



# General Assembly

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## Seventy-ninth session

Agenda item 65 (a)

**From the New Partnership for Africa's Development to  
Agenda 2063: progress in the implementation of sustainable  
development in Africa and international support: from the  
New Partnership for Africa's Development to Agenda 2063:  
progress in the implementation of sustainable development in  
Africa and international support**

## Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 January 2025

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/79/L.45](#))]

### 79/263. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [57/2](#) of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*Recalling also* its resolution [57/7](#) of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution [78/262](#) of 26 February 2024, entitled “New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support”, and Economic and Social Council resolution [2024/5](#) of 5 June 2024 on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*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,*

*Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, and recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,*

*Recognizing the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union's long-term political strategy for Africa's development and its second 10-year implementation plan which outlines key flagship projects and programmes to be fast-tracked during the decade, and recognizing the commitment to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted on 22 September 2008,<sup>1</sup>*

*Reaffirming the Paris Agreement<sup>2</sup> and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>3</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,*

*Urging parties that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible in advance of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Noting with concern the growing gap between the needs of developing country parties, those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at between 5.8 trillion and 5.9 trillion United States dollars for the pre-2030 period,*

*Taking note of the Moroni Declaration for Ocean and Climate Action in Africa,<sup>4</sup> and underlining the common goal of African countries to harness the potential of their oceanic resources and strengthen capacity for the sustainable management of these resources for sustainable development and climate resilience,*

*Recalling the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in Abidjan from 9 to 20 May 2022, and welcoming the convening of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Riyadh from 2 to 13 December 2024, and the offer made by the Government of Mongolia to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties in 2026,*

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 63/1.

<sup>2</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>4</sup> Available at [www.uneca.org/eca-events/sites/default/files/resources/documents/sro-ea/blue-future-conference-2023/Declaration%20English.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/eca-events/sites/default/files/resources/documents/sro-ea/blue-future-conference-2023/Declaration%20English.pdf).

*Welcoming* the Doha Political Declaration,<sup>5</sup> and reaffirming the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,<sup>6</sup> which represents a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments between the least developed countries and their development partners, including Governments, the private sector, and civil society, cognizant that many least developed countries are in Africa,

*Highlighting* the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda,<sup>7</sup> the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, a<sup>8</sup>nd other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields,

*Recalling* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,<sup>9</sup> and urging timely action to ensure its full implementation,

*Welcoming* the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council from 8 to 17 July 2024,

*Welcoming* the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22-23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

*Looking forward* to the convening of the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the adoption of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

*Noting with great concern* the continuing multidimensional repercussions of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on African countries, including significant impacts on poverty, food security, unemployment, trade, disrupted supply chains, tourism and financial flows, as well as its social impacts, including violence against women and girls, causing more challenges for African countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and recognizing the great efforts made by African countries in combating the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives and achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery,

*Recalling* its resolution [78/140](#) of 19 December 2023 on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development,

*Underlining* the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and reaffirming that good governance, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems and global collaboration and mutual accountability measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts,

*Recalling* its resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa’s Integration and

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<sup>5</sup> Report of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, New York, 17 March 2022, and Doha, 5–9 March 2023 ([A/CONF.219/2023/3](#)), chap. I, resolution 2.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution [78/1](#), annex.

Development Agenda 2017–2027, and its resolution [66/293](#) of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the sixth biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session,

*Welcoming* the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during the 2024 Africa Dialogue Series on the theme “Education through science, technology and innovation towards the Africa we want”, in close partnership with the African Union Commission and other United Nations system and African organizations,

*Emphasizing* economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa, bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic, social and environmental development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and recalling the African Union Strategy on Small and Medium Enterprise/Industries and its Delivery Framework, adopted in 2019,

*Welcoming* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to Agenda 2063, the African Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa,

*Noting* that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates the inequalities caused by digital divides, especially in African countries, since the poorest and the most vulnerable, who are the hardest hit, are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies,

*Noting with great concern* the severe negative impact on 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 and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

*Reaffirming* the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

*Reaffirming also the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,<sup>11</sup>*

*Noting with appreciation the convening of the Third South Summit, held in Kampala on 21 and 22 January 2024,*

*Taking note with appreciation of the transformation of the New Partnership Planning and Coordinating Agency into the African Union Development Agency in conformity with the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to rename the African Union Development Agency as the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>12</sup>*

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Unpacking Africa's debt: towards a lasting and durable solution";<sup>13</sup>*

2. *Recalls the biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of commitments made towards Africa's development<sup>14</sup> and the interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue organized by the President of the General Assembly on 21 July 2023 to discuss the main findings and recommendations contained in the report;*

3. *Recognizes the efforts of the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development, and in this regard reaffirms the essential role played by the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee of the Agency, welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the Agency, and underscores the importance of coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>15</sup> while acknowledging that much needs to be done to overcome the challenges in their implementation;*

4. *Emphasizes the need for the United Nations development system to further cooperate with the African Union and the regional economic communities, to follow up on African development priorities in line with the 2030 Agenda and the African Union Agenda 2063 and its flagship programmes that could require United Nations financial and technical assistance within existing resources, and the need for United Nations agencies, in line with their respective mandates, to strengthen their relationship with the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development;*

5. *Welcomes the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development<sup>16</sup> to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards implementing the 2030 Agenda;*

6. *Encourages African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure, while recognizing the importance of sustainable and resilient urbanization, and quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, and*

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<sup>11</sup> Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

<sup>12</sup> See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 November 2018.

<sup>13</sup> [A/79/295](#).

<sup>14</sup> [A/77/908](#).

<sup>15</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>16</sup> [A/57/304](#), annex.

sustainable urbanization investment, through both foreign and domestic investment, and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard recognizes the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;

7. *Encourages* the efforts to improve Africa's business and investment environment and to attract investment from all sources, including from the private sector, especially in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure;

8. *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 and universal coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;

9. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition as well as the realization of the right to adequate food in Africa through healthy diets and sustainable agrifood systems with the support of Africa's development partners, and recalls the convening of the United Nations Food Systems Summit in 2021 as well as the Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment hosted by the Government of Italy in Rome from 24 to 26 July 2023, and requests the Secretary-General to step up cooperation with the African Union and relevant stakeholders to boost food security, nutrition and resilience on the continent;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, which provides guidance on planning and implementing investment programmes, and calls for the expeditious implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and its results framework; in this regard, welcomes the establishment of a 1.5 billion United States dollar African Emergency Food Production Plan facility by the African Development Bank, and further calls upon development partners to honour their pledge of 30 billion dollars to support Africa in boosting agricultural productivity, made at the Dakar 2 Summit on Feed Africa: Food Sovereignty and Resilience, held in January 2023, and appreciates contributions of development partners to support them by providing parallel financing;

11. *Also calls upon* the international community to support the post-Malabo consultations and process, leading to a new Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme framework in 2025;

12. *Remains deeply concerned* about the recurring food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, including in Africa, further exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change, volatility in global financial and commodity markets and geopolitical tensions, and in this regard underlines the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner by aligning actions with national and regional response plans, making full use of endogenous mechanisms, including local, national and regional reserves;

13. *Welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to designate "Educate an African fit for the 21st century: building resilient education systems for increased access to inclusive, lifelong, quality and relevant learning in Africa" as the theme of the year 2024 to address education challenges in Africa and promote access to quality education, and promote sustainable development at all levels;

14. *Calls for* effective measures and targeted investments to strengthen national health systems and to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including the Ebola virus disease and coronavirus disease (COVID-19), recognizes in this regard that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, to expand, strengthen and maintain surveillance systems in the health sector, in order to implement and comply with the International Health Regulations (2005),<sup>17</sup> and to eliminate diseases, while recognizing the One Health approach, and in this context calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the African Health Strategy 2016–2030 and the transition towards universal health coverage in Africa;

15. *Recalls* the political declaration on HIV and AIDS, as reflected in its resolution [75/284](#) of 8 June 2021, the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as reflected in its resolution [73/2](#) of 10 October 2018, as well as the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,<sup>18</sup> and the political declarations of the high-level meetings on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, on universal health coverage and on the fight against tuberculosis, as reflected in its resolutions [78/3](#), [78/4](#) and [78/5](#) of 5 October 2023, and calls upon developed countries, international health funds and other development partners to continue their support, including financial and technical support, to African countries to scale up their national efforts to fully implement, as appropriate, the actions committed to by the Heads of State and Government and their representatives;

16. *Notes* the unprecedented impact of COVID-19 on the continent's hard-won development and economic gains; welcomes the continued efforts of African leaders in mitigating the risks and impact of the pandemic on their countries and citizens; expresses its highest appreciation to all partners and international organizations for their continued support of the continent's efforts in mitigating the effects of COVID-19; notes that there is a need for additional support to reduce the effects of and recover from the pandemic to enable the continent to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and to support the implementation of the Adapted Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19 Pandemic, fully operationalize and enhance the capacity of the African Medicines Agency and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, including to support Africa's manufacture of vaccines against COVID-19 and other viral diseases, and in this regard calls for global solidarity, particularly with regard to global equitable, affordable and timely access to vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other medical products in Africa, and urges Member States and the international community to support the continental development and manufacture of safe and effective vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and medical products, and other relevant initiatives, including African initiatives such as the Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing and the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust accelerating post-COVID-19 economic and social development;

17. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in enhancing education and technical and vocational training and stresses in this regard the importance of creating a conducive environment for science, technology and innovation taking advantage of frontier technologies and investing in digitalization to strengthen connectivity, and urges all relevant stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation,

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<sup>17</sup> World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

<sup>18</sup> See [A/55/240/Add.1](#), annex.

including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, especially African countries;

18. *Welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to designate “Justice for Africans and people of African descent through reparations” as the African Union theme of the year 2025, and requests the Secretary-General to organize during the resumed seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly a high-level policy dialogue between policymakers, practitioners, experts and civil society in the context of the 2025 Africa Dialogue Series around the theme of justice;

19. *Encourages* African countries to formulate and implement industrialization development plans and policies in line with their national conditions and their respective development strategies, in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth;

20. *Also encourages* African countries to accelerate the development of the digital infrastructure, enhance the accessibility of digital technologies and seize the development opportunities brought by the digital economy, to bridge the digital divides;

21. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the mandate of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 and its second 10-year implementation plan, in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

22. *Reiterates* the need to support African countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

23. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet is extremely vulnerable and exposed to its adverse impacts, expresses deep concern about the increasing challenges posed by drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences on the fight against poverty, famine and hunger, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, *inter alia*, the development, voluntary transfer, and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation by their respective parties of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement,<sup>19</sup> and the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>20</sup> and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>21</sup> as well as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>22</sup> including its 2018–2030 strategic framework,<sup>23</sup> and urges developed countries to fully deliver on the commitment to a goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion dollars per year urgently and through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation

<sup>19</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>21</sup> Adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Part II), Montreal, Canada, 7–19 December 2022.

<sup>22</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>23</sup> [ICCD/COP\(13\)/21/Add.1](#), decision 7/COP.13, annex.

actions and transparency on implementation, for climate action, particularly for climate adaptation, in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

24. *Reiterates its deep concern* about the growing illicit financial flows, internationally and domestically, including those derived from trade mispricing and misinvoicing and other illegal practices, emphasizes that illicit financial flows reduce the availability of valuable resources, including for financing for development, welcomes in this regard the political declaration adopted at the thirty-second special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation",<sup>24</sup> reiterates the commitment to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion, tax avoidance, corruption and organized crime through strengthened national institutional and policy frameworks and international cooperation in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>25</sup> and acknowledges the need to strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery;

25. *Notes* the report of the High-level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda,<sup>26</sup> which recognizes the importance of scaling up international tax cooperation, and also recalls resolutions [77/244](#) of 30 December 2022 and [78/230](#) of 22 December 2023 on the promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations;

26. *Takes note* of the report on the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Draft Terms of Reference for a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation,<sup>27</sup> and welcomes the completion by the Ad Hoc Committee of its work;

27. *Notes* the Marrakech Declaration adopted by African countries at the high-level ministerial meeting on accelerating the financing of Africa's emergence, held on 12 October 2023, on the sidelines of the World Bank-International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings in Morocco, which called for a global financial architecture that is equitable and conducive to Africa's development;

28. *Recognizes* in this regard the urgent need for bold and ambitious reforms to create a stable, sustainable and inclusive international financial architecture, and reiterates that the international financial architecture, including its business models and financing capacities, must be made more fit for purpose, equitable and responsive to the financing needs of developing countries, to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

29. *Urges* multilateral development banks to bring forward actions to mobilize and provide additional financing within their mandates to support developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, supports multilateral development bank reform efforts, and calls for continued tangible progress in this regard, including through securing increases to grants and concessional finance, better leveraging their capital bases and considering ways for the respective boards of the

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<sup>24</sup> Resolution [S-32/1](#), annex.

<sup>25</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>26</sup> [A/75/810/Rev.1](#), annex.

<sup>27</sup> [A/79/333](#).

multilateral development banks to increase their capitalization, and encourages dialogue between multilateral development banks and other financial institutions;

30. *Welcomes* the special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of 650 billion dollars of 23 August 2021, commends the achievement of the target of 100 billion dollars in pledges for rechannelling special drawing rights or equivalent contributions, recommends the exploration of further voluntary options related to special drawing rights that could serve the needs of developing member countries of the International Monetary Fund, calls for the urgent voluntary rechannelling of special drawing rights for countries most in need, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights, and will explore ways for future allocations of special drawing rights to benefit those countries most in need;

31. *Also welcomes* the decision of the International Monetary and Financial Committee to improve the voice and representation of sub-Saharan Africa, with the creation of a twenty-fifth chair on the International Monetary Fund Executive Board for sub-Saharan Africa;

32. *Further welcomes* the accession of the African Union as a permanent member of the Group of 20 at the New Delhi Summit held on 9 and 10 September 2023;

33. *Underscores* the importance of urgent delivery of means of implementation (capacity-building, climate finance, and technology development and transfer) to facilitate just transition pathways and of enhancing international cooperation on, and support for, just transition pathways, especially for developing country parties;

34. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels, to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and discrimination in all its forms;

35. *Welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 42 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 24 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges the African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process by 2023, as envisaged in the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063, takes note of the decision on its institutional reform,<sup>28</sup> and emphasizes African ownership of the process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action;

36. *Notes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped the financing for development landscape in Africa and recalls that public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are important to the achievement of sustainable development, including

<sup>28</sup> See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI), sect. XI.

through digitalizing public financial processes, improving efficiency in public expenditures, strengthening revenue collection, sound debt management, empowering the private financial sector for development, combating illicit financial flows, improving fiscal and debt transparency and harnessing global and regional partnerships, calls upon African countries to substantially increase their fiscal space in the short term by tapping into unexplored or underutilized sources of financing, and commits to supporting the implementation of integrated national financing frameworks to align financing policies and strategies with national investment priorities, legal frameworks, and disaster risk and sustainable development strategies consistent with the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement's long-term goals;

37. *Emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability, debt transparency and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the need to continue to assist developing countries, including African countries, in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt, taking into account the challenges posed by the global economic environment and risks for debt sustainability in a growing number of developing countries, and the consequent need for coordinated policy responses, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools;

38. *Encourages* African countries to join the Sustainable Debt Coalition, established at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as called for in Economic Commission for Africa resolution 2023/7 of 21 March 2023, to advocate for a more sustainable and inclusive framework to address the linkages between climate change and debt and identify solutions which help to build resilience;

39. *Calls upon* African countries to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship, supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those owned by women and youth, promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa and attracting investments by, *inter alia*, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, and invites Africa's development partners to promote investment by their private sector in Africa and to facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries on mutually agreed terms;

40. *Notes* the Algiers Declaration for Start-up Development adopted at the African Start-up Conference held in Algiers from 5 to 7 December 2023, which called for accelerating the development of Africa's start-up ecosystem;

41. *Recalls* the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023, and urges the implementation of its decisions;

42. *Welcomes* the convening of the Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi from 4 to 6 September 2023, takes note of the African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action, and reaffirms the importance of the provision of the means of implementation to developing countries;

43. *Recalls* the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Kunming, China, from

11 to 15 October 2021, and the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention under the presidency of China, in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022, and its outcomes, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, urges their early, inclusive and effective implementation, and welcomes the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024;

44. *Also recalls* the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, from 22 to 24 March 2023;

45. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of decent job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, *inter alia*, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

46. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring the free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and welcomes the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area on 30 May 2019, and the ongoing efforts to fully operationalize the Agreement, including the actual commencement of trading on 1 January 2021 aimed at doubling intra-African trade to strengthen Africa’s resilience, COVID-19 recovery and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

47. *Notes with concern* Africa’s disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, reiterates the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the multilateral trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis and the profound socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

48. *Emphasizes* the importance of making progress on the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization, recognizing the contribution that their accession would make to the full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system, urges in this regard the facilitation of the accession process on a technical and legal basis and in a transparent manner for African countries that are in the process of accession to the World Trade Organization, and reaffirms the importance of that organization’s decision on accession by the least developed countries;<sup>29</sup>

49. *Calls upon* Member States to keep their food markets open to maintain international trade in food and fertilizers, and underlines the importance of addressing existing and emerging global challenges, including through the facilitation of agricultural trade and by correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization

<sup>29</sup> Decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012.

rules, such as excessive stockpiling of food, and looks forward to continuing the World Trade Organization negotiations to reform agricultural trade rules, with a view to achieving meaningful progress to address these global challenges long-term at the thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;

50. *Notes with concern* the fragile and highly uncertain global socioeconomic outlook, persisting negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, current multiple crises, and increased pressure on food, energy and finance, affecting many countries around the world and their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

51. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promote investments in developing sustainable, reliable, modern, inclusive and equitable energy systems, *inter alia*, by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and to consider incorporating decentralized renewable energy solutions in energy planning, as appropriate, and recognizes that energy transitions will take different paths in different parts of the world;

52. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

53. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, and emphasizes the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, particularly the implementation of the New Partnership, based on African identified needs and priorities, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

54. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

55. *Emphasizes* the open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of official development assistance measurement, and takes note of the new measure of “total official support for sustainable development”, while reaffirming that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made;

56. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of Agenda 2063, its related flagship project and second 10-year implementation plan, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to

continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

57. *Invites* Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to continue to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the United Nations monitoring mechanism process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation of performance, and requests the Secretary-General to organize an interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss the main findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of commitments made toward Africa's development during the resumed seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

58. *Decides* to include an item entitled "From the New Partnership for Africa's Development to Agenda 2063: progress in the implementation of sustainable development in Africa and international support" in the provisional agenda for consideration and decision during the main part of its eightieth session;

59. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a comprehensive and action-oriented report to inform the discussions under the agenda item, including on the implementation of the present resolution, based on the provision of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

56th (resumed) plenary meeting  
15 January 2025