



# General Assembly

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Agenda item 19

## Sustainable development

### Report of the Second Committee\*

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#### I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second 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 SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- “(c) Disaster risk reduction;
- “(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;
- “(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
- “(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;
- “(g) Education for sustainable development;

\* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 11 parts, under the symbols [A/72/420](#), [A/72/420/Add.1](#), [A/72/420/Add.2](#), [A/72/420/Add.3](#), [A/72/420/Add.4](#), [A/72/420/Add.5](#), [A/72/420/Add.6](#), [A/72/420/Add.7](#), [A/72/420/Add.8](#), [A/72/420/Add.9](#) and [A/72/420/Add.10](#).



- “(h) Harmony with Nature;
- “(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- “(j) Combating sand and dust storms”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 8th to 10th meetings, on 9 and 10 October 2017, and took action on the item at its 24th to 27th meetings, on 1, 17, 28 and 30 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.<sup>1</sup> Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 5th meetings, on 2 and 3 October.<sup>2</sup> 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 the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system ([A/72/75-E/2017/56](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America ([A/72/174](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for sustainable development ([A/72/216](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan ([A/72/343](#) and [A/72/343/Corr.1](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores ([A/72/353](#))

Letter dated 27 September 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the forty-first annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77, held in New York on 22 September 2017 ([A/72/511](#))

Letter dated 9 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the annual ministerial meeting of the least developed countries, held in New York on 22 September 2017 ([A/72/548](#))

#### **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 the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the

<sup>1</sup> [A/C.2/72/SR.8](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.9](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.10](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.24](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.25](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.26](#) and [A/C.2/72/SR.27](#).

<sup>2</sup> See [A/C.2/72/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/72/SR.4](#) and [A/C.2/72/SR.5](#).

World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ([A/72/228](#))

Letter dated 14 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the International Conference on Security and Sustainable Development in Central Asia, held in Samarkand on 10 and 11 November 2017 ([A/C.2/72/3](#))

**Item 19 (b)**

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

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ([A/72/214](#))

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States: final findings” ([A/72/119](#)) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination ([A/72/119/Add.1](#))

Letter dated 2 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Czechia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/72/555](#))

**Item 19 (c)**

**Disaster risk reduction**

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ([A/72/259](#))

Letter dated 2 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Czechia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/72/555](#))

**Item 19 (d)**

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

Report of the Secretary-General on the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management ([A/72/82](#))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/72/152](#) and [A/72/152/Corr.1](#))

Letter dated 2 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Czechia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/72/555](#))

**Item 19 (e)**  
**Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/72/152](#) and [A/72/152/Corr.1](#))

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

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/72/152](#) and [A/72/152/Corr.1](#))

**Item 19 (g)**  
**Education for sustainable development**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of education for sustainable development ([A/72/130](#))

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

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature ([A/72/175](#))

**Item 19 (i)**  
**Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All ([A/72/156](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all ([A/72/160](#))

**Item 19 (j)**  
**Combating sand and dust storms**

No documents were submitted under this sub-item

4. At its 8th meeting, on 9 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs (under item 19 and sub-items (a), (b), (d), (h) and (i)); the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (under sub-item 19 (c)); the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States of the United Nations Development Programme (under item 19); the Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Regional Director for Arab States of the United Nations Development Programme (under item 19); the Deputy Special Representative of the World Tourism Organization Liaison Office to the United Nations (under item 19); the representative of the New York Office of the United

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (under sub-item 19 (g)); and the Officer-in-charge of the Office of Central Support Services in the Department of Management (under sub-item 19 (d)). The Committee also heard recorded statements by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (under sub-item 19 (e)) and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (under sub-item (f)).

5. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Chief of the New York Liaison Office of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6. At the 25th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.<sup>3</sup>

7. At the 26th and 27th meetings, on 28 and 30 November, the Chair drew the attention of the Committee to the informal conference room papers, circulated in English only, containing the final agreed text for insertion where indicated in the relevant draft resolutions before the Committee.<sup>4</sup>

8. At the 27th meeting, on 30 November, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions adopted by the Committee.<sup>5</sup>

## II. Consideration of proposals

### A. Draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.8](#)

9. At the 24th meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Ecuador, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Oil slick on Lebanese shores” ([A/C.2/72/L.8](#)).

10. At its 25th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

11. At the same meeting, before the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.8](#) by a recorded vote of 157 to 7, with 7 abstentions (see para. 51, draft resolution I). 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, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic

<sup>3</sup> See [A/C.2/72/SR.25](#).

<sup>4</sup> See [A/C.2/72/SR.26](#) and [A/C.2/72/SR.27](#).

<sup>5</sup> See [A/C.2/72/SR.27](#).

Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, 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, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Honduras, Mexico, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Tonga, Vanuatu.

13. Also at the 25th meeting, the representative of Lebanon made a statement after the vote.

## **B. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/72/L.29](#) and [A/C.2/72/L.44](#)**

14. At the 24th meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Ecuador, 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 "International Year of Camelids, 2024" ([A/C.2/72/L.29](#)).

15. At its 25th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Camelids, 2024" ([A/C.2/72/L.44](#)), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Kimberly Louis (Saint Lucia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.29](#).

16. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.44](#) had no programme budget implications.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.44](#) (see para. 51, draft resolution II).

18. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.44](#), draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.29](#) was withdrawn by its sponsors.

## **C. Draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.32](#)**

19. At the 24th meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Slovenia, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and Viet Nam, joined by Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Peru, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution entitled “World Bee Day” ([A/C.2/72/L.32](#)).

20. At its 25th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

21. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, China, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, San Marino, South Africa, Sweden, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Rwanda and Thailand also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia made a statement.

23. Also at its 25th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.32](#) (see para. 51, draft resolution III).

#### **D. Draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.2/Rev.1](#)**

24. At its 25th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals” ([A/C.2/72/L.2/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Turkmenistan on behalf of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Cuba, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

26. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Oman, Palau, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, South Sudan, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Burundi, Cameroon, Ecuador, Guinea, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Pakistan and Yemen also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. Also at the 25th meeting, the representative of Turkmenistan introduced the draft resolution on behalf of its sponsors.

28. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Uzbekistan and the United States of America.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.2/Rev.1](#) (see para. 51, draft resolution IV).

#### **E. Draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.28/Rev.1](#)**

30. At the 25th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan” ([A/C.2/72/L.28/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Kazakhstan on behalf of Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that Honduras, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and Thailand had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Togo and Turkey also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

33. Also at the 25th meeting, the representative of Kazakhstan introduced the draft resolution on behalf of its sponsors.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.28/Rev.1](#) (see para. 51, draft resolution V).

#### **F. Draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.30/Rev.1](#)**

35. At its 26th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America” ([A/C.2/72/L.30/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the Dominican Republic on behalf of Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Nicaragua and Panama.

36. At the same meeting, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the informal conference room paper (CRP.5) containing the final agreed text for insertion where indicated in the draft resolution.

37. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution, as revised according to the conference room paper, had no programme budget implications.

38. Also at the 26th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that Maldives, Paraguay and Turkmenistan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Argentina also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

39. At the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic made a statement, introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors and orally corrected operative paragraph 7.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> See [A/C.2/72/SR.26](#).

40. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.30/Rev.1](#), as revised according to the conference room paper and as orally corrected (see para. 51, draft resolution VI).

### G. Draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.33/Rev.1](#)

41. At its 26th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Agricultural technology for sustainable development” ([A/C.2/72/L.33/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Israel on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tuvalu, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia.

42. At the same meeting, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the informal conference room paper (CRP.6) containing the final agreed text for insertion where indicated in the draft resolution.

43. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution, as revised according to the conference room paper, had no programme budget implications.

44. Also at the 26th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Burundi, Cameroon, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Uganda also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

46. Also at the same meeting, before the vote, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement in explanation of vote.

47. Also at the 26th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/72/L.33/Rev.1](#), as revised according to the conference room paper, by a recorded vote of 141 to 1, with 34 abstentions (see para. 51, draft resolution VII). 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, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial

Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, 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, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, 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, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia.

*Against:*

Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen.

48. At the same meeting, after the vote, the representatives of Mauritania (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote.

49. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement after the vote.

50. Also at the 26th meeting, the observer for the State of Palestine made a statement after the vote.

### III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

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

#### **Draft resolution I** **Oil slick on Lebanese shores**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [61/194](#) of 20 December 2006, [62/188](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/211](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/195](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/147](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/192](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/201](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/206](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/212](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/194](#) of 22 December 2015 and [71/218](#) of 21 December 2016 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 El-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](#), [67/201](#), [68/206](#), [69/212](#), [70/194](#) and [71/218](#),

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

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution [71/218](#), it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the General Assembly has yet to be implemented,

*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits

<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.

special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

*Acknowledging also* the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,<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;<sup>4</sup>
2. *Reiterates*, for the twelfth 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 El-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. *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856.4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,<sup>5</sup> with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;
5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;
6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private

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<sup>4</sup> A/72/353.

<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 and adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-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 intensify their support for Lebanon in this matter, particularly for recovery and rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

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

## Draft resolution II International Year of Camelids, 2024

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* that camelids are strictly herbivorous, even-toed ungulate mammals that first appeared in America 45 million years ago,

*Noting also* that there are six living species of camelids, namely, dromedary camels, Bactrian camels, llamas, alpacas, vicuñas and guanacos, in North Africa, South-West and Central Asia, Oceania and South America,

*Noting further* that camelids constitute the main means of subsistence for millions of poor families that live in the most hostile ecosystems on the planet, and that they contribute to the fight against hunger, the eradication of extreme poverty, the empowerment of women and the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,

*Recognizing* that comprehensive management of the products derived from camelids would promote the inclusion of the most vulnerable populations of rural societies, leading to the creation of sustainable jobs and promoting equality, and further recognizing that these species are an important element of the cultural and spiritual identity of ancestral indigenous peoples, constituting an important social basis of the traditional and contemporary knowledge of these peoples that have maintained, preserved and protected genetic biodiversity,

*Noting* that camelids are a main source of protein, fibre for clothes and fertilizer for agricultural production, and that they serve as pack animals, transporting people and products in indigenous communities throughout South America's extensive Andean highlands, as well as in deserts in Africa and Asia,

*Noting also* that camelids can play a key role in addressing the effects of climate change, in particular in arid and semi-arid lands, and that recognition, advocacy and support for the promotion of the products and services that they provide is of paramount importance for the livelihoods of the communities that depend on them,

*Recalling* the urgent need to raise public awareness of the importance of camelids for food security and ecosystem functions, and to promote actions that improve the management of camelids in order to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Taking note* of resolution 7/2017 of 7 July 2017 on the International Year of the Camelids, adopted at the fortieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome from 3 to 8 July 2017,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14 of the annex, stating that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements necessary for its organization and financing have been made,

1. *Decides* to declare 2024 the International Year of Camelids;
2. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year to promote awareness among the public of the economic and cultural importance of camelids and to foster the

consumption of the goods produced from these mammals, including edible goods, in order to contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;

3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the organization and implementation of the International Year, in collaboration with Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and all other relevant stakeholders;

4. *Requests* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to inform the General Assembly at its eightieth session regarding the implementation of the present resolution, including an evaluation of the International Year;

5. *Stresses* that the costs of all the activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution and that are above and beyond those currently within the mandate of the lead agency should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

6. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to make voluntary contributions and to provide other forms of support for the International Year.

## Draft resolution III World Bee Day

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its 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 on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

*Recognizing* the importance of promoting sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, coordinated, environmentally sound, open and shared manner, and the urgent need to protect bees and other pollinators in a sustainable manner,

*Taking into account* the thematic assessment report on pollinators, pollination and food production, released in February 2016 by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,

*Recalling* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on pollination services for sustainable agriculture, and the leading role played by the Food and Agriculture Organization in facilitating and coordinating the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators, established in 2002 under the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling also* the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cancun, Mexico, from 4 to 17 December 2016, and its decision XIII/15 on the implications of the assessment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention,

*Noting* the urgent need to address the issue of the worldwide decline of pollinator diversity and the risks that this implies for agriculture sustainability, human livelihoods and food supplies,

*Recognizing* the fundamental role and contribution of bees and other pollinators with respect to sustainable food production and nutrition, which thereby promote food security for the world’s growing population and contribute to poverty alleviation, hunger eradication and human health,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

*Recognizing also* the contribution of the ecosystem services provided by bees and other pollinators to ecosystem health by safeguarding the state of biodiversity, species and genetic diversity,

*Expressing concern* that bees and other pollinators are endangered by a range of factors, in particular the effects of human activities such as changes in land use, intensive agricultural practices and the use of pesticides, as well as pollution, pests, diseases and climate change, which threaten their habitat, health and development,

*Acknowledging* the urgent need to raise awareness at all levels and to promote and facilitate actions for the protection of bees and other pollinators in order to contribute to their health and development, bearing in mind that enhancing pollinator services is important for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recognizing* that the observance of a World Bee Day by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness of the importance of bees and other pollinators at all levels and would promote global efforts and collective action for their protection,

*Recalling* resolution 8/2017 adopted on 7 July 2017 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its fortieth session,

1. *Decides* to designate 20 May as World Bee Day;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society, including non governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, to observe World Bee Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, through education and activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of bees and other pollinators, the threats that they face and their contribution to sustainable development;
3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the observance of World Bee Day, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#);
4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

## Draft resolution IV

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

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<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 document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>6</sup>

*Reaffirming* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Welcoming* the Paris Agreement<sup>7</sup> and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>8</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Recalling* its resolution 69/213 of 19 December 2014, entitled “Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development”, and its resolution 70/197 of 22 December 2015, entitled “Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors”,

<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 FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

*Welcoming* the efforts of the Government of Turkmenistan in hosting the first Global Sustainable Transport Conference, and noting with appreciation the Ashgabat Statement on Commitments and Policy Recommendations of the Conference,<sup>9</sup>

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

*Noting* the holding of the third session of the Ministerial Conference on Transport of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Moscow from 5 to 9 December 2016 and the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Transport Connectivity in Asia and the Pacific, as well as the holding of the ministerial meeting on the past and future of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva on 21 February 2017 and the adoption of the ministerial resolution entitled “Embracing the new era for sustainable inland transport and mobility”,

*Recalling* its resolutions [55/215](#) of 21 December 2000, [56/76](#) of 11 December 2001, [58/129](#) of 19 December 2003, [60/215](#) of 22 December 2005, [62/211](#) of 19 December 2007, [64/223](#) of 21 December 2009, [66/223](#) of 22 December 2011, [68/234](#) of 20 December 2013 and [70/224](#) of 22 December 2015 on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector,

*Recalling also* its resolutions [57/309](#) of 22 May 2003, [58/9](#) of 5 November 2003, [58/289](#) of 14 April 2004, [60/5](#) of 26 October 2005, [62/244](#) of 31 March 2008, [64/255](#) of 2 March 2010, [66/260](#) of 19 April 2012, [68/269](#) of 10 April 2014 and [70/260](#) of 15 April 2016 on improving global road safety and the need to develop plans to improve road safety along international road transit corridors in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020,

*Recalling further* the importance of international collaboration in furthering the work of the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to enhance the sustainability of international shipping and aviation,

*Recalling*, in this regard, the work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety,

*Noting* the global transport outlook report of the Secretary-General’s High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport, entitled “Mobilizing sustainable transport for development”,

*Recognizing* that increasing investment in infrastructure is critical to integrate global economies, which will drive growth and help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, while the need for infrastructure is still enormous and pressing and will continue to grow, realizing that filling the huge gap in infrastructure financing will require public and private financing as well as technologies, know-how and operational efficiencies, and in this regard affirming the need to enhance infrastructure investment and experience-sharing,

*Affirming* the importance of the spirit of peaceful cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and shared benefit in promoting infrastructure

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<sup>9</sup> [A/C.2/71/6](#), annex.

connectivity and sustainable transport, as well as regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation,

*Emphasizing* that all investments to facilitate international transport worldwide should seek ways to preserve natural and cultural heritage as well as promote quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, and should be compatible with relevant intergovernmental agreements,

*Reiterating* the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Almaty Declaration,<sup>10</sup> the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024<sup>11</sup> constitute a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

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

*Reiterating* the importance of actively supporting private sector investment, including through public-private partnerships and grant/loans blending, for infrastructure development and maintenance in communications and in multimodal transport such as railways, roads, waterways, warehouses and port facilities in the least developed countries, and in this regard recalling that the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020<sup>12</sup> highlights the need to build the infrastructure of the least developed countries as a priority area for action,

*Recognizing* the important role of sustainable transport in promoting policy synergies, trade facilitation, infrastructure connectivity, financial cooperation and people-to-people exchange at the subregional, regional and global levels, which are some key areas in achieving sustainable development,

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

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

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<sup>10</sup> *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3)*, annex II.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

<sup>12</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I and II.

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

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

*Stressing* the necessity of promoting the integration of science, technology and innovation into sustainable, integrated, multimodal and intermodal transport systems by tapping into technological opportunities in the decades to come to bring about fundamental, transformative changes to transport systems, including energy efficiency technologies, renewable energy and low-carbon fuel technologies as well as information and communications technologies, and to strengthen capacity-building support to developing countries,

*Reiterating* the importance of transport and transit corridors in facilitating transport linkages on domestic routes and promoting urban-rural connectivity in order to boost economic growth at the local and regional levels, promote interconnections between cities, peoples and resources and facilitate intraregional and interregional trade,

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

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

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

*Reiterating* the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development,<sup>13</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations conventions and agreements on transport and transit facilitation, including the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Control of Goods<sup>14</sup> and the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention);<sup>15</sup>

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

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

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<sup>13</sup> [A/70/262](#).

<sup>14</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1409, No. 23583.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1079, No. 16510.

**Draft resolution V**  
**International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan**

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

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

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

*Acknowledging* the progress made towards accelerating the development of the Semipalatinsk region during the period from 2014 to 2016, through programmes and actions of the Government of Kazakhstan and the international community, including United Nations agencies,

*Recognizing* the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Expressing appreciation* to donor countries and organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and related organizations mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General<sup>1</sup> for their contribution to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 69/209<sup>1</sup> and the information contained therein on measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems in the Semipalatinsk region;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> A/72/343 and A/72/343/Corr.1.

## Draft resolution VI Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [68/207](#) of 20 December 2013 and [70/196](#) of 22 December 2015, and all relevant declarations and conferences on this matter,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Welcoming* the Paris Agreement<sup>1</sup> and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>2</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Recalling* the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>3</sup> in which Member States recognized the need to promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver,

*Recalling also* the commitment contained in the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being, adopted by the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cancun, Mexico, from 2 to 17 December 2016, that tourism can contribute directly to the conservation of the sensitive areas and habitats through a variety of activities and by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity,

*Recalling further* its resolution [70/193](#) of 22 December 2015 entitled “International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017”, and noting the ongoing efforts and initiatives to celebrate the Year, with a view to creating awareness of the important contribution of tourism to sustainable development while promoting the exchange of good practices, knowledge and experiences, as

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

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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

well as increased cross-border collaboration by developing joint ventures to increase the synergies of tourism, including the sharing of tourism-related data and statistics, as appropriate,

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

*Stressing* the need for responsible tourism, and recognizing the important role that it can play in the protection of children against all forms of exploitation, preventing trafficking in cultural artefacts and ensuring respect for intangible cultural heritage,

*Noting* in this regard the role of the Central American Integration System,<sup>4</sup> through the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat, in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the region,

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

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

*Noting also* 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, the declaration of the 15th forum on the development of tourism and on the harmonization of efforts to promote tourism in Central America and the Dominican Republic, held in Guatemala City on 27 August 2014, and the outcomes adopted at the 96th meeting of the Central American Tourism Council, held in San Salvador on 14 July 2015,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>5</sup>
2. *Recognizes* the major role that sustainable tourism plays in the development of the Central American countries, as an instrument of social inclusion that generates decent jobs and contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of the population, aimed at achieving poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions;
3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the principles of sustainable tourism, developed by the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat and found in its strategic plan for sustainable development, 2014–2018, which captures the region's vision as an integrated, sustainable, multi-location, cross-border destination of high quality and emphasizes its action plan for tourism and climate change as a component of the regional strategy on climate change;
4. *Recognizes* the valuable role of international cooperation with relevant partners, and encourages them to continue to support the implementation of various

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<sup>4</sup> The membership of the Central American Integration System includes Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

<sup>5</sup> [A/72/174](#).

projects aimed at promoting sustainable tourism in the region, by, inter alia strengthening ecotourism, rural, cultural and heritage tourism, including colonial sites, preventing trafficking in cultural artefacts and ensuring respect for intangible cultural heritage;

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

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

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

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

9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns in the tourism sector in Central America, and hence advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the region,<sup>6</sup> requires, inter alia, the identification and adoption of more resource-efficient tourism planning approaches by all relevant stakeholders;

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

11. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders to join the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,<sup>7</sup> which aims at promoting innovation and circular thinking to accelerate resource efficiency in the tourism value chain;

12. *Recognizes* the actions taken with the aim of establishing the first observatory for sustainable tourism in Central America, and invites Governments and other stakeholders to consider joining the International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories of the World Tourism Organization, which contributes to the promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable tourism, and to support the practice of informed policymaking around the world;

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<sup>6</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>7</sup> A/CONF.216/5, annex.

13. *Urges* the tourism sector in the Central American countries to be part of the coordination, knowledge-sharing and communication mechanisms for security and emergency management at the national and regional levels and to collectively promote an evidence-based approach in developing measures for safe, secure and seamless travel, which will enable government agencies to make relevant, informed and coordinated decisions;

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, regional commissions and other regional organizations, as well as 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 sustainable tourism in the region, including with regard to emergency preparedness for better disaster risk reduction, as well as for capacity-building, job creation and the promotion of local culture and products, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

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 through policies that foster responsive and inclusive tourism, strengthen regional identity and protect their natural and cultural heritage, including their ecosystems and biodiversity, and notes that existing initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, among other international initiatives, can deliver direct and focused support to Governments;

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

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

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a set of recommendations to promote and enhance sustainable tourism and sustainable development in its three dimensions in the Central America countries, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled "Sustainable development".

## Draft resolution VII Agricultural technology for sustainable development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [70/198](#) of 22 December 2015,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Welcoming* 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, and recalling the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,<sup>1</sup> adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)<sup>2</sup> and the recommendations contained in the report on nutrition and food systems of the High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, adopted at the forty-fourth session of the Committee on World Food Security,

*Recalling* the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012,<sup>3</sup>

*Welcoming* the Paris Agreement<sup>4</sup> and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>5</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Welcoming also* the outcome of the forty-fourth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 9 to 13 October 2017,<sup>6</sup> taking note of the Committee’s voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems,<sup>7</sup> and recalling its Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution [70/259](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>6</sup> See CFS 2017/44/10/Rev.1.

<sup>7</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2015/20, appendix D.

Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,<sup>8</sup>

*Expressing concern* about the rise in global hunger, which affected 815 million people in 2016,

*Welcoming* the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>9</sup> adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,

*Welcoming also* the progress made in operationalizing the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and welcoming further the progress made in operationalizing the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and encouraging continued support,

*Recalling* relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,<sup>10</sup> the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,<sup>11</sup> the Vienna Declaration and Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,<sup>12</sup> reaffirming the importance of supporting the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,<sup>13</sup> and recognizing the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations,

*Welcoming* the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,<sup>14</sup> and acknowledging the positive transformative potential of strengthened urban-rural linkages and urban farming in achieving sustainable development,

*Welcoming also* the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,<sup>15</sup> and acknowledging that forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air, and that forests prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sand storms and other disasters,

*Recognizing* that agricultural technology has a beneficial impact on and an important role in the successful implementation of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

*Recognizing also* that agricultural technologies have improved the productivity of agriculture and enhanced the sustainability and resilience of food production systems at the local level,

*Recognizing further* that the agriculture sector is inextricably linked with the entire food system and that agricultural technologies can add value throughout the food system by improving the sustainability of storage, transport, trade, processing,

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

<sup>10</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chaps. I and II.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 69/15, annex

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

<sup>13</sup> A/57/304, annex.

<sup>14</sup> Resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>15</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/4, annex I.

transformation, retail, waste reduction and recycling, as well as interactions among these processes,

*Stressing* the crucial 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, introducing appropriate gender-responsive interventions at all stages in agricultural innovation processes, including at the policy level, and ensuring that women have equal access to agricultural technologies, related services and inputs and all necessary productive resources, including tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests, as well as to affordable education and training, social services, social protection, health care, health services and financial services, and access to and participation in local, regional and international markets,

*Recognizing* that young people play a significant role in supporting sustainable economic growth and that agricultural technology has an essential role to play in facilitating access to agricultural skills for young women and men, improving the livelihoods of youth and securing the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour,

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

*Noting* that sustainable agricultural technology, as well as technological, social, economic, and institutional innovations that build on the knowledge and capacities and respond to the needs and realities of smallholders and family farmers, in particular women and youth in rural areas, can contribute to their transition from subsistence farming to innovative, commercial production, helping them to increase their own food security and nutrition, generate marketable surpluses and add value to their production,

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

*Stressing* the need to design innovative food systems that protect and enhance the natural resource base while increasing productivity and that respond to the challenges posed by, inter alia, climate change, the depletion and scarcity of natural resources, urbanization and globalization, and recognizing that agricultural technology can contribute to food security and nutrition and help build resilience,

*Emphasizing* that participatory research, in conjunction with effective, pluralistic and demand-driven extension and rural advisory services, is critical in order to ensure that agricultural technologies respond to the demands and needs of family farmers and smallholder producers,

*Recognizing* the need to further enhance the linkages between agricultural technology and agroecological principles, such as recycling, resource use efficiency, reducing external inputs, diversification, integration, soil health and synergies, in order to design sustainable farming systems that strengthen the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment for food security and nutrition, enhance productivity, improve nutrition, conserve the natural resource base and attain more sustainable and innovative food systems,

*Stressing* the need to support and strengthen information systems and statistical systems for better disaggregated data collection and processing, which will be key in monitoring progress in the adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies and their impact on improving food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture,

*Inviting* the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to consider ways to make available data and information relating to agriculture and food systems, including meteorology, big data, the Internet of things, satellite imagery, early warning systems and other data-based technologies, that could help build the resilience of family farmers and smallholder producers, optimize yields and support rural livelihoods,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>16</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 encourages international, regional and national efforts to strengthen capacity and foster the utilization of local know-how in developing countries, especially that of smallholder and family farmers, in particular rural women and youth, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and animal products, promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities and enhance food security and nutrition-related programmes and policies that take into consideration the specific needs of women, young children and youth, with particular attention to securing the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
3. *Recognizes* that the livestock sector is a powerful engine for the development of the agriculture and food sector, food security and nutrition, a driver of major economic, social and environmental changes in food systems worldwide and a uniquely powerful entry point for understanding the issues around sustainable agricultural development as a whole;
4. *Also recognizes* the important role of family farming and smallholder farming in contributing to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition and the role that family farms play in ensuring global food security, poverty eradication and the environmental sustainability, as well as job creation;
5. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations and other stakeholders to mainstream gender perspectives into agricultural policies and projects and to focus on closing the gender gap by, inter alia, encouraging gender-balanced investments and innovation in small-scale agricultural production and distribution, supported by integrated and multi-sectoral policies, in order to improve women's productive capacity and incomes, strengthen their resilience and achieve equitable access 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;
6. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement youth-focused agricultural development projects and programmes, including through training, education, financial inclusion services, including microcredit services, and capacity-

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<sup>16</sup> [A/72/216](#).

building, including with regard to innovation, in association with the private sector, in order to stimulate the interest and the involvement of youth in agriculture;

7. *Remains concerned* that agricultural innovations and technologies often bypass ageing farmers, and in particular ageing women farmers, as many do not possess the financial resources nor the skills to adopt new practices, and in this regard stresses the need to strengthen the capacity of ageing farmers through continued access to financial and infrastructure services and training for improved farming techniques and technologies;

8. *Acknowledges* the importance of adopting innovative and sustainable food systems by harnessing science, technology and innovation, promoting participatory research, demand-driven extension and rural advisory services and increased public and private investment, building human capacity, encouraging entrepreneurship, creating an enabling economic and institutional environment and strengthening knowledge flows, in particular between scientists and farmers, taking into account local and traditional knowledge systems, in combination with new sources of knowledge;

9. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, 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 and youth in economic activities;

10. *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, management practices and use of new technologies, such as conservation agriculture, integrated soil fertility management, integrated farming systems, animal disease control and integrated pest management, precision agriculture, irrigation, livestock management and biotechnologies, in order to make agriculture more resilient and productive and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals more tolerant to diseases, pests and environmental stresses, including the impacts of climate change such as drought and extreme rainfall events, in accordance with national regulations and relevant international agreements;

11. *Stresses* the need to significantly reduce pre-harvest, post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain through, inter alia, improved production planning, the promotion of resource-efficient production and processing practices, improved preservation and packing technologies, improved transportation and logistics management and enhanced awareness of purchasing and consumption habits, to help all actors in the value chain to enjoy greater benefits and to contribute to climate change mitigation;

12. *Recognizes* that strengthening urban-rural linkages can improve both rural and urban food security and nutrition, and in this regard highlights the need for integrated urban and territorial agriculture land planning, improved rural-urban transportation links, food packaging technology and cold chain development to reduce food loss, and for effective trade links across the urban-rural continuum, which will contribute to ensuring that small-scale farmers and fishers are linked to local, subnational, national, regional and global value chains and markets;

13. *Also recognizes* that urban farming and agriculture can improve the food, nutrition and income security of urban dwellers, and in this regard highlights the

need to further develop agricultural technology in support of sustainable urbanization, including sustainable intensification through indoor and vertical farming, the use of automation to overcome intensive labour challenges, the innovative use of urban spaces for agriculture and the promotion of urban farming as a career, in order to reduce hunger and malnutrition and to promote sustainable urban development;

14. *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, which can also contribute to climate change mitigation, without compromising productivity;

15. *Encourages* Member States, civil society and public and private institutions to develop partnerships to support financial and market services, including training, capacity-building, infrastructure and extension and rural advisory services, and calls for further efforts by all stakeholders to include smallholder farmers, in particular rural women and youth, in planning and taking decisions about making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies and practices accessible and affordable to them;

16. *Recognizes* the important role of information and communications technology in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by constituting a tool for improving agricultural productivity, practices and smallholder livelihoods, strengthening agricultural markets and institutions, improving agricultural extension and rural advisory services, empowering farmer communities, keeping farmers and rural entrepreneurs informed about agricultural innovations, weather conditions, input availability, financial services and market prices and connecting them with buyers, and stresses the need to ensure the access of women and youth to information and communication technology, especially in rural areas;

17. *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 realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>17</sup> 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 and ageing farmers;

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

19. *Underlines* the instrumental role of agricultural technology, agricultural research and innovation and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the sharing of knowledge and practices in furthering sustainable development and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, calls, therefore, upon Member

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<sup>17</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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 research centres of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other relevant international organizations and initiatives;

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

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventy-fourth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include the item entitled “Sustainable development” in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

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