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Sustainable development: Harmony with Nature

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 19 (see A/69/468, para. 2). Action on sub-item (h) was taken at the 31st and 37th meetings, on 13 November and 5 December 2014. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/69/SR.31 and 37).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/69/L.34 and A/C.2/69/L.63

2. At the 31st meeting, on 13 November, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Harmony with Nature" (A/C.2/69/L.34), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),

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

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/69/468 and Add.1-9.



“Recalling its resolutions 64/196 of 21 December 2009, 65/164 of 20 December 2010, 66/204 of 22 December 2011, 67/214 of 21 December 2012 and 68/216 of 20 December 2013 on Harmony with Nature and its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

“Recalling also the 1982 World Charter for Nature,

“Noting the interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, held on 22 April 2014, to commemorate International Mother Earth Day, in which discussions focused on the way Earth system science has paved the way for a new path for humankind to ensure the well-being of the planet and its people and to further an ethical basis for the relationship between humanity and the Earth,

“Recalling paragraph 39 of ‘The future we want’, in which the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives recognized that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that ‘Mother Earth’ is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, noted that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development and expressed their conviction that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature,

“Recognizing that Earth system science has evolved from Cartesian, cause-and-effect, duality science into a holistic worldview and thus has informed laws and policies that better manage human behaviour in the light of the interconnections among people and nature,

“Recalling the first World Peoples’ Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,

“Recognizing that Mother Earth is the source of all life and nourishment and an indivisible, living community of interrelated and interdependent human beings,

“Reaffirming paragraph 56 of ‘The future we want’, and recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools for achieving sustainable development, which is the overarching goal,

“Noting that since the adoption of ‘The future we want’ there have been initiatives on sustainable development governance, including policy documents calling for a new paradigm for ‘Living Well in Harmony with Nature’ and new developments on ‘Rights of Nature’ legislation in a number of countries worldwide, and that the use of the term ‘Mother Earth’ has obtained wider recognition,

“Taking note of the conceptual framework of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that incorporates the concept of living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth as one of the visions and approaches for achieving a good quality of life in the context of sustainable development,

“*Noting* paragraph 2 of decision 27/8 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in which the Council acknowledged that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools developed by States Members of the United Nations for achieving sustainable development, and in this regard taking note of the concept of living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth as a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development that can guide humanity towards living in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystems,

“*Recognizing* that gross domestic product was not designed as an indicator for measuring environmental degradation resulting from human activity and the need to overcome this limitation with regard to sustainable development and the work carried out in this regard,

“*Recognizing also* the uneven availability of basic statistical data under the three dimensions of sustainable development and the need to improve their quality and quantity,

“*Reaffirming* that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development and that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, and that new pathways must be found for making the transition to a culture of more frugal living, less waste and greater equitable sharing of resources,

“*Recognizing* that ancient civilizations, indigenous peoples and indigenous cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship, which has paved the way in the modern world for scientists to look at the Earth as a holistic system in which no single element takes precedence over another, a system that is indivisible in an endless continuum and that scientists have named Earth system science,

“*Recognizing also* the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts, along with those of Governments and private sector organizations, to devise more sustainable models and methods for production and consumption, and recognizing further the need to move from anthropocentric to non-anthropocentric principles in which nature is no longer treated as a commodity, and thus to devise sustainable models and methods for production and consumption in harmony with nature,

“*Considering* that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

“1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fifth report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;

“2. *Invites* Member States to continue to consider existing studies and reports on Harmony with Nature, including the follow-up to the discussions at the interactive dialogues of the General Assembly, such as the dialogue held

on 22 April 2014 on the way Earth system science has paved the way for a new path for humankind to ensure the well-being of the planet and its people and to further an ethical basis for the relationship between humanity and the Earth;

“3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold a regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue, at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2015, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to advance discussions on Harmony with Nature in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

“4. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of Harmony with Nature through balanced debates and discussions in preparatory activities for the post-2015 development agenda in order to ensure that the needs of both the planet and its people are equally taken into account;

“5. *Recalls* its resolutions requesting that the Secretary-General establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day, and in this regard invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to this trust fund once it is established;

“6. *Also recalls* the launching of the Harmony with Nature website on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development by the secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make use of the existing website maintained by the Division by gathering information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge and on existing national legislation;

“7. *Calls for* holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystems;

“8. *Invites* States:

“(a) To further build up a knowledge network to advance a holistic conceptualization for new approaches, such as living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, including as part of a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development, that can guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystems, including the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth, as appropriate, and Earth system governance, legislation and economics that reflect the drivers and values of living in harmony with nature, as advanced by the holistic worldview of Earth system science, relying on current scientific information to achieve sustainable development, and to facilitate the support and recognition of the fundamental interconnections between humanity and nature;

“(b) To promote harmony with Mother Earth, as found in indigenous cultures, and learn from them, and to provide support for and promote efforts being made from the national level down to the local community level to reflect the protection of nature;

“9. *Encourages* all countries and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to develop and strengthen the quality and quantity of basic statistical data on the three dimensions of sustainable development, and invites the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to assist the efforts of developing countries by providing capacity-building and technical support;

“10. *Recognizes* the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard welcomes the launching by the Statistical Commission of a work programme to develop broader measures of progress, which, based on a stocktaking exercise of current national, regional and international practices to measure progress, will conduct a technical review of existing efforts in this area, with a view to identifying best practices, and to facilitating the sharing of knowledge, especially for the benefit of developing countries;

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

“12. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the sub-item entitled ‘Harmony with Nature’ at its seventieth session under the item entitled ‘Sustainable development’, including the consideration of the approach to living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.”

3. At its 37th meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Harmony with Nature” (A/C.2/69/L.63), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Tishka Francis (Bahamas), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.34.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.63 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.63 (see para. 8).

6. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Ecuador and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (see A/C.2/69/SR.37).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.63, draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.34 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Harmony with Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming 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

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

Recalling also its resolutions 64/196 of 21 December 2009, 65/164 of 20 December 2010, 66/204 of 22 December 2011, 67/214 of 21 December 2012 and 68/216 of 20 December 2013 on Harmony with Nature and its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling further the 1982 World Charter for Nature,⁷

Noting the interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, held on 22 April 2014, to commemorate International Mother Earth Day, on the promotion of the balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development through Harmony with Nature,

Recognizing that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, noting that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development and expressing the conviction that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature,

Noting that in promoting a holistic approach to achieve sustainable development in Harmony with Nature, Earth System Science plays a significant role,

Expressing concern about documented environmental degradation, potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters and the negative impact on nature

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 Resolution 37/7, annex.

resulting from human activity, and recognizing the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on the effects of human activities on the Earth systems, with the aim of promoting and ensuring an equitable, balanced and sustainable relationship with the Earth,

Noting the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,⁸

Recognizing that a number of countries consider Mother Earth the source of all life and nourishment, and that these countries consider Mother Earth and humankind an indivisible, living community of interrelated and interdependent beings,

Noting that in recent years there have been many initiatives on sustainable development governance, including, inter alia, policy documents on living well in harmony with nature,

Taking note of the conceptual framework of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,⁹

Recognizing that gross domestic product was not designed as an indicator for measuring environmental degradation resulting from human activity and the need to overcome this limitation with regard to sustainable development and the work carried out in this regard,

Recognizing also the uneven availability of basic statistical data under the three dimensions of sustainable development and the need to improve their quality and quantity,

Reaffirming that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development and that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles,

Recognizing that many ancient civilizations, indigenous peoples and indigenous cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Recognizing also the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts, along with those of Governments and private sector organizations, to devise more sustainable models and methods for production and consumption,

Considering that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

1. *Takes note* of the fifth report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;¹⁰
2. *Invites* Member States to consider existing studies and reports on Harmony with Nature, including the follow-up to the discussions at the interactive

⁸ See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

⁹ IPBES/2/17.

¹⁰ A/69/322.

dialogues of the General Assembly, such as the dialogue held on 22 April 2014 on the promotion of the balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development through Harmony with Nature;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold an inclusive and interactive dialogue, at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day in April 2015, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to advance discussions on Harmony with Nature in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of giving due consideration to the issue of Harmony with Nature in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Recalls* its resolutions requesting that the Secretary-General establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day, and in this regard invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to this trust fund once it is established;

6. *Also recalls* the launching of the Harmony with Nature website on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development by the secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make use of the existing website maintained by the Division by gathering information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature, being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge and on existing national legislation;

7. *Calls for* holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystems;

8. *Invites* States:

(a) To further build up a knowledge network in order to advance a holistic conceptualization to identify different economic approaches that reflect the drivers and values of living in harmony with nature, relying on current scientific information to achieve sustainable development, and to facilitate the support and recognition of the fundamental interconnections between humanity and nature;

(b) To promote harmony with the Earth, as found in indigenous cultures, and learn from them, and to provide support for and promote efforts being made from the national level down to the local community level to reflect the protection of nature;

9. *Encourages* all countries and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to develop and strengthen the quality and quantity of basic statistical data on the three dimensions of sustainable development, and invites the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to assist the efforts of developing countries by providing capacity-building and technical support;

10. *Recognizes* the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard welcomes the ongoing work by the Statistical Commission on a work programme to develop broader measures of progress,¹¹ which, based on a stocktaking exercise of current national, regional and international practices to measure progress, will conduct a technical review of existing efforts in this area, with a view to identifying best practices, and to facilitating the sharing of knowledge, especially for the benefit of developing countries;

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

12. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the sub-item entitled “Harmony with Nature” at its seventieth session under the item entitled “Sustainable development”.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 4 (E/2013/24), chap. I, sect. C, decision 44/114.*