



German Model United Nations

Code: Resolution 1/1

Committee: The United Nations General Assembly

Topic: Continued Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Stressing its resolution 75/230 of 21 December 2020 on the Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication for Poverty (2018-2027) and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty as a global issue,

Deeply concerned about the implementation of the joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2030 agenda, in particular SDG 1 (“Eradication of poverty in all its forms“), SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 9 and SDG 13,

Recalling its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 that stresses the need for inclusive and objectively sustainable infrastructure,

Recalling its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and its goal to end poverty and hunger and to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion,

Deeply convinced of the importance of using multidimensional indicators and developing clear measurements of progress on sustainable development that efficiently reflect the reality of the populations of all developing countries,

Acknowledging the suffering and subsequent rise of poverty caused by colonialism,

Reaffirming the United Nations' poverty and extreme poverty lines, caused by the lack of access to proper nutrition, clean drinking water and adequate health services,

Reiterating its call for the international community, including Member States, to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for balanced and sustainable socio-economic approaches to overcome poverty,

Stressing that poverty has a multifactorial origin, which requires a comprehensive, sustainable and multi-sectoral treatment in political, economic, social and other dimensions,

Calling for attention to the root causes of poverty and providing support to those in need and also keeping in mind that children are one of the most affected vulnerable groups regarding poverty,

Deeply concerned with the findings of the *Global Annual Results Report (GARR) 2021* by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which projects that the number of children experiencing multidimensional poverty will increase by 100 million and an additional 60 million children living in monetary poverty,



Recalling its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, which identifies sanctions as a potential cause of poverty and as a violation of the promise of non-interference in the internal affairs of other Member States,

Recognizing the goals laid out in the Paris Agreement of 2015 and the Kyoto Protocol approved in its resolution 14/07 of 28 March 2007,

Keeping in mind the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and fully believing in the links between disaster resilience and poverty eradication and in this regard the need for a broader and more people-centered preventive approach to disaster risk,

Fully believing in the fundamental role of inclusive and sustainable industrial and agricultural development as part of an extensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty and accompanying sustained economic growth and thus contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries,

Acknowledging that sovereign debt is on a historic high, threatening the stability of the global financial system and countries' prospects for economic recovery, thereby the successful implementation of the UN Third Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,

Stressing the importance of debt relief as underlined in the paper "Avoiding 'too little too late' on International Debt Relief" by the United Nations Trade and Development Programme (UNDP),

Emphasizing also the importance of structural transformation that leads to inclusive and sustainable industrialization for employment creation and poverty reduction, investing in development quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure,

Reiterating the urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty in all its forms, as presented in the results of the major United Nations conferences,

1. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to cooperate with other UN institutions, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); non-governmental organizations, such as the Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development (OPAD), Concern Worldwide and Global Citizen; the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and other stakeholders;
2. *Requests* the establishment of an intergovernmental task force financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) fund for inequality and poverty, assessing the role of colonialism in multidimensional poverty to address the lack of financial means and resources by:
 - a. Setting parameters to assess the financial assistance required to cope with the concrete effects of colonialism resulting in multidimensional poverty, using the expertise of the Department of Public Information (DPI),
 - b. Collecting the financial means in a newly created fund, the "Fund for the Global Combat of Colonialism" (FGCC),
 - c. Granting access to this fund only when certain criteria are met, such as:



- i. Providing an elaborated sustainable business plan for the use of the funds,
 - ii. Serving at least one of the SDGs,
 - iii. Assuring annual evaluations and revisions of the effectiveness and impact of the program,
 - iv. Member informing the Task Force about laws, regulations and any other legal instruments it has to combat poverty;
3. *Requests* the expansion of existing funds, such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and using FGCC to invest into:
 - a. Sustainable, private and resilient economic sectors, especially small businesses, to help nations support themselves,
 - b. Primary and secondary education to help families break out of the cycle of poverty,
 - c. Mental and physical health care, barrier-free infrastructure as well as care facilities for the elderly and people with disabilities,
 - d. Scientific research, better preparedness and disaster risk reduction strategies,
 - e. Other areas affecting multidimensional poverty;
4. *Suggests* restructuring the monitoring and measuring mechanisms of multidimensional poverty for objective and transparent identification, by:
 - a. Moving away from strictly income-based measurements towards a more holistic approach, which focuses on the specific situation in each nation, considering social help and subsidies established by the states,
 - b. Increasing the number of factors calculated into the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), such as access to social welfare, exposure to hazards and conflict;
 - c. Having national statistical authorities collect separate data split into the categories of race and ethnicity, gender, internally displaced people and refugees, people with physical and psychological disabilities, and other minorities at special risk of poverty;
 - d. Providing the gained intel to the UN statistics division,
 - e. Recommending the application of the Human Development Index (HDI) as an additional criterium for the planning, preparation, execution and evaluation of all actions aimed at reducing poverty and social gaps, especially in developing countries;
5. *Requests* the Member States to make use of the Child Multidimensional Poverty Index (C-MPI) and prevent the long-term effects of Multidimensional Child Poverty, by:
 - a. Strengthening social safety nets, such as food subsidies, health insurance and safe cash transfers, and making these more accessible to families who are living beneath the poverty line,



- b. Improving education by expanding educational infrastructure to ensure the development of children's cognitive skills, free school access and attendance, especially for primary and secondary education,
 - c. Addressing malnutrition by improving maternal and child health, promoting sanitation and hygiene, strengthening food systems, and providing social protection,
 - d. Combating child labour and the exploitation of children;
6. *Encourages* the further implementation of measures to tackle the issue of child poverty, such as:
 - a. Designate the final year of the Decade for the Eradication of Poverty 2018-2027 as the Year against Child Poverty,
 - b. Expanding SDG 1 to eradicate extreme child poverty by the end of 2027,
 - c. Aiming to increase the funding of all UNICEF donor states by 25 % over the next three years,
 - d. Calling on every member state to develop a concrete action plan on how to eradicate child poverty in their territory,
 - e. *Creating a fund within the financially capable nations* a global child benefit that will lift millions of children out of poverty at once, motivating private donors and foundations to participate as well;
7. Requests all Member States to reconsider sanctions that exacerbate the, effects of poverty, such as the Helms-Burton Act, and those that violate the principle of non-intervention, the freedom of trade and navigation;
8. *Urges* to increase funding for emergency relief, such as provided by the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) and the World Food Programme (WFP), in case of droughts, floods, food shortages and other natural catastrophes, as well as into areas of conflict, which can increase the exposure to hazards resulting in poverty;
9. *Endorses* knowledge and technology transfer in the agricultural sector with the help of the Global Forum of Food and Agriculture (GFFA) to increase efficiency and food security;
10. *Suggests* to all Member States to create a program for youth development and education, taking an example in the CARICOM Youth Development Action Plan, including:
 - a. Working with schools and universities, as well as other training and education providers to promote and offer a wider selection of study opportunities, through pathways such as the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) initiative,
 - b. working with industries to identify local skills shortages,
 - c. Establishing mental health institutions to address the psychological effects of poverty,



- d. Increasing the literacy rate by creating volunteer programs at schools, so that students may help those outside of formal education institutions learn how to read and write,
 - e. Mobilizing all existing state resources and institutions to offer educational opportunities, such as increased cooperation of departments of the interior and coordination on the federal level;
11. *Urges* the continuation and expansion of international debt relief initiatives to facilitate highly indebted countries' access to global financial markets and enable their full and rapid economic recovery, such as but not limited to the Debt Sustainability Framework, jointly developed by the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, or the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI);
12. *Supports* further investment into the construction of sufficient infrastructure with the ultimate goal of creating a framework that can supply even the poorest members of society; the focus should be put on already established projects that aim to improve infrastructure, for example:
- a. Governmental projects including but not limited to the Belt & Road initiative (BRI), the CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ), the Global Gateway initiative, the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T),
 - b. Projects by Development Banks including but not limited to the infrastructure projects of the World Bank, the Project for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank.