychological violence of poverty must be further addressed; Physically leaving people behind is one thing, but many people are psychologically ignored.

Addressing inequality warrants understanding and emotion be in the room during policy-making.

The importance of good data was emphasized as the first step many governments must take toward understanding poverty in their countries.

Education highlighted as an important preventative tool for poverty and violence, as well as the means in which a government can impress tolerance, etc on their communities.

It was stressed that Civil Society Organizations are often tasked with speaking on behalf of people, but we need to see change in which the people can speak for themselves.

Organizations involved with fighting poverty need to include those living in poverty on their teams.

Four key words to consider:

- **Prevention** - Attacking the source of issues before they touch people’s lives is the most effective way a government can work for its citizens.

- **Education** - As a preventative tool as far as poverty and violence, but also as an important tool for helping people realize their full potential, self-determination, and to instill tolerance and peace in youth.

- **Partnership** - Partnerships between civil society, governments, and those on the ground is the only way to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

- **Dignity** - Treating others with dignity, especially those in poverty, can foster meaningful relationships that can change the world.