towards the attainment of the goal of the Decade of Action to stabilize and reduce road traffic deaths by 2020, and in this regard notes the importance of targets and indicators against which progress can be systematically measured;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to promote effective international cooperation on road safety issues, including in the broader context of sustainable transport, and in this regard encourages further efforts, as appropriate, to strengthen the coordination of the work of the United Nations system on sustainable transport, while taking into account the need to adequately address road safety issues;

17. Reiterates its invitation to Governments to take a leading role in implementing the activities of the Decade of Action, while fostering multisectoral collaboration that includes the efforts of academia, the private sector, professional associations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, victims’ organizations, youth organizations and the media;

18. Invites Member States, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to consider providing adequate and additional funding to activities relating to the Decade of Action, including through contributions to the Road Safety Fund established by the World Health Organization and the FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society;

19. Invites all interested relevant stakeholders to explore new and innovative funding modalities to support and collaborate in national efforts to implement the Global Plan for the Decade of Action, particularly in developing countries, including least developed countries and middle-income countries;

20. Encourages Member States and the international community to take road safety into due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing the importance of a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable transport;

21. Welcomes the offer by the Government of Brazil to host the second high-level global conference on road safety, to be held in 2015, to bring together delegations of ministers and representatives dealing with transport, health, education, safety and related traffic law enforcement issues, to review progress in implementing the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and in meeting the goal of the Decade of Action and to provide an opportunity for Member States to exchange information and best practices;

22. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session an item entitled “Improving global road safety”, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade of Action.

Food, agriculture and nutrition

Food aid

World Food Programme

The Executive Board of the World Food Programme (WFP) held its 2014 sessions [E/2015/36] in Rome: first (10–11 February), annual (3–6 June) and second (10–13 November), during which it made decisions and recommendations on various organizational and programme matters. It also approved several projects and policies, including protracted relief and recovery operations in Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Yemen and the State of Palestine. On 13 November, the Board approved its 2015–2016 biennial programme of work.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 2014/228 of 14 July, took note of the report [E/2014/36] of the WFP Executive Board on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013, as well as of the WFP annual report for 2013 [E/2014/14].

WFP activities

According to a later WFP annual performance report [E/2015/14], unprecedented humanitarian crises made 2014 a challenging year in which WFP provided vital aviation, logistics, telecommunications and other common services to the humanitarian and development community. WFP work was dominated by responses to concurrent Level 3 and Level 2 emergencies that stretched the organization’s capacities beyond their expected limits. Four of the emergencies were triggered during 2014: Iraq (see p. 1073), Libya (see p. 383), Ukraine (see p. 1074) and the Ebola crisis in West Africa (see p. 1069). WFP and its partners also continued their responses to protracted emergencies in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, the State of Palestine, Somalia and the Sudan that involved conflict, natural disasters, economic shocks and significant disruptions to food systems. The concurrent emergency responses required high levels of staff commitment: 2,900 WFP staff—roughly 20 per cent of the total—worked on one or more of the Level 3 emergencies; 600 employees were temporarily deployed, often at short notice.

In 2014, WFP received its highest-ever level of voluntary contributions in the amount of $5.38 billion, 79 per cent of which was directed to the emergency response effort. In total, direct food assistance was provided for 80 million people in 82 countries, most of whom were women and children, compared with the estimated 75.9 million people anticipated in its management plan. The use of cash and voucher transfers increased to 18 per cent of the year-end budget, compared with 14 per cent in the previous financial period, primarily because that was the main modality used to assist Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Cash and voucher transfers assisted 8.9 million people during 2014, 13 per cent more than in 2013. The Ebola virus disease outbreak response required extraordinary efforts, innovative ways of working and new inter-sectoral partnerships. To prevent some health crises from becoming food crises, WFP and its partners rapidly reached affected communities in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and restored essential transport, logistics and telecom-