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**Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the
Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)**

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2020

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/75/462/Add.1, para. 7)*]

75/230. Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [72/233](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/246](#) of 20 December 2018 and [74/234](#) of 19 December 2019 and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,



Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement,¹ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,³

Noting with concern the insufficient progress made in reducing the non-income dimensions of poverty, and noting with concern also that, after steadily declining for more than a decade, global hunger is once again on the rise, affecting an estimated 687.8 million people in 2019, up from 628.9 million in 2014, and that conflict, drought and flooding, among other factors, have exacerbated the food insecurity situation in some parts of the world,

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development⁴ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁵

Recalling also the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General, as well as the high-level political forum on sustainable development, the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development and the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,⁶ convened under the auspices of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 and Economic and Social Council resolution [2020/23](#) of 22 July 2020, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ Resolution [63/239](#), annex.

⁶ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

Recalling the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁷ and recognizing the links between disaster resilience and poverty eradication and in this regard the need for a broader and more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk,

Recognizing that trade and development can contribute to the eradication of poverty and that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development therefore has a role to play in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recognizing also that the feminization of poverty persists and that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for women’s economic empowerment and sustainable development, and acknowledging the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty,

Concerned that the global economy is still facing difficult macroeconomic conditions and that, in recent years, poverty reduction has started to stagnate in developing countries, owing to, inter alia, the global economic slowdown, conflicts and the vulnerability of States to climate change and disasters, noting the heightened international policy uncertainty with regard to trade and weaker global growth and that per capita gross domestic product growth in many regions is significantly below the rates needed to eradicate poverty, and reiterating that those left behind are becoming increasingly harder to reach, especially those living in rural areas and in vulnerable situations,

Noting with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to help to reduce the risk of future shocks, and recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Noting with concern that the COVID-19 pandemic poses a serious challenge to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of ending poverty by 2030, making the world’s pledge to leave no one behind and to endeavour to reach those furthest behind first much more difficult to achieve, as the pandemic is expected to push 115 million people into poverty, the biggest increase for decades, with the share of the world’s population living in extreme poverty in 2020 forecast to increase by an estimated 9.1 to 9.4 per cent owing to the pandemic, representing an additional 88 million to 115 million pushed into extreme poverty, acknowledging that the world gross domestic product may contract by between 5 and 8 per cent in 2020 and rebound only modestly in 2021, with the drop in per capita incomes having a particularly adverse impact on low-income households, jeopardizing decades of progress in reducing extreme poverty and exacerbating already high levels of inequality, recognizing that, despite massive policy support, the projected 8.5 trillion United States dollars in cumulative output losses during 2020 and 2021 may erase nearly all output gains of the previous four years,⁸ and that COVID-19 has laid bare the immense challenges

⁷ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁸ See United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, “World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2020”.

facing the world, ranging from inadequate health infrastructure to the lack of universal basic social protection, making the implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) especially challenging,

Underlining that the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), on the theme “Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty”, will be important for maintaining the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade towards poverty eradication and ensuring that markets work better for people living in poverty,

Reaffirming that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, that its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development, that increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States, and that the survival of many societies and of the biological support systems of the planet is at risk, which further threatens food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and thus requires urgent action to maintain, preserve and sustain the development gains achieved in the past decades,

Urging all countries that have not yet done so to ratify and accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁹ encouraging parties to review its implementation, committing to making the Convention an effective instrument to deter, detect, prevent and counter corruption and bribery, prosecute those involved in corrupt activities and recover and return stolen assets to their country of origin, as appropriate, encouraging the international community to develop good practices on asset return, expressing support for the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets, urging that regional conventions against corruption be updated and ratified, and striving to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows,

Committed to working to strengthen regulatory frameworks at all levels to further increase the transparency and accountability of financial institutions and the corporate sector, as well as public administrations, and to strengthening international cooperation and national institutions to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, of which the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part, as well as an ethical, social, political, environmental and economic imperative for all humankind and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly in Africa, in least developed countries, in landlocked developing countries, in small island developing States and in some middle-income countries, as well as countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and underlining the importance of addressing the multidimensional nature of development and poverty and accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, including full, productive employment and decent work for all, with a view to reducing inequalities within and among countries,

Recognizing the importance of supporting countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and to promote the empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including women,

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

children and youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons,

Reaffirming the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, held in New York on 23 September 2019, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,¹⁰

Underlining the primary responsibility of Member States to promote universal health coverage that comprises universal and equitable access to quality health services and ensures affordable and quality service delivery, especially through primary health care and social protection mechanisms, with the support of enhanced international cooperation and with a view to providing access to health services for all, including those who are in vulnerable situations, and underlining also that women and children are particularly affected by disasters and outbreaks,

Recognizing the centrality of mobilizing financial and non-financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources, as well as the importance of policy coherence and a coordinated approach that involves participation at all levels by all actors to promote an enabling environment for sustainable development, and of reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which builds upon the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals,

Underscoring that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels, including well-functioning, efficient and transparent tax systems, and acknowledging the important role that multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the private sector, can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development,

Reaffirming that official development assistance remains an important source of financing for development in developing countries,

Acknowledging that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and acknowledging also the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and pursue sustainable development,

Emphasizing the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth and thus in contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries,

Taking note of the work done under the inter-agency, system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication coordinating the efforts of the United Nations system in its advisory and programmatic support to Member States, involving more than 21 agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and encouraging the alignment of that work with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme

¹⁰ Resolution 74/2.

poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹¹ reviewing recent progress made in implementing the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), assessing gaps and challenges in eradicating poverty and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, outlining a summary of work by the United Nations system to implement the inter-agency, system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication and presenting recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly;

2. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening national statistical capacity and monitoring systems to ensure access to data that are of high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, harnessing partnerships, fostering the global exchange of ideas and experiences and showcasing innovative and efficient initiatives and strategies to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities within and among countries and promote decent work for all;

3. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Third Decade is to maintain the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade and to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹² and its Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 1, and their objective of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first, as well as other internationally agreed development goals;

4. *Also reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and that the role of national policies and development strategies for the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication cannot be overemphasized, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

5. *Notes* that the world as a whole is not on track to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030, and stresses the resolve to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere as well as the efforts to reduce, at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms and dimensions, according to national definitions;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* that, while there has been progress in reducing poverty, such progress remains uneven, with 1.3 billion people still living in multidimensional poverty, this number continues to be significant and unacceptably high, the levels of inequality in income, wealth and opportunities remain high or are increasing within and between many countries, and the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns;

7. *Recognizes* that, despite its devastating impacts, the COVID-19 pandemic offers an opportunity to put forward policies for a sustainable recovery, including by promoting, inter alia, investment in universal health coverage, quality education and social protection to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities, and to keep micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises afloat, with the support of multi-stakeholder

¹¹ A/75/280.

¹² Resolution 70/1.

partnerships, in this context welcomes the convening of the high-level meeting on trends, options and strategies in poverty eradication across the world by the President of the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, on 30 June 2020, and takes note of the launch of the Alliance for Poverty Eradication within the United Nations with a view to leaving no one behind, in the era of COVID-19 and beyond, looks forward to the Food Systems Summit in 2021, to be convened by the Secretary-General with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and recalls the United Nations Secretary-General's call¹³ for a coordinated and comprehensive multilateral solidarity response amounting to at least 10 per cent of global gross domestic product, which can help developing countries to respond to the immediate health threat posed by the pandemic and its multifaceted effects;

8. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States and the organizations of the United Nations development system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, in accordance with their mandates, to continue to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda and to urgently take measures to address the root causes and challenges of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, hunger, and all forms of malnutrition, in the light of their negative impacts on sustainable development, through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels, in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and calls upon donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners in a position to do so to support the effective national efforts of developing countries in this regard through predictable financial resources and technical assistance on bilateral and multilateral bases;

9. *Also calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of all forms of inequality, including gender inequality and inequality within and between countries, on poverty, emphasizes the importance of structural transformation that leads to inclusive and sustainable industrialization for employment creation and poverty reduction, investing in sustainable agriculture and develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, enhancing interconnectivity and achieving access to energy, and improving access to financial services, as well as promoting decent work in the rural economy, improving access to quality education, promoting quality health-care services, including through the acceleration of the transition towards equitable access to universal health coverage, providing affordable and secure housing for people in vulnerable situations, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, expanding social protection coverage, climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating inequality within and between countries and social exclusion, especially of the furthest behind;

10. *Recognizes* the urgent need to address poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, which will lead to rich payoffs across the Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages the international community to enhance international cooperation and to

¹³ See United Nations, "Shared responsibility, global solidarity: responding to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19", March 2020.

devote resources to developing rural and urban areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries and to supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries;

11. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

12. *Welcomes* the contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, in this regard also welcomes the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, and its outcome document,¹⁴ reaffirms that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieving the overarching goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and commits to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the outcome of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty of promoting and supporting the integration of decent work and poverty eradication into national and international policies, strategies and programmes, with a particular focus on those who risk being left behind, by, inter alia, implementing measures to formalize employment, consider introducing or strengthening minimum wages, guarantee respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining rights, combat all forms of discrimination in employment and end child and forced labour, including in agriculture and rural areas;

14. *Notes with concern* the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, with 172 million people unemployed globally in 2018, a number that is expected to increase to 174 million in 2020, recognizes that decent work for all remains one of the best routes out of poverty, and in this regard invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to continue to assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in adopting policies consistent with the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session;

15. *Also notes with concern* that, in 2020, 1.52 billion children and young people are out of school or university owing to closures of educational institutions, in this regard recognizes that substantial and efficiently spent investments are needed to improve the quality of and access to education and in order to enable millions of people to acquire skills for decent work, and takes note with appreciation of the report of the International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity and the recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

16. *Encourages* the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, as established by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which builds upon the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and addresses their

¹⁴ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

unfinished business, improving tax systems and access to financial services, including affordable microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, encouraging the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, emphasizing the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing workers from the informal to the formal economy, guided, as appropriate, by the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204), of the International Labour Organization, complemented by national efforts on effective social policies, including social protection floors, and in this regard takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), of the International Labour Organization;

17. *Reaffirms* that, while social protection has proved to be effective in reducing poverty and inequality, including non-contributory social protection programmes and cash transfers, coverage remains extremely low in countries with the highest poverty rates, also reaffirms that investments and innovation in the social sector, in particular in education and health, contribute to the alleviation of poverty and reduction of inequalities and enhance human resource development, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring that social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, are consistent with national development strategies, well designed, efficiently operated, responsive to shocks and sustainable in the long term;

18. *Stresses* the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and of achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable, and encourages Member States to continue to develop and implement social protection floors based on national priorities, paying particular attention to women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities;

19. *Reaffirms* its commitment to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy and to taking steps to ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;

20. *Acknowledges* that good governance at the national and international levels and sustainable, inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work for all, and social integration, rising productivity and a favourable environment, including public and private investment, inter alia, public-private partnerships in a wide range of areas and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and to realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment;

21. *Stresses the importance* of using multidimensional indicators and developing transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product in order to effectively reflect the reality of the populations of all developing countries, eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and reduce inequality everywhere, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages the United Nations system to continue to support developing countries in capacity development in such areas as building national statistical systems, data analysis and

disaggregation, policy formulation and the mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals into national development plans and strategies;

22. *Recognizes* that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of the natural resources of the planet, and stresses the importance of conserving and sustainably using oceans and seas, freshwater resources, forests, mountains and drylands and protecting biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife, as well as promoting sustainable tourism, tackling water scarcity and water pollution, strengthening cooperation on desertification, dust storms, degraded land and soil and drought, promoting resilience and disaster risk reduction, addressing decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation and implementing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns;¹⁵

23. *Also recognizes* that sustainable, inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment and by ensuring greater coherence among macroeconomic and social policies at all levels;

24. *Stresses* the importance of policies and actions that are not just gender-responsive but that actively seek to advance the goal of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment as well as to address longer-term structural issues, including structural constraints faced by women as economic agents, and to remove any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy, by, inter alia, undertaking legislation and administrative reforms, as appropriate, to give women equal rights with men in political and economic decision-making and access to economic resources and to promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities, including through paid maternity and parental leave and the redistribution of the disproportionate work burden of women engaged in unpaid work, including domestic and care work, encourages the private sector, in accordance with national legislation, to contribute to advancing gender equality by striving to ensure women's full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and equal opportunities, as well as by protecting them against discrimination and abuse in the workplace, and underlines that globally, gross domestic product could increase significantly if every country achieved gender equality and increased participation of women in the formal labour force;

25. *Emphasizes* the reference in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to the need to ensure the significant mobilization of financial and non-financial resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, as well as regional, subregional and interregional cooperation, in order to provide predictable means for all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions;

26. *Stresses* that the achievement of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty also hinge on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance (ODA) commitments and use ODA effectively, and facilitate the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, also stresses that the resolution of unsustainable debt situations is critical for heavily indebted poor countries, while remittances, the transaction costs for which should be reduced, have become a significant source of income and finance for

¹⁵ [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

receiving economies and their contribution to the achievement of sustainable development;

27. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of ODA and to increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action¹⁶ and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of their fundamental principles, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

28. *Recognizes* that domestic resources mobilization, underscored by the principle of national ownership and supplemented by international assistance, as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

29. *Emphasizes* that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources;

30. *Recognizes* that private business activity, entrepreneurship, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation and that private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts, also recognizes that more can be done to create competitive business and investment climates in support of sustainable development that are well placed to attract private sector investment and participation, and encourages an increase in the volume, quality, in particular its alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, diversification and long-term nature of foreign direct investment to all developing countries;

31. *Notes* that an important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private, and through appropriately designed risk-sharing instruments, including co-investments, public-private partnerships and guarantees, and also notes that it can support improved tax collection, help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services and can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development;

32. *Stresses* the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support towards the fulfilment of ODA commitments, including by raising public awareness, providing disaggregated data on aid effectiveness and demonstrating tangible results, encourages partner countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help to achieve development goals and targets, also encourages the publication of forward-looking plans that increase the clarity, predictability and transparency of future development cooperation, in accordance with national budget allocation processes, and urges countries to track and report resource allocations for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

33. *Expresses its concern* that, according to preliminary data in 2018, ODA fell by 2.7 per cent, compared with 2017, while bilateral (country-to-country) aid to

¹⁶ A/63/539, annex.

least developed countries fell by 3 per cent, and that ODA was, on average, 0.31 per cent of the aggregate donor gross national income in 2014, below the commitment of 0.7 per cent, reiterates that the fulfilment of all ODA commitments remains crucial and that, for many least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, ODA remains the largest source of external financing, therefore emphasizes the importance of the commitments made by many countries to achieve the national target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for ODA to the least developed countries, and calls upon developed countries to deliver on their commitments in relation to ODA;

34. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to strengthen United Nations funding for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, through voluntary contributions to existing poverty-related system-wide funds;

35. *Welcomes* the ongoing work by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the Third Decade, acknowledges the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, in this regard emphasizes the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development in accelerating poverty eradication and effectively implementing the Third Decade, and that the organizations of the United Nations development system must be driven by national priorities, including through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, with the development of national capacities and development strategies in developing countries continuing to be a core area of focus, and operate in an integrated, coordinated and coherent manner, through development programmes and projects that address poverty eradication as their underlying objective, within their respective mandates, in order to ensure that gains are irreversible, making full use of the interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations development system, and encourages the use of diverse strategies;

36. *Calls upon* the international community to give priority to addressing the impacts of natural disasters, climate change, conflicts and major outbreaks of disease, which are severely hampering efforts to achieve poverty eradication, in particular in developing countries;

37. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing the diverse needs of and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing many middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and therefore requests the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that these diverse and specific development needs are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries;

38. *Welcomes* the commemoration, on 17 October 2020, of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, invites all States, organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations concerned and interested national organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to consider organizing activities for the celebration in 2021 of the twenty-ninth anniversary of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, in order to raise public awareness to promote the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty in all countries, and in this regard recognizes the useful role that the observance of the International Day continues to play in raising public awareness and mobilizing all stakeholders in the fight against poverty and promoting the active

participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of programmes and policies that affect them, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session a report on the gaps, challenges and progress made in the implementation of the Third Decade, including COVID-19-related aspects, effects and response, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session, under the item entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)”, unless otherwise agreed.

*48th plenary meeting
21 December 2020*