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**Sixty-eighth session**  
Agenda item 19

## **Sustainable development**

### **Report of the Second Committee\***

*Rapporteur:* Ms. Juliet **Hay** (New Zealand)

#### **I. Introduction**

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 2013, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled:

“Sustainable development:

- “(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;
- “(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- “(c) International Strategy for Disaster 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) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session;

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\* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 11 parts, under the symbol [A/68/438](#) and Add.1-10.



- “(h) Harmony with Nature;
- “(i) Sustainable mountain development;
- “(j) The role of the international community in the prevention of the radiation threat in Central Asia”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 27th to 30th, 32nd, 35th and 36th, 39th to 41st meetings, from 4 to 6 and on 14 November and 3, 6 and 11 December 2013. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records ([A/C.2/68/SR.27-30](#), 32, 35, 36 and 39-41). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 9 to 11 October 2013 (see [A/C.2/68/SR.3-7](#)). Action was taken on the item at the 32nd, 35th, 36th and 39th to 41st meetings (see [A/C.2/68/SR.32](#), 35-36 and 39-41). 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 19**

##### **Sustainable development**

Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system ([A/68/79-E/2013/69](#))

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/68/258](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development ([A/68/308](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All ([A/68/309](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores ([A/68/544](#))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Tourism Organization on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America ([A/68/278](#))

Letter dated 12 September 2013 from the representative of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General ([A/68/383](#))

Letter dated 30 September 2013 from the representative of Benin and Chair of the Global Coordination Bureau of the Least Developed Countries to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the annual ministerial meeting of the least developed countries, held in New York on 27 September 2013 ([A/C.2/68/3](#))

Letter dated 10 October 2013 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General ([A/C.2/68/5](#))

Letter dated 17 October 2013 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General ([A/C.2/68/6](#))

Letter dated 10 November 2013 from the representative of Croatia to the Secretary-General ([A/C.2/68/8](#))

**Item 19 (a)**

**Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development**

Report of the Secretary-General on options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies ([A/68/310](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ([A/68/321](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on intergenerational solidarity and the needs of future generations ([A/68/322](#))

Letter dated 13 November 2013 from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General ([A/C.2/68/9](#))

**Item 19 (b)**

**Follow-up to and implementation of 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 Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ([A/68/316](#))

Letter dated 20 October 2013 from the representative of Barbados to the President of the General Assembly ([A/C.2/68/7](#))

**Item 19 (c)**

**International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction ([A/68/320](#))

**Items 19 (d) and (e)**

**Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**

**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 and 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 ([A/68/260](#))

**Items 19 (f)**  
**Convention on Biological Diversity**

Letter dated 28 August 2013 from the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/C.2/68/2](#))

**Item 19 (g)**  
**Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session**

Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session ([A/68/25](#))

**Item 19 (h)**  
**Harmony with Nature**

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature ([A/68/325](#) and Corr.1)

**Item 19 (i)**  
**Sustainable mountain development**

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development ([A/68/307](#))

**Item 19 (j)**  
**The role of the international community in the prevention of the radiation threat in Central Asia**

Letter dated 16 September 2013 from the representative of Kyrgyzstan to the Secretary-General ([A/68/143/Rev.1](#))

4. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, introductory statements were made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (under sub-item 19 (c)); the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (under sub-item 19 (d)) (by video link); the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity (under sub-item 19 (f)); the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 19 and sub-items 19 (a), 19 (b), 19 (h) and 19 (i)); and the Director of the New York office of the United Nations Environment Programme (under item 19 and sub-item 19 (g)) (see [A/C.2/68/SR.27](#)).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee also heard the recorded introduction by the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (under sub-item 19 (e)) (see [A/C.2/68/SR.27](#)).

6. Also at the same meeting, an introductory statement was made by the Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (under item 19) (see [A/C.2/68/SR.27](#)).

7. At the 28th meeting, on 4 November, statements in the exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic (see [A/C.2/68/SR.28](#)).

## II. Consideration of proposals

### A. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/68/L.23](#) and [A/C.2/68/L.48](#)

8. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Fiji, 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 “World Wildlife Day” ([A/C.2/68/L.23](#)), which read:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“Reaffirming* the intrinsic value of wildlife and its various contributions, including its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic contributions to sustainable development and human well-being,

*“Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and all its principles, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled ‘The future we want’, and the commitments made therein,

*“Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and General Assembly resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

*“Recognizing* the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in ensuring that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction,

*“Taking note* of the outcome of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, held in Bangkok from 3 to 14 March 2013, in particular resolution 16.1 designating 3 March as World Wildlife Day in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world’s wild fauna and flora as an irreplaceable part of the natural system of the Earth,

*“1. Decides* to designate 3 March as World Wildlife Day;

*“2. Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe World Wildlife Day in an appropriate manner, in accordance with national priorities;

*“3. Invites,* in this regard, Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to support activities related to World Wildlife Day, inter alia, through voluntary contributions;

*“4. Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system.”

9. At its 39th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “World Wildlife Day” (A/C.2/68/L.48), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/68/L.23.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/68/L.48 had no programme budget implications.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/68/L.48 (see para. 37, draft resolution I).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.2/68/SR.39).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/68/L.48, draft resolution A/C.2/68/L.23 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

## **B. Draft resolution A/C.2/68/L.26**

14. At the 32nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Fiji, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced and orally corrected a draft resolution entitled “Oil slick on Lebanese shores” (A/C.2/68/L.26).

15. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution, as orally corrected, had no programme budget implications.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected, by a recorded vote of 165 to 6, with 6 abstentions (see para. 37, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

### *In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, 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, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Tonga.

17. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Israel and Lebanon (see [A/C.2/68/SR.36](#)).

### **C. Draft resolution [A/C.2/68/L.30](#)**

18. At the 35th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Panama, on behalf of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, United States of America and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America” ([A/C.2/68/L.30](#)).

19. At its 39th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of Panama orally corrected the draft resolution and announced that Australia, Barbados, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia and Sri Lanka had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Ukraine also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally corrected (see [A/C.2/68/SR.39](#)).

21. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/68/L.30](#), as orally corrected (see para. 37, draft resolution III).

### **D. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/68/L.37](#) and Rev.1**

22. At the 35th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Lithuania, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a 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.2/68/L.37](#)), which read:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“Recalling its resolution 65/149 of 20 December 2010,*

*“Recalling also the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972,*

*“Noting relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002, and 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,*

*“Recalling relevant international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, the Agreement on the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific, the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic,*

*“Taking note of the ministerial declaration of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission) adopted in Copenhagen on 3 October 2013, in which the signatories recognized the need for forward-looking options for solutions and an assessment of the environmental risks posed by, inter alia, munitions dumped at sea, welcomed the 2013 report of the ad hoc expert group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea and agreed to produce, by 2015, a one-off thematic assessment of the environmental risks of hazardous submerged objects, also utilizing the 2013 report on dumped chemical munitions,*

*“Noting the activities of the commission established by the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic related to dumped munitions, including maintaining a database of the locations, types and quantities of materials dumped and reporting on encounters with chemical munitions dumped at sea,*

*“Noting also the discussions of the contracting parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter on the location of historical sites of obsolete munitions and the efforts of the parties to raise awareness of such information by publishing it and to provide advice regarding the handling of such munitions found in fishing nets,*

*“Noting further the initiative of the contracting parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean to collect available country data on the sites of ammunition dumped into the Mediterranean Sea,*



*“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, adopted in 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,

*“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 exchange of experience and practical knowledge, in particular at the International Workshop on Environmental Effects Related to Waste Originating from Chemical Munitions Dumped at Sea, held on 5 November 2012 in Gdynia, Poland,

*“Noting also* the national and regional scientific research on environmental effects related to chemical munitions dumped at sea, such as the Baltic Sea research project entitled ‘Chemical Munitions, Search and Assessment’,

*“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 its resources,

“1. *Welcomes* the 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;

“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 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 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 to reduce related risks;

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

“6. *Invites* Member States in a position to do so 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. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues relating to the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, also with a view to exploring the possibility of establishing a database containing 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, building on and without duplicating existing activities, and of achieving efficiency and synergies among the relevant regional seas conventions, and also invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the progress achieved on these matters.”

23. At its 40th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee had before it 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.2/68/L.37/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

24. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to proceed to take action on the revised draft resolution (see [A/C.2/68/SR.40](#)).

25. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/68/L.37/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.

26. Also at the 40th meeting, the representative of Lithuania announced that Benin and Iceland had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. Subsequently, Madagascar also joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (see [A/C.2/68/SR.40](#)).

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/68/L.37/Rev.1](#) (see para. 37, draft resolution IV).

## **E. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/68/L.38](#) and [Rev.1](#)**

28. At the 35th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Israel, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nauru, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Agricultural technology for development” (A/C.2/68/L.38). Subsequently, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Nepal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see A/C.2/68/SR.35), which read:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“Recalling its resolution 66/195 of 22 December 2011 on agricultural technology for development,*

*“Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (‘Johannesburg Plan of Implementation’),*

*“Recalling further the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled ‘The future we want’,*

*“Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,*

*“Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,*

*“Recalling further its resolution 67/228 of 21 December 2012 on agriculture development and food security,*

*“Recalling its resolution 64/136 of 18 December 2009 on cooperatives in social development, in which it proclaimed the year 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives,*

*“Recalling also its resolution 66/221 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Quinoa, 2013,*

*“Recalling further its resolution 66/222 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Family Farming, 2014,*

*“Recalling the World Summit on Food Security, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009, and underlining the importance of advancing and implementing agricultural technologies,*

*“Welcoming the outcome of the thirty-eighth (special) session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome on 11 May 2012, at which the Committee endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and the outcome of the thirty-ninth session of the Committee, held in Rome from 15 to 20 October 2012,*

*“Welcoming also the work of the fortieth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 7 to 11 October 2013, and taking note of its outcome document,*

*“Welcoming further the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as a vision for a future free from hunger,*

*“Welcoming the commitments set out in the Joint Statement on Global Food Security, adopted in L’Aquila, Italy, on 10 July 2009, which focused on sustainable agriculture development,*

*“Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, and its outcome document, reaffirming its commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, while concerned by the pace of progress to date in achieving those goals, particularly in countries lagging furthest behind,*

*“Recognizing the beneficial impact that the adoption of agricultural technologies can have for the achievement of food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, empowering women and ensuring environmental sustainability,*

*“Taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and recognizing the need to continue to work towards fulfilling the commitments made in the Programme of Action,*

*“Stressing the critical 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 development necessitates, inter alia, closing the gender gap and ensuring that women have equal access to agricultural technologies, related services and inputs, all the necessary productive resources, including tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests as well as to education and training, social services, health care, health services and financial services and access to and participation in markets,*

*“Acknowledging the role and work of civil society and the private sector in furthering progress in developing countries, in promoting the use of sustainable agricultural technology and the training of smallholder farmers, in particular rural women,*

*“Considering the increasing need to innovate in agriculture food chains in order to respond to the challenges posed by, inter alia, climate change, depletion and scarcity of natural resources, urbanization and globalization, and recognizing that agricultural research and sustainable agricultural technologies can greatly contribute to agricultural, rural and economic development, adaptation of agriculture and food security and nutrition and help mitigate the negative impact of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought,*

*“1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development;*

*“2. 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*

under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, and to support national efforts to foster utilization of local know-how and agricultural technologies, promote agricultural technology research and access to knowledge and information through suitable communication for development strategies and enable rural women, as well as men and youth, to increase sustainable agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance food and nutritional security;

“3. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, especially smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women and youth, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and animal products, to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities and to enhance food security and nutrition-related programmes and policies that take into consideration the specific needs of women, young children and youth;

“4. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to mainstream gender into agricultural policies and projects and to focus on closing the gender gap to achieve equal access for women to 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;

“5. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement youth-focused agricultural development projects and programmes, including through training, education and capacity-building, in order to stimulate the interest and the involvement of youth in agriculture;

“6. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, and consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, the growth of agricultural cooperatives through easy access to affordable finance, the adoption of sustainable production techniques, investment in rural infrastructure and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms, access to appropriate risk management instruments and support for the participation of women in economic activities;

“7. *Underlines* the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices, such as conservation agriculture, animal disease control and integrated pest management, in order to make agriculture more resilient and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals more tolerant to diseases, pests and environmental stresses, including drought and climate change, in accordance with national regulations and relevant international agreements;

“8. *Stresses* the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain through, inter alia,

increased promotion of appropriate harvesting practices, agro-food processing and appropriate facilities for the storage and packaging of food;

“9. *Underlines* the importance of the sustainable use and management of water resources to increase and ensure agricultural productivity, and calls for further efforts to develop and strengthen irrigation facilities and water-saving technology;

“10. *Takes note* of the ongoing discussions on responsible agricultural investments within the framework of the Committee on World Food Security;

“11. *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 services, and calls for further efforts by all stakeholders to include smallholder farmers, in particular rural women, in planning and taking decisions about making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies and practices available and affordable to them;

“12. *Recognizes* the potential of information and communication technologies as tools for improving agricultural productivity, practices and smallholder livelihoods, strengthening agricultural markets and institutions, improving agricultural services, empowering farmer communities and connecting farmers in developing countries to regional and global agricultural markets, and stresses the need to ensure women’s access to information and communication technologies, especially in rural areas;

“13. *Calls upon* Member States to include sustainable agricultural development as an integral part of their national policies and strategies, notes the positive impact that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can have in this regard, and urges the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, research and development in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, 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 farmers, in particular rural women;

“14. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to promote, support and facilitate the exchange of experience among Member States on ways to augment sustainable agriculture and management practices, such as conservation agriculture, and increase the adaptive capacity of agriculture and the use of agricultural technologies that positively impact the entire value chain, including technology for post-harvest crop storage and transportation, especially in pressing environmental circumstances;

“15. *Underlines* the instrumental role of agricultural technology, agricultural research and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and the sharing of knowledge and practices in furthering sustainable development and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, calls, therefore, upon Member States and encourages relevant international bodies to support sustainable agricultural research and development, and in this regard calls for continued support to the international agricultural research system, including

the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other relevant international organizations and initiatives;

“16. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of agricultural technology for development in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda;

“17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.”

29. At its 39th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled “Agricultural technology for development” ([A/C.2/68/L.38/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia.

30. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to proceed to take action on the revised draft resolution (see [A/C.2/68/SR.39](#)).

31. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/68/L.38/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.

32. Also at the 39th meeting, the representative of Israel orally corrected the draft resolution and announced that Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino and South Sudan had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (see [A/C.2/68/SR.39](#)).

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/68/L.38/Rev.1](#), as orally corrected, by a recorded vote of 138 to 1, with 34 abstentions (see para. 37, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech

Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia.

*Against:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

*Abstaining:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen.

34. Before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and the Syrian Arab Republic (see [A/C.2/68/SR.39](#)).

35. After the vote, statements were made by the representative of Israel and the observer for the State of Palestine (see [A/C.2/68/SR.39](#)).

36. Also at the 39th meeting, statements in the exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Israel and by the observer for the State of Palestine (see [A/C.2/68/SR.39](#)).



### III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

#### **Draft resolution I** **World Wildlife Day**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto, under the section “Criteria for the proclamation of international years”, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14 under section II of the annex which stipulate that a year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

*Reaffirming also* the intrinsic value of wildlife and its various contributions, including its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic contributions to sustainable development and human well-being,

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

*Recognizing* the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<sup>7</sup> in ensuring that international trade does not threaten the species’ survival,

*Taking note* of the outcome of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, held in Bangkok from 3 to 14 March 2013, in particular resolution 16.1 designating 3 March as World Wildlife Day, in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world’s wild fauna and flora,

*Recalling* its resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which it expressed deep concern about environmental crimes, including trafficking in endangered and,

<sup>1</sup> *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.93.1.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution S-19/2, annex.

<sup>4</sup> *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.11.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

where applicable, protected species of wild fauna and flora, and emphasized the need to combat such crimes by strengthening international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts,

*Recalling also* the Convention on Biological Diversity and all its objectives, and recalling that, in its resolution [65/161](#) of 20 December 2010, the General Assembly declared the decade 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,<sup>7</sup> as World Wildlife Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe and raise awareness of World Wildlife Day in an appropriate manner, in accordance with national priorities;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, and that such activities would be subject to the availability and provision of voluntary contributions;

4. *Requests* the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to facilitate the implementation of World Wildlife Day, and, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 under section IV of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to inform the General Assembly at its seventy-first session about the implementation of the present resolution, elaborating, inter alia, on the evaluation of the Day.

## 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 and [67/201](#) of 21 December 2012 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,<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>3</sup>

*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 Jiyeh 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 Assembly in its resolutions [61/194](#), [62/188](#), [63/211](#), [64/195](#), [65/147](#), [66/192](#) and [67/201](#),

*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 4 of its resolution [67/201](#), 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 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,

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

*Acknowledging also* the possible options proposed to measure and quantify the environmental damage as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>4</sup>

*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 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/201 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;<sup>4</sup>

2. *Reiterates*, for the eighth 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 Jiyeh 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. *Reiterates 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, 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;

5. *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 the initial work of the World Bank presented through the report of the Secretary-General to the sixty-second session of the General Assembly,<sup>5</sup> with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by Lebanon and by neighbouring countries;

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

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<sup>4</sup> A/68/544.

<sup>5</sup> A/62/343.

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 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 Jiyeh 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 continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for the rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, 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 sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

### Draft resolution III

## Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on this matter, in particular resolution 66/196 of 22 December 2011,

*Recalling also* the Manila Declaration on World Tourism,<sup>1</sup> the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>2</sup> and Agenda 21,<sup>3</sup> the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism,<sup>4</sup> the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>5</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),<sup>6</sup> the Declaration of Barbados<sup>7</sup> and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>8</sup> the Mauritius Declaration<sup>9</sup> and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>10</sup> the Istanbul Declaration<sup>11</sup> and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,<sup>12</sup> and the outcome document of the special event to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,<sup>13</sup>

*Recalling further* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>14</sup>

*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts made by Member States and the United Nations system in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

*Recognizing* the important role of sustainable tourism as a positive instrument towards the eradication of poverty, the protection of the environment and the

<sup>1</sup> A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>4</sup> A/55/640, annex.

<sup>5</sup> *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.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>7</sup> *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>9</sup> *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>11</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. I.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, chap. II.

<sup>13</sup> Resolution 68/16.

<sup>14</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

improvement of quality of life and its contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, especially in developing countries,

*Emphasizing* that sustainable tourism in Central America is a cross-cutting issue with close linkages to other sectors, generates trade opportunities and is a fundamental pillar of regional integration and an engine of social and economic development, income, investment and hard currency and therefore contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

*Stressing* that poverty eradication through tourism with a focus on ecotourism, community-based tourism and micro- and small businesses in the tourism supply chain is a key objective in the strategic planning of the Central American countries,

*Acknowledging* the objectives, efforts and achievements of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production and of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism,

*Acknowledging with appreciation* the processes called for in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that are now under way, including the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recalling* the Joint Declaration, the Plan of Action and the declaration of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism in Central America, adopted in San Salvador on 22 July 2011, and the Declaration of the Central American Tourism Council, adopted at its eighty-second meeting, held in Guanacaste, Costa Rica, on 7 July 2011,

*Noting* the outcomes of the Forum on Tourism, Sustainability and Climate Change in Central America, held from 11 to 13 April 2013 in La Ceiba, Honduras, under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization, the Central American Commission on Environment and Development, the Central American Integration System and the Forests of the World, among others,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, taking into account the reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization;<sup>15</sup>
2. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the Governments of Central America, in coordination with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development, in the implementation of existing and new programmes designed to launch and promote sustainable tourism throughout the region;
3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the principles of sustainable tourism by the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat, conceptualized by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council of the World Tourism Organization through its Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria to serve as the framework for tourism development, which are expressed in the strategic plan for sustainable development, 2009-2013, developed by the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat, capturing the region's vision of itself as an integrated, sustainable, multi-location destination of high quality;
4. *Notes* the valuable role of international cooperation with relevant partners in the implementation of various projects aimed at promoting sustainable

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<sup>15</sup> A/68/278.

tourism in the region, including by strengthening ecotourism, rural tourism and colonial cities tourism;

5. *Also notes* the existing joint initiatives designed and implemented to stimulate regional tourism integration, such as the Mayan World regional brand;

6. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Central American countries in converging on a regional tourism strategy based on conserving the region's biodiversity and natural and cultural attractions, reducing poverty through employment and entrepreneurial tourism development that emphasizes the micro- and medium-sized enterprises that dominate the industry, addressing climate change and using tourism as a tool to improve the quality of life of the region's inhabitants;

7. *Notes* the progress made by the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat in promoting an action plan for tourism and climate change, as a component of the regional strategy on climate change, with support from the Central American Commission for Environment and Development, which contemplates actions to reduce vulnerability in the tourism sector and foster climate change adaptation and mitigation;

8. *Welcomes* the actions taken with the aim of establishing the Global Observatory of Sustainable Tourism network in the Americas, which may well serve as a model for the rest of the region and the Americas in using data on sustainable tourism for improving policies and offering capacity-building to enhance the sustainability of destinations;

9. *Recognizes* the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building efforts that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, 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;

10. *Also recognizes* the opportunities for promoting sustainable tourism activities through the programme on sustainable tourism and its component on ecotourism under the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

11. *Stresses* the need to promote further the development of sustainable tourism, in particular through the consumption of sustainable tourism products and services, and to strengthen the development of ecotourism, building on the implementation of the declaration of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism in Central America, while maintaining the culture and environmental integrity of indigenous and local communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and the natural heritage, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities and micro- and medium-sized enterprises, taking into account the need to address, inter alia, the challenges of climate change and the need to halt the loss of biodiversity;

12. *Also stresses* the need for enhanced support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries, in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;



13. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of sustainable tourism in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

14. *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 and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote sustainable tourism worldwide;

15. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and other stakeholders, and the World Tourism Organization, to continue to support the activities undertaken by the Central American countries for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism in the region, in the context of emergency preparedness and mitigation of and response to natural disasters, as well as for capacity-building in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, by extending the benefits of tourism to all sectors of society, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of the population;

16. *Encourages* the Central American countries, through the Central American Tourism Council and the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat, to continue to support sustainable tourism with policies that foster responsive and inclusive tourism, strengthen regional identity and protect the natural and cultural heritage, especially their ecosystems and biodiversity, and notes that existing initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, among other international initiatives, can deliver direct and focused support to Governments to this end;

17. *Also encourages* the Central American countries to share their experiences on sustainable tourism aimed at contributing to poverty alleviation, for the benefit of all countries;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on developments related to the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field.

**Draft resolution IV**  
**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 resolution 65/149 of 20 December 2010,

*Recalling also* the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in June 1972,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* the relevant provisions of Agenda 21,<sup>2</sup> adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 and reaffirmed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),<sup>3</sup> adopted in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002, and 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,<sup>4</sup>

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>5</sup> 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,

*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,<sup>6</sup> the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,<sup>7</sup> the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,<sup>8</sup> the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean,<sup>9</sup> the Agreement on the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific,<sup>10</sup> the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area<sup>11</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> *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 II.

<sup>3</sup> *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.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1046, No. 15749.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1102, No. 16908.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1648, No. 28325.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2099, No. 36495.

and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic,<sup>12</sup>

*Taking note* of the ministerial declaration of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission) adopted in Copenhagen on 3 October 2013, in which the signatories recognized the need for forward-looking options for solutions and an assessment of the environmental risks posed by, inter alia, munitions dumped at sea, welcomed the 2013 report of the ad hoc expert group to update and review the existing information on dumped chemical munitions in the Baltic Sea and agreed to produce, by 2015, a one-off thematic assessment of the environmental risks of hazardous submerged objects, also utilizing the 2013 report on dumped chemical munitions,

*Noting* the national, regional and international activities, including scientific research,<sup>13</sup> 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 and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean,

*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, adopted in 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,

*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 exchange of experience and practical knowledge, in particular at the International Workshop on Environmental Effects Related to Waste Originating from Chemical Munitions Dumped at Sea, held on 5 November 2012 in Gdynia, Poland,

*Noting also* 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,<sup>14</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. 2354, No. 42279.

<sup>13</sup> See, for example, the Baltic Sea research project entitled "Chemical Munitions, Search and Assessment", which is conducting research on environmental effects related to chemical munitions dumped at sea.

<sup>14</sup> Competent United Nations system entities include, inter alia, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Secretariat.

originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, including the views submitted and contained therein;<sup>15</sup>

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 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 to reduce related risks;

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

6. *Invites* Member States in a position to do so 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. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue 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 exploring the possibility of establishing a database<sup>16</sup> and options for the most appropriate institutional framework for such a database, 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 efficiency and synergies, taking into account the mandates and capacities of relevant international and regional organizations;

8. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the matters covered in the present resolution, prepared using responses of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations, as well as other available information.

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<sup>15</sup> A/68/258.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

## Draft resolution V Agricultural technology for development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [66/195](#) of 22 December 2011 on agricultural technology for development,

*Recalling also* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>1</sup> Agenda 21,<sup>2</sup> the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,<sup>3</sup> the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>4</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling further* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>6</sup>

*Recalling* the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,<sup>7</sup>

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>8</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolution [67/228](#) of 21 December 2012 on agriculture development and food security,

*Recalling* its resolution [64/136](#) of 18 December 2009 on cooperatives in social development, in which it proclaimed the year 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives,

*Recalling also* its resolution [66/221](#) of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Quinoa, 2013,

*Recalling further* its resolution [66/222](#) of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Family Farming, 2014,

*Recalling* the World Summit on Food Security, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 16 to 18 November 2009, and underlining the importance of advancing and implementing agricultural technologies,

*Recalling also* the outcome of the thirty-eighth (special) session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome on 11 May 2012, at which the

<sup>1</sup> *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.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution S-19/2, annex.

<sup>4</sup> *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.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>7</sup> See A/68/L.4.

<sup>8</sup> See resolution 60/1.

Committee endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,<sup>9</sup> and the outcome of the thirty-ninth session of the Committee, held in Rome from 15 to 20 October 2012,<sup>10</sup>

*Welcoming* the work of the fortieth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 7 to 11 October 2013, and taking note of its outcome document,

*Welcoming also* the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as a vision for a future free from hunger,

*Welcoming further* the commitments set out in the Joint Statement on Global Food Security, adopted in L'Aquila, Italy, on 10 July 2009,<sup>11</sup> which focused on sustainable agriculture development,

*Recalling* the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, and its outcome document,<sup>12</sup> reaffirming its commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, while concerned by the pace of progress to date in achieving those goals, particularly in countries lagging furthest behind,

*Recognizing* the beneficial impact that the adoption of agricultural technologies can have for the achievement of food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, empowering women and ensuring environmental sustainability,

*Taking note* of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,<sup>13</sup> and recognizing the need to continue to work towards fulfilling the commitments made in the Programme of Action,

*Stressing* the critical 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 development necessitates, inter alia, closing the gender gap and ensuring that women have equal access to agricultural technologies, related services and inputs, all the necessary productive resources, including tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests as well as to education and training, social services, health care, health services and financial services and access to and participation in markets,

*Recognizing* that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and that agricultural technology has an essential role to play in facilitating access to agricultural skills for young women and men and in improving the livelihoods of youth,

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<sup>9</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., document C 2013/21.

<sup>11</sup> Available from [www.ifad.org/events/g8](http://www.ifad.org/events/g8).

<sup>12</sup> See resolution 65/1.

<sup>13</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

*Acknowledging* the role and work of civil society and the private sector in furthering progress in developing countries, in promoting the use of sustainable agricultural technology and the training of smallholder farmers, in particular rural women,

*Considering* the increasing need to innovate in agriculture food chains in order to respond to the challenges posed by, inter alia, climate change, depletion and scarcity of natural resources, urbanization and globalization, and recognizing that agricultural research and sustainable agricultural technologies can greatly contribute to agricultural, rural and economic development, adaptation of agriculture and food security and nutrition and help mitigate the negative impact of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development;<sup>14</sup>

2. *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, under mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, and to support national efforts to foster utilization of local know-how and agricultural technologies, promote agricultural technology research and access to knowledge and information through suitable communication for development strategies and enable rural women, as well as men and youth, to increase sustainable agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance food and nutritional security;

3. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, especially smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women and youth, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and animal products, to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities and to enhance food security and nutrition-related programmes and policies that take into consideration the specific needs of women, young children and youth;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to mainstream gender into agricultural policies and projects and to focus on closing the gender gap to achieve equal access for women to 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;

5. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement youth-focused agricultural development projects and programmes, including through training, education and capacity-building, in order to stimulate the interest and the involvement of youth in agriculture;<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> A/68/308.

<sup>15</sup> See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, "Youth: the future of agricultural cooperatives", 2012.

6. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, and consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, the growth of agricultural cooperatives through easy access to affordable finance, the adoption of sustainable production techniques, investment in rural infrastructure and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms, access to appropriate risk management instruments and support for the participation of women in economic activities;

7. *Underlines* the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices, such as conservation agriculture, animal disease control and integrated pest management, in order to make agriculture more resilient and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals more tolerant to diseases, pests and environmental stresses, including drought and climate change, in accordance with national regulations and relevant international agreements;

8. *Stresses* the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain through, inter alia, increased promotion of appropriate harvesting practices, agro-food processing and appropriate facilities for the storage and packaging of food;

9. *Underlines* the importance of the sustainable use and management of water resources to increase and ensure agricultural productivity, and calls for further efforts to develop and strengthen irrigation facilities and water-saving technology;

10. *Takes note* of the ongoing discussions on responsible agricultural investments within the framework of the Committee on World Food Security;

11. *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 services, and calls for further efforts by all stakeholders to include smallholder farmers, in particular rural women, in planning and taking decisions about making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies and practices available and affordable to them;

12. *Recognizes* the potential of information and communication technologies as tools for improving agricultural productivity, practices and smallholder livelihoods, strengthening agricultural markets and institutions, improving agricultural services, empowering farmer communities and connecting farmers in developing countries to regional and global agricultural markets, and stresses the need to ensure women's access to information and communication technologies, especially in rural areas;<sup>16</sup>

13. *Calls upon* Member States to include sustainable agricultural development as an integral part of their national policies and strategies, notes the positive impact that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can have in this regard, and urges the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, research and development in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, 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 farmers, in particular rural women;

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<sup>16</sup> See World Bank, "ICT in Agriculture", 2011.



14. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to promote, support and facilitate the exchange of experience among Member States on ways to augment sustainable agriculture and management practices, such as conservation agriculture, and increase the adaptive capacity of agriculture and the use of agricultural technologies that positively impact the entire value chain, including technology for post-harvest crop storage and transportation, including in pressing environmental circumstances;

15. *Underlines* the instrumental role of agricultural technology, agricultural research and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and the sharing of knowledge and practices in furthering sustainable development and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, calls, therefore, upon Member States and encourages relevant international bodies to support sustainable agricultural research and development, and in this regard calls for continued support to the international agricultural research system, including the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other relevant international organizations and initiatives;

16. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of agricultural technology for development in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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