



Economic and Social Council

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Fourth coordination and management meeting*

Summary record of the 50th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Monday, 17 November 2014, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. Oh Joon (Vice-President) (Republic of Korea)

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* Owing to the adjustment of the Council's programme of work to a July-to-July cycle, the fourth coordination and management meeting of 2014 is also part of the 2015 session.

** Items which the Council has decided to consider together.

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In the absence of Mr. Sajdik (Austria), Mr. Oh Joon (Republic of Korea), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Organization of work

1. **The President**, recalling that the Council had adjusted its programme of work to a July-to-July cycle pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/1 and that the 2015 session had therefore begun on 21 July 2014, said that, since a number of issues from the 2014 session were still outstanding, the current coordination and management meeting would be considered as part of both the 2014 and 2015 sessions of the Council.

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments (continued) (E/2014/2/Add.1)

Elections postponed from previous meetings

International Narcotics Control Board (E/2014/9/Add.19)

2. **The President** invited the Council to elect one member to the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2015. As the number of candidates exceeded the number of vacancies, he invited the Council to elect the member by secret ballot.

3. *At the invitation of the President, Ms. Lee Eun Joo (Republic of Korea) and Ms. Roganović (Serbia) acted as tellers.*

4. *A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	42
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	42
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	42
<i>Required majority:</i>	22
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Mr. Hao Wei (China)	18
Mr. Koumare (Mali)	12
Mr. Harro (Estonia)	8
Mr. Subata (Lithuania)	4

5. **The President** said that, since no candidate had received the required majority, a second ballot would be held, confined to the two candidates who had obtained the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, in accordance with rule 69 of the Council's rules of procedure. Accordingly, the eligible candidates

for the second ballot were Mr. Hao Wei (China) and Mr. Koumare (Mali).

6. *At the invitation of the President, Ms. Lee Eun Joo (Republic of Korea) and Ms. Roganović (Serbia) acted as tellers.*

7. *A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	46
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	46
<i>Abstentions:</i>	2
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	44
<i>Required majority:</i>	23
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
Mr. Hao Wei (China)	29
Mr. Koumare (Mali)	15

8. *Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Hao Wei (China) was elected a member of the International Narcotics Control Board.*

9. **The President** recalled that an additional vacancy had arisen on the Board following the resignation of Mr. Wayne Hall (Australia), whose term was to expire on 1 March 2017. He understood that WHO would nominate candidates for that vacancy and an election would therefore be held at a later date.

Commission on Population and Development (E/2014/9)

10. **The President** said he had been advised that the Group of Western European and Other States had endorsed Israel to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Population and Development for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forth-ninth session in 2015 and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-second session in 2019. In the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished to elect Israel by acclamation to fill that vacancy.

11. *Israel was elected a member of the Commission on Population and Development by acclamation.*

12. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other candidates for election to the Commission on Population and Development, he took it that the Council wished to further postpone the election of one member from an Asia-Pacific State and one member from a Latin American or Caribbean State, both for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session in

2016; one member from an Asia-Pacific State for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session in 2017; and one member from a Latin American or Caribbean State for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-ninth session in 2015 and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-second session in 2019.

13. *It was so decided.*

Commission for Social Development (E/2014/9)

14. **The President** invited the Council to consider the outstanding vacancies on the Commission for Social Development.

15. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Council) said that Benin, Burundi and Namibia were candidates from the African States to fill three outstanding vacancies on the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session in 2015 and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session in 2019; and Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Qatar were candidates from the Asia-Pacific States to fill three outstanding vacancies for a four-year term also beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session in 2015 and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-seventh session in 2019.

16. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished to elect the candidates by acclamation.

17. *Benin, Burundi, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Namibia and Qatar were elected members of the Commission for Social Development.*

18. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other candidates for election to the Commission for Social Development, he took it that the Council wished to further postpone the election of one member from a Western European or other State for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session in 2016; one member from a Western European or other State for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2017; and one member from an Eastern European State and three members from Western European or other States for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-fourth session in 2015 and expiring

at the close of the Commission's fifty-seventh session in 2019.

19. *It was so decided.*

20. **The President** urged the regional groups concerned to submit their nominees for those vacancies at the earliest opportunity.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2014/9)

21. **The President** invited the Council to consider the outstanding vacancies on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

22. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Council) said that Hungary was a candidate from the Eastern European States to fill one outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016; Bulgaria and Poland were candidates from the Eastern European States to fill two outstanding vacancies for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015; Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Peru were candidates from the Latin American and Caribbean States to fill three outstanding vacancies for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015; and Canada, Turkey and the United Kingdom were candidates from the Western European and other States to fill three outstanding vacancies for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

23. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished to elect the candidates by acclamation.

24. *Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, Peru, Poland, Turkey and the United Kingdom were elected members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development by acclamation.*

Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2014/9/Add.1)

25. **The President** invited the Council to nominate three members for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia had been endorsed by the Group of Asia-Pacific States to fill two of the remaining vacancies for that Group; and the United States of America had been endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States to fill one of the seven

outstanding vacancies for that Group, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015. He took it that the Council wished to nominate the proposed candidates by acclamation.

26. *Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America were nominated, by acclamation, for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination.*

27. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other candidates for election to the Committee, he took it that the Council wished to further postpone the nomination of two members from Western European or other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from a Western European or other State for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from an Asia-Pacific State and three members from Western European or other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

28. *It was so decided.*

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2014/9/Add.3)

29. **The President** said that Germany had been endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017. In the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished to elect Germany by acclamation.

30. *Germany was elected to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting by acclamation.*

31. **The President** informed the Council that Cameroon had resigned from the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts for the three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017, because Cameroon was a current member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts until 31 December 2015. The African States would therefore have an additional seat to be filled for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on

31 December 2017. In the absence of any other candidates for election to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts, he took it that the Council wished to further postpone the election of one member from an Asia-Pacific State and eight members from Western European or other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American or Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and four members from African States, one member from an Asia-Pacific State, three members from Latin American or Caribbean States and eight members from Western European or other States for terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

32. *It was so decided.*

33. **The President** urged the regional groups concerned to submit their nominees for those vacancies at the earliest opportunity.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2014/9/Add.17)

34. **The President** invited the Council to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights arising from the resignation of Ms. Cong Jun (China). Following a call for nominations, the Government of China had nominated Mr. Chen Shiqiu to replace Ms. Cong. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation Mr. Chen Shiqiu as a member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

35. *Mr. Chen Shiqiu (China) was elected to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by acclamation.*

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2014/9/Add.18)

36. **The President** drew attention to document [E/2014/9/Add.18](#), in which the Council was advised of the resignation of three members of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, namely, Mr. Rungkasiri (Thailand), Mr. Almuftah (Qatar) and Mr. Tizhong Liao (China). The Secretary-General had decided to appoint Ms. Jacinto-Henares (Philippines), Mr. al-Khalifa (Qatar) and Mr. Xiaoyue

Wang (China) to complete the respective terms of Mr. Rungkasiri, Mr. Almuftah and Mr. Tizhong Liao, which would expire on 30 June 2017. He took it that the Council wished to take note of the three new appointments.

37. *It was so decided.*

Executive Board of the World Food Programme
(E/2014/9/Add.6)

38. **The President** invited the Council to consider one outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme. The Group of Eastern European States had endorsed Hungary to fill the remaining seat from List E for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015. In the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished to elect Hungary by acclamation.

39. *Hungary was elected to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme by acclamation.*

40. **The President** said that Switzerland was resigning its seat on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, effective 1 January 2015, and Sweden had been endorsed by the countries in List D to assume the resigned seat. He took it that the Council wished to elect Sweden, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme to complete the term of office of Switzerland for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015.

41. *Sweden was elected to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme by acclamation.*

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2014/9/Add.10)

42. **The President** invited the Council to consider the outstanding vacancies on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

43. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Council) said that there were three outstanding vacancies, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015. The Islamic Republic of Iran was a candidate from the Asia-Pacific States and Canada and Denmark were candidates from the Western European and other States.

44. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished

to elect Canada, Denmark and Iran (Islamic Republic of), by acclamation, to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

45. *Canada, Denmark and Iran (Islamic Republic of) were elected members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS by acclamation.*

46. **The President** said that Luxembourg was resigning its seat on the Programme Coordinating Board, effective 1 January 2015, and the Netherlands had been endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States to assume the resigned seat. He took it that the Council wished to elect the Netherlands, by acclamation, to complete the term of office of Luxembourg for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015.

47. *The Netherlands was elected a member of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS by acclamation.*

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

48. **The President** invited the Council to consider the outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

49. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Council) said that Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Japan were candidates from the Asia-Pacific States to fill four vacancies for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015; Guatemala was a candidate from the Latin American and Caribbean States to fill one outstanding vacancy for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015; and Finland was a candidate from the Western European and other States to fill one of three outstanding vacancies for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

50. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other nominations, he took it that the Council wished to elect the candidates by acclamation.

51. *Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Japan were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme by acclamation.*

52. **The President** said that, in the absence of any other candidates for election to the Governing Council, he took it that the Council wished to further postpone the election of two members from Eastern European States and one member from a Western European or other State for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; two members from Western European or other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016; and two members from Western European or other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

53. *It was so decided.*

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (A/69/79-E/2014/66 and A/69/91-E/2014/84) (continued)

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12B, 57/270B, 60/265 and 61/16

54. **Ms. Verburg** (Netherlands), Chair of the Committee on World Food Security, introducing the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/69/91-E/2014/84), said that the Committee had expanded stakeholder participation and was more inclusive than ever. It continued to address and reach agreement on contentious policy issues in its debates, thanks in part to the knowledge and reports provided by its independent High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition.

55. The Committee had held two policy round tables at its fortieth session based on the Panel's reports on biofuels and food security and on investing in smallholder agriculture. The discussion on biofuels and food security had been one of the first large and open discussions on biofuels to take place between all stakeholders involved; it had led to an agreement on how biofuels could be produced without threatening food security or food prices, and had concluded that energy security and food security were not necessarily incompatible with one another. The discussion on investing in smallholder agriculture had been crucial in promoting small-scale farming as the key to worldwide food security. The outcomes of the round table had fed into the 2014 International Year of Family Farming and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, which the Committee had approved on 15 October 2014.

56. Also at its fortieth session, the Committee had endorsed a schedule concerning the elaboration of an agenda for action for addressing food insecurity in protracted crises and had agreed that, for the forty-first session, the High-level Panel of Experts would prepare reports on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, and on food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food. The High-level Panel of Experts had also been requested to prepare papers on critical and emerging issues for food security and nutrition, and on water and food security.

57. Discussion had taken place on the development of a framework for implementing the post-2015 agenda on issues relating to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition. The Committee sought guidance on how it could best contribute to the successful implementation of the food security and nutrition elements of the sustainable development goals. Its comparative advantage lay in its multi-stakeholder model and the independent evidence-based analysis provided by its Panel of Experts. Along with the technical expertise of the Rome-based United Nations agencies, the Panel's input was invaluable for finding consensus on contentious issues and for policymaking. The Committee was also establishing a framework to monitor the effectiveness of its decisions and recommendations and to promote accountability and the sharing of best practices at all levels.

58. The Committee organized annual sessions on coordination and linkages, which were designed to examine action on given issues at global, regional and country levels. In 2014, El Salvador, India and Jordan had reported on the progress made in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines at the national level. In the future, such sessions could be dedicated to examining the progress made by countries in relation to the sustainable development goals.

59. The Committee had endorsed an innovative, culturally-adapted and creative communications strategy that would help to promote the use and implementation of the Committee's products. It had also organized a stocktaking event on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which had shown that 12 countries were implementing the Guidelines and another 18 had requested assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to do so. The implementation of the Principles for

Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems would begin in early 2015.

60. **Mr. de Regt** (Netherlands) said that significant progress had been made with regard to reducing global hunger and achieving Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals, but it was unacceptable that some 805 million people worldwide did not have enough to eat. Despite overall progress, there were differences within and among regions.

61. The Committee's two excellent reports and policy round tables had shown that a multi-stakeholder approach was needed to tackle the main challenges relating to biofuels, food security and smallholder agriculture. The private sector could play a key role in new partnerships and upcoming discussions. Special attention had to be paid to the role of women in agriculture and rural development.

62. The Netherlands had been active in areas concerning climate-smart agriculture and inclusive finance for development and contributed to discussions through the Group of Friends on Food and Nutrition Security.

63. **Mr. Bhatti** (Pakistan) said that the Committee had become the principal forum for discussion on issues related to food security and nutrition and produced useful policy and normative guidance for Member States and the global community.

64. Food security and nutrition remained a major challenge for many developing countries. Overall, two billion people worldwide continued to suffer from various micronutrient deficiencies. The causes of food insecurity and malnutrition were complex and multifaceted and tackling them at the global level would require a number of responses, including greater political commitment by Governments, effective food storage and distribution systems, a level playing field for trade in food commodities, adaptation strategies for combating climate change and its impact on agriculture, and capacity-building through technology transfer.

65. Food security and nutrition had to be an important element of the post-2015 development agenda and his delegation was pleased that the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals had proposed a stand-alone goal to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

66. The second International Conference on Nutrition would provide an opportunity for the international community to redouble its commitment to eradicate hunger and malnutrition and should also lead to improved coordination between relevant institutions, including the Committee, FAO and WHO.

67. **Ms. Derderian** (United States of America) said that the Committee was a valuable multi-stakeholder forum for discussing the urgent and shared challenge of global food insecurity. Her delegation welcomed the outcomes of the forty-first session of the Committee, and hoped that the voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, which reflected rich discussions and broad consensus among a diverse group of stakeholders, would help encourage investment that contributed to global food security. It was to be hoped that the participation of the Chair of the Committee in the Council signalled closer future collaboration between the two bodies on matters related to global food security and nutrition.

68. **Ms. del Castillo** (Dominican Republic) said that the information provided on the Committee's fortieth session, as well as the recently issued report on its forty-first session, were very important for and relevant to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. In particular, her delegation welcomed the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

69. Her Government attached great importance to investment in small-scale agriculture and the food security of smallholders; the President of the Dominican Republic made weekly visits to smallholder beneficiaries of a government support programme that had helped lift more than 50,000 people from poverty. Her Government was also working to increase the importance given to gender equality in areas that could promote the inclusive and sustainable development of agriculture.

70. It was important to avoid food losses throughout the food production and distribution chains, to combat speculation and excessive volatility of food prices and to respond to the need for a more transparent regulatory framework that provided greater information on global markets. It would be unrealistic to enhance global food security and nutrition without continually analysing the impact of excessively high prices of food and related products.

71. She would like to know what issues the Committee would raise at the second International Conference on Nutrition and what outcomes it expected from the Conference. She also wondered what emerging topics were being discussed by the Committee and how it intended to incorporate them into the intergovernmental negotiations for the post-2015 development agenda. The Committee's support would be essential for the countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region as they prepared to participate in those negotiations, and consideration should be given to different ways of facilitating direct contact with the Rome-based agencies.

72. **Ms. Meli** (Switzerland) said that the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems could make a real difference at all levels, from local to global, and would be useful in the implementation of the post-2015 agenda. Bearing in mind that the Committee was the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for food security and nutrition and that its output was prepared through a participative, open and transparent process that fostered ownership by multiple stakeholders, consideration should be given to whether the Committee's multi-stakeholder approach could also serve as a model for ensuring multi-stakeholder participation in other areas relating to the post-2015 agenda.

73. **Mr. Dingha** (Congo) said that his delegation, as a member of the Committee on World Food Security, welcomed the decisions taken and recommendations issued by the Committee during its fortieth session. Poverty eradication was the greatest global challenge currently facing the world and the primary goal of sustainable development. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition were therefore vital in that regard.

74. His delegation considered that the Committee's vision should be reflected in the post-2015 development agenda. With a view to taking ownership of that vision, his Government had set up a national food security programme within the framework of its 2012-2016 national development plan. The main goal was to increase food production and enhance the quality and accessibility of food by leveraging technical and financial assistance from public and private partners and international organizations present in the Congo.

75. **Ms. Ribeiro** (Brazil) said that her Government welcomed efforts to make the Committee on World Food Security the main multi-stakeholder forum on issues of food security, agriculture and nutrition, as well as efforts to link the work of the Committee with other initiatives such as the International Year of Family Farming and the process of negotiating the post-2015 development agenda. It also welcomed the endorsement of landmark instruments including the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. It would be interesting to know how the role of the Committee could be enhanced in the area of nutrition following the second International Conference on Nutrition, and what mechanisms might be used to monitor the implementation of the Committee's decisions at the national and international levels.

76. **Ms. Verburg** (Netherlands), Chair of the Committee on World Food Security, said that the second International Conference on Nutrition would be particularly important because it would focus not only on undernutrition but also on the fast-growing problem of overnutrition, otherwise known as obesity. While the Committee was in favour of building on what had already been achieved through such processes as the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, as well as through initiatives involving the private sector and civil society organizations, such as the Amsterdam Initiative against Malnutrition, it was ready to consider monitoring or supporting the implementation of the Conference outcome, which should be as concrete as possible. The High-Level Panel of Experts could, for example, become more involved in helping to monitor progress and draw lessons.

77. Following the food price crisis of 2008, countries had worked with FAO to establish the Agricultural Market Information System, which issued monthly forecasts of food production so that food prices could be calibrated. Transparency was an important way to avoid another food price panic. Strengthened cooperation between the Committee, the Rome-based agencies and the Council would be welcome. The importance of gender should also be underscored, given that most farmers in Africa were women and needed equal opportunity, rights and access to education and know-how.

78. An emerging topic identified by the High-level Panel of Experts was water and its relationship with agriculture, which consumed 70 per cent of all drinking

water. Sustainable agriculture, including animal husbandry, was also an important topic, along with transparent food chains. The Committee was willing to contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and also stood ready to support the decision-making process as needed.

79. **The President** said he took it that the Council wished to take note of the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/69/91-E/2014/84) and the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/69/79-E/2014/66), which had been considered by the Council at its 24th meeting under the agenda item “Economic and environmental questions”, sub-item (a), “Sustainable development”.

80. *It was so decided.*

Economic and environmental questions

(i) Cartography (*continued*) (E/2014/46; E/2014/L.32)

Draft resolution: A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

81. **The President** drew attention to the draft resolution entitled “A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development” contained in chapter I, section A, of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (E/2014/46). He took it that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution and transmit it to the General Assembly for further endorsement, as recommended by the Committee of Experts.

82. *It was so decided.*

Draft decision: Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session and provisional agenda and dates for the fifth session of the Committee

83. **The President** drew attention to the draft decision entitled “Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session and provisional agenda and dates for the fifth session of the Committee” contained in chapter I, section B, of the report of the Committee of Experts ((E/2014/46). He took it that the Council wished to

adopt the draft decision, as recommended by the Committee.

84. *The draft decision was adopted.*

Draft decision E/2014/L.32: Dates and venue for the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

85. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Council), delivering a statement in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council, said that, pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243, the Government of the Republic of Korea would need to defray the additional costs directly or indirectly involved in hosting the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, the meetings and documentation requirements of the Conference were included in the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2015. Accordingly, the adoption of draft decision E/2014/L.32 would not give rise to any programme budget implications for the biennium 2014-2015.

86. *Draft decision E/2014/L.32 was adopted.*

Social and human rights questions (*continued*)

(f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

(g) Human rights (E/2014/22 and E/2014/86)

87. **Mr. Šimonović** (Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights), introducing the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (E/2014/22), said that at those two sessions the Committee had considered reports submitted by a total of 17 States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol. The increase in the number of reports considered had been made possible by the Council’s decision to grant additional meeting time to the Committee, including one additional week for the fifty-first session. The adoption of General Assembly resolution 68/268 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system was significant for the Committee’s work.

88. The report contained further information on issues discussed by the Committee, its activities under the Optional Protocol, its working methods, interaction

with other stakeholders, and intersessional activities. Of the 162 States parties to the International Covenant, 16 had ratified the Optional Protocol. Further ratifications allowing for the submission of individual communications would contribute to the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights worldwide. The General Assembly had invited the Chair of the Committee to engage in interactive dialogue at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions under the item entitled “promotion and protection of human rights,” and had recommended that the Council should consider replacing the existing procedure for the election of experts to the Committee with a meeting of States parties to the International Covenant, without changing the Committee’s existing structure.

89. Introducing the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2014/86), he said that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was developing its work in the area of land and human rights. The report was the first in a series of documents that the Office would contribute to land-related development and humanitarian work from a human rights perspective. Land issues, including land management and security of tenure, had become areas of growing attention as the global rush for land had had an impact on the fundamental rights of individuals and communities, giving rise to concerns about food security, climate change, unsustainable use of natural resources and rapid urbanization. Land-related issues were also often at the core of armed conflicts. The report described the human rights standards and obligations that bound all Member States, set out the responsibilities of business enterprises, and highlighted applicable international humanitarian law and other international sources of law. A human rights-based approach to land management and tenure was essential for preventing and resolving conflicts arising from food insecurity, climate change and other current challenges.

90. **The President** said that it was his understanding that no action was required of the Council on the draft decision contained in chapter I, section A, of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2014/22), in view of the General Assembly’s adoption of resolution 68/268, which had addressed the request for additional meeting time reflected in the draft decision. He therefore took it that the Council wished to take note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth

and fifty-first sessions (E/2014/22) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2014/86).

91. *It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.