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Agenda item 18

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ivaylo Gatev (Bulgaria)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-eighth session, the item entitled:

“Sustainable development:

“(a) Towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21;

“(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

“(c) Disaster risk reduction;

“(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

“(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

“(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;

“(g) Education for sustainable development;

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 11 parts, under the symbols [A/78/461](#), [A/78/461/Add.1](#), [A/78/461/Add.2](#), [A/78/461/Add.3](#), [A/78/461/Add.4](#), [A/78/461/Add.5](#), [A/78/461/Add.6](#), [A/78/461/Add.7](#), [A/78/461/Add.8](#), [A/78/461/Add.9](#) and [A/78/461/Add.10](#).



- “(h) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- “(i) Combating sand and dust storms;
- “(j) Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 12th, 13th and 15th meetings, on 9 and 10 October 2023, heard the introduction of draft proposals under the item at its 21st to 25th meetings, on 9 and 20 to 22 November, and took action on the item at its 21st to 25th meetings, on 9 and 20 to 22 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹ Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, on 2 to 4 October.² An account of the Committee’s further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 18 **Sustainable development**

Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: towards a rescue plan for people and planet (special edition) ([A/78/80-E/2023/64](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America ([A/78/210](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture technology for sustainable development: leaving no one behind ([A/78/228](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea ([A/78/276](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores ([A/78/280](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan ([A/78/312](#))

Item 18 (a) **Towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21**

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21” ([A/78/208](#))

¹ [A/C.2/78/SR.12](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.13](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.15](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.21](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.22](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.23](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.24](#) and [A/C.2/78/SR.25](#).

² See [A/C.2/78/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.4](#), [A/C.2/78/SR.5](#) and [A/C.2/78/SR.6](#).

Item 18 (b)**Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States**

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ([A/78/222](#))

Item 18 (c)**Disaster risk reduction**

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ([A/78/267](#))

Item 18 (d)**Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/78/209](#))

Item 18 (e)**Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/78/209](#))

Item 18 (f)**Convention on Biological Diversity**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/78/209](#))

Item 18 (g)**Education for sustainable development**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ([A/78/219](#))

Item 18 (h)**Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all ([A/78/201](#))

Item 18 (i)**Combating sand and dust storms**

Report of the Secretary-General on combating sand and dust storms ([A/78/237](#))

Item 18 (j)**Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development**

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development ([A/78/293](#))

4. At its 12th meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 18 and sub-items (a), (b) and (h)), the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States of the United Nations Development Programme (under item 18), the Executive Director of the World Tourism Organization (under item 18) (by video link), the Chief of the Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring Section at the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 18), the Regional Adviser for the Levant Region of the United Nations Development Programme (under item 18), the Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (under sub-item 18 (e)) (by video link), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (under sub-item 18 (c)) (by pre-recorded message), the Assistant Secretary-General and Head of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (under sub-item 18 (j)), the Acting Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (under sub-item 18 (f)) (by pre-recorded message), the Senior Director of Programmes Coordination of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (under sub-item 18 (d)) (by video link), the Director of the Land and Water Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (under sub-item 18 (i)) (by pre-recorded message), and the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (under sub-item 18 (g)).

5. At the 21st meeting, on 9 November, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.³

II. Consideration of proposals**A. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.19/Rev.1](#)**

6. At the 21st meeting, on 9 November 2023, the representative of Kazakhstan introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan” ([A/C.2/78/L.19/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Estonia,

³ See [A/C.2/78/SR.21](#).

Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Oman, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Jordan, Kuwait, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines and United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.19/Rev.1](#) (see para. 53, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.21](#)

9. At the 21st meeting, on 9 November 2023, the representative of Cuba on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China introduced a draft resolution entitled “Oil slick on Lebanese shores” ([A/C.2/78/L.21](#)).

10. At the same meeting, the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.21](#) by a recorded vote of 158 to 7, with 6 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain,

⁴ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Uzbekistan that they had intended to vote in favour.

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau and United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Guatemala, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan and Tonga.

12. Also at the 21st meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Israel and the United States of America.

13. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Lebanon.

14. At the same meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

C. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.24/Rev.1](#)

15. At the 22nd meeting, on 20 November 2023, the representative of Israel introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Agricultural technology for sustainable development” ([A/C.2/78/L.24/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Australia, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Slovakia, South Sudan and Suriname. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the same meeting, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Iceland, Malawi, Nepal, North Macedonia, Panama and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.⁵

17. Also at the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Libya (on behalf of the Arab States) and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as by the observer for the State of Palestine.

18. Also at the 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.24/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 131 to 27, with 9 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:⁶

⁵ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Slovenia that they had intended to sponsor the resolution.

⁶ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Comoros that they had intended to vote against.

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russian Federation and South Africa.

19. Also at the 22nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

D. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.20/Rev.1](#)

20. At the 22nd meeting, on 20 November 2023, the representative of El Salvador introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Sustainable and resilient tourism and sustainable development in Central America and the Dominican Republic" ([A/C.2/78/L.20/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Turkmenistan. Subsequently, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mexico, Singapore, Suriname, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. At the same meeting, Chile and Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.20/Rev.1](#) (see para. 53, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.25/Rev.1](#)

23. At the 22nd meeting, on 20 November 2023, the representative of Lithuania introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea” ([A/C.2/78/L.25/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Dominican Republic, Georgia, Lithuania and Slovakia. Subsequently, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, Albania, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Serbia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador and Colombia.

26. Also at the 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.25/Rev.1](#) (see para. 53, draft resolution V).

27. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Türkiye, the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

F. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.34/Rev.1](#)

28. At the 22nd meeting, on 20 November 2023, the representative of Uzbekistan introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Central Asia facing environmental challenges: fostering regional solidarity for sustainable development and prosperity” ([A/C.2/78/L.34/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cabo Verde, China, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Singapore, Suriname, Switzerland, Tonga, Tunisia, Türkiye and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

29. At the same meeting, El Salvador, Kenya and Panama joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.34/Rev.1](#) (see para. 53, draft resolution VI).

31. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia and the United States of America.

G. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.27/Rev.1](#)

32. At the 22nd meeting, on 20 November 2023, the representative of Turkmenistan introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals” ([A/C.2/78/L.27/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Dominican Republic, Fiji, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Qatar, Suriname, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Georgia, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,

Singapore, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Türkiye and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

33. At the same meeting, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, El Salvador, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Philippines and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.27/Rev.1](#) (see para. 53, draft resolution VII).

35. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

H. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.26/Rev.1](#)

36. At the 23rd meeting, on 21 November 2023, the representative of Turkmenistan introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “The pivotal role of reliable and stable energy connectivity in driving sustainable development” ([A/C.2/78/L.26/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Djibouti, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Singapore, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tonga, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

37. At the same meeting, Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

38. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.26/Rev.1](#) (see para. 53, draft resolution VIII).

I. Draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.28/Rev.1](#)

39. At the 24th meeting, on 21 November 2023, the representative of Mexico introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls for realizing all Sustainable Development Goals” ([A/C.2/78/L.28/Rev.1](#)).

40. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.28/Rev.1](#) and announced that Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

41. Also at the same meeting, Albania, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.⁷

⁷ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Germany that they had intended to sponsor the resolution.

42. Also at the 24th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced an amendment to draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.28/Rev.1](#), contained in document [A/C.2/78/CRP.5](#).

43. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Switzerland, the Gambia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United States of America, Mexico, Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Australia (on behalf of Australia, Canada and New Zealand), Yemen, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Niger, Norway and Cameroon.

44. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Egypt

45. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment contained in document [A/C.2/78/CRP.5](#) by a recorded vote of 86 to 70, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁸

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Guyana, Haiti, India, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Suriname, Timor-Leste and Tunisia.

46. Also at the 24th meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Mexico, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union) and the Republic of Moldova.

⁸ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Fiji that they had intended to abstain.

47. Also at the 24th meeting, the representative of Jordan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.28/Rev.1](#) as a whole.

48. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/78/L.28/Rev.1](#), as amended, by a recorded vote of 116 to zero, with 60 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:⁹

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

49. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Peru, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Singapore, Iraq, Jamaica, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Egypt.

50. Also at the same meeting, statements after adoption were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Colombia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Mexico, Australia (on behalf of Australia, Canada and New Zealand), and the United States of America.

⁹ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of South Africa that they had intended to vote in favour and by the delegation of Libya that they had intended to abstain.

51. At the 25th meeting, on 22 November, the representatives of Algeria, Cameroon and Yemen made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

52. At the same meeting, statements after adoption were also made by the representatives of Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, as well as by the observer of the Holy See.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

53. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [52/169](#) M of 16 December 1997, [53/1](#) H of 16 November 1998, [55/44](#) of 27 November 2000, [57/101](#) of 25 November 2002, [60/216](#) of 22 December 2005, [63/279](#) of 24 April 2009, [66/193](#) of 22 December 2011, [69/209](#) of 19 December 2014, [72/213](#) of 20 December 2017 and [75/210](#) of 21 December 2020,

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term consequences of its activity for the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

Taking into account the fact that a number of international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed since the closure of the nuclear testing ground, but that serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

Taking into consideration the results of the International Conference on Semipalatinsk, held in Tokyo on 6 and 7 September 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

Acknowledging the progress made towards accelerating the development of the Semipalatinsk region during the period from 2020 to 2022, through programmes and actions of the Government of Kazakhstan and the international community, including United Nations agencies,

Recognizing the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, including the newly established Abai region with the city of Semey as its administrative centre,

Recognizing also the challenges that Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure the effective and timely achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular with regard to health care and environmental sustainability,

Recognizing further that the Government of Kazakhstan may call upon the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kazakhstan to render assistance in conducting consultations for establishing a multi-stakeholder mechanism, with the participation of various government bodies, local governments, civil society, the donor community and international organizations, to improve governance and enable the more efficient use of resources allocated for the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular regarding the areas of radiation safety, socioeconomic development and health and environmental protection, and for the provision of information on risks to the population,

Emphasizing the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts of Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region and the need for the international community to continue to pay due attention to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Taking note of the need to utilize modern technologies to minimize and mitigate radiological, health, socioeconomic, psychological and environmental challenges in the Semipalatinsk region,

Considering the importance of cooperation with the United Nations in establishing a coherent framework for strengthening coordination and information-sharing, as appropriate, among various actors in the region to plan, implement and monitor inclusive regional socioeconomic programmes and services, with special attention to vulnerable groups in the region,

Emphasizing the importance of the new development-oriented approach in tackling problems in the Semipalatinsk region in the medium to long term,

Expressing appreciation to donor countries and organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and related organizations mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General¹ for their contribution to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [75/210](#) and the information contained therein on measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems in the Semipalatinsk region;

2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region, implementing measures for optimizing public administration of the territory and facilities of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and surrounding areas, ensuring radiation safety and environmental rehabilitation and reintegrating the use of the nuclear test site into the national economy;

3. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in formulating and implementing special programmes and projects for the treatment and care of the affected population, as well as in efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region, including increasing the effectiveness of existing programmes and providing the technical, expert and financial contributions necessary for the implementation of national development programmes for the rehabilitation and development of the Semipalatinsk region;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including academia and non-governmental organizations, to share information and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region, and to promote international awareness of the situation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue pursuing a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing and coordinating the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in his report;

¹ [A/78/312](#).

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [61/194](#) of 20 December 2006, [62/188](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/211](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/195](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/147](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/192](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/201](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/206](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/212](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/194](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/218](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/209](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/224](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/208](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/209](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/199](#) of 17 December 2021 and [77/157](#) of 14 December 2022 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,¹ in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,³

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴ recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁵ which highlights the importance of improving preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, supported by strengthened modalities of international cooperation, and recalling also its resolution [71/256](#) of 23 December 2016, entitled “New Urban Agenda”, acknowledging that, in implementing the New Urban Agenda, particular attention should be given to addressing the unique and emerging urban development challenges facing, inter alia, countries affected by natural and human-made disasters,

Welcoming the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, which underlines the interlinkages and potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the importance of halting and reversing the decline in the health of the ocean’s ecosystems and biodiversity and of protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity,

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyah electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General

¹ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

Assembly in its resolutions [61/194](#), [62/188](#), [63/211](#), [64/195](#), [65/147](#), [66/192](#), [67/201](#), [68/206](#), [69/212](#), [70/194](#), [71/218](#), [72/209](#), [73/224](#), [74/208](#), [75/209](#), [76/199](#) and [77/157](#),

Noting that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution [77/157](#), it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the General Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Acknowledging also the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,⁶

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration trust fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the trust fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Reiterates*, for the eighteenth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyah electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;
3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country;
4. *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856.4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General

⁶ [A/78/280](#).

Assembly at its sixty-second session,⁷ with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;

5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration trust fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly and adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyah electric power plant;

8. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to intensify their support for Lebanon in this matter, particularly for recovery and rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the trust fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the trust fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

⁷ A/62/343.

Draft resolution III

Agricultural technology for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [76/200](#) of 17 December 2021,

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, and 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,

Expressing concern about the high level of global hunger, which affected between 691 million and 783 million people in 2022,

Recognizing that sustainable, affordable and context-specific agricultural technology has a beneficial impact on and an important role in the successful implementation of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and in that regard taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals,¹ the *Global Sustainable Development Report* and the Secretary-General’s strategy on new technologies,

Recognizing also that the agriculture sector is inextricably linked with the entire food system and that agricultural technologies, innovations and digitalization can be enablers of efforts to make agrifood systems more efficient, inclusive, equitable, resilient and sustainable and add value throughout the agrifood system by improving the sustainability of production, harvesting, storage, transport, trade, processing, transformation, retail, loss and waste reduction and recycling, as well as interactions among these processes, and that it is necessary to identify and analyse opportunities, risks and trade-offs associated with technologies and to ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of relevant technologies for small-scale producers, family farmers and all actors of the agrifood system,

Recalling the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition,² the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)³ and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030),⁴ taking note of the Nutrition for Growth Summit held in Tokyo in 2021, and looking forward to the Nutrition for Growth Summit to be held in Paris,

¹ [A/78/80-E/2023/64](#).

² World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

³ See resolution [70/259](#).

⁴ See resolution [73/284](#).

Recalling also the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028),⁵ noting the report on its implementation,⁶ and that sustainable agricultural technology, digitalization, as well as technological, social, economic and institutional innovations, build on the knowledge, capacities and a science base to respond to the needs and realities of smallholder and family farmers, in particular women and youth and Indigenous Peoples in rural areas, and in that regard highlighting the importance of innovation-driven development and support to entrepreneurship and innovation that embraces both traditional good practices and innovations, secures access for family farmers to sustainable, affordable and context-specific innovations, technologies and connectivity, and leverages the potential for innovation among young family farmers, and welcoming new sustainable agricultural technologies and approaches that can increase productivity and food safety and resilience, contributing to their transition from subsistence farming to innovative, commercial production and helping them to increase in a sustainable manner their own food security and nutrition, generate marketable surpluses and add value to their production,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment, convened by the Secretary-General from 24 to 26 July 2023 and hosted by the Government of Italy at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in collaboration with the United Nations system in Rome,

Stressing the need to design sustainable agrifood systems that conserve the natural resource base and enhance the provision of ecosystem services, while increasing productivity, and that respond to the challenges posed by, inter alia, climate change, the depletion and scarcity of natural resources, urbanization and globalization, and recognizing that agricultural technology, innovation and digitalization can contribute to food security and nutrition and help to build resilience,

Recognizing the need to further enhance the linkages and synergies between agricultural technology and sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecological and other innovative approaches, resource use efficiency, including sustainable use of existing domestic agricultural resources acknowledging diversity in circumstance, circular economy, recycling, optimizing external inputs, integration, crop rotation and diversification, no-tillage, soil health monitoring, agroforestry and regenerative agricultural practices, by effectively combining safe use and appropriate technologies, including biotechnologies, with traditional and Indigenous knowledge, in order to design sustainable farming systems that strengthen the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment for food security and nutrition as well as promote the realization of the right to adequate food, enhance productivity, increase adaptive capacity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve nutrition, conserve the natural resource base and attain more sustainable and innovative agrifood systems,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the synthesis report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sixth assessment report,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement⁷ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁸ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

⁵ See resolution [72/239](#).

⁶ [A/78/233](#).

⁷ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

Seriously concerned about the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stressing the urgent need to step up efforts to prevent the loss of biological diversity and the degradation of land and soil and promote efforts for their conservation and their sustainable use,

Welcoming the adoption on 19 December 2022 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012,⁹

Taking note with appreciation 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, held in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, and the Sustainable Development Goals Summit held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, noting the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022, and the adoption of its decision on the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, and looking forward to the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,¹⁰ taking note of the Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use, and acknowledging that forests and trees outside forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air, and that forests and trees outside forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity, prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sand storms and other disasters,

Taking note with appreciation of the activities of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries since its operationalization, and encouraging continued support to the Bank,

Recognizing the rapid evolution in science and technological innovation and digitalization, and that the development and open access to mega data and information will bring about profound changes in agricultural research, agricultural extension and rural development,

Stressing the importance of rapid technological change in ensuring food security by 2030, and encouraging the adoption of the most advanced and appropriate information technology in agriculture systems, and calling for enhanced international cooperation to facilitate access and promote investment in research, technology and infrastructure,

Recognizing the need to mobilize and scale up financing for science, technology and innovation, especially in developing countries, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 2,

Recognizing also that a systems approach to agricultural innovation is essential to ensure that innovations, including technologies and effective approaches, are evidence-based, are aligned towards common objectives, promote collaboration,

⁹ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

¹⁰ See resolution 71/285.

address problems relevant to farmers, and offer incentives to, and the means to accelerate adoption by, smallholder and family farmers, and that it is essential to enable interactions and knowledge flows among the different stakeholders in agricultural innovation systems, including farmers' organizations, national agricultural research systems, extension and advisory services, governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map for digital cooperation", presented on 11 June 2020,¹¹

Noting the creation of the Secretary-General's Scientific Advisory Board for Independent Advice on Breakthroughs in Science and Technology,

Stressing the need to support and strengthen information systems and statistical systems for better disaggregated data collection, including sex-disaggregated data, processing and interoperability, which will be key in monitoring progress in the adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies and their impact on improving food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, and noting the Committee on World Food Security policy recommendations on strengthening collection and use of food security and nutrition data and related analysis tools to improve decision-making in support of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, adopted in October 2023,

Emphasizing that participatory research, in conjunction with effective, pluralistic and demand-driven extension and rural advisory services, is critical in order to ensure that agricultural technologies respond to the demands and needs of all farmers, including women, smallholder and family farmers, especially in supporting more efficient, inclusive, equitable, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems that can deliver nutritious food,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,¹² and the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023,

Recalling also the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires in March 2019,¹³

Recalling further all relevant strategies and programmes of action for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including the Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries,¹⁴ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024¹⁵ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁶ recalling the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Doha, looking forward to the convening of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, in Kigali in June 2024, and the fourth United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States, in Antigua and Barbuda in May 2024, reaffirming the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African

¹¹ [A/74/821](#).

¹² Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

¹³ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

¹⁴ Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution [69/137](#), annex I.

¹⁶ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

Union and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹⁷ and recognizing the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations,

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,

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigation measures taken in response exposed both strengths and vulnerabilities in agrifood systems, the latter of which caused disruptions to both livelihoods and food supply chains, increased the volatility of food prices and constrained access to food, and that sustainable agricultural technologies, alongside other forms of innovation, can contribute to efficient, inclusive, equitable, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems, which promote healthy diets and improved nutrition,

Stressing the crucial and equal role of women in the agricultural sector and their contribution to enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and nutrition and eradicating rural poverty, and underlining the fact that meaningful progress in agricultural and agricultural technology development necessitates, inter alia, closing the gender gap, introducing appropriate gender-responsive interventions at all stages in agricultural innovation processes, including at the policy level, and ensuring that women have equal access to agricultural technologies, related services and inputs and all necessary productive resources, including tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests, as well as to affordable education and training, social services, social protection, health care, health services and financial services, and full, equal and meaningful access to and participation in local, regional and international markets,

Recognizing that young people play a significant role in supporting sustainable economic growth and that agricultural technology, innovation and digitalization have an essential role to play in facilitating access to agricultural skills for young women and men, improving the livelihoods of youth, creating quality and decent jobs and contributing to the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening progress towards achieving the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Acknowledging the role and work of civil society, the private sector and academia in furthering progress in developing countries and promoting sustainable agriculture and management practices, including through the use of appropriate agricultural technology, digitalization and the training of smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women and Indigenous Peoples, and that multi-stakeholder partnerships can contribute to the financing of food security and nutrition as well as sustainable development by mobilizing additional resources through advocacy and

¹⁷ A/57/304, annex.

innovative funding mechanisms and facilitating the coordinated and targeted use of existing resources, aligning them more effectively with global and national public priorities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁸
2. *Calls upon* Member States to include sustainable agricultural development as an integral part of their national policies and strategies, acknowledges the positive impact of international development cooperation, including North-South, triangular and South-South cooperation, as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, and urges the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, innovation, research and extension in efforts to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁹ with a focus on the research and development of technology that is affordable, durable and sustainable and that can be easily used by and disseminated to smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women, young and ageing farmers;
3. *Underlines* the importance of supporting sustainable agriculture including agroecology and other innovative approaches and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable and resilient agricultural systems, sustainable management practices and the use of new and existing technologies, such as conservation agriculture, integrated soil fertility management, integrated farming systems, animal disease prevention and control and integrated pest management, precision agriculture, irrigation, livestock husbandry and biotechnologies, in order to make agriculture more sustainable and productive, make food more nutritious and, in particular, make crops and farm animals more resistant to diseases, including drug-resistant infections, considering international standards in this regard, pests and environmental stresses, including the impacts of climate change, drought and extreme rainfall events, in accordance with national regulations and relevant international agreements;
4. *Recognizes* the important role of family farming and smallholder farming in adapting and developing sustainable, affordable and context-specific innovations and technologies while helping to preserve and promote traditional products, and in contributing to global food security, poverty eradication and sustainability, as well as job creation, and in ending chronic child malnutrition, and in this regard calls upon Member States, academia, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to adapt agricultural technologies to the needs of small- and medium-scale family farmers and combine them with credit access for sustainable production and significant investment in rural infrastructure as well as the training and education of those who would most benefit from them;
5. *Also recognizes* that strengthening urban-rural linkages can improve both rural and urban food security and nutrition, and in this regard highlights the need for integrated urban and rural agricultural land planning, improved rural-urban transportation links, food processing and packaging technology and cold chain development to reduce food loss, and for effective trade links across the urban-rural continuum, which will contribute to ensuring that small-scale farmers and fishers are linked to local, subnational, national, regional and global value chains and markets;
6. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to promote, support and facilitate the exchange of experience among

¹⁸ [A/78/228](#).

¹⁹ Resolution 70/1.

Member States through, inter alia, recommendations and other public goods related to ways to promote sustainable agriculture and increase the productivity and adaptive capacity of agriculture and the use of a broad range of agricultural technologies that support more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems, build long-term fertility, healthy and resilient agroecosystems and secure livelihoods and have a positive impact on the entire value chain, including technology for post-harvest crop storage, processing, handling and transportation, including in pressing environmental circumstances;

7. *Stresses* the importance of indicators that can be used to formulate targeted policies towards the development and adoption of, access to and use of agricultural technology and to measure their impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard encourages Member States, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to continue to contribute to the ongoing work of the Statistical Commission on the global indicator framework;

8. *Notes* the need to analyse the potential impacts of agricultural technologies before their implementation, to ensure that agrifood systems are more inclusive, equitable, efficient, resilient and sustainable that can deliver nutritious food, and that fostering synergies between government departments, research institutions, national and international organizations, alliances and coalitions can accelerate the development and adoption of technologies;

9. *Also notes* that the development of and access to new technologies should be combined with the preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, where relevant, to attract Indigenous Peoples and local communities and enable young people to be drivers of more efficient, inclusive, equitable, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems, that investments are needed to improve inclusive digital literacy and build the digital competencies of young rural people, and that relevant and effective policy frameworks and incentives, regulatory measures and economic and legal instruments should be promoted to ensure equity and inclusion in the development of and access to technologies;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, and urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of mitigation actions;

11. *Also stresses* the need to significantly reduce pre-harvest, post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain through, inter alia, improved production planning, the promotion of resource-efficient production and processing practices, improved processing, preservation and packing technologies, improved transportation and logistics management and enhanced household and business awareness of food losses and waste prevention, to help all actors in the value chain to enjoy greater benefits and to contribute to environmental protection;

12. *Recognizes* that energy-efficient agrifood systems represent a key component in transitioning to sustainable food and agriculture;

13. *Underlines* the importance of the sustainable use and management of water resources to increase and contribute to agricultural productivity, calls upon stakeholders to promote integrated water resources management in agriculture and adapt agricultural systems to improve their overall water efficiency and water productivity, and their resilience to water stresses, inter alia, by developing and implementing adaptive water and agricultural strategies and action plans based on a comprehensive approach to the long-term availability and variability of all water sources, reducing water scarcity risks through integrated water resources management options, designing and implementing agricultural and landscape management

practices that increase the resilience of agricultural systems to water stress and reduce pollution, making rain-fed agriculture systems a more reliable option, investing in an enabling environment and mobilizing the full set of tools available to them, and calls for further efforts to develop and strengthen irrigation facilities and water-saving technology, which can also enhance resilience to the current and projected adverse impacts of climate change;

14. *Calls upon* Member States, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders to harness science, technology and innovation, including co-innovation, by promoting coherent and integrated agricultural innovation systems through participatory research, demand-driven extension and rural advisory services and increased, responsible and inclusive public and private investment, building human capacity, encouraging entrepreneurship, creating an enabling economic and institutional environment and strengthening knowledge flows, in particular between scientists and farmers, taking into account local and traditional knowledge systems, in combination with new sources of knowledge;

15. *Invites* the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to consider ways to make available, on mutually agreed terms, data and information relating to agrifood systems, including meteorology, big data, the Internet of things, satellite imagery, early warning systems and other data-based technologies, that could help to build the resilience of smallholder and family farmers, optimize yields and support rural livelihoods;

16. *Recognizes* that weather forecasting and climate services and products allow farmers to better plan agricultural activities, optimize production, manage climate-related risks and integrate climate change adaptation into their decisions, and therefore encourages governments and meteorological agencies to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of agrometeorological and agroclimatological data and information;

17. *Also recognizes* that advanced technologies, such as big data, the Internet of things, artificial intelligence and machine learning, distributed ledgers, remote sensing and geospatial analysis, have the potential to increase agricultural productivity, improve access to markets and efficiency of inputs, and ensure timely communication for informed decision-making, while acknowledging that this should be examined carefully to maximize benefits and minimize downsides;

18. *Further recognizes* that sustainable agricultural mechanization can have potential drawbacks but could also help address shortages of labour, ease drudgery, increase incomes, enhance productivity and the timeliness of agricultural activities, promote efficient resource use, enable better market access and attract new investment and talent into agriculture, thereby creating better prospects for sustainable growth and support measures to mitigate climate- and weather-related hazards, and acknowledges that mechanization and digitalization can also create new and higher-paying jobs in agricultural value chains, making it more attractive for youth to stay in rural areas, and in this regard, welcomes the convening of the Global Conference on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization, from 27 to 29 September 2023 in Rome;

19. *Recognizes* the important role of information and communications technology, as well as digitalization and e-agriculture, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and in improving agricultural productivity, practices and smallholder livelihoods, strengthening agricultural markets and institutions, improving agricultural extension and rural advisory services, empowering farmer communities, keeping farmers and rural entrepreneurs informed about agricultural innovations, weather conditions, input availability, financial services and market prices and connecting them with buyers, and stresses the need to ensure that women

and youth and Indigenous Peoples have equitable access to information and communications technology, digitalization and e-agriculture, especially in rural areas, and to close digital divides within and between countries, as well as the gender digital divide, to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Underlines* the instrumental role of agricultural technology, agricultural research and innovation and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the sharing of knowledge and practices in furthering sustainable development and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, calls, therefore, upon Member States, and encourages relevant international bodies, to support sustainable agricultural research and development, emphasizes that research outputs should be appropriate to the needs of and accessible to end users, including governments, water managers, large-scale private sector enterprises and women, smallholder and family farmers, and in this regard calls for continued support to the international agricultural research system, including the research centres of CGIAR and other relevant international organizations and initiatives;

21. *Recognizes* that agricultural biotechnologies can be harnessed and scaled up to enhance the productivity of agrifood systems, notes with concern that national agricultural research systems in developing countries face barriers such as restricted access, limited funding and regulatory frameworks to use advanced biotechnologies, and in this regard reiterates the need to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms;

22. *Notes* that, according to World Bank estimates, at least 300 billion United States dollars in investments are needed annually to promote sustainable food systems and that many developing countries, particularly low-income countries, are grappling with multiple crises, including extreme weather disasters, constrained fiscal conditions, and escalating interest rates, making it challenging to finance emergency responses while simultaneously investing in sustainable food systems, and in this regard calls upon Member States to promote a concerted effort to jointly mobilize public and private capital, to achieve high-performing food systems;

23. *Urges* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to strengthen efforts to improve the development of sustainable agricultural technologies and their transfer and dissemination on mutually agreed terms to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, and encourages international, regional and national efforts to strengthen capacity and foster the utilization of local know-how in developing countries, especially that of smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women and youth, in order to enhance agricultural productivity and the nutritional quality of agricultural products, promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities and enhance food security and nutrition-related programmes and policies that take into consideration the specific needs of women, young children and youth, with particular attention to securing the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

24. *Recognizes* that recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic present an opportunity to promote sustainability and increase resilience of agriculture and food systems to the impact of the pandemic and future crises, including through the use of technology and innovation in all its forms, including digital services that can increase access to financial services for small-scale producers and family farmers, that are gender-responsive, including in rural areas, to address mobility restrictions and bank closures, agricultural extension services, weather and climate services, and online platforms that can enable producers to sell directly to consumers, leading to increased profits, improved supply chain efficiency, reduced wastage and better financial

inclusion, leveraging artificial intelligence in supporting sustainable agriculture, which can help to improve the overall harvest quality and accuracy, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to continue to develop policies, investments and partnerships that help to realize the potential of technologies to transform agriculture and food systems, while tackling the persistent digital divides, including the gender digital divide, in order to build back better and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

25. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to mainstream gender perspectives into agricultural policies and projects and to focus on closing the gender gap by, inter alia, encouraging gender-balanced investments and innovation in small-scale agricultural production and distribution, and a gender-responsive value chain supported by integrated and multisectoral policies, in order to improve women's productive capacity and incomes, strengthen their resilience and achieve equitable access to all forms of financing, markets and networks, labour-saving technologies and agricultural technology information and know-how, equipment, decision-making forums and associated agricultural resources to ensure that agriculture, food security and nutrition-related programmes and policies take into consideration the specific needs of women and the barriers that women face in accessing agricultural inputs and resources;

26. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement youth-focused agricultural development projects and programmes, including through training, education, financial inclusion services, including microcredit services, and capacity-building, including with regard to innovation, in association with the private sector, in order to stimulate the interest and the involvement of youth in sustainable agriculture;

27. *Remains concerned* that agricultural innovations and technologies often bypass ageing farmers, and in particular ageing women farmers, as many do not possess the financial resources or the skills to adopt new practices, and in this regard stresses the need to strengthen the capacity of ageing farmers through continued access to financial and infrastructure services and training for improved farming techniques and technologies;

28. *Acknowledges* that technological innovations can be supported by financial innovations and financial support, such as de-risking strategies and blended finance options, and that blended finance mechanisms are new institutional models that link public and private financing and patient capital with equity investments and promote schemes that more effectively distribute investments to small-scale enterprises and producers;

29. *Encourages* Member States, civil society and public and private institutions to develop partnerships to support financial and market services, including training, capacity-building, infrastructure and extension and rural advisory services, and calls for further efforts by all stakeholders to include smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women and youth, in planning and in taking decisions about making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies and practices accessible and affordable to them, and strengthen the links between community-based initiatives and financial institutions, including through the promotion of financing tools that foster agricultural sustainability;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, within existing resources, an action-oriented report that examines the current technological trends and key advances in agricultural technologies, provides illustrative examples of the transformative use of technologies at scale and includes recommendations that assist Member States in accelerating their efforts to implement the relevant goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution IV

Sustainable and resilient tourism and sustainable development in Central America and the Dominican Republic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [68/207](#) of 20 December 2013, [70/196](#) of 22 December 2015, [72/214](#) of 20 December 2017, [74/211](#) of 19 December 2019 and [76/201](#) of 17 December 2021, and all relevant declarations and conferences on this matter,

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 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,

Recalling the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,³ which recognized the commitment to sustain and support urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high-value-added sectors, including through the promotion of cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, among others,

Recalling also the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴ adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the latter of which, inter alia, recognized the need to promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver,

Welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and calls for its timely implementation,

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 Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

Welcoming also 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,

Looking forward to the third United Nations Ocean Conference, to be co-hosted by Costa Rica and France and to be held in Nice, France, in June 2025,

Recalling its resolution [77/178](#) of 14 December 2022 on the promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection, and its resolution [77/269](#) of 6 February 2023, in which it proclaimed 17 February as Global Tourism Resilience Day,

Welcoming the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in its resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022,⁵ to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment,

Taking note of the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative and its role in accelerating climate action and advancing the tourism sector towards a sustained, sustainable and resilient economic growth pathway, while acknowledging the efforts that are being undertaken by countries in the Central American Integration System region to combat plastic pollution,

Recalling its resolution [77/282](#) of 26 April 2023 on building global resilience and promoting sustainable development through regional and interregional infrastructure connectivity, in which it emphasized that infrastructure impacts the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and stressing the importance of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for addressing the interconnected social, economic and environmental challenges,

Welcoming the holding of the high-level thematic debate on tourism on the theme “Putting sustainable and resilient tourism at the heart of an inclusive recovery”, convened by the President of the General Assembly in May 2022, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization, as an important milestone to work towards a concerted approach on tourism at the highest level, within the United Nations system,

Recognizing the important cross-cutting role of sustainable tourism as a positive contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty, with a focus on ecotourism, rural tourism, community-based tourism and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, the generation of trade opportunities, the creation of decent jobs, protection of the environment, improvement of quality of life, and advancement of social inclusion, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, especially in developing countries,

Noting in this regard the role of the Central American Integration System,⁶ through the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat, and the Central American Tourism Council in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the region,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the Governments of the States members of the Central American Integration System, in coordination with the Central American Commission on Environment and Development and in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, in the implementation of existing and new programmes designed to launch and promote sustainable tourism throughout the region,

⁵ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

⁶ The membership of the Central American Integration System includes Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Acknowledging that tourism is among the economic sectors hardest hit by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and stressing that the challenges require comprehensive solutions and international collaboration which contribute to strengthening policies and financial support needed to sustain the livelihoods dependent on the sector, reduce inequalities, eradicate poverty and safeguard the benefits of tourism, including coastal and rural tourism, in order to promote a more sustainable tourism model based on social inclusion and the conservation and protection of the environment,

Taking note of the World Tourism Organization *World Tourism Barometer* of September 2023, which highlights that international tourism is expected to continue its recovery backed by strong travel demand, that the latest World Tourism Organization data show that the recovery has continued in 2023, with an estimated 700 million tourists travelling internationally between January and July 2023, about 43 per cent more than in the same period of 2022, and noting, however, that it was mentioned in the *World Tourism Barometer* of May 2023 that, according to experts, the economic environment continues to be the main factor weighing on the recovery of international tourism,

Noting with concern that, owing to its geographical location and its geological and hydrometeorological characteristics, Central America is a region prone and vulnerable to natural hazards, including those that are climate-related, which have resulted in disasters causing substantial human and economic losses, including impacts on gross domestic product per capita, income, and poverty reduction,

Recognizing that the Central American Integration System region contains significant natural resources and that its rich biodiversity provides invaluable benefits to its populations and to its countries' economies, and noting that sustainable tourism can contribute directly to the conservation of ecosystems through a variety of activities and by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and, in this regard, that the States members of the Central American Integration System are improving their institutional and policy frameworks, strategies and action plans,

Noting the role of the World Tourism Organization as a member of the informal advisory group on mainstreaming biodiversity, which is tasked with supporting the Executive Secretary and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Acknowledging the importance of ongoing actions to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production⁷ in the tourism sector while contributing to sustainable development and resilient societies,

Stressing the importance of the tourism sector becoming more sustainable, resilient, digital and accessible, while stressing the need to close the digital divides, both between and within countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to harness information and communications technologies for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality and affordability of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides, and improve digital literacy using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities,

Recalling its resolution [70/193](#) of 22 December 2015, entitled "International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017", noting the efforts and initiatives taken to celebrate the Year, with a view to creating awareness of the important contribution of tourism to sustainable development while promoting the

⁷ In accordance with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1 ([UNEP/EA.4/Res.1](#)).

exchange of good practices, knowledge and experiences, as well as increased cross-border collaboration by developing joint ventures to increase the synergies of tourism, including the sharing of tourism-related data and statistics, as appropriate, and noting the report of the Secretary-General on the proclamation of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development,⁸ and recalling also its resolution [74/198](#) of 19 December 2019, entitled “International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development, 2021”,

Recognizing the importance of promoting tourism product development by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in order to support their economic development and participation in trade while protecting natural environments and cultural traditions,

Stressing the need for responsible tourism and for its beneficial socioeconomic impact on local communities, the economic empowerment of women through tourism, fair tourism, the protection of women, children and people in vulnerable situations against all forms of exploitation in tourism, the prevention of trafficking in persons and trafficking in cultural artefacts, respect for intangible cultural heritage and cultural and natural sites, the protection of tourists as consumers and the provision of unbiased information to tourists,

Noting the existing joint initiatives designed and implemented to stimulate regional tourism integration and to foster the development of Indigenous and local communities, such as the Mayan World regional brand,

Recalling the outcomes of the Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Climate Change in Central America, held from 21 to 24 September 2023 in La Ceiba, Honduras, the outcomes adopted at the 126th meeting of the Central American Tourism Council, held in San Salvador on 30 August 2023, the twenty-second Forum for the Development of Tourism Integration of Central America and the Caribbean, held in San Salvador on 28 September 2022, and the declaration of the fifteenth forum on the development of tourism and on the harmonization of efforts to promote tourism in Central America and the Dominican Republic, held in Guatemala City on 27 August 2014, and looks forward to the second Social, Solidarity and Sustainable Tourism Forum, to be held with the support of the International Social Tourism Organization,

Recalling also the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, held in Madrid from 30 November to 3 December 2021, and welcoming its twenty-fifth session, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from 16 to 20 October 2023,

Emphasizing that rebuilding tourism after the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is an opportunity for transformation, with a focus on leveraging its impact on destinations, fostering community-based models and building more sustainable, resilient and inclusive communities and businesses through innovation and public-private partnerships to foster investments in sustainable travel and infrastructure, targeted training and human resources development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America;⁹

2. *Recognizes* the major role that sustainable and resilient tourism plays in advancing towards the achievement of sustainable development of the States members of the Central American Integration System, as an instrument of social inclusion that generates decent jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities, contributing to inclusive economic growth and the improvement of the quality of life of the

⁸ [A/73/283](#).

⁹ [A/78/210](#).

population, aimed at achieving poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, and that it contributes to the promotion of climate resilience, environmental sustainability and disaster risk management in tourist activities and destinations;

3. *Emphasizes*, taking into account the fact that the tourism sector is vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters, including those that are climate-related, the need to foster resilient tourism development in the Central American Integration System region, including through national strategies for rehabilitation aftershocks, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans and public-private partnerships;

4. *Recognizes* that since the adoption of resolution 76/201 in 2021, despite the many challenges they have faced owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, Central America and the Dominican Republic have shown numerous positive developments, initiatives and efforts to promote sustainable tourism and sustainable development, making significant progress towards recovery and enhancing resilience, recognizing the implementation of policies at the national level, and employing an integrated and holistic approach for the promotion of sustainable tourism and sustainable development to generate benefits in the social, economic and environmental pillars;

5. *Encourages* strategic actions and accelerators to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on sustainable development and to promote a sustainable recovery in the tourism sector, through global and regional political action and coordination to mitigate the effects of the pandemic and support the recovery therefrom, which will require substantial financial efforts to rebuild a more resilient, diversified, inclusive and sustainable tourism sector;

6. *Recalls* the adoption of the principles of sustainable tourism, developed by the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat and found in its strategic plan for sustainable tourism development, 2021–2025, which captures the region’s vision of itself as an integrated, sustainable, multi-location, cross-border destination of high quality and emphasizes its action plan for tourism and climate change as a component of the regional strategy on climate change;

7. *Recognizes* that the tourism sector has been a catalyst for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions in Central America and the Dominican Republic, including addressing environmental issues, in particular climate change, poverty eradication and economic development, highlighting the importance of strengthening appropriate policies and financial support within a broader framework of sustainable development policies and of adopting a comprehensive, multisectoral approach for the sustainable development of tourism;

8. *Encourages* regional and national tourism organizations to promote destination models that seek the highest possible direct benefits for local and national economies, in order to contribute to improving quality of life and reducing poverty in local communities, taking into account the integration of sustainability policies in the tourism sector, and invites all stakeholders to identify, assess and mitigate the impacts of tourism on the three dimensions of sustainable development;

9. *Stresses* the importance of biocultural heritage, endogenous development, scientific research and replicable models to promote sustainable, community-based, rural and local tourism activities for the benefit of people and nature, in close collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and youth, as a priority for the Central American Integration System region, recognizes that some countries in the region are developing new and innovative models, such as the tourism, conservation and sustainable livelihoods model, and also recognizes the importance of strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage, as well as promoting the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the

protection of cultural and traditional knowledge and practices for the achievement of a more sustainable tourism sector;

10. *Recognizes* the valuable role of international cooperation with relevant partners, and encourages them to continue to support the implementation of various projects aimed at promoting sustainable tourism in the region by, inter alia, strengthening ecotourism, rural, cultural and heritage tourism, including colonial sites, preventing trafficking in cultural artefacts and ensuring respect for intangible cultural heritage and cultural and natural sites;

11. *Encourages* Member States and relevant stakeholders to support cooperatives, community-based organizations and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises with initiatives towards achieving a stronger business environment, technical assistance, institutional networking and capacity-building and by enhancing institutional coherence policy that supports funding mechanisms and initiatives for poverty eradication programmes and projects;

12. *Welcomes* the progress made by the States members of the Central American Integration System in converging towards a regional tourism strategy based on preserving the region's biodiversity and natural and cultural attractions and reducing poverty through employment and entrepreneurial tourism development that emphasizes micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, while addressing the adverse effects of climate change, to improve the quality of life of the region's inhabitants;

13. *Appreciates* the continued efforts of the States members of the Central American Integration System to support sustainable tourism development, including the adoption and implementation of new legislation and policies, and encourages them to use sustainable tourism as a tool to promote the eradication of poverty and enhance the protection of biodiversity, cultural heritage and community development;

14. *Encourages* cooperation to promote the engagement of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, and initiatives that foster their socioeconomic empowerment through sustainable tourism that continues to promote equitable partnerships, the creation of jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities;

15. *Recognizes* the important efforts made by the Central American Integration System region to include those in vulnerable situations in decision-making in the tourism sector, with a more decentralized and participatory approach, especially rural and local communities and Indigenous Peoples, aiming also to advance the empowerment of women and girls and provide opportunities for youth, and calls upon the international community to support local, rural and community-based tourism initiatives to ensure that tourism continues to support economic growth and sustainable development;

16. *Also recognizes* the continued need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building efforts that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole;

17. *Notes* the importance of adequately measuring the sociocultural and environmental impact of tourism, and encourages efforts to fill the present data gap in this area by taking advantage of the emergence of non-traditional solutions and sources of data, with an overarching goal of advancing the national sustainable development agenda beyond the tourism sector;

18. *Recognizes* that the implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns in the tourism sector in Central America, and hence advancing

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁰ in the region, requires, inter alia, the identification and adoption of more resource-efficient tourism planning approaches by all relevant stakeholders;

19. *Stresses* the need to promote the further development of sustainable tourism, in particular through the consumption of sustainable tourism products and services, and to strengthen the development of ecotourism, maintaining, in particular, the culture and environmental integrity of Indigenous and local communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and the natural heritage and Indigenous cultural and religious sites of those communities;

20. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders to join the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,¹¹ which aims at promoting innovation and circular thinking to accelerate resource efficiency in the tourism value chain;

21. *Notes with appreciation* the launch of the first phase of the Tourism Observatory of the Central American Integration System Region in June 2023, and looks forward to its completion, and invites Governments and other stakeholders to consider joining the International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories of the World Tourism Organization, which contributes to the promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable tourism, and to support the practice of informed policymaking around the world;

22. *Encourages* further collaboration by public-private partnerships towards the enhancement of quality data collection, including disaggregated data, in accordance with national legislation, taking into account the concerted efforts by national authorities of the States members of the Central American Integration System, in conjunction with the private sector, through the establishment of observatories for sustainable tourism to monitor the development of tourism at the destination level in order to provide timely information for evidence-based policies and decision-making;

23. *Urges* the tourism sector in the States members of the Central American Integration System to be part of the coordination, knowledge-sharing and communication mechanisms for security and emergency management at the national and regional levels and to collectively promote an evidence-based approach in developing measures for safe, secure and seamless travel, which will enable government agencies to make relevant, informed and coordinated decisions, and in that sense welcomes the progress of the Secretary-General's call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems, including through the Early Warning for All initiative;

24. *Welcomes* the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, regional commissions and other regional organizations, as well as the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to promote sustainable tourism worldwide;

25. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders and the World Tourism Organization to continue to support the activities undertaken by the States members of the Central American Integration System for the promotion of sustainable tourism in the region, including with regard to emergency preparedness for better disaster risk

¹⁰ Resolution 70/1.

¹¹ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

reduction, the vulnerabilities of the Central American Integration System region to disasters caused by natural hazards and their impacts on sustainable tourism, as well as for capacity-building, job creation and the promotion of local culture and products, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

26. *Invites* Member States and relevant stakeholders to welcome the many opportunities that the new digital transformation of the tourism sector offers for creating and implementing innovative technologies to modernize the tourism industry in the States members of the Central American Integration System, by creating momentum for economic growth and expanding opportunities, including for women and young people, harnessing digital technology, fostering innovation and training and building human capacity, for the successful recovery and resilience of the tourism sector;

27. *Encourages* the States members of the Central American Integration System, through the Central American Tourism Council and the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat, to promote sustainable tourism by intensifying bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation at the level of the tourism industry, and to continue to support sustainable tourism through policies that foster responsive and inclusive tourism, strengthen regional identity and protect their natural and cultural heritage, including their ecosystems and biodiversity, and notes that existing initiatives, such as the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme, among other international initiatives, can deliver direct and focused support to Governments;

28. *Also encourages* the States members of the Central American Integration System to establish and strengthen quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, emphasizing the need to promote investments in infrastructure that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable, so as to promote sustainable tourism in the region;

29. *Reiterates* the commitment to the development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects that stimulate sustainable economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions across the urban-rural continuum, and encourages urban-rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening sustainable transport and mobility, and technology and communications networks and infrastructure, including connectivity between cities and their surroundings, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as greater land-sea connections, where appropriate, and encourages the development of tourism infrastructure and the promotion of tourism diversification, including through public-private partnerships, as a way to foster job creation for local communities, the preservation of their way of life, culture and heritage and the promotion of the three dimensions of sustainable development, while simultaneously inviting Member States to take measures to protect the environment and the sociocultural heritage of a destination;

30. *Recognizes* that persons with disabilities have equal rights to access tourism services and opportunities, such as independent travel, accessible services, trained staff, reliable information and inclusive marketing, and that great efforts should be made to ensure that tourism policies and practices are inclusive of persons with disabilities, the majority of whom live in developing countries;

31. *Calls upon* Member States and the tourism sector to take effective measures, in the context of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, to help to promote the equal participation of women and the balanced participation of youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas, and to promote effective economic empowerment, mainly through decent job and income creation;

32. *Recognizes* that addressing the need for improved monitoring of the development impacts of tourism requires rethinking and changing traditional practices in order to incorporate multiple data sources to provide public administrations and the tourism sector with the most updated intelligence on tourism, and notes the progress achieved through the International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories of the World Tourism Organization, which is focused on continuously monitoring the impacts of tourism, tackling the three dimensions of sustainability, strengthening evidence-based decision-making and creating a culture of continuous and timely monitoring and measurement;

33. *Welcomes* the positive role that tourism can play in the conservation of biodiversity and in fighting climate change, which provides a further argument for enhancing the environmental components of tourism policies and better utilizing the potential of sustainable tourism as an enabling agent of change, and also welcomes the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023, and looks forward to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in 2024;

34. *Reiterates its call for* the prevention of new and the reduction of existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, financial and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery and thus strengthen resilience, and reaffirms the need for the enhancement of the means of implementation and the capacity and capability of developing countries, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation, for the provision of means of implementation to augment domestic efforts in accordance with their national priorities;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization and with other relevant United Nations entities, to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, including concrete recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in this regard, in the States members of the Central American Integration System, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “Sustainable development”.

Draft resolution V
Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [65/149](#) of 20 December 2010, [68/208](#) of 20 December 2013, [71/220](#) of 21 December 2016 and [74/213](#) of 19 December 2019,

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, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

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 the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972,¹

Taking note of the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992,² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002,³ and reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, adopted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012,⁴

Recognizing the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵ and its programme of work to reduce marine and coastal biological loss, as well as other multilateral environmental agreements and regional seas conventions to address marine pollution and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

¹ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one.

² See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in decision 15/4 at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its target 7,

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),⁶ held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, in which Member States confirmed that they remain resolved to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources and committed to reducing disaster risk,

Recalling also its resolutions [73/254](#) of 20 December 2018 and [76/224](#) of 17 December 2021, in which it promotes global partnerships that are critical to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners,

Recalling further the efforts to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, including preventing and significantly reducing, by 2025, marine pollution of all kinds,⁷

Recalling the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, co-hosted by Kenya and Portugal,

Encouraging all parties to support the preparations for the next United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be co-hosted by Costa Rica and France in June 2025,

Recalling its resolution [72/73](#) of 5 December 2017, in which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁸ which provides the legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Noting the importance of cooperation on chemical munitions dumped at sea as an effort that contributes to the improvement of the overall marine environment,

Recalling relevant international and regional instruments such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁹ the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,¹⁰ the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,¹¹ the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean,¹² the Agreement on the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific,¹³ the Convention on the

⁶ Resolution [78/1](#), annex.

⁷ See resolution [70/1](#).

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1046, No. 15749.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 1102, No. 16908.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1648, No. 28325.

Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area¹⁴ and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic,¹⁵

Noting the national, regional and international activities, including scientific research,¹⁶ data collection and sharing, awareness-raising, reporting on encounters and technical advice, related to munitions dumped at sea, inter alia, in the frameworks of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area,

Emphasizing that, in the report on the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Third Review Conference), adopted at The Hague on 19 April 2013, the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction were invited to support voluntary sharing of information, raising awareness and cooperation on this issue, and stressing the value of such voluntary efforts, building upon the discussions held at the Review Conferences of 2018 and 2023,

Noting that Member States, international and regional organizations and civil society have undertaken activities to discuss and promote the issues related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, including international cooperation and the exchange of experiences and practical knowledge,

Noting also that the first and second World Ocean Assessments (World Ocean Assessment I and II), adopted respectively in 2015 and 2021, also highlight the issue of marine pollution, including from munitions dumped at sea, and have been taken into account by the General Assembly in its resolutions [70/235](#) of 23 December 2015, [71/257](#) of 23 December 2016, [72/73](#) of 5 December 2017, [73/124](#) of 11 December 2018, [75/239](#) of 31 December 2020 and [77/248](#) of 30 December 2022,

Noting further the concerns about the potential long-term environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, including their potential impact on human health and safety and on the marine environment and resources,

Recognizing the mandates and capacities of competent United Nations system entities in the fields of marine environment monitoring, research and information-sharing, as well as pollution preparedness and response,¹⁷

Recognizing also the ongoing efforts aimed at awareness-raising, information-sharing and capacity-building at various levels, as well as partnership and cooperation on the issue among relevant regional and international bodies, including the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic and the Baltic

¹⁴ Ibid., vol. 2099, No. 36495.

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 2354, No. 42279.

¹⁶ See, for example, the findings of the Baltic Sea research project entitled “Chemical Munitions, Search and Assessment (CHEMSEA)”, which is conducting research on environmental effects related to chemical munitions dumped at sea. The findings summarize all results obtained by the project.

¹⁷ Competent United Nations system entities include, inter alia, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Secretariat.

Marine Environment Protection Commission, as well as the regional seas conventions and others,¹⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, including the views submitted and contained therein;

2. *Notes* the importance of raising awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

3. *Invites* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to keep under observation the issue of the waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, to continue outreach efforts to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to that issue and to cooperate, including by strengthening existing efforts within regional seas conventions and other international, regional and subregional activities, as appropriate, related to risk assessment, monitoring, information-gathering, risk prevention and response to incidents;

4. *Encourages* voluntary sharing of information on waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea through conferences, seminars, workshops, training courses and publications aimed at the general public and industry in order to reduce related risks;

5. *Also encourages* partnerships between Governments, industry and civil society for raising awareness about, reporting on and monitoring of waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

6. *Invites* Member States to consider providing assistance and sharing expertise aimed at building capacities related to risk assessment, monitoring, information gathering, risk prevention and response to incidents resulting from waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

7. *Encourages* Member States to share experiences, good practices and information on the technologies available to treat, conserve or safely destroy the waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue analysing all available information and additionally, if appropriate, to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, also with a view to providing a global review of available technical means of minimizing potential environmental effects related to the waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, including through their elimination, based on the scientific data and information compiled with due regard to equitable geographical representation,¹⁹ and further exploring the possibility of establishing a database,²⁰ as well as identifying the appropriate intergovernmental bodies within the United Nations system for further consideration and implementation, as appropriate, of the cooperative measures envisaged in the present resolution, building on and without duplicating existing activities, and with a view to achieving

¹⁸ See [A/78/276](#).

¹⁹ The absence of inputs from certain regions will not invalidate the review, noting the request for the Secretariat to observe the principle of equitable geographical representation.

²⁰ Such a database could contain relevant and voluntarily shared information on, inter alia, the location of dumping sites, the type, quantity and, to the extent possible, the current condition of chemical munitions, the recorded environmental impact, best practices on risk prevention and response to incidents or accidental encounters and destruction or impact reduction technologies, including by means of data collection and management.

efficiency and synergies, taking into account the mandates and capacities of relevant international and regional organizations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, prepared using responses of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations, as well as other available information, with the circulation of the related questionnaire among Member States with due advance notice, and decides to include the item entitled “Sustainable development” in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session, unless otherwise agreed.

Draft resolution VI

Central Asia facing environmental challenges: fostering regional solidarity for sustainable development and prosperity

The General Assembly,

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,

Recalling its resolutions [75/278](#) of 18 May 2021 on declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of ecological innovations and technologies, [77/158](#) of 14 December 2022 on the proclamation of the International Year of Glaciers’ Preservation, [77/165](#) of 14 December 2022 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind, [77/172](#) of 14 December 2022 on sustainable mountain development, [77/286](#) of 16 May 2023 on the proclamation of World Sustainable Transport Day and [77/334](#) of 1 September 2023 on the follow-up to 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,

Recognizing the need to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,

Recognizing also the importance of the unique ecological and geographical significance of the Aral Sea region, recognizing the catastrophic consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea, supporting the efforts of the countries of Central Asia aimed at preserving the Aral Sea, including the rational and effective use of the Aral water basin, and acknowledging the urgent need for sustainable development in the Aral Sea region, by promoting regional and international cooperation as well as financial and technical support, as appropriate, including, among other initiatives, through the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and the multi-partner human security trust fund for the Aral Sea region,

Recognizing further that mountain ecosystems are highly vulnerable to the increasing adverse impacts of climate change, extreme weather events, deforestation, forest fires and forest degradation, land-use change, land degradation and natural disasters, from which they recover slowly, and that mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with increasing impacts on the environment, sustainable livelihoods and human well-being, while reaffirming the importance of the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions proclaimed for the period 2023–2027 to give new impetus to the international community’s efforts to address the challenges and problems of mountain countries,

Noting that, over the past decades, global warming has led to widespread shrinking of the cryosphere, with mass loss from ice sheets and glaciers and reductions in snow cover, and stressing the urgent need to raise awareness of and to promote and facilitate actions and sustainable measures towards preserving glaciers,

while seizing the opportunities of the International Year of Glaciers' Preservation in 2025,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of Tajikistan to convene an international conference dedicated to glaciers' preservation in Tajikistan in 2025, and the offer of the Government of Kyrgyzstan to convene the second Global Mountain Summit in Bishkek in 2027,

Noting the intention of Turkmenistan to host the Regional Centre for Climate Change Mitigating Technologies, in cooperation with the Climate Technology Centre and Network,

Noting also the adoption, by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its seventy-ninth session, of resolution 79/8 of 19 May 2023 on the modalities for the establishment of the United Nations special programme for the Aral Sea basin,

Recognizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, that water, ecosystems, energy, food security and nutrition are linked and that water is indispensable for health, well-being and human development, including the empowerment of women, and a vital element of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant goals in the social, environmental and economic fields,

Welcoming 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,

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, presenting a serious challenge to the sustainable development of all countries;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening regional cooperation to tackle environmental challenges in Central Asia, including the Aral Sea region, and promoting socioeconomic development and adaptation to climate change;
3. *Takes note* of the adoption by the Heads of State of the Central Asian countries of the regional programme known as "Green Agenda for Central Asia", aimed at fostering sustainable development;
4. *Welcomes* the initiative of Uzbekistan to convene an International Climate Forum in Samarkand in 2024, dedicated to seeking coordinated approaches and solutions to environmental challenges in the Central Asian region for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
5. *Also welcomes* the initiative of Kazakhstan to organize a regional climate summit in 2026, aimed at strengthening the regional response to climate change;
6. *Further welcomes* the commitment of the multi-partner human security trust fund for the Aral Sea region to addressing climate change and promoting climate-resilient development in the Aral Sea basin and Aral Sea region in its next cycle, invites Member States and relevant international organizations to contribute to the trust fund, and calls for increased financial resources to support climate-resilient development projects in the Aral Sea basin and Aral Sea region;
7. *Encourages* the multi-partner human security trust fund for the Aral Sea region to prioritize projects and initiatives that are aimed at enhancing the climate resilience of communities in the Aral Sea basin and Aral Sea region, and to support initiatives that are aimed at implementing climate-resilient development projects and achieving climate-related goals in the Aral Sea basin and Aral Sea region, including

those related to water management, building drought resilience, agriculture and disaster risk reduction;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of new and innovative technologies and best practices in combating desertification, drought and sand and dust storms and in achieving land degradation neutrality and drought resilience in Central Asia, welcomes in this regard the holding of the twenty-first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and a high-level event on sand and dust storms in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from 13 to 17 November 2023 to discuss action-oriented recommendations and address the challenges faced by the affected countries;

9. *Encourages* greater efforts by Central Asian countries, Member States, all relevant stakeholders and the international community towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems and the preservation of glaciers;

10. *Also encourages* the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacities of Central Asian countries to promote sustainable agriculture, sustainable patterns of consumption and production, afforestation and reforestation, the sustainable use of freshwater resources, the recycling of waste, energy efficiency, sustainable tourism, smart cities and sustainable transport, building drought resistance and combating land degradation, which will contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the region and in the world;

11. *Further encourages* the United Nations system, international and financial institutions, the private sector, investors and donors and other relevant stakeholders to continue to mobilize resources and provide capacity-building and assistance for addressing the environmental challenges in Central Asia.

Draft resolution VII

Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)⁵ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁶

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 the importance of timely implementation, in this decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁷ and reaffirming also the Paris Agreement,⁸

Recalling its resolutions 69/213 of 19 December 2014, entitled “Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development”, its resolution 70/197 of 22 December 2015, entitled “Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors”, its resolution 72/212 of 20 December 2017, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”, its resolution 75/313 of 29 July 2021, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to ensure stable and reliable international transport for sustainable development during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”, and its resolution 77/286 of 16 May 2023, entitled “World Sustainable Transport Day”,

Recalling also the first United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 26 and 27 November 2016, and the

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁸ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Beijing, China, from 14 to 16 October 2021,

Recalling further the Ashgabat Declaration, adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Role of Transit Transport Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation, Stability and Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat on 3 and 4 September 2014,⁹ in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the International Road Transport Union,

Reaffirming its resolution 76/294 of 30 June 2022, entitled “Political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety”, in which it acknowledged the need to promote road safety and sustainable transport,

Recalling the proclamation of the period 2021–2030 as the Second Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal of reducing road traffic deaths and injuries by at least 50 per cent from 2021 to 2030, in line with the pledge of the 2019 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly,

Affirming the importance of the spirit of peaceful cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and shared benefit in promoting infrastructure connectivity and sustainable transport, as well as regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation,

Transport and transit corridors

Noting the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development and connectivity, and in this regard noting the related intergovernmental deliberations in the relevant international bodies and forums,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development,¹⁰

Reiterating the importance of transport and transit corridors in facilitating transport linkages on domestic routes and promoting urban-rural connectivity in order to boost economic growth at the local and regional levels, promote interconnections between cities, peoples and resources and facilitate intraregional and interregional economic and sustainable development, emphasizing that transport and transit corridors should be safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impacts,

Reiterating also that international transport corridors should be identified, designed and developed, keeping in mind the safety and protection of transport users and the competitive advantages of each mode of transport and addressing infrastructure needs and the regulatory and institutional framework for the services that those corridors provide, including the promotion of decent work and social dialogue, safety and health in the workplace and gender balance in the workforce to improve the quality of life,

Countries in special situations

Recognizing the importance of addressing the particular vulnerability of landlocked countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to

⁹ A/68/991, annex.

¹⁰ A/70/262.

international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Almaty Declaration,¹¹ the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024¹² constitute a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

Noting in this regard the Ministerial Transport Conference of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, on 15 and 16 August 2022, and its outcome document, the Awaza summary statement,¹³

Reaffirming the importance of timely implementation of the outcomes of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in New York and in Doha, Qatar,¹⁴ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway¹⁵ for small island developing States for the remaining period,

Stressing the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors, and encouraging sustainable transport initiatives, including in the context of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework,

Reiterating the importance of actively supporting private sector investment, including through public-private partnerships and grant/loans blending, for infrastructure development and maintenance in communications and in multimodal transport such as railways, roads, waterways, warehouses and port facilities in the least developed countries,

* * *

Recognizing the important role of safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all in supporting sustainable economic growth, improving the social welfare of people and enhancing international cooperation and trade among countries,

Noting the importance of promoting the integration of science, technology and innovation into sustainable, integrated, multimodal and intermodal transport systems by tapping into technological opportunities in the decades to come to bring about fundamental, transformative changes to transport systems, including accelerated digitalization, energy efficiency and energy storage technologies and low-emission fuel technologies, and to strengthen capacity-building support to developing countries,

Recognizing that increasing investment in infrastructure is critical to integrate global economies, which can drive growth and help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, while the need for infrastructure is still enormous and pressing and will continue to grow, realizing that filling the huge gap in infrastructure

¹¹ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3)*, annex II.

¹² Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

¹³ A/77/343, annex.

¹⁴ Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (resolution 76/258, annex) and Doha Political Declaration (*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).

¹⁵ Resolution 69/15, annex.

financing will require public and private financing as well as technologies, know-how and operational efficiencies, as well as an enabling domestic environment, and in this regard affirming the need to enhance infrastructure investment and experience-sharing, and that infrastructure must be high-quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient in order to support economic development and human well-being,

Emphasizing the need to promote harmonization, simplification and standardization of rules and documentation, including the full and effective implementation of international conventions on transport and transit as well as bilateral, subregional and regional agreements for parties thereto,

Multimodal transportation

Noting that, in developing multimodal transport systems, it is necessary to take into account street, road, including public transport systems, rail, maritime, inland shipping, ferry and air transport, as well as non-motorized transport such as cycling and walking, and emphasis should be placed on low-emission, energy-efficient, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient modes of transport and an increased reliance on interconnected transport networks, including public transport systems, for seamless and “door-to-door” mobility and connectivity of people and goods,

Noting also the importance of cooperation in enhancing transport connectivity through an integrated intermodal transport system by exchanging best practices to optimize the development of interconnected highways, roads, streets, railways, waterways, areas of modal transfer and ports, and by encouraging the construction of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and operations to minimize consumption of energy, land and other resources, generate lower emissions of greenhouse gases, ozone-depleting substances and other pollutants and ensure a positive social impact,

Recalling the importance of international collaboration in furthering the work of the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Road Transport Union to enhance the sustainability of international shipping, aviation, and road transport,

Social aspects

Noting the importance of supporting efforts to provide communities in rural areas, especially in developing countries, with access to major roads, streets, rail lines and public and non-motorized transport options and areas of modal transfer that enable access to economic and social activities and opportunities in cities and towns and that unleash the productivity and competitiveness of rural entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers, which will be important steps needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its promise to “leave no one behind”,

Reaffirming its commitment to promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban mobility and land and sea transport systems, enabling meaningful participation in social and economic activities in cities and human settlements, by integrating transport and mobility plans into overall urban and territorial plans and promoting a wide range of transport and mobility options,

* * *

Welcoming the efforts of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international, regional and subregional organizations, in particular the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, the International Road Transport Union, the International Union of Railways and the International Transport Forum, within their respective

mandates, to develop and operationalize international and regional transport and transit corridors,

Underscoring the need to mobilize, as appropriate, additional financial resources for the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient transport and mobility infrastructure and services, including through the promotion of public-private partnerships, where conceivable and practicable, so as to achieve inclusive and sustainable development,

Recognizing the need for continued cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and existing partnerships on sustainable transport issues, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport, the Sustainable Mobility for All partnership, the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT) and the Group of Friends of Sustainable Transport,

1. *Commits* to enhancing the role of sustainable transport and mobility in job creation, mobility facilitation and improvement of the efficiency of logistics chains in connecting people and communities to jobs, schools and health care and in the delivery of goods and services to rural and urban communities, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to maintain the continued functioning and strengthening of the transport system and transport infrastructure in all relevant aspects necessary for sustainable development, recognizing in this regard the importance of an enabling domestic environment and adequate domestic financing for the transport sector that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability in order to ensure stable and reliable domestic and international transport;

3. *Encourages* national, regional and global plans, policies and programmes on transport and mobility to take into account the needs of women and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons and those in vulnerable situations;

4. *Emphasizes* the contribution of low-emission, energy-efficient, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient modes of transport to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the importance of long-term strategies and multi-stakeholder partnerships in delivering such sustainable modes of transport;

5. *Calls for* efforts to promote regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation, including by improving the planning of transportation infrastructure mobility and logistics;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation in establishing safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport networks supported by inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and commits to enhancing the role of sustainable transport in job creation, mobility facilitation and improvement of the efficiency of logistics chains in connecting people and communities, particularly people in vulnerable situations, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

7. *Underlines* the importance of international cooperation between relevant modes of transport and transport-related industries to mitigate the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, including by exchanging information, scientific knowledge and best practices, as well as sharing experiences from the implementation of national transport development programmes and strategies as appropriate;

8. *Suggests* that, with the further development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and multimodal transport corridors, the use of electronic unified transport documents based on the digital transmission of relevant data could be considered for their potential, as they could minimize human involvement in

transport and border crossing processes and thus could enhance the resilience of transport and logistics chains;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of support for the ongoing development of the existing required institutional, legal, technical and administrative capacity of developing countries to ensure consistent application of internationally agreed standards, as applicable, and an efficient multimodal transport system;

10. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations conventions and agreements on transport and transit facilitation, including the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods¹⁶ and the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention);¹⁷

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of a worldwide effort to address and raise awareness of road safety for developing sustainable multimodal transport systems, encourages Member States to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable active mobility and transportation infrastructure planning and design, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives of the Second Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030 and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁸

12. *Encourages* States to maximize synergies in transport corridors and infrastructure planning and development by taking into account relevant international standards and by aiming to harmonize rules and technological standards, as applicable;

13. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, relevant international financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors and the private sector to further coordinate their efforts and to collaborate in mobilizing financial and technical assistance to developing countries for strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

14. *Decides* to proclaim the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Transport for the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2026, within existing structures and available resources, and calls upon the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations regional economic commissions, within their respective mandates, to prepare an implementation plan for the Decade in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider convening the third United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, for ensuring the implementation of the objectives of the first and second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conferences, and notes that such a conference would be funded through extrabudgetary resources;

16. *Encourages* Member States to indicate their interest in hosting the next United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference;

17. *Welcomes* the proposal of Turkmenistan to host the international celebrations to mark World Sustainable Transport Day on 26 November 2024.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1409, No. 23583.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1079, No. 16510.

¹⁸ Resolution 70/1.

Draft resolution VIII

The pivotal role of reliable and stable energy connectivity in driving sustainable development

The General Assembly,

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,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling its resolutions [63/210](#) of 19 December 2008 and [67/263](#) of 17 May 2013 on reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation”,¹

Underlining that reliable and stable energy connectivity is underpinned by the capacity of countries to transport, transmit, transform and store energy through different systems or networks,

Noting that stable, efficient and reliable energy connectivity, as a key factor of sustainable development, is in the interest of the entire international community,

Recognizing the need for continued international cooperation in determining ways of ensuring reliable and stable energy connectivity to deliver energy resources to international markets through various transportation systems,

Highlighting the synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement,² and reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,³

Countries in special situations

Underlining that, without stable, resilient and reliable energy connectivity and transportation, developing countries, particularly least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, would face difficulties in meeting their own energy demand, taking into consideration the

¹ [A/69/309](#).

² Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

diversity of national situations, policies, specific needs and capacities of developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting reliable and stable energy transportation systems, networks and market frameworks that link them to the regional and international markets,

Stressing the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors,

* * *

Recognizing the important role of energy transportation hubs in the reliable and stable transit of energy to international markets,

Welcoming efforts at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels in supporting energy connectivity and transportation systems and facilitating the trade of energy to promote sustainable development,

Noting the establishment of the Expert Working Group on Energy Connectivity by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in its resolution [73/8](#) of 19 May 2017,

Noting also the outcome of the High-level Conference on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and Its Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, held in Ashgabat on 23 April 2009,⁴ as well as the International Meeting of Experts on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development,⁵ held in Ashgabat on 10 and 11 December 2014 in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/263](#),

Taking note of the Sustainable Energy for All Forum held in Kigali from 17 to 19 May 2022, and taking note with appreciation of the generous proposal of the Government of Turkmenistan to host the Sustainable Energy for All Forum in 2026,

1. *Encourages* continued international cooperation in promoting reliable and stable energy connectivity at the national, regional and global levels to advance economic integration and sustainable development, in particular, to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7, on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

2. *Also encourages* efforts for resilient and secure cross-border energy infrastructure and energy connectivity;

3. *Takes note* of the high-level dialogue on energy held on 24 September 2021 to promote the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶ in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All and the voluntary commitments in the form of 200 energy compacts, and also takes note of the Secretary-General's proposed road map for accelerated action on Goal 7, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session,⁷ and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

⁴ See [A/63/843](#).

⁵ See [A/69/725](#).

⁶ Resolution [70/1](#)

⁷ [A/77/211](#).

4. *Also takes note* of the proposal of the Government of Turkmenistan to host an international meeting of experts early in 2024 to discuss strategies and foster collaboration on enhancing energy connectivity, recognizing its pivotal role in driving sustainable development and addressing the needs of countries with limited domestic energy resources;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, on issues relating to reliable and stable energy connectivity, as well as on possible ways to strengthen international cooperation in this sphere, and to communicate such views in a summary report of the Secretariat to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session for further consideration.

Draft resolution IX

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls for realizing all Sustainable Development Goals

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [77/181](#) of 14 December 2022 and all its other resolutions on women in 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,

Welcoming and reaffirming the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through Sustainable Development Goal 5 and all its targets, and that gender mainstreaming remains crucial to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Reiterating that the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, are universal, indivisible and interlinked, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental,

Reaffirming its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, by which it endorsed 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, reaffirming also its recognition that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and women’s full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in all spheres of life, including in the economy, are vital to the achievement of sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity, and reiterating its commitment to enable women’s equal access to decision-making processes and leadership,

Reaffirming also the mutually reinforcing relationship among achieving gender equality, sustainable development and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Noting the importance of ensuring the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ and the Paris Agreement,² in accordance with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, and recognizing that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women is vital for achieving long-term climate goals,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

² Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

Recognizing 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 recognizing also the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty,

Deeply concerned that, halfway through the 2030 Agenda, the world is failing to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Recognizing that unpaid care and domestic work remains invisible, undervalued and unaccounted for in national statistics, and neglected in economic and social policymaking, and that women and girls, including adolescent girls, undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work from one generation to the next, as well as the need to adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure, social protection policies and accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care services, childcare and maternity, paternity or parental leave,

Reiterating the need for gender mainstreaming in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies and programmes,

1. *Reaffirms* that the commitment to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, that the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if all women and girls continue to be denied their human rights and opportunities, and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ is crucial;

2. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, particularly women and women-led micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, sustainable and inclusive businesses, and digital entrepreneurs, in urban and especially in rural areas, as well as to develop and implement policies and programmes to support women's entrepreneurship, in particular opportunities for new women entrepreneurs;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure women's equal opportunities in education, training, business, entrepreneurship and decent jobs, reduce gender barriers to employment, address the gender wage gap, reduce occupational segregation and increase the participation of people in vulnerable situations, including workers in the informal economy;

4. *Urges* Member States to take comprehensive, multisectoral, coordinated, effective and gender-responsive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and address structural and underlying causes and risk factors of gender inequalities;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to promote a gender-equitable division of unpaid care and domestic work, including through the promotion of the equitable sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, social protection policies and infrastructure development, bearing in mind that women spend 2.8 more hours than men on unpaid care and domestic work, a factor that contributes to greater time burdens on women and

³ Resolution 70/1.

substantially limits their participation in the social, economic and political spheres, and considering that, on the current trajectory, the gap between the time spent by women and men on unpaid care will narrow slightly, but by 2050, women globally will still be spending 9.5 per cent more time or 2.3 more hours per day on unpaid care work than men;

6. *Urges* Member States to support efforts to enable all women to have leadership and decision-making roles at all levels, and work towards women's and youth's equal, full and meaningful participation, including in all spheres and levels of public and political life, bearing in mind that, at the current pace, women's share of workplace management positions will reach only 30 per cent by 2050;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of identifying and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, in relation to land tenure security and access to, ownership of and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance, and ensuring women's and girls' access to justice and accountability for violations of their human rights, with particular attention given to older women, widows and young women;

8. *Also reaffirms* the need to strengthen the efforts to realize the right to education for all women and girls, eliminating barriers in this regard, ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, training and skills development, promoting lifelong learning opportunities, and supporting women's and girls' participation in all sectors, especially those in which they are not equally represented, in particular science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and strengthening international cooperation on these issues;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the topic of the resolution, within an existing report in the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues Committee (Third Committee) of the General Assembly at its eightieth session.