

The report of the Secretary-General, A/79/246, on the Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027).

South-South and triangular cooperation are modalities and means of implementation that Member States of the United Nations perceive as integral to the achievement of development goals including poverty eradication.

The Resolution A/Res/336 adopted by the General Assembly on 24 December 2024 referenced South-South cooperation in this context as follows:

4. “Encouraging the continuation and advancement of South-South and triangular cooperation on efforts for recovery from the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic and other multiple crises in the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, and calling for continued support from the relevant United Nations development system entities in that regard, particularly in the areas of poverty eradication and food security, as well as reducing inequalities, and promoting resilience...”,
26. Recognizes the contribution of and the need to scale up and strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation as a complementary means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, including in achieving the overarching goal of the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and the goals of, inter alia, ending hunger, reducing inequalities, within and among countries...”, and
- “Also recognizes the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in sustainable development, as well as in achieving the overarching goal of the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty;”

The UNOSSC-managed Trust Funds, under the direct guidance of Member States participating in the governing and advisory bodies of the Funds, working in close cooperation with the UN System, continued to deliver poverty-eradication focused projects. In 2024, more than 55 projects, with a total budget exceeding \$40 million and implemented by at least 15 UN agencies, actively supported initiatives ranging from small catalytic grants to multi-year projects. These projects, which directly or indirectly contributed to poverty alleviation, included at least 13 projects with a combined budget of \$8.4 million completed in 2024, delivering results on food security, agribusiness, agroecology, and capacity development for improved livelihoods.

For instance, the India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation Fund supported three Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Africa—Benin, Lesotho, and Uganda—by empowering rural communities, particularly women and youth, through knowledge exchange, technology, and engagement in agro-processing and value-added production and marketing.

The India-UN Development Partnership Fund's completed project in Micronesia supported women-led groups in addressing community issues, such as improving water supply and improving livelihoods. Another project in Fiji enabled community knowledge and participation in parametric insurance against climate disasters. Two additional projects in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia, supported constructed an arrowroot modernization structure and a youth vocational training center, respectively.

Through financial contribution from China to the UN Fund for SSC, four projects were completed and two new projects initiated in 2024 under the Global-South-South Development Centre framework, supporting economic empowerment of youth and women in Africa, and connecting 45 universities globally under the "South-South Cooperation University Network" for sustainable development.

In October 2024, the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) and UNOSSC organized a virtual [capacity-building workshop](#) to commemorate the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. The workshop brought together [58 representatives from 26 Organization of Islamic Cooperation \(OIC\) member countries](#), as well as experts from selected think tanks and project implementing partners. The primary focus was on leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms to address poverty in the OIC region. Participants shared successful case studies and good practices, highlighting innovative approaches to poverty alleviation. Key topics included the Islamic Development Bank's Reverse Linkage Mechanism, the "Cotton Varieties Development" between Bangladesh and Türkiye, the use of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in addressing poverty, and other successful South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives within the OIC region.

As part of the Data to Policy Network, UNOSSC, UNDP and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) organized a series of workshops on the MPI in May-June 2024. The [first workshop](#) focused on the global MPI, engaging policymakers from various countries in discussions about the theoretical and conceptual aspects of multidimensional poverty. This session emphasized the importance of understanding poverty beyond income measures, capturing deprivations in health, education, and standard of living. Policymakers exchanged insights on how the MPI can be used to design and implement more effective poverty alleviation policies.

The [second workshop](#) in the series concentrated on the construction and practical uses of national MPIs. This session provided a platform for policymakers to share their experiences and best practices in utilizing the MPI for evidence-based policymaking. Speakers from India and Mexico discussed the challenges and successes of implementing national MPIs, highlighting the role of data in informing policy decisions.

The two workshops underscored the value of South-South and triangular cooperation in fostering mutual learning and collaboration among countries to tackle poverty effectively.