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Second Committee**Summary record of the 30th meeting**

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 5 November 2014, at 10 a.m.

Chair: Ms. Stepowska (Vice-Chair) (Poland)**Contents**

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In the absence of Mr. Cardi (Italy), Ms. Stepowska (Poland), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

Agenda item 60: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.33)

Draft resolution on permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (A/C.2/69/L.33)

1. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.33](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 16: Information and communications technologies for development (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.11)

Draft resolution on information and communication technologies for development (A/C.2/69/L.11)

2. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.11](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 17: Macroeconomic policy questions (continued)

(a) International trade and development (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.28)

Draft resolution on international trade and development (A/C.2/69/L.28)

3. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.28](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(c) External debt sustainability and development (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.3 and A/C.2/69/L.4)

Draft resolution on external debt sustainability and development (A/C.2/69/L.3)

4. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.3](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Draft resolution on modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations and the adoption of a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes (A/C.2/69/L.4)

5. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.4](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 18: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.6)

Draft resolution on follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/C.2/69/L.6)

6. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.6](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 19: Sustainable development (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.16 and A/C.2/69/L.21)

Draft resolution on follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development (A/C.2/69/L.16)

7. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.16](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Draft resolution on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/C.2/69/L.21)

8. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.21](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.8 and L.24)

Draft resolution entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/C.2/69/L.8)

9. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.8](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Draft resolution on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/C.2/69/L.24)

10. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.24](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
(continued) (A/C.2/69/L.17 and L.18)

Draft resolution on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/C.2/69/L.17)

11. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.17](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Draft resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (A/C.2/69/L.18)

12. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.18](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind (continued)
(A/C.2/69/L.9)

Draft resolution on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind (A/C.2/69/L.9)

13. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.9](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
(continued) (A/C.2/69/L.19)

Draft resolution on implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (A/C.2/69/L.19)

14. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.19](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity (continued)
(A/C.2/69/L.10)

Draft resolution on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development (A/C.2/69/L.10)

15. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.10](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.7)

Draft resolution on the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/C.2/69/L.7)

16. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.7](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.20)

Draft resolution on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/C.2/69/L.20)

17. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.20](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 20: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.15)

Draft resolution on implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/C.2/69/L.15)

18. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.15](#) on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 21: Globalization and interdependence
(continued) (A/C.2/69/L.22)

Draft resolution entitled "Towards a new international economic order" (A/C.2/69/L.22)

19. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.22 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(a) International migration and development
(continued) (A/C.2/69/L.32)

Draft resolution on international migration and development (A/C.2/69/L.32)

20. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.32 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(b) Culture and sustainable development
(continued) (A/C.2/69/L.27)

Draft resolution on culture and sustainable development (A/C.2/69/L.27)

21. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.27 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 23: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued)

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.5)

Draft resolution on the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/C.2/69/L.5)

22. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.5 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(b) Industrial development cooperation (continued)
(A/C.2/69/L.29)

Draft resolution on industrial development cooperation (A/C.2/69/L.29)

23. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.29 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(c) Women in development (continued)
(A/C.2/69/L.23)

Draft resolution on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/C.2/69/L.23)

24. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.23 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 25: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.30)

Draft resolution on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (A/C.2/69/L.30)

25. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.30 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 19: Sustainable development (continued)
(A/C.2/69/L.2 and L.14)

Draft resolution on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan (A/C.2/69/L.2)

26. **Mr. Rakhmetullin** (Kazakhstan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.2, said that Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan had joined the 83 original sponsors. Such strong support paid tribute to Kazakhstan's historical contribution to nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

27. Having struggled with the consequences of nuclear tragedy for more than two decades, Kazakhstan called on the international community to intensify efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and prevent the proliferation of all types of weapons of mass destruction.

28. With the assistance of donors and in partnership with United Nations agencies, his Government had

carried out a considerable amount of work in the Semipalatinsk region over the past years. The focus of national and international programmes in the region had clearly shifted from humanitarian assistance to the sustainable development agenda, meaning that economic, social and environmental issues were being addressed in a more holistic manner. An area-based development programme currently being implemented by Kazakhstan and the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund had provided a platform for employing innovative approaches to joint and effective action on a wide array of issues, including maternal and child health, social services and counselling, local economic competitiveness, energy efficiency, citizen participation and local governance.

29. The current draft resolution on the Semipalatinsk region — the eighth of its kind — was clear evidence that the issue remained a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term adverse effects on the life and health of people, especially children, and on the environment of the region. His delegation wished to express deep gratitude to those countries that had supported projects in the Semipalatinsk region and surrounding areas in such fields as health care, disaster risk reduction measures, energy efficiency, education and business development.

Draft resolution on entrepreneurship for development
(A/C.2/69/L.14)

30. **Ms. Meitzad** (Israel), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.14 on behalf of the sponsors listed in the document and also Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Ukraine, said that numerous studies linked entrepreneurship with stable job creation and a higher gross domestic product (GDP). However, the benefits of entrepreneurship went beyond economics: as individuals became more self-sufficient and more empowered, they were more likely to seek higher levels of education and better living conditions for themselves and their children. Entrepreneurship built societies, giving people the confidence to try to solve the problems they saw around them, either by creating new businesses for desired goods and services, or by using entrepreneurship principles for social ventures. Entrepreneurs had a unique ability to address the problems of poverty, social conditions and

environmental degradation. In developing countries, entrepreneurs often faced overwhelming challenges because of difficult regulatory frameworks, high administrative burdens, social barriers or lack of financial support. Governments, civil society, academia and the private sector should adopt a multi-stakeholder approach to supporting and preparing future entrepreneurs.

31. The current draft resolution built on resolution 67/202 and also stressed the importance of measuring success (para. 12). Data collection and the development of indicators were crucial to identifying and sharing best practices. Her delegation would welcome additional sponsors.

32. **The Chair** announced that Andorra had decided to become a sponsor.

Agenda item 24: Operational activities for development (*continued*) (A/C.2/69/L.35)

Draft resolution on building capacity for the evaluation of development activities at the country level
(A/C.2/69/L.35)

33. **Mr. Thomson** (Fiji), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.35 on behalf of his own delegation as well as Mexico, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa and Vanuatu, said that despite numerous resolutions in recent years calling for capacity-building for evaluation, progress on the ground had been minimal. The current resolution sought to change the business-as-usual approach by allowing for interaction between all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening countries' own capacity for evaluation, in accordance with their national policies and priorities.

34. **The Chair** announced that Liberia had decided to become a sponsor.

Agenda item 25: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (*continued*)

35. **The Chair** said that the Committee would hear a statement on behalf of the Group of African States, which had not had an opportunity to participate in the general debate on the agenda item.

36. **Mr. Boubacar** (Mauritania), speaking on behalf of the Group of African States, said that agriculture was essential for growth in Africa, national and international development, and achievement of the

Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty before 2015. The African Group welcomed the prominent place of agriculture, food security and nutrition in the post-2015 development agenda proposed by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

37. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme adopted over 10 years earlier signalled the continent's commitment to promoting agriculture development as a means of fighting poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. If bolstered by sufficient investment, agriculture could also contribute to intra-African trade and investment, industrialization, economic diversification, sustainable resources, environmental protection, job creation and prosperity. The first decade of the Agriculture Development Programme had produced positive results: 39 African countries and three regional economic communities had signed the agreement. Of those States, 13 had surpassed the goal of allocating 10 per cent of their budgets to the agriculture sector. In light of those modest, but highly impactful gains, African Heads of State had adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, which would continue the Programme for an additional 10 years and coincide with the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

38. With the largest share of fertile, unexploited land in the world, abundant water resources and proximity to transport networks and regional markets, Africa possessed enormous agricultural potential. The considerable size of its youth population was also an asset. African Governments were committed to increasing financial investments in agriculture, infrastructure and transport by mobilizing resources from both the public and private sectors, as well as attracting foreign investment that was socially responsible and respectful of the environment and the needs of local smallholder farmers.

39. The ultimate goal of agricultural transformation was to lift millions of Africans out of poverty and hunger while ensuring food security, nutrition and health for all. The African continent must become capable of producing enough food to feed itself and regain its role as a net global exporter of agricultural products, rather than importing goods to the tune of \$35 billion a year — a sum that could make a

difference in the lives of local farmers and fishers and their families, preventing the needless deaths of many children due to hunger and malnutrition. The African Group believed that the international community was exceptionally poised to address trade barriers and obstacles to global agricultural markets that hindered Africa's sustainable agricultural development.

40. The Climate Change Expert Group of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development had predicted that Africa would be the most vulnerable continent, due to multiple problems, including insufficient infrastructure and poverty. Climate change was likely to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities regarding health, food security, access to potable water and the prevalence of diseases like malaria. Africa was already feeling the effects of climate change, as evidenced by the severe drought in the Horn of Africa in 2011, the Sahel drought that had affected more than 23 million people and torrential rains in Mauritius.

41. Africa was nevertheless determined to transform such obstacles into opportunities. In particular, it hoped to improve agricultural performance and build capacity to eradicate widespread poverty and ensure food security for all. The Climate Smart programme, launched as part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, would involve over 25 million agricultural households across Africa, as well as Governments, regional economic communities and civil society organizations, in efforts to increase agricultural production and revenue, the resilience of agricultural systems and jobs in the sector while attempting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible.

42. The poorest and most vulnerable Africans were suffering from the double impact of climate change and land degradation. That trend should be reversed through national and international measures to restore degraded land and ensure that productive lands were climate change-resistant. Investment in sustainable land management through the empowerment of smallholder farmers, especially women and the landless, would be the most effective, efficient and least costly way of stopping land degradation.

43. The African Group called for continued support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and especially the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. Efforts to eradicate poverty

and hunger, ensure food security and nutrition and promote sustainable development would benefit from strengthened partnerships, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. The private sector, the scientific community and civil society all had an important role to play in supplementing national and regional agricultural initiatives. In conclusion, he called on all Member States to work towards a post-2015 development agenda that placed Africa and the world on the path to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

The meeting rose at 11.15 a.m.