

ARTICLE 66 (2)

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ARTICLE 66 (2)

TEXT OF ARTICLE 66 (2)

It [the Economic and Social Council] may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The structure of the study of Article 66 (2) in the present *Supplement* differs from that of the studies in the *Repertory* and subsequent *Supplements* insofar as the subheadings in the general survey in those studies and the treatment of the topics under those subheadings are considered more appropriate to the analytical summary of practice, and vice versa. Accordingly, with the exception of the subsections entitled “Some characteristics of the sources provided to Governments by the United Nations” and “Services at the request of the specialized agencies”,¹ the subheadings under the general survey and the analytical summary of practice have been interchanged.

2. In addition, the outline of the study in this *Supplement* has been complemented with new subheadings in order to take into account new developments during the period under review, including the extension of the criteria of eligibility for services,² the confirmation of a new programme of technical cooperation³ and the performance of services in five new fields of technical assistance.⁴

3. As pointed out in the *Repertory*, by empowering the Economic and Social Council to perform services at the request of Governments and the specialized agencies, Article 66 (2) establishes one of the methods of action provided for in the Charter with a view to furthering the objectives set forth in other Articles.⁵ Most decisions concerning the performance of services during the period under review were taken by the Council within the context of or in conjunction with measures or overall strategies decided upon by the General Assembly, in accordance with the constitutional relationship between the two organs as determined by the Charter⁶ and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations. By its resolution 32/197, the General Assembly affirmed that “in exercising its functions and powers under the Charter and in fulfilling its role as set out in relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, the Council, under the authority of the Assembly or in the performance of such functions as may be assigned to it by the Assembly, should concentrate on its responsibilities”, including, inter alia, “(b) to monitor and evaluate the implementation of overall strategies, policies and priorities established by the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields, and to ensure the harmonization and coherent practical operational implementation, on an integrated basis, of relevant policy decisions and recommendations emanating from United Nations conferences and other forums within the United Nations system after their approval by the Assembly and/or the Economic and Social Council; (c) to ensure the overall coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and, to that end, the implementation of the priorities established by the General Assembly for the system as a whole;” and “(d) to carry out comprehensive policy reviews of operational activities throughout the United

¹See *Repertory*, under Article 66 (2), sects. I.G and I.H.

²See paras. 16-18 below.

³See para. 9 below.

⁴See para. 11 below.

⁵See in particular Articles 55 and 56.

⁶See in particular Article 60.

Nations system, bearing in mind the need for balance, compatibility and conformity with the priorities established by the General Assembly for the system as a whole".⁷

4. Accordingly, in dealing with those decisions of the Council which relate closely to the substance and phrasing of Article 66 (2), namely the provision of services in the form of technical and material assistance and technical cooperation activities, the present study provides relevant material concerning the context, origin and development of various measures taken by the General Assembly and the Council that have a bearing on the actual performance of services to Governments, including policy and strategy measures and the broad outlines of the machinery and procedures set up for rendering assistance.⁸

⁷G A resolution 32/197, annex, sect. II, para. 5.

⁸See, for example, paras. 29-31 below on measures concerning advisory welfare services for disabled persons; paras. 34 and 54-55 on measures concerning the World Food Programme and the World Food Council, respectively; paras. 37-43 on measures concerning programmes of technical cooperation through the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; paras. 44-50 and 52-53 concerning programmes of technical assistance through the United Nations Environment Programme and the Special Programme, respectively; paras. 63-65 concerning technical assistance in the field of human rights; paras. 78-85 concerning technical assistance in the field of narcotics control; paras. 96-100 concerning technical assistance in the field of public infrastructure and sanitation; paras. 101-103 concerning technical assistance in the field of science and technology; paras. 104-108 concerning technical assistance in the field of transport and communications; and paras. 111-116 concerning the review of emergency operations of the United Nations system.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

5. During the period under review, there was no specific reference to Article 66 (2). As in the past, there were a number of decisions relating to the performance of services to Member States at their request, the performance of services in new fields of activity and additional mechanisms for the provision of services. Some decisions were a continuity of those taken in the context of the international development policies identified by the General Assembly during the period under review in *Supplement No. 5*.⁹ Most decisions, however, were taken in the context of development policies newly identified or developed by the General Assembly and the Council during the period under review, including the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,¹⁰ the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981,¹¹ the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development,¹² and the 1982 report on the world social situation.¹³ In addition, some decisions were taken in the

context of development policies targeted towards certain groups of countries or regions, including the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries¹⁴ and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa.¹⁵

A. How the Economic and Social Council performs services

6. The practice of the Council in the performance of services to Governments during the period under review did not depart from that previously described in the *Repertory*.¹⁶ The Council thus arranged for these services to be performed through such machinery as it considered to be most appropriate, including existing programmes of technical

resolution 1983/18 concerning adverse effects of the arms race on social progress and development.

¹⁴By its resolution 122 (V), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development endorsed, as one of its major priorities, a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in two phases: an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s; see *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A. Subsequently, the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions, decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Paris in September 1981, with the objective of finalizing, adopting and supporting the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s; see G A resolutions 34/203 and 35/205. See also G A resolution 35/56, annex, para. 136.

¹⁵See G A resolutions 36/82, 37/212, 37/135, 37/140, 37/245, and E S C resolution 1983/65.

¹⁶See *Repertory*, under Article 66 (2), paras. 52-59.

⁹See *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 66 (2), para. 1.

¹⁰G A resolution 34/59. See also G A resolutions 2542 (XXIV) and 2543 (XXIV).

¹¹G A resolution 35/56 and annex. See also G A resolution 37/202 and E S C resolutions 1981/15 and 1983/9.

¹²G A resolution 35/81.

¹³E S C resolution 1983/8 and G A resolution 37/54. On the context within which many decisions were taken during the period under review, see also E S C resolutions 1979/23, 1983/13 and 1983/31, concerning a unified approach to development analysis and planning in the field of social integration through popular participation; E S C resolution 1983/11 concerning the interrelationship of social and economic development policies; E S C resolution 1983/12 concerning social policy and the distribution of national income; E S C decision 1983/171 concerning moral aspects of development; E S C resolution 1983/10 concerning social aspects of rural development; and E S C

cooperation and specially created bodies. Moreover, only in a very few cases was the Council called upon to decide on specific requests from Governments.

7. As in the past, the Council therefore discharged its responsibility to perform services either by recommending to the General Assembly the establishment of machinery and procedures for the provision of various types of services, by implementing the recommendations and directives originating from the Assembly in respect of services, by prescribing the scope and the principles of operation of programmes relating to such services, or by reviewing reports on the actual implementation of the decisions taken by the Council and the General Assembly relating to services. With respect to administrative action, the usual procedure was to request the Secretary-General to provide the services decided upon by the Assembly and the Council. In certain instances, the Council also referred the consideration of, and the arrangement for, services to its subsidiary organs. In that regard, the regional commissions also participated in the work designed to provide services to Governments in their respective fields of responsibility.

B. The approval of the General Assembly

8. The practice followed during the period under review did not depart from that described in the *Repertory* whereby the General Assembly, in fact, approved all decisions by the Council concerning the performance of services to Governments.¹⁷ As pointed out in the *Repertory*, approval by the General Assembly of the Council's actions relating to the provision of services is generally decided upon consideration by the Assembly on the basis of the Council's annual reports. As in the past, upon reviewing the annual reports of the Council, including information on technical assistance activities, or when considering relevant proposals of the Council, the General Assembly took measures containing recommendations on the way in which such activities should be carried out. Therefore, certain decisions of the Council concerning the performance of services to Governments were in turn taken in conformity with the Council's obligation to perform such functions as fell within its competence in connection with the carrying out of recommendations of the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 66 (1) of the Charter.

C. The services

1. SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

9. During the period under review, the Council reconfirmed the value and importance of the National Household Survey Capability Programme as a programme of technical cooperation for the economic and social development of developing countries. The National Household Survey Capability Programme had been established in 1977 pursuant to Council resolution 2055 (LXII), on the recommendation of the Statistical Commission.¹⁸

¹⁷See *Repertory*, under Article 66 (2), paras. 64-68.

¹⁸See E S C (1979), Suppl. No. 3 and E/CN.3/527. See also para. 54 below.

10. Certain decisions concerning the provision of services through technical cooperation programmes during the period under review, including through the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, were decided upon within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, including policy and strategy measures seeking to enhance complementarity and coordination of the tasks performed at Headquarters and those performed by the secretariats of the regional commissions, resident representatives and/or field advisers, as the case might be.¹⁹ Decisions concerning the provision of services through UNIDO were also set within the context of new financial strategies and mechanisms for industrial development.²⁰ Decisions concerning the provision of services through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) were taken within the context of policies to incorporate environmental factors in the development process through the elaboration of integrated system-wide inter-agency programming and planning.²¹

2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

11. During the period under review, the performance of services by the Council to Member States at their request extended into five new fields of technical assistance falling within the Council's competence, namely (a) crime prevention and control,²² (b) public infrastructure and sanitation,²³ (c) science and technology,²⁴ (d) transport and communications²⁵ and (e) statistical services.²⁶

12. Decisions concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of public administration were taken within the context of policies on the role of the public sector in promoting economic development and on public administration and finance in the 1980s, focusing primarily on the training of qualified administrative and managerial personnel, in particular in the fields of public accounting, auditing, administration and finance for development.²⁷

13. Decisions concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of human rights during the period under review focused primarily on the implementation of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the promotion and protection of the right to self-determination within the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the advancement of women within the context of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Women, and the human rights of migrant workers and their

¹⁹See paras. 36-42 below.

²⁰See paras. 40-42 below.

²¹See paras. 43-48 below.

²²See paras. 82-85 below.

²³See paras. 90-94 below.

²⁴See paras. 95-97 below.

²⁵See paras. 98-101 below.

²⁶See paras. 102-103 below.

²⁷See paras. 55-59 below.

families within the context of changing circumstances brought about by economic trends.²⁸

14. Decisions concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of population activities were taken within the context of the World Population Plan of Action and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, including policies to incorporate population factors within development strategies, as well as policies seeking to enhance inter-agency coordination and to establish a decentralized network for the coordination of regional, national and non-governmental information activities.²⁹

15. The provision of services of an emergency character by the Council developed in scope and importance during the period under review within the context of growing demands for disaster relief assistance on the various organs and bodies of the United Nations. The General Assembly and the Council therefore took a number of measures to review the emergency operations of the United Nations system, including measures for the restructuring and strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, with a view, *inter alia*, to ensuring that the resources available would be applied in an effective and flexible manner and taking full advantage of information provided by existing early-warning monitoring systems.³⁰ Within that context, and departing from the practice of providing services of an emergency character exclusively through specially created bodies (as described in the *Repertory* and subsequent *Supplements*), the Council also took a number of decisions in response to both natural and non-natural disasters, including through increased technical cooperation within the United Nations system at the regional and national levels, in consultation with the Governments concerned, and through the use of inter-agency assessment missions. Furthermore, at the request of certain countries, the Council took a number of emergency assistance measures in the economic, social and humanitarian fields with a view to implementing medium- and long-term programmes of national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in response to the consequences of natural or non-natural disasters or a combination of both.³¹

****3. SERVICES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

D. Eligibility for services

****1. MEMBER STATES**

****2. NON-MEMBER STATES**

****3. TERRITORIES**

4. OTHERS

16. During the period under review, the criteria for eligibility for services were extended in order to provide for the needs of colonial peoples and their national liberation movements outside the system of Trust Territories.

²⁸See paras. 63-68 below.

²⁹See paras. 87-89 below.

³⁰See paras. 104-109 below.

³¹See paras. 115-119 below.

17. Within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³² by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Council reaffirmed that the recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system, on a priority basis, of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.³³ The Council accordingly commended the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNDP for their intensified efforts in extending assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia through their national liberation movements and for the formulation of assistance programmes with those national liberation movements, and urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, increased assistance to the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements in their struggle for liberation.³⁴

18. Similarly, the Council urged all United Nations organizations to render emergency moral and material assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, both in the occupied territories and in the neighbouring Arab countries.³⁵

E. The request

1. THE FORMAL REQUEST

19. Services to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements were not performed at the formal request of any particular State. Rather, the provision of such services appears to have resulted from mutual consensus in the Council under the impetus of Governments and/or organizations on behalf of those colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.³⁶

****2. SCOPE OF THE REQUEST**

****3. OBLIGATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE REQUEST**

F. Some characteristics of services provided to Governments by the United Nations

20. As in previous *Supplements*, this section describes the main areas in which the General Assembly and the Council decided to inform the Governments concerned of the facilities available for technical assistance or recommended them to take advantage of such facilities, the priorities to be given to certain projects, or recommended the

³²G A resolution 1514 (XV).

³³E S C resolutions 1979/50 and 1980/50.

³⁴E S C resolutions 1979/50 and 1980/50. See para. 63 below.

³⁵See para. 112 below.

³⁶See, for example, para. 112 below on references to the role of Arab countries in the case of services to the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

rendering of services to certain countries, regions, or to a category of countries.

21. The General Assembly and the Council continued to offer services and technical assistance to Governments in such fields as: social welfare policies, including the welfare of migrant workers, the disabled, the aged and consumers; food security; industrial development and natural resources; human settlements; public administration and finance, including accounting and auditing; human rights, including the right to self-determination and women's rights; narcotics control; crime prevention and control, including capital punishment; international law; population activities; public infrastructure, including water supply and sanitation; science and technology; transport and communications; statistical questions; and emergency and disaster relief.

22. The General Assembly and the Council also recommended to the Secretary-General and other appropriate United Nations organs and organizations, as well as to Governments of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies, to render services to certain countries and regions in various fields, including: industrial development in Africa,³⁷ transport and communications in Africa and in the region of Asia and the Pacific,³⁸ narcotics control in Central and South

³⁷See paras. 41-42 below.

³⁸See paras. 98-101 below.

America and the Caribbean region,³⁹ crime prevention in sub-Saharan Africa,⁴⁰ special assistance in the field of human rights to certain countries,⁴¹ including assistance to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements,⁴² implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region,⁴³ implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in that region as well emergency assistance and disaster relief to stated countries stricken by natural disasters,⁴⁴ assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa and other countries,⁴⁵ and emergency assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of certain countries.⁴⁶

****G. Services at the request of the specialized agencies**

³⁹See paras. 80-81 below.

⁴⁰See para. 82 below.

⁴¹See paras. 70-74 below.

⁴²See paras. 63 and 112 below.

⁴³See paras. 47 and 48 below.

⁴⁴See paras. 113-115 below.

⁴⁵See paras. 110 and 111 below.

⁴⁶See paras. 116-119 below.

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. United Nations Children's Fund

23. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Council,⁴⁷ commending the United Nations Children's Fund for its elaboration and implementation of the basic services approach for children as part of a comprehensive development strategy. The Assembly emphasized in particular the importance of the joint efforts of UNICEF and the World Health Organization in cooperating with the developing countries to integrate primary health-care policies, in harmony with the UNICEF approach to basic services for children, in national strategies, plans of action and programmes.⁴⁸

24. Subsequently, at its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of UNICEF as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for coordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.⁴⁹ The Assembly further reaffirmed the principles and guide-lines for the programme activities of UNICEF, as laid down by its Executive Board⁵⁰ and endorsed by the Council,⁵¹ in

⁴⁷E S C resolution 1979/53.

⁴⁸G A resolution 34/105.

⁴⁹G A resolution 36/197.

⁵⁰See E S C (1981), Suppl. No. 8.

⁵¹E S C resolution 1981/56.

particular the field-oriented and action-oriented approach of UNICEF.⁵²

25. At its second regular session of 1982, the Council endorsed the latest policies, actions and conclusions of the Executive Board of UNICEF, in particular concerning the policy reviews on the cooperation of UNICEF in basic urban services and at intermediate and local levels in developing countries.⁵³

B. Advisory welfare services

26. At its first regular session of 1979, the Council, noting a considerable decline in the operational activities concerned with assisting Governments in strengthening their social welfare services and policies, welcomed the proposals contained in the draft medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 to assist Governments in their field operational services, including the training of social welfare personnel. The Council requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind that the assistance provided should be compatible with the national objectives and priorities of the receiving countries, to support the operational activities in social welfare.⁵⁴

27. Recognizing the special significance of the concept of developmental social welfare, as formulated and

⁵²G A resolution 36/197. See also E S C resolution 1982/51.

⁵³See E S C resolution 1982/51 and E S C (1982), Suppl. No. 7, paras. 33 and 52.

⁵⁴E S C resolution 1979/17.

elaborated at the intergovernmental level,⁵⁵ the Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the research and activities of the Secretariat relating to policy, planning, training and operational aspects of social welfare, including those of relevance to integrated rural development, bearing in mind the guidelines established by the General Assembly.⁵⁶ At its first regular session of 1983, the Council reaffirmed the essential role of social welfare in overall development and in dealing with pressing contemporary social issues and requested the Secretary-General to initiate studies and field-oriented activities aimed at enhancing welfare services to lessen the problems of poverty and unemployment, developing rural social welfare for balanced socio-economic growth, and promoting better-integrated, self-reliant and cost-effective patterns of social welfare administration and delivery of services, particularly involving families and local communities and strengthening training and research in social welfare.⁵⁷

28. During its first regular session of 1979, the Council affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner, including questions related to the living conditions of migrant workers and their families, particularly with regard to housing, health, education, culture and social welfare.⁵⁸ The Council reaffirmed the need for concerted action on those issues among the Governments of both labour-employing and labour-supplying countries and recommended that further efforts by the United Nations and the specialized bodies should reinforce each other through effective cooperation and coordination arrangements.⁵⁹

29. Aware of the growing number of disabled persons and of the fact that major difficulties were standing in the way of the implementation of programmes to improve the welfare of the disabled with regard to both resources and various equipment sectors, the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, considered that priority measures should be taken during the Third United Nations Development Decade for the prevention of the various hazards that caused disabilities.⁶⁰ The Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission for Social Development informed of the progress achieved with respect to prevention and of general policy measures and relevant programmes carried out by Member States which could usefully be made known to other countries if they so wished.⁶¹ The Council also requested the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations to coordinate their activities with those of the United Nations in order to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability and the

rehabilitation of disabled persons, inter alia, by providing assistance to developing countries.⁶²

30. Within the context of the preparation of and follow-up to the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, the General Assembly requested the regional commissions to give high priority to the formulation and implementation of regional programmes related to equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as prevention and rehabilitation, and urged the specialized agencies and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue the implementation of such programmes.⁶³ The Assembly also called upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to strengthen and expand technical cooperation activities in developing countries in those areas, in particular with regard to support services for the exchange and development of technical information and the transfer of technology and know-how.⁶⁴

31. Within the context of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,⁶⁵ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish inter-organizational task forces to provide services to support national and regional activities in developing regions in the fields of prevention of disability, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, and to continue consultative services to Member States concerning the design of national programmes in those fields.⁶⁶ The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to compile and distribute information on available technical and financial resources to assist developing countries in those fields.⁶⁷

32. Following the endorsement by the General Assembly of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,⁶⁸ the Council requested the Secretary-General to take such steps as might be appropriate for the necessary strengthening of activities in the field of ageing at the central and regional levels of the United Nations, including the international network of existing information, research and training centres, in order to encourage and facilitate the exchange of knowledge, skills and experience, as well as technical cooperation between countries within the various regions, as set forth in the Plan of Action.⁶⁹

C. World Food Programme

33. During the period under review, the Council recommended that the General Assembly raise the target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme from

⁵⁵International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held in New York from 3 to 12 September 1968; E/CONF.55/12.

⁵⁶See E S C resolutions 1979/18 and 1981/20.

⁵⁷E S C resolution 1983/22.

⁵⁸E S C resolution 1979/12.

⁵⁹Ibid., paras. 3-4. See also E S C resolutions 1981/21, 1983/16, and G A resolution 34/172.

⁶⁰E S C resolution 1979/14.

⁶¹Ibid., para. 4.

⁶²Ibid., para. 5.

⁶³G A resolutions 35/133 and 36/77.

⁶⁴Ibid.

⁶⁵At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action. G A resolutions 37/52, 37/53, and A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII.

⁶⁶Idem.

⁶⁷Idem. See also E S C resolution 1983/19.

⁶⁸G A resolution 37/51. See also *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

⁶⁹E S C resolution 1983/21.

\$900 billion for the years 1979 and 1980⁷⁰ to \$1.35 billion for the years 1985 and 1986, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services in the aggregate.⁷¹ The Council further recommended that the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of FAO, should convene pledging conferences for the purpose. At its second regular session of 1983, the Council called upon Governments to intensify their efforts to enable WFP to fulfil its assigned role and to channel their food aid through WFP.⁷²

D. Programmes of technical cooperation for the economic and social development of developing countries

34. Within the context of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade⁷³ and following the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Social Aspects of the Development Activities of the United Nations,⁷⁴ the Council endorsed the view of the Ad hoc Working Group that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should intensify its efforts, in cooperation with other elements of the United Nations system, to pay special attention to popular participation, local-level action and social welfare policies.⁷⁵ The Council therefore requested the Secretary-General to enable the Centre and other relevant bodies of the Secretariat to play their appropriate role in providing substantive support in their areas of competence for technical cooperation activities undertaken on behalf of the United Nations at the request of the Member States by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.⁷⁶

35. Furthermore, within the context of the various policies identified by the General Assembly in the field of regional cooperation and development,⁷⁷ the Council, at its second regular session of 1983, reaffirmed the important role of the regional commissions in the promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, including the identification of areas for practical cooperation and the initiation, coordination and implementation of cooperative programmes and projects.⁷⁸

1. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

36. Within the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare, in cooperation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region, including the developing countries, in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes.⁷⁹

37. At its second regular session of 1981, the Council reaffirmed the central funding and coordinating role of UNDP in the field of technical cooperation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970⁸⁰ and relevant General Assembly resolutions,⁸¹ and recommended to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve that role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical cooperation activities.⁸² The Council also requested all international organizations working in the United Nations development system to strengthen their mutual coordination, both between headquarters and at the field level, with a view to improving the integration of technical assistance, in particular, to enable the resident coordinators to act as the central coordinating authority on behalf of the United Nations development system at the field level.⁸³

38. Having expressed its serious concern at the alarming decline in the rate of growth of the resources of UNDP, threatening its effectiveness with respect to the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, as well as the full implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁸⁴ the Council endorsed the invitation of the Governing Council of UNDP to the General Assembly to consider the financial situation of UNDP and the need to sustain technical assistance to developing countries through UNDP in the light of the outcome of the 1982 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.⁸⁵ The Council also welcomed a decision of the Governing Council of UNDP designed to promote government execution of UNDP-assisted projects.⁸⁶

39. At its second regular session of 1979, the Council requested the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to proceed with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/135 concerning the role and training of qualified national personnel in the economic development of developing countries.⁸⁷ Accordingly, the Council invited the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to contribute to the realization of the objectives set forth in

⁷⁰See *Supplement No. 5*, under Article 66 (2), para. 10.

⁷¹E S C resolution 1983/73, annex. See also E S C resolution 1979/55, G A resolution 34/108 and E S C resolution 1981/85, annex.

⁷²E S C resolution 1983/72.

⁷³See G A resolution 35/56.

⁷⁴E S C resolution 1979/45.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, para. 10. See also E S C decision 1981/107.

⁷⁷See G A resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX), 3362 (S-VII), 32/197, 33/202, and E S C resolutions 2043 (LXI) and 1978/74.

⁷⁸E S C resolution 1983/66. See also E S C resolution 1979/64.

⁷⁹G A resolution 34/206. See also E S C resolution 1980/65.

⁸⁰G A resolution 2688 (XXV).

⁸¹See G A resolutions 32/197, 33/202, 34/213 and 35/81.

⁸²E S C resolution 1981/59. See also G A resolution 35/83.

⁸³See the present *Supplement*, under Articles 58 and 63 (2).

⁸⁴*Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

⁸⁵E S C resolution 1982/53. See also E S C (1982), Suppl. No. 6.

⁸⁶E S C (1982), Suppl. No. 6, annex I; see also E S C decision 1982/8.

⁸⁷E S C resolution 1979/52 and G A resolution 33/135, para. 2.

resolution 33/135 regarding the training of qualified national personnel in the industrial, scientific, technological and public health sectors, in the areas of trade and development and related areas of industrial economic cooperation, and in the area of integrated rural development.⁸⁸ The Council also encouraged the creation of adequate conditions for ensuring general school education and strengthening national capacities to encourage patterns of voluntary migration with a view to reversing the phenomenon of brain drain.⁸⁹ Subsequently, the Council, at its second regular session of 1980, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Administrator of UNDP.⁹⁰

40. Following the adoption of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency on 8 April 1979,⁹¹ the Council stressed the need to adopt appropriate policies and concrete programmes for the development of a strategy for further industrialization as an essential element of the development process in the 1980s and beyond.⁹² The Council also endorsed the recommendation made by the Industrial Development Board with regard to the establishment of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank as an ongoing activity of UNIDO.⁹³ The Council furthermore emphasized the importance of maintaining the particular momentum, quality and growth of the UNIDO programme of technical assistance recorded as in the previous four years and accordingly recommended to the General Assembly that adequate resources should be provided in the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981.⁹⁴

41. Upon the recommendation of the Council,⁹⁵ the General Assembly recommended at its thirty-fourth session that the Third General Conference of UNIDO should adopt concrete measures for accelerating the implementation of agreed measures for the industrial development of developing countries.⁹⁶ The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNIDO to expand and develop the activities and programmes of UNIDO, in the light of its experience in developing technical assistance programmes for the least developed as well as landlocked and island developing countries.⁹⁷ The Assembly furthermore requested that the industrial field advisers programme should be strengthened and extended, in the light of the review carried out jointly by UNIDO and UNDP.⁹⁸ In that regard, the Council subsequently recommended that the General Assembly arrange for adequate funds to be provided so that senior

⁸⁸E S C resolution 1979/52.

⁸⁹Ibid.

⁹⁰DP/443, para. 1 and chaps. IV and V. See also E S C resolution 1980/63.

⁹¹A/CONF.90/19.

⁹²E S C resolution 1979/54.

⁹³Ibid., para. 5. See also ID/B/232, reproduced in G A (34), Suppl. No. 16.

⁹⁴E S C resolution 1979/54, para. 7.

⁹⁵Ibid., para. 2.

⁹⁶See Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation, A/10112, chap. IV. See also G A resolution 34/98, para. 3.

⁹⁷G A resolution 34/98, para. 6.

⁹⁸Ibid., para. 9.

industrial development field advisers might be appointed in the countries that needed them, in particular all the least developed countries, especially those in Africa, in accordance with the relevant decision of the Governing Council of UNDP, in which the Governing Council had stressed the urgent need for UNIDO to bear an increased share of the cost of the senior industrial development field advisers programme.⁹⁹

42. Within the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,¹⁰⁰ the Council, at its second regular session of 1983, decided to accord priority to the Decade among the programmes of UNIDO and the Economic Commission for Africa by recommending that the General Assembly continue to provide UNIDO with adequate funds from the United Nations regular budget for technical assistance programmes for assistance to the African countries and to intergovernmental organizations. The Council specified that priority should be accorded to the formulation of industrial policies, strategies and plans, the development of core industries, industrial manpower, technological capabilities and institutional infrastructures, the development of energy technology and equipment, the promotion of intra-African industrial cooperation, the development of the least developed countries and the mobilization of financial resources.¹⁰¹

****2. PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL**

****3. UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS**

4. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

43. At its second regular session of 1979, the Council welcomed the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular those relating to its contribution to the new international development strategy, the development of a system-wide medium-term environment programme, environmental assessment, the studies and efforts aimed at the actual integration of environmental factors in the development process and the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.¹⁰² The Council also reiterated its appeal to all Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund of UNEP, so that the approved target might be met.¹⁰³

44. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for UNEP to increase the resources available for its projects in developing countries, in accordance with their requirements and priorities, and invited the Governing Council of UNEP to pursue its work on the technical aspects of environmental assessment and the integration of environmental factors in the development

⁹⁹E S C resolution 1982/66 A. See also E S C (1982), Suppl. No. 6, annex I, decision 82/38.

¹⁰⁰G A resolutions 35/66 B and 37/212. See also E S C resolution 1982/66 B.

¹⁰¹E S C resolution 1983/70 and G A resolution 38/192. See also E S C resolution 1984/70.

¹⁰²E S C resolution 1979/56. See also E S C resolutions 1980/49 and 1984/65.

¹⁰³E S C resolution 1979/56, para. 5; see also UNEP/GC.7/19, annex I.

process.¹⁰⁴ Subsequently, the Council, at its second regular session of 1980, recommended that any model for studying the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development, pursuant to the report of the Governing Council of UNEP,¹⁰⁵ should include the elaboration of a programme of work closely linked with integrated system-wide inter-agency programming and planning.¹⁰⁶ The Council further recommended that that task be placed under the direction of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation.¹⁰⁷ At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested all appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate with UNEP in the preparation of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme and the Perspective Document¹⁰⁸ and endorsed the recommendations of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of the United Nations system in that area.¹⁰⁹ At its second regular session of 1981, the Council endorsed in principle, as recommended by the Governing Council of UNEP, the proposals made by the high-level group of experts with regard to the programme of work on the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development and the important role that UNEP should assume in that regard consistent with its mandate.¹¹⁰

45. Within the context of the preparations for an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy to be held under the auspices of the United Nations in 1981, the Council called upon UNEP to elaborate concrete and specific proposals on energy and the environment, aimed at making an effective and meaningful contribution to the conference.¹¹¹ At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the stress placed by the Conference on the environmental effects of the production and use of various new and renewable sources of energy and called upon UNEP to play an active role in implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, with respect to the relationship between new and renewable sources of energy and the environment.¹¹²

46. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly further reaffirmed the catalytic mandate and role of UNEP and stressed the need for additional resources to be made available to the Fund of UNEP for the developing countries to deal with their most serious environmental problems, such as soil degradation and deforestation.¹¹³ The Council subsequently welcomed the decision of the Governing Council of UNEP concerning the provision of a mechanism within UNEP for assisting developing countries in that

regard and its adoption of a programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law.¹¹⁴

47. Having considered the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 1978-1984, the Council, at its second regular session of 1984, welcomed the Governing Council's reconfirmation of the validity of the Plan of Action, its reaffirmation of the central role of UNEP in catalysing, coordinating and assessing the implementation of the Plan of Action at the international level and its approval of concrete, time-bound activities to combat desertification over the next 15 years.¹¹⁵

48. Within the context of the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹¹⁶ the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, urged all organizations of the United Nations system to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian region in combating desertification. The Assembly furthermore specifically requested UNEP and UNDP to continue to provide support to their joint venture in that field with a view to helping ensure that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office would continue to assist the countries of the region on behalf of UNEP in implementing the Plan of Action and carry out its additional responsibilities at a level commensurate with the pressing needs of the region.¹¹⁷

5. HABITAT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

49. At its second regular session of 1981, the Council welcomed the adoption by the Commission on Human Settlements of the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) for the biennium 1982-1983¹¹⁸ and noted the need for adequate financing for the proper implementation of the projected activities set out therein.¹¹⁹ The Council also called upon the Commission on Human Settlements to take account of and to provide adequate support to technical cooperation among developing countries in the formulation and implementation of its programmes on human settlements and stressed the importance of Habitat in providing its project and advisory assistance to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries.¹²⁰ With regard to the question of

¹¹⁴E S C resolution 1982/56. See also G A (37), Suppl. No. 25, part one, annex I, decisions 10/21 and 10/26.

¹¹⁵E S C resolution 1984/65. See also G A resolutions 38/164 and 39/168.

¹¹⁶See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36)*, chap. I. See also G A resolutions 32/172 and 33/89.

¹¹⁷G A resolution 34/187. See also G A resolutions 35/72, 36/190, 38/164, 39/168, and E S C resolutions 1979/51, 1980/52, 1981/72, 1982/55, 1984/65 and 1984/72. See further UNEP/GC.9/15 and Corr.1, annex I, decision 9/22 B, UNEP/GC.10/9 and Corr.1, UNEP/GC.10/9/Add.1, UNEP/GC.12/9 and Corr.1.

¹¹⁸G A (38), Suppl. No. 8, annex I, sect. B, decision 4/18.

¹¹⁹E S C resolution 1981/69 A.

¹²⁰Ibid., paras. 6 and 7. See also E S C resolutions 1982/46 A and 1984/57 A.

¹⁰⁴G A resolution 34/188.

¹⁰⁵See UNEP/GC.8/10, annex I, decision 8/1, sect. II, and annex II.

¹⁰⁶E S C resolution 1980/49.

¹⁰⁷Ibid.

¹⁰⁸G A (35), Suppl. No. 25, paras. 171 and 172.

¹⁰⁹G A resolution 35/74.

¹¹⁰E S C resolution 1981/73. See also E S C resolution 1980/51.

¹¹¹E S C resolution 1980/49.

¹¹²G A resolution 36/192.

¹¹³Ibid.

renewable sources of energy for human settlements, the Council requested the Executive Director of Habitat, within the framework of its work programme, to initiate follow-up activities involving research and development, technical cooperation and the dissemination of information in the field of energy as it related to human settlements, based on the recommendations for action contained in the report on new and renewable sources of energy for human settlements.¹²¹

6. SPECIAL PROGRAMME

50. Expressing its concern that the Special Programme in general had remained largely unfulfilled, the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, reiterated some of the measures contained in the Programme, calling upon all donor countries to consider extending relief and assistance to those countries most seriously affected by economic crisis.¹²² Subsequently, as part of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Assembly adopted a series of measures extending from those contained in the Special Programme to assist in particular the least developed countries, the countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis, landlocked countries and developing island countries, in line with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries.¹²³

51. Within that context and pursuant to earlier General Assembly resolutions calling upon all organizations of the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of island developing countries,¹²⁴ the Council, at its second regular session of 1984, requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, material, technical and economic assistance of the international community, with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of Kiribati and Tuvalu and to establish the social and economic infrastructure that was essential for the well-being of their people.¹²⁵ In that regard, the Council further requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their programmes of assistance to Kiribati and Tuvalu and to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance.¹²⁶

7. WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

52. At its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council expressed its concern about the

¹²¹E S C resolution 1981/69 C, para. 3.

¹²²G A resolution 34/217. See also G A resolution 3202 (S-VI), sect. X, and *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 66 (2), para. 26.

¹²³G A resolution 35/56, annex, sect. III.K.

¹²⁴See G A resolutions 31/156, 32/185, 34/205, 35/61 and 37/206. See also UNCTAD resolutions 98 (IV), 111 (V), 138 (VI), *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Sessions*, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum, E.79.II.D.14, and E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹²⁵E S C resolution 1984/58.

¹²⁶*Ibid.*, para. 5.

unsatisfactory progress made by the international community towards achieving the general objectives of the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,¹²⁷ coupled with the growing imbalances in the world food economy and the critical situation of the food outlook for many developing countries in the 1980s, particularly in Africa.¹²⁸ The Council therefore welcomed the latest conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Food Council¹²⁹ and recommended that the General Assembly give earnest attention to their implementation.¹³⁰ The Council also strongly urged international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase substantially their assistance on concessional terms to the food sector and, in particular, to undertake, on a special emergency basis, additional food assistance to certain countries in Africa.¹³¹ Furthermore, the Council called for the exploration by the World Food Council, in collaboration with appropriate agencies, of possible modalities of an arrangement for a food crisis contingency pledge.¹³²

53. Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 35/68 on the report of the World Food Council and 35/69 on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa, the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, urged developed countries, international institutions and others able to provide development assistance to increase external assistance to the food sector, to take urgent steps for the adequate and equitable replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and to conclude the replenishment of those of the International Development Association.¹³³ The Council also took note of the suggestion made by the World Food Council that national and international efforts should be stepped up for the training of national staff, that maximum encouragement should be given to highly qualified agricultural specialists from developing countries to continue working in or to return to those countries, and that measures to avoid the drain of such personnel to developed countries should be considered.¹³⁴ Subsequently, at its second regular session of 1983, the Council adopted a series of recommendations concerning the implementation of food aid policies and programmes pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/247 concerning food problems, calling on the competent entities of the United Nations system to accord priority support to

¹²⁷The Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition was adopted by the World Food Conference in 1974; see *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I. See also G A resolution 32/52 and G A (32), Suppl. No. 19, concerning the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Declaration of the World Food Council, and G A resolution 33/90 and G A (33), Suppl. No. 19, concerning the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Council.

¹²⁸E S C resolution 1980/58.

¹²⁹WFC/1980/16, part one. See also G A (35), Suppl. No. 19.

¹³⁰E S C resolution 1980/58, para. 1.

¹³¹*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6.

¹³²*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 13.

¹³³E S C resolution 1981/71.

¹³⁴*Ibid.*, para. 19. See also WFC/1981/17, part one, para. 13.

economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in food and agriculture.¹³⁵

****8. UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY**

9. NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CAPABILITY PROGRAMME

54. During its first regular session of 1979, the Council reconfirmed the value and importance of the National Household Survey Capability Programme¹³⁶ as a major and much-needed development activity aimed at building enduring capabilities in developing countries to conduct their own integrated survey programmes and to generate continuous and integrated data on important social and economic subjects in line with national needs and priorities. Such subjects included population and related demographic characteristics, income and expenditure, access to social services, employment, household production and other socio-economic data pertaining to special groups of populations and areas.¹³⁷ The Council therefore recommended that provision should be made within the Programme for technical cooperation among developing countries and approved of the important role to be played by the regional commissions in the operation of the Programme.¹³⁸ The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, UNDP, the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to coordinate household survey technical cooperation activities and to propose appropriate technical standards and procedures for those survey activities.¹³⁹

E. Technical assistance in the field of public administration

55. Within the context of the various resolutions on the role of the public sector in promoting economic development and on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s,¹⁴⁰ the Council, at its second regular session of 1979, requested the Secretary-General, to study the feasibility of organizing, as required, training activities at the national, regional and interregional levels, in order to support national efforts to improve the accounting and auditing systems of developing countries.¹⁴¹ The Council also requested UNDP and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to give, within the context of national development priorities, due consideration to technical cooperation projects in public accounting and auditing.¹⁴²

56. Subsequently, at its first regular session of 1980, the Council requested the Secretary-General to consult the

¹³⁵E S C resolution 1983/71. See also G A resolutions 37/245 and 37/246.

¹³⁶See para. 9 above.

¹³⁷E S C resolution 1979/5.

¹³⁸Ibid., para. 2.

¹³⁹Ibid., paras. 5 and 6.

¹⁴⁰See G A resolutions 32/179, 33/144, 34/137, and E S C resolution 1981/45.

¹⁴¹E S C resolution 1979/47.

¹⁴²Ibid., para. 3.

Governments of Member States on the proposal of the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance concerning the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing for development to promote the training of public officials in relevant disciplines.¹⁴³ The Council also invited the Governing Council of UNDP to consider ways and means of rendering additional assistance to the developing countries which needed it most in order to improve their institutional infrastructure and managerial capabilities in the field of public administration and finance for development. The Council furthermore requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance in order to promote technical assistance to developing countries in that field.¹⁴⁴

57. At its second regular session of 1981, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposal for the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing,¹⁴⁵ and recognized that the proposed centre should serve as a focal point for strengthening international technical cooperation in the field of public accounting and auditing.¹⁴⁶ Having considered a new report by the Secretary-General,¹⁴⁷ the Council, at its second regular session of 1982, expressed its belief that the establishment of the proposed international centre should be conceived as a technical cooperation activity among Governments at the interregional level.¹⁴⁸

58. At the same session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources and at the request of Governments of developing countries, the technical assistance they might need for promoting public administration and finance for development.¹⁴⁹ Reiterating its invitation to UNDP to bear in mind the need for improving the administrative and managerial capabilities of developing countries in that field in formulating its programmes, the Council additionally requested certain aspects to be taken into consideration in the review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.¹⁵⁰

59. Within the context of its various resolutions and decisions concerning international cooperation in tax matters, the Council, at its first regular session of 1980 and its second regular session of 1982, urged the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to expedite and continue its work on international tax evasion and avoidance with a view to working out proposals for international cooperation in that field and to study the possibilities of enhancing the efficiency of tax administrations.¹⁵¹

¹⁴³E S C resolution 1980/12. See also E/1980/20/Add.1, sect. I, para. 11.

¹⁴⁴E S C resolution 1980/12.

¹⁴⁵E/1981/67.

¹⁴⁶E S C resolution 1981/53.

¹⁴⁷E/1982/69.

¹⁴⁸E S C resolution 1982/43.

¹⁴⁹E S C resolution 1982/44.

¹⁵⁰Ibid., paras. 4 and 5.

¹⁵¹E S C resolutions 1980/13 and 1982/45.

F. Technical assistance in certain fields relating to human rights

60. Recognizing the responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights under the Charter of the United Nations and noting an increase in the workload of the Division for Human Rights,¹⁵² the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, took a number of measures with a view to promoting the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights.¹⁵³ The Council emphasized the value of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and reaffirmed that the programme should be maintained and developed.¹⁵⁴ The Council also took note of General Assembly resolution 33/105 in which the Assembly had requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the proposal to establish a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as part of its work on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.¹⁵⁵

61. Upon the recommendation of the Council,¹⁵⁶ the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, adopted a four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹⁵⁷ including the possibility of holding a second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.¹⁵⁸

62. Following the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹⁵⁹ the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and approved its Programme of Action.¹⁶⁰ The Assembly also requested the Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of the activities undertaken during

¹⁵²E S C resolution 1979/36.

¹⁵³The measures included the redesignation of the Division for Human Rights as the Centre for Human Rights. See E S C decision 1980/132. See also Commission on Human Rights resolution 22 (XXXVI), E S C (1980), Suppl. No. 3, chap. XXVI.

¹⁵⁴E S C resolution 1979/36. See also E S C decision 1982/138.

¹⁵⁵E S C resolution 1979/36, para. 15. See also G A resolutions 34/48, 35/175, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 28 (XXXVI), E S C (1980), Suppl. No. 3, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁵⁶E S C resolution 1979/3.

¹⁵⁷G A resolution 34/24 and annex. See also E S C resolutions 1980/7, 1981/30, and G A resolution 35/33.

¹⁵⁸Subsequently, by its resolution 35/33, the General Assembly decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, would have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

¹⁵⁹See G A resolution 37/41 and *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 1 to 12 August 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum).

¹⁶⁰G A resolution 38/14.

the Second Decade and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 for implementing the Programme of Action and achieving the objectives of the Second Decade.¹⁶¹

63. Within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁶² the Council reaffirmed the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures to ensure the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, particularly in the provision of all the necessary moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial countries and their national liberation movements.¹⁶³ In particular, the Council expressed its awareness of the continuing critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule.¹⁶⁴ In that regard, the Council commended UNHCR and UNDP in the extension and formulation of assistance programmes and repeatedly urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to increase their assistance.¹⁶⁵ Similarly, the Council also urged the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movement.¹⁶⁶

64. Within the context of the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year¹⁶⁷ during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women,¹⁶⁸ the Council, at its first regular session of 1980, recommended a number of measures relating to the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Plan of Action at the international and regional levels.¹⁶⁹ In relation to the preparation of the programme of action for the second half of the Decade, the Council also identified a number of constraints that had impeded the implementation of the World Plan of Action and therefore recommended that guidelines should be provided for the development of indicators and methods for monitoring progress at the international and regional levels and that Governments

¹⁶¹Ibid. See also E S C resolution 1984/43.

¹⁶²See G A resolution 1514 (XV). See also E S C resolution 1978/38 and G A resolutions 33/41, 35/118 and 37/32.

¹⁶³Concerning the issue of the extension of the criteria of eligibility for services to colonial people and their national liberation movements and the issue of the request for such services, see *supra*, paras. 16-18 and para. 19, respectively.

¹⁶⁴E S C resolutions 1979/50, 1980/50, 1981/54, 1982/47, 1983/42, 1984/55, and G A resolutions 35/118, 36/121, 37/32 and 38/51.

¹⁶⁵Idem.

¹⁶⁶E S C decision 1979/54 and E S C resolutions 1980/50, 1981/54, 1982/47, 1983/42 and 1984/55. See also G A resolutions 36/121, 37/32 and 38/51.

¹⁶⁷G A resolution 3010 (XXVII). See also *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1).

¹⁶⁸G A resolution 3520 (XXX). See *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 66 (2), para. 32.

¹⁶⁹E S C resolution 1980/3.

should be assisted in their evaluation of progress at the national level.¹⁷⁰ Following the endorsement by the General Assembly¹⁷¹ of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade, as adopted at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,¹⁷² the Council recommended that the General Assembly should request all specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, in particular UNDP, to consider including special financial components in their technical cooperation programmes for the development of women in the economic field, enhancing the entrepreneurial and technological capacities of women, particularly in the cooperative and non-traditional sectors and in developing countries.¹⁷³

65. Subsequently, regarding activities in connection with the Voluntary Fund for the Decade,¹⁷⁴ the Council, at its first regular session of 1980, requested all funding organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to review their financial and technical assistance support, both to assess the impact on women and to revise or supplement the activity to ensure the involvement of and benefit to women.¹⁷⁵ Reminding Governments of the possibility of technical and financial assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources, the Council also expressed its concern that pledges to the Voluntary Fund were not keeping pace with multiplying demands on its resources.¹⁷⁶ Both the Council and the General Assembly expressed their desire to see the activities developed by the Voluntary Fund continued beyond the Decade.¹⁷⁷

66. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all organizations of the United Nations system and other groups to give the highest priority to the question of measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia during the second half of the Decade.¹⁷⁸ Similarly, in relation to the situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Arab territories, the Council, at its first regular session of 1982, requested the United Nations and its organs and specialized agencies to extend their help, both moral and material, to the Palestinian women and their organizations and institutes in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable right to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced and uprooted.¹⁷⁹

67. In relation to the organization and activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW),¹⁸⁰ the Council, at its first regular session of 1982, emphasized that the research

and training activities of INSTRAW should aim at strengthening the links between issues affecting women and mainstream development activities at all levels.¹⁸¹ The Council therefore endorsed the network concept to be developed in stages with the organizations of the United Nations system and regional and national institutions as a mode of operation for the execution of the programmes of INSTRAW.¹⁸² The Council also reiterated the need for close and continued cooperation between the United Nations system and other organizations and INSTRAW, particularly in research and training, with a view to leading to increased technical cooperation for development.¹⁸³

68. In relation to violations of human rights in southern Africa and within the context of United Nations efforts in promoting the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹⁸⁴ the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, recommended that special assistance should be granted to the countries neighbouring South Africa so as to enable them to take effective action against the system of exploiting migrant workers which was in force in South Africa.¹⁸⁵

69. In relation to the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, the Council, at its first regular session of 1983, invited the regional commissions to help Member States and United Nations bodies wishing to organize regional expert meetings, seminars or symposia on the traffic in persons, suggested to the Secretary-General that he designate as a focal point on those matters the Centre for Human Rights, in close cooperation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.¹⁸⁶

70. At its first regular session of 1980, the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁸⁷ in response to a request of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, to request the Secretary-General to appoint, as an expert in his individual capacity, a person with wide experience of the situation in Equatorial Guinea, in particular with a view to assisting its Government in taking the action necessary for the full restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms.¹⁸⁸ The Council later requested the Secretary-General to invite the expert to continue to place his advice and assistance at the disposal of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, particularly with a view to the implementation of his recommendations, taking into

¹⁷⁰E S C resolution 1980/6, para. 2(d).

¹⁷¹G A resolution 35/136.

¹⁷²See United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum, chap. I.

¹⁷³E S C resolution 1982/19.

¹⁷⁴See E S C resolution 1850 (LVI) and G A resolution 31/133.

¹⁷⁵E S C resolution 1980/37.

¹⁷⁶*Ibid.*, paras. 2 and 5.

¹⁷⁷*Ibid.*, para. 4, and G A resolution 34/156, para. 4.

¹⁷⁸G A resolutions 35/206 N and 36/172 K. See also G A resolution 34/93 K and E S C resolutions 1982/24 and 1984/17.

¹⁷⁹E S C resolutions 1982/18 and 1984/18.

¹⁸⁰See E S C resolutions 1998 (LX) and 1981/13. See also E/1982/33 and E/1982/11.

¹⁸¹E S C resolution 1982/27.

¹⁸²*Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁸³*Ibid.*, para. 4. See also E S C resolution 1983/29.

¹⁸⁴E S C resolution 1979/13, para. 2. See also E S C resolution 1978/22 and G A resolutions 32/120 and 33/163, concerning measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers.

¹⁸⁵E S C decision 1979/33. See also E S C (1979), Suppl. No. 6, chap. XXIV.

¹⁸⁶E S C resolution 1983/30.

¹⁸⁷Commission on Human Rights resolution 33 (XXXVI), E S C (1980), Suppl. No. 3, chap. XXVI.

¹⁸⁸E S C decision 1980/137.

account the political, economic and social conditions of the country.¹⁸⁹ Subsequently, the Council took note of the plan of action proposed by the Secretary-General¹⁹⁰ on the basis of recommendations¹⁹¹ submitted by the expert and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the expert, to discuss with the Government of Equatorial Guinea the role of the United Nations in the implementation of the plan of action.¹⁹² At its first regular session of 1983, the Council took note of the report submitted by two constitutional experts who had been recruited by the Secretary-General at the request of the Government of Equatorial Guinea to assist the Equatorial Guinea National Commission in drafting a national constitution.¹⁹³

71. At its first regular session of 1981, the Council approved decisions of the Commission on Human Rights¹⁹⁴ to request the Secretary-General, in response to the interest expressed by the Governments of the Central African Republic and of Uganda, to provide advisory services and other forms of appropriate assistance to help those Governments to continue to guarantee the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in those countries.¹⁹⁵

72. At its first regular session of 1982, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁹⁶ pursuant to an invitation by the Government of Mauritania, to authorize the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to send a delegation to visit Mauritania in order to study the situation and ascertain the country's needs with regard to the question of slavery and the slave trade.¹⁹⁷

73. At its first regular session of 1983, the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights¹⁹⁸ to request the Secretary-General to provide advisory services and other forms of appropriate human rights services as might be requested by the constitutional Government of Bolivia.¹⁹⁹ At its first regular session of 1984, the Council requested the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in consultation with the Government of Bolivia, to examine ways and means and possible resources for rapid implementation of the projects suggested by the Special Envoy of the Commission on Human Rights in his report on assistance to Bolivia.²⁰⁰

¹⁸⁹E S C resolution 1981/38. See also E S C decision 1981/167.

¹⁹⁰E/CN.4/1495, annex.

¹⁹¹E/CN.4/1439 and Add.1.

¹⁹²E S C resolution 1982/36.

¹⁹³E S C resolution 1983/35. See also E/CN.4/1983/17 and E S C resolution 1984/36.

¹⁹⁴Commission on Human Rights resolutions 15 (XXXVII) and 30 (XXXVII), E S C (1981), Suppl. No. 5, and E S C (1982), Suppl. No. 2, chap. XXVI.

¹⁹⁵E S C decisions 1981/140, 1981/146 and 1982/139.

¹⁹⁶Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/20, E S C (1982), Suppl. No. 2, chap. XXVI.

¹⁹⁷E S C decision 1982/129.

¹⁹⁸Commission on Human Rights resolution 1983/33, E S C (1983), Suppl. No. 3, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

¹⁹⁹E S C decision 1983/146.

²⁰⁰E S C resolution 1984/32. See also E/CN.4/1984/46.

74. At its first regular session of 1984, the Council decided, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights,²⁰¹ to request the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Government of Haiti, with a view to further exploring ways and means of providing assistance to facilitate the realization of the full enjoyment of human rights for the people of Haiti.²⁰²

G. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics control

75. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations to consider providing, when requested by a recipient State and if possible, appropriate assistance for the implementation of drug abuse prevention and control measures, particularly activities that promoted new income sources that could substitute for the illicit production of narcotic raw materials and which promoted a reduction in demand for dangerous drugs.²⁰³ The Assembly also reiterated its support for the initiatives of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in helping countries reduce the demand for, production of and traffic in illicit narcotics.²⁰⁴

76. At its first regular session of 1980, the Council recommended that requests from developing countries for assistance to enable them to establish or improve their drug control administration should be given a prompt and favourable response by the international community.²⁰⁵ In that regard, the Council requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their assistance to African countries, particularly in the research, prevention and treatment of drug addiction and in the training of law-enforcement and control officers.²⁰⁶

77. At the same session, the Council called for a greater participation of the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control and invited, in particular, the World Health Organization, through its primary health care programmes, its strategy of health for all by the year 2000 and other activities, to expand its role in drug abuse prevention and intervention within the context of the country health programmes in which it participated.²⁰⁷

78. Conscious of the need for a five-year, continuously updated international programme of action in drug abuse control, as called for by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,²⁰⁸ to be supplemented by a long-term strategy or programme, the General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, took note of the various resolutions and decisions of the Council on the subject of narcotic drugs and urged all

²⁰¹Commission on Human Rights decision 1984/109, E S C (1984), Suppl. No. 4, chap. II.

²⁰²E S C decision 1984/143.

²⁰³G A resolution 34/177.

²⁰⁴Ibid., para. 10.

²⁰⁵E S C resolution 1980/17.

²⁰⁶E S C resolution 1980/18.

²⁰⁷E S C resolution 1980/19.

²⁰⁸Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXVIII), E S C (1979), Suppl. No. 5, chap. XIV, sect. A. See also the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980, E/INCB/52 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.XI.2).

agencies and organizations concerned to take the necessary measures so that the contemplated programme for practical and dynamic drug abuse control²⁰⁹ could be completed and implemented at the earliest possible date.²¹⁰ In particular, the Assembly called upon States which required assistance in crop-substitution or law enforcement programmes to present suitable projects to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and other international funding bodies or projects for bilateral development assistance.²¹¹ In that regard, the Assembly also underscored the need of producing countries to receive greater assistance from interested Governments and relevant international organizations to facilitate such programmes.²¹² Upon the recommendation of the Council, the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy²¹³ and the basic five-year programme of action.²¹⁴ The Assembly also requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to establish a task force composed, *inter alia*, of representatives of Member States most interested in and affected by the production, trafficking and consumption of and demand for illicit drugs, as well as those interested in and affected by the production of licit drugs, to review, monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Strategy and the programme of action.²¹⁵

79. Within the context of the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board for the maintenance of a worldwide balance between the supply of narcotic drugs and the legitimate demand for those drugs for medical and scientific purposes,²¹⁶ the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, urged the Board to continue to collaborate with the Governments concerned to ensure that the provisions of the relevant conventions²¹⁷ were strictly adhered to by the producing, manufacturing, exporting and importing countries. Subsequently, the Council requested the Board to recommend a concrete programme of action²¹⁸ and repeatedly called upon Governments to cooperate with and use the good offices of the Board, as appropriate.²¹⁹

80. At its first regular session of 1982, the Council requested the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to give favourable consideration to reasonable requests for assistance in strengthening effective action against the illicit drug traffic which might be received from countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean region.²²⁰ The Council further requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in

cooperation with Interpol and the Customs Cooperation Council, to attach high priority to organizing drug law-enforcement training seminars in Central and South America and the Caribbean region and requested the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to consider financing such seminars.

81. At the same session, the Council requested the Secretary-General, through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to assist in coordinating international narcotics control efforts in the Andean subregion and, for that purpose, to consider the establishment of a regional office at Lima for coordinating narcotics control, taking into account the recommendations concerning regional activities outlined in the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy.²²¹

H. Technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and control

82. Pursuant to the endorsement by the General Assembly²²² of the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control²²³ following the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,²²⁴ the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, considered that a growing number of countries had expressed a need for interregional and technical advisers capable of assisting Governments in planning and implementing their crime prevention strategies. The Council noted the importance of the availability of technical assistance and technical advisory services, on a regular basis, to members of the international community which requested them, especially among developing countries and, more specifically, among the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.²²⁵ Recalling previous efforts by the United Nations in the field of technical cooperation in crime prevention and control, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish for the purpose an institute for sub-Saharan Africa and, more generally, to restore and make available through UNDP the services of interregional and regional advisers to Member States, at their request.²²⁶ The Council further requested the Secretary-General, under the auspices of the programme of technical cooperation among developing countries, to explore new formulae for providing developing countries with technical experts through the United Nations, for instance, by providing experts whose basic salary would be covered by the sending country and whose additional expenses would be covered by the receiving country.²²⁷ Considering that the results achieved by United Nations institutes and affiliated institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the services they had rendered to specific regions or countries not only justified their maintenance but also their consolidation and strengthening,²²⁸ the Council requested

²⁰⁹Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXVIII) (see note 208 above), paras. 2 and 3.

²¹⁰G A resolution 35/195.

²¹¹*Ibid.*, para. 6.

²¹²*Ibid.*, para. 7. See also E S C resolution 1981/8.

²¹³See A/C.3/35/7. See also G A resolutions 34/177 and 35/195.

²¹⁴See E S C (1981), Suppl. No. 4, annex II. See also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXIX) and E S C decision 1981/113.

²¹⁵G A resolution 36/168. See also E S C resolutions 1982/13 and 1983/2.

²¹⁶E S C resolution 1979/8.

²¹⁷See, for example, 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.78.XI.3).

²¹⁸E S C resolution 1980/20.

²¹⁹See E S C resolutions 1980/20, 1981/8, 1982/11, 1982/12, 1983/3 and 1984/21.

²²⁰E S C resolution 1982/9. See also G A resolution 36/132.

²²¹E S C resolution 1982/14.

²²²G A resolution 32/59.

²²³E/CN.5/536, chap. I.

²²⁴Held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975; United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and corrigendum.

²²⁵E S C resolution 1979/20.

²²⁶*Ibid.*, paras. 1 and 2. See also E S C resolution 1984/51.

²²⁷E S C resolution 1979/20, para. 3.

²²⁸See G A resolutions 32/58, 32/59 and 32/60.

the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure permanent financial resources for such institutes, in addition to voluntary contributions provided by governmental and non-governmental sources.²²⁹

83. Following its endorsement of the Caracas Declaration, adopted at the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,²³⁰ the General Assembly urged the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and UNDP to increase their level of support to programmes of technical assistance and to encourage technical cooperation among developing countries in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice.²³¹

84. Subsequently, recalling the need expressed by a growing number of countries for interregional and technical advisory services capable of assisting Governments in planning and implementing their crime prevention policies and noting that since the appointment of an International Adviser in July 1982, Governments of developing countries had requested his advisory services on 52 occasions, the Council at its first regular session of 1984 requested the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen appropriate arrangements for the support of technical cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice between developed and developing countries and among developing countries.²³² Specifically, the Council urged the Secretary-General to ensure increased support for the critically needed interregional advisory services and to provide additional regional advisers as quickly as budgetary resources would permit, especially to serve the needs of those regions without regional institutes.²³³

85. At the same session, the Council approved the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.²³⁴ The procedures provide, inter alia, that as part of its technical cooperation and development programmes the United Nations shall aid Governments, at their request, in setting up and strengthening comprehensive and humane correctional systems and make available to Governments requesting them the services of experts and regional and interregional advisers on crime prevention and criminal justice.²³⁵ The commentary to the procedures further provides that, apart from regular training courses for correctional personnel,

²²⁹E S C resolution 1979/21.

²³⁰See A/CONF.87/14/Rev.1. The Caracas Declaration stressed that appropriate measures should be taken to strengthen the activities of the competent United Nations organs concerned with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, especially activities at the regional and subregional levels; see G A resolution 35/171.

²³¹G A resolution 36/21.

²³²E S C resolution 1984/51.

²³³Ibid., para. 7.

²³⁴See E S C resolution 663 C (XXIV). The procedures for the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were formulated by the Committee on Crime Prevention pursuant to E S C resolution 1993 (LX) and the recommendations of the fifth and sixth United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. See E/CN.5/536 and E S C (1984), Suppl. No. 6, chap. IV.

²³⁵E S C resolution 1984/47, annex, procedure 10.

training manuals and the like, particularly at the policy and decision-making level, provision should be made for expert advice on the questions submitted by Member States, including an expert referral system to interested States.²³⁶ Also at the session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to develop concrete projects of technical cooperation for assistance in the collection and analysis of criminal justice data to Member States requesting such assistance.²³⁷

I. Technical assistance in the field of international law

86. Following the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,²³⁸ the Council, at its second regular session of 1983, expressed its firm belief that the growing needs of Member States, particularly developing countries, for information, advice and assistance regarding legal, economic and technical aspects of marine affairs warranted an appropriate and commensurate effort on the part of the United Nations to respond to those needs.²³⁹ The Council therefore invited the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to make their respective programmes of activities fully responsive to the growing needs of Member States in marine affairs.²⁴⁰

J. Technical assistance in the field of population activities

87. Within the context of the policies relating to population activities identified by the General Assembly,²⁴¹ the Council, inter alia, urged governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies concerned with providing technical assistance and aid to developing countries to increase their support for activities in the field of population within the framework of the World Population Plan of Action.²⁴²

88. In the context of the work programme in the field of population activities, the Council noted the important supportive role of the United Nations system vis-à-vis Governments in achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action through the monitoring of research, the

²³⁶Ibid.

²³⁷E S C resolution 1984/48.

²³⁸See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10). See also G A resolutions 34/20, 35/1116, 36/79, 37/66, and E S C resolution 1980/68.

²³⁹E S C resolution 1983/48.

²⁴⁰Ibid., para. 1.

²⁴¹G A resolution 3344 (XXIX). See *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 66 (2), paras. 38-39.

²⁴²*Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I. See also E S C resolution 1979/32, para. 2, and annex.

exchange of information and technical cooperation. The Council also stressed the importance of incorporating population factors in development strategies for both developing and developed countries, including in the new international development strategy.²⁴³ Noting the role given to population factors in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Council, at its first regular session of 1981, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen efforts to meet requests for assistance from developing countries in the implementation of the Plan of Action.²⁴⁴ The Council specifically requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, (a) to strengthen the demographic estimates and projections component of the programme in order to satisfy the needs of Governments for reliable and up-to-date estimates and projections; (b) to continue and expand the United Nations programme of technical cooperation in the field of population for countries requesting such assistance, in cooperation in particular with UNFPA; and (c) to assist Governments, at their request, in establishing or strengthening national institutions whose purpose was to coordinate population activities and to advise Governments in the formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of population policies and programmes.²⁴⁵

89. Furthermore, at its first regular session of 1984, the Council requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to continue the United Nations programme of technical cooperation in the field of population for countries requesting such assistance, in close cooperation with funding agencies, in particular UNFPA, taking fully into account the experience gained through technical cooperation projects on population and making necessary programme modifications in the light of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984.²⁴⁶ In particular, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assist Governments, at their request, in exploiting the full potential of population censuses and survey data by developing national capacities for demographic analysis and studies, including the further development and utilization of computer software for demographic evaluation and analysis and the preparation of total and sectoral population projections as inputs to national development planning.²⁴⁷

K. Technical assistance in the field of public infrastructure and sanitation

90. Recommending that the General Assembly should hold a special meeting to formally launch the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), pursuant to the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Water Conference,²⁴⁸ the Council, at its first regular session of 1979, requested the Secretary-

General, with the assistance of the inter-agency Steering Committee for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, to provide such guidance as might be requested by Governments in the preparation of national reports for the special meeting and to be responsible for the inter-agency overview of the implementation of the goals of the Decade.²⁴⁹ The Council also recommended that resident representatives of UNDP, in consultation with and with the consent of the Governments concerned, should serve as the focal point for coordinating the external technical support for the Decade at the country level pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/197 and that regional commissions should support countries in their activities in that field.²⁵⁰ The Council subsequently adopted a series of recommendations and requests concerning the institutional arrangements for international and regional cooperation in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, adopted at the United Nations Water Conference, including the intensification of the activities carried out and services provided by the regional commissions and various United Nations bodies, as requested by Governments.²⁵¹ In relation to the follow-up to and execution of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, the recommendations of the Council pertained to, inter alia, technical cooperation among developing countries in water-related activities.²⁵²

91. Subsequently, the Council noted that the majority of Governments of developing countries had expressed the view that bilateral and multilateral cooperation, in the form of, inter alia, the provision of scholarships, financing, equipment and technical advisory services, would be helpful in overcoming constraints in water resources development.²⁵³ The Council therefore adopted a series of decisions to strengthen technical assistance to Governments in relation to water resources planning, policy formulation, legislation and institutional mechanisms for coordinating national interests, assessment of water resources, education, training, and research and development, technical cooperation among developing countries in water resources development, implementation of the Decade and international cooperation in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.²⁵⁴

92. At its second regular session of 1983, the Council urged bilateral and multilateral donors and financing institutions to respond positively to requests from developing countries and to increase, under favourable terms and conditions, the flow of financial assistance.²⁵⁵ The Council also called upon UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to intensify their catalytic roles in the promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries in the field of water resources.²⁵⁶

²⁴³E S C resolutions 1979/33, 1981/28 and 1981/29.

²⁴⁴Ibid.

²⁴⁵E S C resolution 1984/4. See also *Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, under Article 66 (2), paras. 24-25, and *Supplement No. 5*, under Article 66 (2), paras. 38-39.

²⁴⁶E S C resolution 1984/4.

²⁴⁷Ibid., para. 2(1).

²⁴⁸G A resolution 35/18. See also *Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

²⁴⁹E S C resolution 1979/31.

²⁵⁰Ibid., paras. 5 and 6.

²⁵¹E S C resolutions 1979/67 and 1979/68.

²⁵²E S C resolution 1979/70. See also G A resolution 34/191.

²⁵³E S C resolution 1981/80.

²⁵⁴Ibid.

²⁵⁵E S C resolution 1983/57.

²⁵⁶Ibid., para. 21.

93. At its second regular session of 1984, the Council specifically requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in the area of water resources so that water experts could be deployed to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to assist member States in the planning and execution of their water development activities and in the follow-up to the recommendations contained in the Mar del Plata Action Plan.²⁵⁷

94. Furthermore, the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a manual on the technical and managerial aspects of the development, use and protection of international water resources, drawing on the competence of the organizations of the United Nations system, as required.²⁵⁸ The Council also urged the regional commissions to consider, at the request of the Government concerned and whenever appropriate, the promotion of training activities for the preparation of qualified cadres of managers, administrators and technicians needed for the development, use and protection of international water resources.²⁵⁹

L. Technical assistance in the field of science and technology

95. At its second regular session of 1979, pursuant to the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics,²⁶⁰ the Council requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination to continue to give attention to effective cooperation and the coordination of programmes to assist Member States, with a view to enabling them to take full advantages of the possibilities offered by computer science and technology for furthering their social and economic development.²⁶¹

96. Following the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,²⁶² the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development adopted by the Conference²⁶³ and took a series of measures designed to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the development of the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries and in the restructuring of existing patterns of international scientific and technological relations.²⁶⁴ The Assembly also decided to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as a vehicle for the mobilization, coordination, channelling and disbursement of

²⁵⁷E S C resolution 1984/73.

²⁵⁸E S C resolution 1981/81.

²⁵⁹Ibid., para. 3.

²⁶⁰E/1978/143/Rev.1. See also E S C resolution 1978/43.

²⁶¹E S C resolution 1979/73.

²⁶²*Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda). See also G A resolutions 3362 (S-VII), 31/184, 32/115 and 33/192, and E S C resolutions 1897 (LVII), 2028 (LXI), 2123 (LXIII) and 1978/70.

²⁶³Ibid., chap. VII.

²⁶⁴G A resolution 34/218.

financial resources to finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries.²⁶⁵ Pending the establishment of the long-term arrangements for such a financing system, the General Assembly further decided to create a United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development to be sustained by voluntary contributions,²⁶⁶ the aims and objectives of which included the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development.²⁶⁷

97. Subsequently, the Council, at its second regular session of 1980, urgently appealed to all Governments to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund so that the target could be reached at the earliest possible moment and requested the Secretary-General as well as all the organs, organizations and bodies concerned in the United Nations system to support fully the activities of the newly established Centre for Science and Technology for Development.²⁶⁸

M. Technical assistance in the field of transport and communications

98. At its thirty-fourth session, upon the recommendation of the Council,²⁶⁹ the General Assembly took note of the global strategy for the implementation of the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade in Africa²⁷⁰ and of the role of the Economic Commission for Africa as the lead agency for the Decade.²⁷¹ Subsequently, noting the programme of action for the first phase (1980-1983) of the Decade and that the Governing Council of UNDP had authorized Administrator of UNDP to approve commitments for technical cooperation projects in respect of the Decade during the programming cycle 1982-1986,²⁷² the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Council,²⁷³ requested African States to take the initiative of submitting to the various sources of finance requests for the financing of the projects adopted for the first phase of the Decade. The Assembly also requested African States to allocate from their own national resources a part of the budget for the implementation of the programme for the Decade and to assign a part of the resources derived from outside aid to the implementation of the specific studies contained in the programme for the first phase.²⁷⁴ The Assembly further requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue his efforts for the successful implementation of the programme by ensuring the necessary coordination between funding agencies and African countries and to

²⁶⁵Ibid., sect. VI.

²⁶⁶Ibid., sect. VI.D, para. 8 (d).

²⁶⁷G A resolution 34/218, annex, sect. II.

²⁶⁸Ibid., sect. III, and E S C resolution 1980/48.

²⁶⁹E S C resolution 1979/61.

²⁷⁰G A resolutions 32/160 and 33/197.

²⁷¹G A resolution 34/15. The global strategy for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade in Africa was adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning; see E/1979/77, part six, resolutions ECA/UNCTAD/Res.79/1 and 3.

²⁷²E S C (1980), Suppl. No. 12, chap. XI, decision 80/30, para. 13 (a).

²⁷³E S C resolution 1980/46.

²⁷⁴G A resolution 35/108.

organize consultative technical meetings based either on the various types of programmes for the Decade or on groups of African countries or subregions for the purpose of finding additional financial resources and carrying out specific studies contained in the programme for the first phase of the Decade.²⁷⁵

99. At its second regular session of 1982, the Council welcomed the measures taken by the Executive Secretary of ECA with regard to the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Decade.²⁷⁶ Subsequently, the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to organize new consultative technical meetings as soon as possible following the launching of the second phase of the Decade in 1984 and to draw up urgently programmes on transport and communications of special importance to the landlocked developing countries in Africa.²⁷⁷

100. Within the context of the implementation of the programme of work of the Decade, the Council, at its second regular session of 1981, recommended that the Secretary-General and the General Assembly should give strong support to efforts by the appropriate organs of the United Nations to provide the necessary technical assistance as soon as possible so that studies on the particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets could be undertaken and completed.²⁷⁸

101. At its second regular session of 1983, the Council endorsed a resolution of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific²⁷⁹ relating, inter alia, to the preparation of a phased programme of action for a proposed transport and communication decade in the region of Asia and the Pacific.²⁸⁰ At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Council,²⁸¹ proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific during the period 1985-1994 and urged UNDP and the Secretary-General to contribute effectively to the successful implementation of the regional action programmes for the Decade.²⁸²

N. Technical assistance in the field of statistical services

102. At its first regular session of 1981, the Council reconfirmed the value and importance of the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics, as endorsed by the Statistical Commission,²⁸³ as a means of accelerating the development of industrial statistics programmes in developing countries to provide reliable and timely

²⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 13-14. See also E S C resolutions 1981/67, 1982/54, and G A resolution 36/177.

²⁷⁶ E S C resolution 1982/54. See also E S C resolution 1983/67.

²⁷⁷ G A resolution 38/150. See also E S C resolution 1984/68.

²⁷⁸ E S C resolutions 1981/68, 1982/61 and 1983/64. See also G A resolutions 34/193, 35/59 and 36/139.

²⁷⁹ See E S C (1983), Suppl. No. 10, chap. IV.

²⁸⁰ E S C resolution 1983/69.

²⁸¹ E S C resolution 1984/78.

²⁸² G A resolution 39/227.

²⁸³ See E S C (1981), Suppl. No. 2, and E S C (1979), Suppl. No. 3, para. 13.

information on their progress in industrialization.²⁸⁴ Noting that the limited success of past programmes in that field had been primarily attributed to the lack of technical assistance support services for developing countries, the Council recommended that provision be made for technical assistance to permit developing countries to participate in and implement their plans for the Programme and urged multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide resources for that purpose.²⁸⁵

103. At the same session, the Council reconfirmed the importance of the promotion of adequate information flows regarding all aspects of new and renewable sources of energy, especially to the developing countries, as well as the crucial role played by training in the overall development of statistical services of developing countries.²⁸⁶ Recalling the importance of energy statistics,²⁸⁷ the Council strongly urged the Governments of developing countries to participate in a programme of development of national statistics according to international guidelines and to request technical assistance if and when necessary to carry out such undertaking.²⁸⁸ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to strengthen and coordinate activities in support of energy statistics.²⁸⁹

O. Provision of services of an emergency character

104. As in the past, the Council requested the Secretary-General and other appropriate United Nations organs and organizations, and appealed to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies, to render services to certain countries and regions in the field of emergency assistance and disaster relief, rehabilitation and recovery, in response to situations arising from both natural and non-natural causes. The Council also took a number of decisions in relation to the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator.

105. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Council,²⁹⁰ invited Governments to contribute to the trust fund for the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator,²⁹¹ to the sub-account of the trust fund for technical assistance and to the sub-account for emergency assistance.²⁹² The Assembly renewed its invitation to Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with relief operations to cooperate with UNDRO in its efforts to ensure the rapid and timely delivery of appropriate international relief and to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative,

²⁸⁴ E S C resolution 1981/1.

²⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

²⁸⁶ E S C resolution 1981/2. See also E S C resolution 2054 (LXII) and G A resolutions 33/148, para. 4(f), and 35/56, annex, paras. 34-35 and 126-127.

²⁸⁷ See E S C (1979), Suppl. No. 3, para. 17.

²⁸⁸ E S C resolution 1981/2.

²⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

²⁹⁰ E S C resolution 1979/59.

²⁹¹ See G A resolution 3243 (XXIX).

²⁹² See G A resolution 3440 (XXX).

administrative or operational measures to remove obstacles and expedite international relief assistance to the victims of disasters.²⁹³ At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested that additional funds be provided to permit UNDRO to respond favourably to at least 12 requests for emergency disaster assistance in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.²⁹⁴

106. Noting that on many occasions emergency situations arising primarily from non-natural causes had made great demands on the United Nations system and that the response of the organs and bodies of the United Nations to such humanitarian demands had inevitable negative effects on the discharge of their regular activities, the Council, at its second regular session of 1980, called for a review of the emergency operations of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring that the resources available would be applied in an effective and flexible manner.²⁹⁵

107. Stressing the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency and humanitarian assistance, the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, reaffirmed the mandate of UNDRO as the focal point for disaster relief coordination and called for strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office.²⁹⁶ In that regard, the General Assembly stressed the need to take full advantage of information provided by existing early-warning monitoring systems that had been developed to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system in responding to natural disasters and other disaster situations and to coordinate all relevant early-warning systems, taking into account new technological developments in the field, including communications.²⁹⁷ The Assembly also urged the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate with UNDRO, to respond effectively to the needs of the situation and to comply promptly with the requests of disaster-affected countries.²⁹⁸

108. Specifically, the General Assembly decided that, in response to a request for disaster relief from a disaster-stricken State, the United Nations resident coordinator should, with the full concurrence, consent and participation of the Government, convene meetings of the concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to plan, monitor and take immediate action to provide assistance.²⁹⁹ The Assembly also decided that, following a request for disaster relief from a disaster-stricken State and whenever required to deal effectively with complex disasters and emergencies of exceptional magnitude, the Secretary-General or his representative should convene meetings of the concerned organizations of the United Nations system in order to develop a concerted relief programme and conduct ad hoc consultations with the

²⁹³G A resolution 34/55, paras. 6-10.

²⁹⁴G A resolutions 37/144, 35/107 and 34/55. See also E S C resolution 1983/47 and G A resolution 38/202.

²⁹⁵E S C resolution 1980/43.

²⁹⁶G A resolutions 36/225, 37/144 and 38/202.

²⁹⁷Ibid.

²⁹⁸G A resolution 36/225, para. 7.

²⁹⁹Ibid., para. 8.

heads or representatives of the agencies concerned, with a view to ensuring the speedy and efficient delivery of goods and services to the disaster-stricken areas.³⁰⁰ The Assembly further decided that, once it had been determined that an exceptional or complex natural disaster or other disaster situation requiring system-wide action existed, the Secretary-General should designate, at the international level, a lead entity among the United Nations organizations, agencies and bodies, and at the country level, the appropriate entity of the United Nations system to carry out relief operations, taking into account the specific requirements of the situation and in consultation with the host Government.³⁰¹

109. Recognizing that information was one of the essential elements for the fulfilment of the mandate of UNDRO, the Council also stressed the primary importance of inter-agency assessment missions, to be organized and sent by the Office at the invitation of the Government concerned, with the participation of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and other relief bodies in order to ensure the effective coordination of disaster relief activities, assistance and requirements.³⁰² The Council further recognized the importance of disaster prevention and preparedness at the regional and national levels in mitigating the effects of disasters and encouraged Governments to continue to draw upon the services available from the Office of the Coordinator and other organizations concerned in that area of technical cooperation.³⁰³

110. Following the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, held at Arusha from 7 to 17 May 1979, and pursuant to the resolution on the situation of refugees in Africa and on prospective solutions to their problems in the 1980s adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,³⁰⁴ the General Assembly fully endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Arusha Conference and requested UNHCR to make every effort to mobilize additional resources to meet the needs of refugees in Africa.³⁰⁵ Subsequently, pending the outcome of consultations between the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UNHCR, and the Secretary-General of OAU on the feasibility of convening an international pledging conference for refugees in Africa as a whole,³⁰⁶ the Council, at its second regular session of 1980, appealed to all appropriate United Nations organizations and programmes to provide maximum financial and material assistance to refugees in Africa, as well as to the Governments of the countries of asylum, so that the latter might strengthen their capacity to act as hosts to the refugees and to provide the necessary services for their care, rehabilitation and resettlement.³⁰⁷

111. Throughout the period under review, the Council requested UNHCR, together with other specialized agencies and organizations, to continue its assistance and intensify its efforts to achieve speedy and satisfactory solutions to the

³⁰⁰Ibid., para. 9.

³⁰¹Ibid., para. 10.

³⁰²E S C resolution 1984/60.

³⁰³Ibid., para. 12.

³⁰⁴See A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.727 (XXXIII).

³⁰⁵G A resolution 34/61.

³⁰⁶E S C resolution 1980/55.

³⁰⁷Ibid., para. 4.

problems of refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa and neighbouring countries and provide assistance to the Governments of those countries in their efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to refugees and displaced persons in the region. The Council furthermore requested the Secretary-General to send United Nations inter-agency missions to the region to assess the extent of the problems as well as the magnitude of assistance required.³⁰⁸ In addition, the Council decided to hold an international meeting, at the ministerial level, to consider humanitarian assistance and relief to refugees and displaced persons from Kampuchea.³⁰⁹

112. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon,³¹⁰ the Council called upon all Governments to provide, as a matter of urgency, emergency humanitarian assistance to the Palestinians in Lebanon and urged all relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to initiate and provide such assistance in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).³¹¹ Endorsing the requests of the Council, the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session requested the relevant programmes, agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in cooperation with the PLO, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people generally, emphasizing that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned.³¹² At its second regular session of 1984, the Council drew the attention of the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the need to ensure that their aid to the occupied Palestinian territories was disbursed only for the benefit of the Palestinian people and was not used in any manner to serve the interests of the Israeli occupation authorities.³¹³

113. Within the context of the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,³¹⁴ particularly with regard to the food situation, the Council urged all United Nations bodies and other organizations concerned to intensify their assistance, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in response to requests from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries and from the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel for the implementation of their

recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes.³¹⁵ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of UNSO as the central point and principal body responsible for coordinating the efforts of United Nations agencies to help the countries of the Sahel to implement their recovery and rehabilitation programmes. The Assembly invited UNSO to continue to coordinate such efforts with a view, *inter alia*, to increasing its own ability to respond adequately to additional requests for assistance from the Governments concerned.³¹⁶ The General Assembly also requested that special attention be given to the food situation in Cape Verde, Chad and Mauritania.³¹⁷

114. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the urgent request addressed by the Council to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the Sudano-Sahelian countries for the implementation of their recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes and to make special efforts to increase the resources of UNSO so as to enable it to respond more fully to the priority requirements of the Governments concerned.³¹⁸ Subsequently, at its second regular session of 1982, the Council reiterated its call to increase the resources of UNSO and noted with satisfaction the arrangements made for joint undertakings by several United Nations organs, agencies and programmes with UNSO so as to increase their assistance, in response to requests from eligible Governments, for the implementation of their recovery, rehabilitation and development programmes, pursuant to the request of the General Assembly.³¹⁹

115. Throughout the period under review, the Council requested, or recommended the General Assembly to request, the Secretary-General to send, as a matter of urgency, multi-agency missions to certain countries to assess the extent of the problem in areas stricken by drought and other natural disasters and the magnitude of the assistance required by the Governments of those countries for the relief, rehabilitation and recovery of such areas, as well as to mobilize humanitarian assistance from the international community for the people displaced as a result of drought and other natural disasters.³²⁰ In that regard, the General

³⁰⁸See E S C resolutions 1980/8, 1980/54, 1981/33, 1982/2, and G A resolution 35/183 concerning assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; E S C resolutions 1980/9, 1980/53, 1981/31, 1982/4, and G A resolution 35/180 concerning assistance to refugees in Somalia; E S C resolutions 1980/10, 1980/45, 1981/5, 1982/1, and G A resolution 35/181 concerning assistance to refugees in the Sudan; and E S C resolutions 1980/11, 1980/44, 1981/4, 1982/3, and G A resolution 35/182 concerning assistance to refugees in Djibouti.

³⁰⁹E S C resolutions 1980/23, 1982/25, and decisions 1980/156, 1981/154 and 1982/143. See also G A resolutions 34/62 and 36/5.

³¹⁰See G A resolution ES-7/5 and S C resolution 512 (1982).

³¹¹E S C resolution 1982/48.

³¹²G A resolutions 37/134 and 38/145. See also E S C resolution 1983/43.

³¹³E S C resolution 1984/56.

³¹⁴See G A resolutions 3054 (XXVIII), 33/133, and E S C resolution 1978/37.

³¹⁵E S C resolutions 1979/51 and 1980/51.

³¹⁶G A resolution 34/16.

³¹⁷*Ibid.*, para. 3.

³¹⁸G A resolution 35/86. See also E S C resolution 1981/55.

³¹⁹E S C resolution 1982/49 and G A resolution 36/203.

³²⁰See E S C resolutions 1979/2 and 1984/5 concerning assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, E S C resolutions 1984/6 and 1984/7 concerning emergency assistance to the drought victims in Djibouti and Somalia, E S C resolutions 1980/70 concerning the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, E S C resolution 1981/48 concerning assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Kenya, and E S C resolution 1983/46 concerning assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda. See also E S C resolution 1979/58 concerning measures to be undertaken in connection with the earthquake in Montenegro, Yugoslavia, E S C resolution 1979/60 concerning measures to be taken in consequence of the floods in Jamaica, E S C resolutions 1982/5 and 1984/3 concerning measures to be taken following the cyclones and floods in Madagascar, E S C resolution 1982/6 concerning measures to be taken following the heavy floods in the Democratic Yemen, E S C decision 1982/168 concerning

Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Council,³²¹ invited the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to bear in mind the long-term needs for the reconstruction of stricken areas when deciding on the assistance and services to be extended to Member States in the light of the funds available.³²² Subsequently, at its second regular session of 1982, the Council endorsed the request of the Economic Commission for Western Asia for the urgent establishment of a programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood-stricken areas of Democratic Yemen within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.³²³

116. At its first regular session of 1980, taking note of the request of the Government of Lebanon for United Nations assistance in executing its programme of reconstruction and development for the current year and in the preparation and implementation of long-term plans for restoring and reconstructing the country's economy, the Council requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system which were in a position to help to do so, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render support and assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development plans.³²⁴

117. Moreover, at its second regular session of 1981, the Council urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to continue to provide, with the

international assistance to alleviate the economic and social problems faced by Honduras and Nicaragua as a result of the May 1982 floods, E S C resolution 1983/45 concerning assistance to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru following heavy floods in those countries, and E S C decision 1984/106 concerning the special economic assistance programme for Swaziland following the 1984 cyclone.

³²¹E S C resolution 1979/58, para. 6.

³²²See G A resolution 34/56 concerning measures to be undertaken in connection with the earthquake in Montenegro, Yugoslavia.

³²³E S C resolution 1982/59.

³²⁴E S C resolution 1980/15 and decision 1983/112. See also G A resolutions 33/146, 34/135 and 37/163.

utmost urgency, assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Dominica.³²⁵

118. Concerned at the adverse economic conditions in Ghana, which had been exacerbated by the sudden repatriation of over 1 million Ghanaians and acute food shortages resulting from unfavourable weather conditions, the Council, at its second regular session of 1983, noted with appreciation the response of the Secretary-General to the request of the Government of Ghana and his dispatch of a multi-agency mission to Ghana to consult with the Government on the preparation of short-term and medium-term programmes of assistance geared towards the generation of employment of the returnees.³²⁶ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial arrangements were made for the organization of an effective programme of international assistance to Ghana and for the mobilization of international assistance and to establish a special account under the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to Ghana.³²⁷

119. Upon the request addressed by the Government of Guinea for emergency aid from the international community and the United Nations in the economic, social and humanitarian fields, the Council, at its second regular session of 1984, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Guinea, to organize a programme of social, economic and humanitarian assistance to support the actions of the Government with a view to discharging the urgent tasks of national reconstruction and rehabilitation.³²⁸ The Council also requested the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their programmes of assistance to Guinea and to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance.³²⁹

³²⁵E S C resolution 1981/49. See also G A resolutions 34/19, 35/102, and E/CEPAL/PLEN.13/G.6, para. 57.

³²⁶E S C resolution 1983/44.

³²⁷Ibid., para. 6.

³²⁸E S C resolution 1984/59.

³²⁹Ibid.