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Agenda item 19

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Mr. David Mulet Lind (Guatemala)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-fourth 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) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- “(h) Education for sustainable development;

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 13 parts, under the symbols [A/74/381](#), [A/74/381/Add.1](#), [A/74/381/Add.2](#), [A/74/381/Add.3](#), [A/74/381/Add.4](#), [A/74/381/Add.5](#), [A/74/381/Add.6](#), [A/74/381/Add.7](#), [A/74/381/Add.8](#), [A/74/381/Add.9](#), [A/74/381/Add.10](#), [A/74/381/Add.11](#) and [A/74/381/Add.12](#).



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

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on the item at its 10th to 12th meetings, on 14 and 15 October 2019, heard the introduction of draft proposals under the item at its 22nd meeting, on 14 November 2019, and took action on the item at its 22nd and 24th to 26th meetings, on 14, 26 and 27 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹ Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 5th meetings, on 7 to 8 October.² An account of the Committee’s further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

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

Item 19
Sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for sustainable development ([A/74/238](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America ([A/74/208](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores ([A/74/225](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea ([A/74/242](#))

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” ([A/74/216](#)) and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon ([A/74/216/Add.1](#))

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 mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system ([A/74/72-E/2019/13](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ([A/74/204](#))

¹ [A/C.2/74/SR.10](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.11](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.12](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.22](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.24](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.25](#) and [A/C.2/74/SR.26](#).

² See [A/C.2/74/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/74/SR.4](#) and [A/C.2/74/SR.5](#).

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/74/66](#))

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/74/248](#))

Item 19 (d)**Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/74/207](#))

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/74/207](#))

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/74/207](#))

Item 19 (g)**Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme**

Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth session (Nairobi, 11–15 March 2019) ([A/74/25](#))

Item 19 (h)
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 in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/74/258](#))

Item 19 (i)
Harmony with Nature

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature ([A/74/236](#))

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

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all ([A/74/265](#))

Item 19 (k)
Combating sand and dust storms

Report of the Secretary-General on combating sand and dust storms ([A/74/263](#))

Item 19 (l)
Sustainable mountain development

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development ([A/74/209](#))

4. At its 10th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 19 and sub-items (a), (b), (i), (j) and (l)); the Policy Specialist at the Regional Bureau for Arab States of the United Nations Development Programme (under item 19); an Inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit (under item 19) (via video link); the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (under sub-item 19 (c)); the Director of the Finance, Technology and Capacity-building Programme of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (under sub-item 19 (d)); the Deputy Chief of the New York Liaison Office of the Convention on Biological Diversity (under sub-item 19 (f)); the Director and Head of Intergovernmental Affairs of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (under sub-items 19 (g) and 19 (k)); and the Director of the Liaison Office in New York of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (under sub-item 19 (h)). The Committee also heard a recorded statement from the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (under sub-item 19 (e)).

5. At its 11th meeting, on 14 October, the Committee heard a recorded introductory statement by the Director of Sustainable Development of Tourism at the World Tourism Organization (under item 19).

6. At the 23rd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.³

³ See [A/C.2/74/SR.23](#).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.3](#)

7. At the 22nd meeting, on 14 November, the observer for the State of Palestine, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [73/5](#) of 16 October 2018, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Oil slick on Lebanese shores” ([A/C.2/74/L.3](#)).

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

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.3](#) by a recorded vote of 158 to 9, with 6 abstentions (see para. 57, 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, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.⁴

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Côte d’Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu.⁵

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

⁵ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Cameroon that it had intended to abstain.

10. Also at the 22nd meeting, before the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote.

11. At the same meeting, after the vote, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

B. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.8/Rev.1](#)

12. At the 24th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of San Marino, on behalf of Andorra, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste” ([A/C.2/74/L.8/Rev.1](#)).

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

14. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

15. Also at the 24th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine) and the United States of America.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.8/Rev.1](#) (see para. 57, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.31/Rev.1](#) and amendment thereto contained in conference room paper [A/C.2/74/CRP.2](#)

17. At the 26th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Togo and the United Arab Emirates, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development” ([A/C.2/74/L.31/Rev.1](#)).

18. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco orally corrected the revised draft resolution.⁶

19. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.31/Rev.1](#).

⁶ See [A/C.2/74/SR.26](#).

20. Also at the 26th meeting, the Secretary announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uruguay and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Canada, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, France, Ghana, Liberia, Rwanda, Senegal and the Sudan also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

21. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Algeria, during the course of which he withdrew the proposed amendment to draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.31/Rev.1](#), as contained in conference room paper [A/C.2/74/CRP.2](#).

22. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to retain preambular paragraph 2, by a recorded vote of 149 to 8, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.⁷

Against:

Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Serbia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Algeria, Cambodia, China, El Salvador, Mauritania, Niger, Syrian Arab Republic, Zambia.

23. Also at the 26th meeting, statements in explanation of the vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), El Salvador and Turkey.

⁷ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegations of Croatia and Czechia that they had intended to vote in favour.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to retain operative paragraph 12, by a recorded vote of 108 to 4, with 49 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Israel, Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.31/Rev.1](#) (see para. 57, draft resolution III).

26. Also at the 26th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, Albania, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), Japan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), the United States of America, Serbia and Czechia.

D. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.33/Rev.1](#)

27. At the 24th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of El Salvador, on behalf of Afghanistan, Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Panama and Turkmenistan, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America" ([A/C.2/74/L.33/Rev.1](#)).

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

29. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Argentina, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ireland,

Israel, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Uruguay and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, the Comoros, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia and Peru also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

30. Also at the 24th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.33/Rev.1](#) (see para. 57, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.34/Rev.1](#)

32. At the 24th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of the Republic of Korea, on behalf of Bhutan, Mauritius, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea and Turkmenistan, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “International Day of Clean Air for blue skies” ([A/C.2/74/L.34/Rev.1](#)).

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

34. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Israel, the Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States of America and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Namibia, Paraguay, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

35. Also at the 24th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.34/Rev.1](#) (see para. 57, draft resolution V).

36. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the European Union.

F. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.40/Rev.1](#)

37. At the 24th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Lithuania, on behalf of Georgia, Haiti, Lithuania, Mauritius and Timor-Leste, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea” ([A/C.2/74/L.40/Rev.1](#)).

38. At the same meeting, the representative of Lithuania orally corrected the revised draft resolution.⁸

39. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

40. Also at the 24th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of

⁸ See [A/C.2/74/SR.24](#).

Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, North Macedonia, Portugal, Senegal and Serbia also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

41. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine) and Turkey.

42. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.40/Rev.1](#), as orally corrected (see para. 57, draft resolution VI).

43. Also at the 24th meeting, a statement was made by the representatives of Colombia, El Salvador, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

G. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.43/Rev.1](#)

44. At the 22nd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Uzbekistan, on behalf of Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Palau, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia” ([A/C.2/74/L.43/Rev.1](#)).

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

46. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Iraq, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles and Sri Lanka also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

47. Also at the 22nd meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Turkmenistan.

48. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.43/Rev.1](#) (see para. 57, draft resolution VII).

49. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

H. Draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.44/Rev.1](#)

50. At the 24th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Israel, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay,

Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Zambia, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Agricultural technology for sustainable development” (A/C.2/74/L.44/Rev.1).

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

52. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced that, since the submission of the draft resolution, the following had joined as co-sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, the Congo, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Angola, the Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Turkmenistan and the United Republic of Tanzania also joined as co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

53. Also at the 24th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/74/L.44/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 147 to 3, with 28 abstentions (see para. 57, draft resolution VIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan,

Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

54. At the same meeting, before the vote, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) made statements in explanation of vote.

55. Also at the same meeting, a statement in explanation of the vote after the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

56. Also at the 24th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the member States of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Israel, as well as the observer for the State of Palestine.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

57. 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, [71/218](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/209](#) of 20 December 2017 and [73/224](#) of 20 December 2018 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

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

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

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

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyah electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions [61/194](#), [62/188](#), [63/211](#), [64/195](#), [65/147](#), [66/192](#), [67/201](#), [68/206](#), [69/212](#), [70/194](#), [71/218](#), [72/209](#) and [73/224](#),

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 [73/224](#), 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

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

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

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

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,⁴

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;⁴
2. *Reiterates*, for the fourteenth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyah electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;
3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country;
4. *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856.4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,⁵ with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;
5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;
6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores,

⁴ A/74/225.

⁵ A/62/343.

and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean basin;

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

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

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

Draft resolution II International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste

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,

Recalling resolution 11/2019 adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its forty-first session, held in Rome from 22 to 29 June 2019,¹

Recalling also resolution 4/2 of 15 March 2019 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, on promoting sustainable practices and innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste,²

Recalling further that the ministerial declaration of the 2018 high-level political forum on sustainable development³ called upon all stakeholders to adopt a sustainable food systems approach and to develop effective strategies and innovations to reduce food losses and waste,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and recognizing that the urgent need to reduce the large quantities of food loss and waste taking place worldwide is clearly addressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴ including in Sustainable Development Goal 12, and specifically target 12.3,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda calls for halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030,

Recalling the global launch of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), held in Rome on 29 May 2019, and stressing the important role of

¹ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document 2019/REP, appendix H.

² [UNEP/EA.4/Res.2](#).

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/73/3)*, chap. VI, sect. F.

⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

family farms in the production of more than 80 per cent of the world's food in terms of value,

*Recalling also that, in *The State of Food and Agriculture in the World 2019: Moving Forward on Food Loss and Waste Reduction*, produced by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, food loss is defined as the decrease in the quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by food suppliers in the chain, excluding retail, food service providers and consumers, and food waste as the decrease in the quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by retailers, food services and consumers,*

Noting that, according to an initial estimate in 2011, one third of the food produced annually in the world for human consumption, equivalent to some 1.3 billion tons, was lost or wasted, while over 821 million people suffered from chronic undernourishment and nearly 151 million children under five years of age had stunted growth in 2018,⁵

*Noting also that the first estimates for the Food Loss Index, as presented in *The State of Food and Agriculture in the World 2019*, measures food loss from post-harvest until – but not including – the retail level and indicates that around 14 per cent of food produced globally in 2016 was lost,*

Recalling that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and is mandated to raise levels of nutrition and reduce food losses and food waste, taking into account sustainable production and consumption practices,

Noting the urgent need to address the issue of food loss and waste worldwide and the risks that this implies for climate change, agriculture sustainability, human livelihoods and food supplies,

*Noting that the 2018 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, study, *Gender and Food Loss in Sustainable Food Value Chains: A Guiding Note*, found that, in order to be effective and have a long-lasting impact, food loss reduction strategies and interventions should go beyond technological solutions by bringing to the forefront the underlying sociocultural factors of food value chains and mainstream a gender perspective,*

Recognizing the fundamental role of sustainable food production that promotes food security and nutrition for the world's growing population and contributes to poverty alleviation, hunger eradication and human health,

Recognizing also the importance of addressing issues related to food loss and waste at all stages of the supply chain from producer to end user and of working towards sustainable consumption and production, including through collaboration with relevant stakeholders,

Recognizing further the food loss and waste happening in storing, transport and process, and in this regard inviting Member States and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen the capacity-building of developing countries to adopt innovative approaches and technology in combating food loss and waste,

Recognizing that efforts at the national and regional levels already exist to combat food loss and waste and that these efforts need to be sustained and supported in conjunction with civil society, the private sector and academia,

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food and Agriculture, 2019: Moving Forward on Food Loss and Waste Reduction* (Rome, 2019).

Acknowledging the urgent need to raise awareness at all levels and to promote and facilitate actions for the elimination of food loss and waste across the world and its importance for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that the observance of an International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness of the importance of the problem and its possible solutions at all levels and would promote global efforts and collective action towards meeting target 12.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Decides* to designate 29 September as the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste;

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 the International Day, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, including through education and activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of reducing food loss and waste and the contribution of these actions to sustainable development;

3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the observance of the International Day, in collaboration with the United Nations Environmental Programme and other relevant organizations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980;

4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

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 other relevant stakeholders for appropriate observance.

Draft resolution III

Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)⁵ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁶ as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development⁷ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁸

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁹ which provides the legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the ecosystem approach advocated in the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁰ which is described as a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want” and, inter alia, the commitments concerning the coastal and marine environment contained therein,

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

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

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁸ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

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

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement¹¹ 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 Change¹² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C* and *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*,

Recalling the importance of strengthening the sustainable management and protection of the marine and coastal ecosystems, of restoring, where necessary, the resilience of coastal ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts and of achieving healthy and productive oceans,

Recalling also the commitments contained in Agenda 21, including those related to the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, while noting that integrated coastal management under national jurisdiction has been widely recognized since then, which offers the opportunity to strengthen international cooperation in this field,

Stressing the importance of the priorities outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹³ in particular with regard to building resilience and reducing disaster risk in coastal management,

Noting that coastal hazards preparedness, responses and recovery are important components of integrated coastal zone management,

Recognizing the work on integrated coastal zone management conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the regional seas conventions and actions plans,

Recalling resolutions related to integrated coastal zone management adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, including resolution 2/10 on oceans and seas¹⁴ and resolution 4/11 on the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities,¹⁵

Noting that area-based management approaches, including integrated coastal zone management, are used to deliver a range of policies that align with the Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets and that can include societal engagement, conservation, sustainable management of natural resources, food security and climate change adaptation,

¹¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹³ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

¹⁵ [UNEP/EA.4/Res.11](#).

Recognizing the contribution of the integrated coastal zone management approach in the promotion of sustainable development in various areas, including sustainable tourism,

Recognizing also that integrated coastal zone management can contribute to poverty eradication,

Noting that coastal and marine resources contribute significantly to the economy and that maintaining a high-quality coastal and marine environment provides ecosystem functions and services in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, in particular, Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Noting also various initiatives to address threats and problems in coastal and marine areas that originate from land-based activities and may have a negative impact on coastal and marine ecosystems,

Recognizing the efforts and actions that Member States, together with other stakeholders, are undertaking to address the threats and problems for coastal and marine areas originating from land-based activities,

1. *Emphasizes* that the use and implementation of the integrated coastal zone management approach and other area-based management approaches can contribute significantly towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets;

2. *Also emphasizes* that coastal areas are an essential ecological and economic resource and that their management and planning from a sustainable development perspective need an integrated management approach;

3. *Underlines* that integrated coastal zone management is a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider the definition and implementation of an integrated coastal zone management approach, including through appropriate national planning tools and an ecosystem approach that integrates land, sea and watershed areas;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to consider strengthening, or where applicable establishing, coordinating mechanisms for the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their resources, at the local, national and regional levels;

6. *Further encourages* Member States to take concrete measures to integrate poverty eradication, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, sustainable transport, science, technology and innovation into integrated coastal zone management;

7. *Stresses* the importance of policies and plans for disaster risk reduction to build resilience and reduce the impacts and costs of natural disasters, also stresses the importance of biodiversity preservation and nature-based solutions, and encourages Member States to incorporate these elements as part of their approach to integrated coastal zone management;

8. *Also stresses* the importance of promoting coordination at the national and local levels with regard to coastal areas, with the aim of ensuring policy coherence, as well as the effectiveness of coastal management measures, while ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including people in vulnerable situations;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of partnerships, of bringing together multi-stakeholder actors to enable the integration of different interests and knowledge into planning processes or strategies and of helping to ensure that area-based management approach design is based on the best available science;

10. *Also emphasizes* that international and regional cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and through capacity-building and technical support for developing countries and public-private partnerships, are an important factor in promoting the integrated coastal zone management approach by, inter alia, promoting peer learning and cooperation, developing the necessary coastal systematic observation, research and information management systems and developing technologies, the science-policy interface and technological capacities, as well as building effective linkages among global, regional, subregional and national processes, as appropriate, to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant United Nations entities, within their mandates and existing resources, to support the efforts of Member States in promoting and implementing the integrated coastal zone management approach, as well as in mobilizing partnerships and initiatives at the local, national and regional levels;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session an action oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, within existing resources, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development”.

Draft resolution IV Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [68/207](#) of 20 December 2013, [70/196](#) of 22 December 2015 and [72/214](#) of 20 December 2017, and all relevant declarations and conferences on this matter,

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

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

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement¹ 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 Change² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,³ 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,

Noting with concern that, owing to its geographical location and its geological and hydro-meteorological characteristics, Central America is a region prone and vulnerable to adverse natural events which have caused substantial human and economic losses, including impacts on gross domestic product per capita, income, and poverty reduction,

Recognizing that Central America is a region of significant natural resources and that its rich biodiversity provides invaluable benefits to its populations and to its countries’ economies, and noting that sustainable tourism can contribute directly to the conservation of ecosystems through a variety of activities and by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and, in this regard, that the Central

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

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

American countries are improving their institutional and policy frameworks, strategies and action plans,

Noting the role of the World Tourism Organization as a member of the informal advisory group on mainstreaming biodiversity, which is tasked with supporting the Executive Secretary and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in developing a coherent outline for a long-term approach on mainstreaming, including on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, looking forward to the convening of the summit on biodiversity in 2020, and looking forward also to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Kunming, China, in 2020, which is expected to adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Recalling its resolution 70/193 of 22 December 2015, entitled “International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017”, and noting the efforts and initiatives taken to celebrate the Year, with a view to creating awareness of the important contribution of tourism to sustainable development while promoting the exchange of good practices, knowledge and experiences, as well as increased cross-border collaboration by developing joint ventures to increase the synergies of tourism, including the sharing of tourism-related data and statistics, as appropriate,

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

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

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

Noting in this regard the role of the Central American Integration System,⁴ 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,

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

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

Recalling the outcomes of the Forum on Tourism, Sustainability and Climate Change in Central America, held from 11 to 13 April 2013 in La Ceiba, Honduras, the declaration of the fifteenth forum on the development of tourism and on the harmonization of efforts to promote tourism in Central America and the Dominican Republic, held in Guatemala City on 27 August 2014, and the outcomes adopted at the 112th meeting of the Central American Tourism Council, held in San Salvador on 23 September 2019,

Noting the twenty-third session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 9 to 13 September 2019,

Acknowledging the importance of ongoing actions to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production⁵ in the tourism sector while contributing to sustainable development and resilient societies,

Taking note of the World Tourism Organization *World Tourism Barometer* of January 2019, according to which the tourism sector has become a major economic activity for many of the countries in the region, creating much-needed job opportunities and bringing in significant income and foreign exchange earnings,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶
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. *Also recognizes* that since the adoption of resolution [72/214](#) in 2017, the Central American countries have strengthened efforts to promote sustainable tourism and sustainable development, as well as enhanced inclusiveness and coordination among all stakeholders, and have also highlighted the key role that sustainable tourism plays in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;⁷
4. *Recalls* the adoption of the principles of sustainable tourism, developed by the Central American Tourism Integration Secretariat and found in its strategic plan for sustainable development, 2014–2018, which captures the region’s vision of itself as an integrated, sustainable, multi-location, cross-border destination of high quality and emphasizes its action plan for tourism and climate change as a component of the regional strategy on climate change;
5. *Recognizes* that the tourism sector has been a catalyst for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions in Central America, including addressing environmental issues, in particular climate change, poverty eradication and economic development, highlighting the importance of strengthening appropriate policies and financial support within a broader framework of sustainable development policies;
6. *Encourages* regional and national tourism organizations to promote destination models that seek the highest possible direct benefits for local and national economies, in order to contribute to improving quality of life and reducing poverty in local communities, taking into account the integration of sustainability policies in the

⁵ In accordance with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1 ([UNEP/EA.4/Res.1](#)).

⁶ [A/74/208](#).

⁷ See resolution [70/1](#).

tourism sector, and invites all stakeholders to identify, assess and mitigate the impacts of tourism on the three dimensions of sustainable development;

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

8. *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 and reducing poverty through employment and entrepreneurial tourism development that emphasizes micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, while addressing the adverse effects of climate change, to improve the quality of life of the region's inhabitants;

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

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

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *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 Development⁷ in the region, requires, inter alia, the identification and adoption of more resource-efficient tourism planning approaches by all relevant stakeholders;

14. *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;

15. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders to join the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,⁸ which aims at promoting innovation and circular thinking to accelerate resource efficiency in the tourism value chain;

⁸ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

16. *Welcomes* the establishment of two observatories for sustainable tourism in Central America,⁹ 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;

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

18. *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;

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

20. *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;

21. *Invites* Member States 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, the vulnerabilities of the Central American countries to natural disasters, and their impacts on sustainable tourism, as well as for capacity-building, job creation and the promotion of local culture and products, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Invites* the international community to support efforts, as appropriate, in creating and implementing innovation technologies to modernize the tourism industry in the Central American countries;

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

⁹ The observatories are located in Panama City and in La Antigua Guatemala.

24. *Also encourages* the Central American countries to establish and strengthen secure, reliable, efficient, high-quality, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including transit transport systems that link them to international markets, affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and information and communications technology, with the support of the international community, as appropriate, so as to promote sustainable tourism in the region;

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

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

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

28. *Welcomes* the positive role of tourism in the conservation of biodiversity and in fighting climate change, which provides a further argument for enhancing the environmental components of tourism policies and better utilizing the potential of tourism as an enabling agent of change, and looks forward to the Climate Change Conference to be held in Madrid within the context of the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization and with other relevant United Nations entities, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, including concrete recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in this regard, in the Central American countries, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution V International Day of Clean Air for blue skies

The General Assembly,

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

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,

Recalling the need to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination by 2030, as well as to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management by 2030,

Recognizing that clean air is important for the health and day-to-day lives of people, mindful that air pollution is the single greatest environmental risk to human health and one of the main avoidable causes of death and disease globally, recognizing also that air pollution disproportionately affects women, children and older persons, and concerned also by the negative impact of air pollution on ecosystems,

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 3/8 of 6 December 2017,¹ World Health Assembly resolution 68.8 of 26 May 2015,² and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 75/4 of 31 May 2019,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen international cooperation at the global, regional and subregional levels in various areas related to improving air quality, including the collection and utilization of data, joint research and development, and the sharing of best practices,

Acknowledging the importance of and urgent need to raise public awareness at all levels and to promote and facilitate actions to improve air quality, bearing in mind that clean air is important for the health and livelihood of people,

Appreciating the progress made in combating air pollution as seen in various projects, partnerships, mechanisms and instruments at the national, regional and global levels,

¹ UNEP/EA.3/Res.8.

² See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

Acknowledging that improving air quality can enhance climate change mitigation and that climate change mitigation efforts can improve air quality,

Encouraged by the increasing interest of the international community in clean air, and emphasizing the need to make further efforts to improve air quality, including reducing air pollution, to protect human health,

1. *Decides* to designate 7 September as the International Day of Clean Air for blue skies, to be observed starting in 2020;

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 the International Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, and to continue to give consideration to enhancing international cooperation in support of the efforts of all Member States towards attaining clean air;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the observance of the International Day, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980;

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 other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote the observance of the International Day.

Draft resolution VI

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly on

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

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

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

⁴ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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

24 and 25 September 2019,⁶ in which Member States confirm that they remain resolved to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources and commit to reducing disaster risk and building resilience,

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

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

Recalling its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, and looking forward to the 2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

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

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

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

Recalling relevant international and regional instruments such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁹ the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter,¹⁰ the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,¹¹ the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean,¹² the Agreement on the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific,¹³ the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area¹⁴ and the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic,¹⁵

Noting the national, regional and international activities, including scientific research,¹⁶ data collection and sharing, awareness-raising, reporting on encounters and technical advice, related to munitions dumped at sea, inter alia, in the frameworks of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and

⁶ Resolution [74/4](#), annex.

⁷ See resolution [70/1](#).

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

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1046, No. 15749.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 1102, No. 16908.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1648, No. 28325.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2099, No. 36495.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2354, No. 42279.

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

Other Matter, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area,

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

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

Noting also that the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment, also known as the World Ocean Assessment I, adopted in 2015, also highlights the issue of marine pollution, including from dumping, and has been taken into account by the General Assembly, in its resolutions [70/235](#) of 23 December 2015, [71/257](#) of 23 December 2016, [72/73](#) of 5 December 2017 and [73/124](#) of 11 December 2018,

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

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

Recognizing also the ongoing efforts aimed at awareness-raising, information-sharing and capacity-building at various levels, as well as partnership and cooperation on the issue among relevant regional and international bodies, including the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic and the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, as well as the regional seas conventions and others,¹⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸ including the views submitted and contained therein;
2. *Notes* the importance of raising awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea;
3. *Invites* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to keep under observation the issue of the waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, to continue outreach efforts to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to that issue and to cooperate, including by strengthening existing efforts within regional seas conventions and other international, regional and subregional activities, as appropriate, related to risk

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

¹⁸ See [A/74/242](#).

assessment, monitoring, information-gathering, risk prevention and response to incidents;

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

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

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

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

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue analysing all available information and additionally, if appropriate, to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, also with a view to exploring the possibility of establishing a database¹⁹ and options for the most appropriate institutional framework for such a database, as well as identifying the appropriate intergovernmental bodies within the United Nations system for further consideration and implementation, as appropriate, of the cooperative measures envisaged in the present resolution, building on and without duplicating existing activities, and with a view to achieving efficiency and synergies, taking into account the mandates and capacities of relevant international and regional organizations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, prepared using responses of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations, as well as other available information, and decides to include the item entitled "Sustainable development" in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, unless otherwise agreed.

¹⁹ Such a database could contain relevant and voluntarily shared information on, inter alia, the location of dumping sites, the type, quantity and, to the extent possible, the current condition of chemical munitions, the recorded environmental impact, best practices on risk prevention and response to incidents or accidental encounters and destruction or impact reduction technologies, including by means of data collection and management.

Draft resolution VII

Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, which encourages regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions [72/214](#) of 20 December 2017 on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America and [73/245](#) of 20 December 2018 on the promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection, and other related resolutions,

Recalling also the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980,¹ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21 of 14 June 1992,² the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism of 11 November 2000³ and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁴

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

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

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement⁵ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to implement fully the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁶ that have not yet done so to

¹ [A/36/236](#), annex, appendix I.

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

³ [A/55/640](#), annex.

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

⁵ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recognizing that sustainable tourism can contribute directly to the conservation of environmentally vulnerable natural areas and habitats through a variety of activities and by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity, stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity and looking forward to the convening of a summit on biodiversity at the level of Heads of State and Government, within existing resources, before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in 2020, in order to highlight the urgency of action at the highest levels in support of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity,

Recognizing also the important dimension and role of sustainable tourism as a positive instrument towards the improvement of the quality of life for all people and its contribution to sustainable development, especially in developing countries, and to the eradication of poverty and the protection of the environment,

Recognizing further that sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, mountain tourism and rural tourism, is a cross-cutting activity that can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including by fostering economic growth, alleviating poverty, creating full and productive employment and decent work for all, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and increasing incomes for the population, and noting in particular that tourism accounts for more than 10 per cent of global gross domestic product, the industry represents more than 6 per cent of service exports and more than 4 per cent of investments are directed at tourism development,

Recalling the adoption in 2012 by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,⁷ and welcoming the launch of the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the One Planet network,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Central Asian countries to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals at the national and regional levels,

Recognizing the importance of various international events held in Central Asia and other forums in further promoting the sustainable tourism industry in the region,

Noting that the countries of Central Asia intend to attract more national and international financing and investment in their tourism sectors,

Emphasizing that the passage of the Great Silk Road through Central Asia and the efforts of Central Asian countries to promote tourism on world markets are increasing the interest of foreign tourists to the region,

1. *Notes* the significant practical contribution of the Central Asian countries to strengthening regional stability and sustainable development, as well as their efforts in this regard;

2. *Expresses* its support for the regional efforts and initiatives aimed at strengthening economic cooperation in Central Asia;

3. *Appreciates* the contribution of international development assistance to the promotion of tourism in Central Asia;

⁷ [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

4. *Invites* Member States, other stakeholders, and the World Tourism Organization, within its mandate and resources, to continue to support the Central Asian countries in their efforts to develop responsible and sustainable tourism in the region and to that end:

(a) To participate in capacity-building activities to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals⁸ through facilitating access to tourism-related benefits to all sectors of society, in particular people in vulnerable situations;

(b) To expand cooperation with Central Asian countries in the field of sustainable tourism according to their respective international commitments;

(c) To help formulate the main directions of a consolidated and comprehensive policy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Central Asian region, taking into account the specifics and the level of economic development of each country of the region;

(d) 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, as well as natural, historical and cultural heritage and increase tourist flow, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and strategies that attract foreign tourists to Central Asia and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole;

(e) To join efforts to introduce the practice of creating and implementing innovation technologies to modernize the tourism industry;

5. *Encourages* the Central Asian countries:

(a) To unite their efforts on the widespread introduction of active types of tourism, including mountain tourism, ecotourism, sport fishing and car and bicycle travel;

(b) To inform Member States on the sustainable development of pilgrimage tourism in Central Asia and its potential and invite them to visit the religious sites of Central Asia and take part in religious events, as appropriate;

(c) 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;

(d) To share their experiences on sustainable tourism aimed at contributing to poverty eradication for the benefit of all, with a particular focus on those who risk being left behind;

(e) To establish and strengthen secure, reliable, efficient, high-quality, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including transit transport systems that link them to international markets, all sources of energy, including renewable energy, and information and communications technology, with the support of development partners, multilateral financial and development institutions and regional banks, so as to promote sustainable tourism in the region;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to take effective measures, in the context of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, to help to promote the equal participation of women and the balanced participation of youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas, and to

⁸ See resolution 70/1.

promote effective economic empowerment, mainly through decent job and income creation;

7. *Takes note* of the progress made by the Central Asian countries in the implementation of existing programmes aimed at creating and promoting sustainable tourism throughout the region, and in that regard welcomes their contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals;

8. *Invites* Member States to participate in major events in the area of sustainable tourism in Central Asia, which may contribute to the development of sustainable tourism in the region.

Draft resolution VIII

Agricultural technology for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [72/215](#) of 20 December 2017,

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

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

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, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition,¹ the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025),² the International Year of Plant Health, 2020,³ and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030),⁴

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 2012,⁵

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement⁶ 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 Change⁷ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,⁸

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

² See resolution [70/259](#).

³ See resolution [73/252](#).

⁴ See resolution [73/284](#).

⁵ [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁸ Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

Welcoming also the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires in March 2019,⁹

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

Welcoming the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,¹⁴ and acknowledging that forests and trees outside forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air, and that forests and trees outside forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity, prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sand storms and other disasters,

Welcoming also the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028)¹⁵ and noting that sustainable agricultural technology, digitalization as well as technological, social, economic and institutional innovations 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, and in that regard highlighting the importance of innovation-driven development and support to entrepreneurship and innovation, and welcoming new sustainable agricultural technologies that 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,

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, and in that regard taking note with appreciation the Secretary-General’s progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, and the Secretary-General’s strategy on new technologies,

Expressing concern about the rise in global hunger, which affected 821 million people in 2018,

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

Noting with concern the findings of the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on climate change, desertification, land degradation,

⁹ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

¹⁰ *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.

¹¹ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹² Resolution [69/137](#), annexes I and II.

¹³ [A/57/304](#), annex.

¹⁴ See resolution [71/285](#).

¹⁵ See resolution [72/239](#).

sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems entitled *Climate Change and Land*,

Taking note of the June 2019 report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation entitled "The age of digital interdependence",

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

Welcoming the inauguration of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and encouraging its continued support,

Recognizing that the agriculture sector is inextricably linked with the entire food system and that agricultural technologies and digitalization can add value throughout the food system by improving the sustainability of storage, transport, trade, processing, 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 and agricultural technology development necessitates, inter alia, closing the gender gap, introducing appropriate gender-responsive interventions at all stages in agricultural innovation processes, including at the policy level, and ensuring that women have equal access to agricultural technologies, related services and inputs and all necessary productive resources, including tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests, as well as to affordable education and training, social services, social protection, health care, health services and financial services, and access to and participation in local, regional and international markets,

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

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

Recognizing further that a systems approach to agricultural innovation is essential to ensure that innovations, including technologies, are aligned towards common objectives, promote collaboration, address problems relevant to farmers and offer incentives to, and the means to accelerate adoption by, smallholder farmers, and that it is essential to enable interactions and knowledge flows among the different stakeholders in the agricultural innovation system, including farmers' organizations, research institutions, extension services, governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society,

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

that multi-stakeholder partnerships can contribute to the financing of food security and nutrition as well as sustainable development by mobilizing additional resources through advocacy and innovative funding mechanisms and facilitating the coordinated and targeted use of existing resources, aligning them more effectively with global and national public priorities,

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

Recognizing the need to further enhance the linkages and synergies between agricultural technology and innovative sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecological principles, resource use efficiency, circular economy, recycling, optimizing external inputs, integration, crop rotation and diversification, no-tillage, soil health monitoring, agroforestry and regenerative agricultural practices, and by effectively combining appropriate technologies, including biotechnologies, with traditional and indigenous knowledge, in order to design sustainable farming systems that strengthen the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment for food security and nutrition, 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,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁶
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, strengthening progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
3. *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 contributing to global food security, poverty eradication and sustainability, as well as job creation, and in ending chronic child malnutrition, and that agricultural technologies should be adapted to the needs of small- and

¹⁶ A/74/238.

medium-scale family farmers and combined with credit access for sustainable production and significant investment in rural infrastructure as well as the training and education of those who would most benefit from them;

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

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

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

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

8. *Invites* the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to consider ways to make available, on mutually agreed terms, 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 to build the resilience of family farmers and smallholder producers, optimize yields and support rural livelihoods;

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

10. *Acknowledges* that technological innovations can be supported by financial innovations and financial support, such as de-risking strategies and blended

finance options, and that blended finance mechanisms are new institutional models that link public and private financing and patient capital with equity investments and promote schemes that more effectively distribute investments to small-scale enterprises and producers;

11. *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, sustainable management practices and the use of new and existing technologies, such as conservation agriculture, integrated soil fertility management, integrated farming systems, animal disease prevention and control and integrated pest management, precision agriculture, irrigation, livestock husbandry and biotechnologies, in order to make agriculture more sustainable and productive and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals more resistant to diseases, including drug-resistant infections, considering international standards in this regard, pests and environmental stresses, including the impacts of climate change, drought and extreme rainfall events, in accordance with national regulations and relevant international agreements;

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

13. *Recognizes* that sustainable agricultural mechanization can have potential drawbacks but could also help address shortages of labour, ease drudgery, increase incomes, enhance productivity and the timeliness of agricultural activities, promote efficient resource use, enable better market access and attract new investment and talent into agriculture, thereby creating better prospects for sustainable growth and support measures to mitigate climate and weather-related hazards, and acknowledges that mechanization and digitalization can also create new and higher-paying jobs in agricultural value chains, making it more attractive for youth to stay in rural areas;

14. *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 household and business awareness of food losses and waste prevention, to help all actors in the value chain to enjoy greater benefits and to contribute to environmental protection;

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

16. *Also recognizes* that strengthening urban-rural linkages can improve both rural and urban food security and nutrition, and in this regard highlights the need for integrated urban and 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;

17. *Further recognizes* that urban farming and agriculture can improve the food security and nutrition of, and foster income opportunities for, 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, in order to reduce hunger and malnutrition and to promote sustainable urban development;

18. *Underlines* the importance of the sustainable use and management of water resources to increase and contribute to agricultural productivity, calls upon stakeholders to promote integrated water resources management in agriculture and adapt agricultural systems to improve their overall water efficiency and water productivity, and their resilience to water stresses, inter alia, by developing and implementing adaptive water and agricultural strategies and action plans based on a comprehensive approach to the long-term availability and variability of all water sources, reducing water scarcity risks through integrated water resources management options, designing and implementing agricultural and landscape management practices that increase the resilience of agricultural systems to water stress and reduce pollution, making rain-fed agriculture systems a more reliable option, investing in an enabling environment and mobilizing the full set of tools available to them, and calls for further efforts to develop and strengthen irrigation facilities and water-saving technology, which can also enhance resilience to the current and projected adverse impacts of climate change;

19. *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 in taking decisions about making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies and practices accessible and affordable to them, and strengthen the links between community-based initiatives and financial institutions, including through the promotion of financing tools that foster agricultural sustainability;

20. *Recognizes* the important role of information and communications technology, as well as digitalization and e-agriculture, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which constitute tools 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 communications technology, digitalization and e-agriculture, especially in rural areas;

21. *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,¹⁷ 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;

22. *Requests* relevant United Nations organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to promote, support and facilitate the exchange of experience among Member States through, inter alia, recommendations and other public goods related

¹⁷ Resolution 70/1.

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;

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

24. *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 to contribute to the ongoing work of the Statistical Commission on the global indicator framework;

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