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**COORDINATION MATTERS: MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF
MAJOR LEGISLATIVE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER
INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES WHICH ARE BROUGHT
TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION**

PRINCIPAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH SESSIONS OF RELEVANCE
TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Note by the secretariat

This note contains the full texts of the resolutions which are referred to in document HS/C/18/12 entitled "Matters arising out of the resolutions of major legislative organs of the United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies which are brought to the attention of the Commission".

* HS/C/18/1.

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PRINCIPAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF RELEVANCE TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

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A. Fifty-fourth session54/207. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat AgendaThe General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/180 of 15 December 1998, in which, inter alia, it decided that the special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) would be held in June 2001 for a period of three working days, and that the Commission on Human Settlements should serve as the Preparatory Committee for the special session,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as Preparatory Committee for the special session on its organizational session,

1. Endorses the decisions of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the Preparatory Committee for the special session, in particular regarding its rules of procedure and the dates, venue and provisional agenda for its first substantive session;
2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

87th plenary meeting
22 December 1999

54/208. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/177 of 16 December 1996, in which it endorsed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements 1 and the Habitat Agenda,² adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) at Istanbul on 14 June 1996,

Recalling also its resolutions 52/190 and 52/192 of 18 December 1997 on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the future role of the Commission on Human Settlements,

Recalling further its resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999 concerning environment and human settlements,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventeenth session,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its seventeenth session;
2. Welcomes the steps taken by the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to strengthen the capacity of the Centre, in particular the normative area, and to improve the linkages between the normative and operational activities of the Centre so as to enable it to exercise effectively its vital role as focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

3. Also welcomes the progress made by the Acting Executive Director in the revitalization of the Centre, and encourages the Executive Director to implement fully, as a matter of urgency, all administrative and financial management reforms, as part of the ongoing revitalization process;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the staffing of the new organizational structure is completed as a matter of urgency in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation and gender balance, including, in particular, improving the status of women in the Secretariat, and bearing in mind the need for recruitment of qualified staff in accordance with the relevant United Nations regulations and rules;
5. Also requests the Secretary-General as a matter of urgency to appoint a full-time Executive Director for the Centre in accordance with resolution 53/242;
6. Takes note of the increased cooperation and collaboration between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme within the framework of their respective mandates and separate programmatic, budgetary and organizational identities with a view to improving the effectiveness of their work;
7. Stresses the importance of strengthening the United Nations Office at Nairobi as the only United Nations headquarters located in a developing country;
8. Calls upon all countries to ensure the provision of sufficient financial resources, on a stable and predictable basis, for the successful implementation of the work programme for the biennium 2000-2001, and reiterates the recognition by the Commission on Human Settlements at its seventeenth session that this implementation will require substantial additional funding and its request to the Executive Director to raise more funds from all sources and to broaden the donor base;
9. Calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources from the regular budget to the Centre for the biennium 2000-2001 in accordance with current budgetary practices and procedures;
10. Welcomes the decision by the Economic and Social Council to discuss human settlements issues at its coordination segment in 2000 and to have as its sectoral theme the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the report submitted to the Council on the question, along with the recommendations of the Council thereon, be made available to the General Assembly for its consideration under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)";
11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

87th plenary meeting
22 December 1999

54/209. Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 52/192 of 18 December 1997 on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the future role of the Commission on Human Settlements and 53/180 of 15 December 1998 on the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Noting that the work programme for the biennium 2000-2001 approved by the Commission on Human Settlements at its seventeenth session, in line with resolution 52/192, is organized according to the structure of the Habitat Agenda,

Noting also that the two subprogrammes of the work programme for the biennium 2000-2001 correspond to the goals of the Habitat Agenda of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world,

Recognizing that the overall thrust of the new strategic vision for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and its emphasis on two global campaigns, concerning secure tenure and urban governance, are strategic points of entry for effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Reaffirming the role of the Centre as focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the need for the Centre adequately to perform this role through the active mobilization and broadening of its network of United Nations, governmental and non-governmental partners,

Stressing the need to provide strategic support to the efforts of local authorities and partners from civil society in the global, regional and local implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

1. Calls upon all relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to take initiatives and continue with their specific actions towards the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
2. Also calls upon relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies that have not yet done so to identify specific initiatives and actions to be undertaken in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
3. Invites the United Nations coordinator system to strengthen its support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through, inter alia, assistance in the implementation of national local plans of action based on the full involvement of local authorities and partners from civil society;
4. Calls upon all Member States to initiate preparations for reporting on in-country implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in line with the recommendations by the Commission on Human Settlements as described in its resolution 17/1 of 14 May 1999, with a view to contributing fully to the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in the year 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including the strengthening and activation, wherever necessary, of national coordination mechanisms, inclusive of local authorities and civil society partners, along the models pioneered at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);
5. Invites all Member States in a position to do so to provide financial resources for the preparatory process for the special session, in particular to enable least developed countries and their national civil-society partners to prepare adequately for, and be fully involved in, the preparatory process and the special session itself.

87th plenary meeting
22 December 1999

B. Fifty-fifth session

- 55/194. Scope to be covered by the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 218 of the Habitat Agenda and its resolutions 51/177 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and 53/180 of 15 December 1998 in which it decided that its special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Conference would be held in June 2001 and that the Commission on Human Settlements should serve as the Preparatory Committee for the special session,

Taking into account its resolutions 54/208 and 54/209 of 22 December 1999 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and on the follow-up to the Conference,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Settlements resolutions 17/1 and 17/14 of 14 May 1999 on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and on the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the Preparatory Committee for the special session, on its first substantive session, held at Nairobi from 8 to 12 May 2000,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,

I

Outcome of the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

1. Confirms that the special session should result in:
 - (a) Reconfirmation of the goals and commitments of the Habitat Agenda and review of the status of implementation, including the identification of progress, gaps, obstacles and challenges;
 - (b) The setting of global priorities for future action;
2. Emphasizes the role of the Commission on Human Settlements, as a standing body of the Economic and Social Council, as a central monitoring and coordinating body within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
3. Also emphasizes the existing role of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
4. Further emphasizes, while recognizing that the implementation of the Habitat Agenda is the sovereign right and responsibility of each State, that international cooperation as stipulated in the Agenda remains an important component in the implementation of the Agenda;

II

Arrangements regarding participation of Habitat Agenda partners and observers in the special session

1. Decides that representatives of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners may make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and in the thematic committee of the special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);
2. Also decides that, given the time available, a limited number of representatives of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners may also make statements in the debate in plenary meeting, and requests the President of the General Assembly to submit the list of selected Habitat Agenda partners to the Member States in a timely manner for approval and to ensure that the selection of speakers is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the geographical representation and diversity of Habitat Agenda partners;
3. Further decides that observers may make statements during the debate in plenary meeting in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly;
4. Decides that arrangements concerning the accreditation and participation of Habitat Agenda partners in the special session shall in no way create a precedent for other special sessions of the General Assembly;

III

Arrangements regarding accreditation of Habitat Agenda partners to the special session

1. Decides that accreditation to the special session shall be open to:
 - (a) Habitat Agenda partners that were accredited to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);
 - (b) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, with the exception of those whose application for consultative status with the Council has been rejected or whose consultative status has been withdrawn or suspended;
2. Also decides that accreditation of other interested and relevant Habitat Agenda partners that were not accredited to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) should be considered by the Preparatory Committee, provided that those partners submit to the Committee composed of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretariat by 9 February 2001 an application for accreditation containing the following information:
 - (a) The purpose of the organization;
 - (b) Information identifying the programmes and activities of the organization in areas relevant to the subject of the special session and indicating in which country or countries they are carried out;
 - (c) Confirmation of the activities of the organization at the national, regional or international levels;

(d) Copies of annual or other reports of the organization, with financial statements and a list of financial sources and contributions, including governmental contributions;

(e) A list of the members of the governing body of the organization and their country of nationality;

(f) A description of the membership of the organization, indicating the total number of members, the names or organizations that are members and their geographical distribution;

(g) A copy of the constitution and/or by-laws of the organization;

(h) and further decides that the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee should submit by 19 February 2001 to the Preparatory Committee at its second session a list of partners that have submitted their application containing information on each partner's competence and relevance to the subject of the special session, and that the Preparatory Committee at its second session shall decide on a no-objection basis regarding the accreditation of those partners;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate widely all available information on accreditation procedures for the special session;

4. Decides that the arrangements set out above concerning accreditation to the special session shall in no way create a precedent for other special sessions of the General Assembly;

IV

Action at the local, national and regional levels

1. Calls upon all States to strengthen broad-based, participatory, gender-balanced national habitat committees, or similar consultative mechanisms, to review and report on local and national plans of action and, through consultative mechanisms, to coordinate and support further the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local and national levels;

2. Urges States to focus their assessment and monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local, national and regional levels on key commitments related to policies and methods of evaluation, and recommends that States identify best practices, including enabling policies, legislation and exemplary plans of action, in implementing the Habitat Agenda in a gender-sensitive way, that they promote research on low-cost building technology for affordable housing and that they support the transfer of all such knowledge to ensure sustainability;

3. Confirms that the special session should facilitate sharing views on local, national and regional experiences in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

V

Partnership and the role of civil society

1. Encourages Member States to integrate contributions made by different partner groups towards further implementation of the Habitat Agenda in their national reports and to consider the inclusion of partner groups in broad-based, gender-balanced national delegations;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to report to the Preparatory Committee at its second session on the activities of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities;

VI

Monitoring and assessment

1. Encourages Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to provide support for the preparation of the *Global Report on Human Settlements* and the *State of the World's Cities* report on a biennial basis so as to raise awareness of human settlements and to provide information on urban conditions and trends around the world;
2. Recommends that the Commission on Human Settlements pursue agreement by all Member States on a pool of common and easy-to-measure indicators applicable for national reporting and evaluation;
3. Encourages all relevant United Nations organizations and agencies and other development partners to support the efforts of national Governments to coordinate data collection and analysis and to develop a monitoring system at the local level on sustainable human settlements, with appropriate strengthening at all levels;
4. Encourages all Governments and partners to submit to the Secretariat examples of enabling urban policies and legislation relating to key items selected for country reporting to allow the Secretariat to combine best practices, enabling policies, legislation and action plans;

VII

International cooperation

1. Requests the Preparatory Committee, at its second session, to prepare a draft declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium;
2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to report to the special session on the implementation of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely, adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development, as well as on the actions and achievements of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign for Urban Governance;
3. Calls upon the international community to support developing countries in the preparatory process for the special session, the second session of the Preparatory Committee and the special session itself;
4. Requests the international community to support urban poverty eradication in developing countries as well as reconstruction programmes following conflicts and natural disasters in order to allow affected countries to implement the Habitat Agenda effectively.

87th plenary meeting
20 December 2000

55/195. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 51/177 of 16 December 1996, 52/190 of 18 December 1997, 53/180 of 15 December 1998, 54/207 of 22 December 1999 and 54/209 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1999/281 of 30 July 1999, and taking note of agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the Economic and Social Council concerning the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)¹ and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Acknowledging the efforts made to secure extrabudgetary resources to defray the costs of the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the special session itself in June 2001, as requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 53/180, and noting with concern that the response has not been adequate,

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the Preparatory Committee for the special session, on its first substantive session, held at Nairobi from 8 to 12 May 2000,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,

1. Welcomes the appointment of the new Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);
2. Requests the Secretary-General to consider further strengthening of the Centre through the provision of the requisite support and stable, adequate and predictable financial resources, including by proposing additional regular budget resources and sufficient human resources, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/220 of 22 December 1997 and 53/242 of 28 July 1999, for the consideration of the Assembly, with due regard for proper United Nations budgetary procedures;
3. Decides that the special session shall be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;
4. Also decides that the special session shall have a plenary, an ad hoc committee of the whole and a thematic committee, the details of which shall be worked out by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;
5. Further decides that the provisional agenda shall include the following items:
 - (a) Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
 - (b) Further actions and initiatives for overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
 - (c) A declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium;
6. Reiterates its invitation to Member States to participate in the special session at the highest political level possible and, in the meantime, to continue to extend support to the preparatory process;
7. Also reiterates its invitation to States members of the specialized agencies of the United Nations that are not Members of the United Nations, as well as Palestine, in their capacity as observers, to participate in the special session in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly;
8. Invites other entities having a standing invitation to participate in the United Nations as observers to participate in the special session in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

9. Decides to invite the footnoted associate members of the regional commissions to participate as observers in the special session and its preparatory process, subject to the rules of the General Assembly;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to consider defraying the costs not covered by General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962 of the participation of one governmental representative from each least developed country in the special session and the cost of their participation in the second session of the Preparatory Committee through the use of extrabudgetary resources and, in the event that those resources prove to be insufficient, requests the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary funding from all possible sources;
11. Calls upon all States in a position to do so to make voluntary financial contributions to the Secretariat to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and their civil society partners to prepare adequately for, and be fully involved in, the preparatory process and the special session itself;
12. Reiterates its invitation to all relevant organs, funds and programmes, as well as the agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to continue to contribute to and be actively involved in the preparatory process and the special session;
13. Welcomes the launching of the Cities Alliance initiative by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the World Bank to implement effectively the Cities without Slums programme of action as part of the efforts to achieve the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely, adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, requests the Executive Director of the Centre to take a leadership and coordinating role in this initiative, and urges the Cities Alliance to include national Governments of developing countries as well as relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies in this initiative;
14. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to report to the special session on the Cities Alliance initiative, including on its contribution to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
15. Requests the Preparatory Committee and the special session to take into account the outcome of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda within the United Nations system;
16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the special session;
17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled “Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic”.

87th plenary meeting
20 December 2000

55/162. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000,

Having considered the Millennium Declaration,

Expressing satisfaction that, for the first time in history, so many heads of State and Government gathered at a Summit in New York and reached a successful conclusion and adopted the Millennium Declaration,

Stressing the need for maintaining the political will and momentum of the Millennium Summit at the national, regional and international levels in order to translate commitments into concrete action,

Recognizing the necessity to create a framework for the implementation of the Millennium Declaration,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive and balanced approach in implementation and follow-up,

1. Calls for an integrated, coordinated, comprehensive and balanced approach in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration at the national, regional and international levels;
2. Recognizes that Governments bear the main responsibility, individually and collectively, for action and implementation of the Millennium Declaration;
3. Calls upon the entire United Nations system to assist Member States in every way possible in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration;
4. Decides to use existing structures and mechanisms and upcoming events and special sessions of the General Assembly as well as related conferences and events to the maximum extent possible in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, and requests the President of the General Assembly to follow up these processes;
5. Requests the Main Committees of the General Assembly to ensure that the outcome of the Millennium Summit is taken into account in their work;
6. Calls upon all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to be involved in the follow-up to the Summit, and invites specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the Summit;
7. Invites the regional commissions, in cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations and regional development banks, to review progress made towards implementing the Millennium Declaration;
8. Requests the United Nations system to take action to meet the special needs of Africa and to strengthen the broad range of its engagement in Africa, with a view to intensifying support for poverty eradication and sustainable development, for combating diseases and pandemics and for the process of conflict prevention and the consolidation of democracy;
9. Recognizes that the implementation of the Millennium Declaration will require resources and adequate financing at the national, regional and international levels and that additional financial resources are needed, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;
10. Requests the appropriate bodies to consider urgently how the implementation of the Millennium Declaration should relate to the biennial budget process and the medium-term plan;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure system-wide coordination to assist with the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, and invites him to identify, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, innovative ways of enhancing cooperation and coherence throughout the United Nations system;
12. Invites the Bretton Woods institutions to be actively involved in the implementation of and follow-up to the Summit and to enhance their cooperation with other parts of the United Nations system for coherent implementation of the Millennium Declaration;
13. Also invites the World Trade Organization to contribute to the implementation of the Millennium Declaration;
14. Calls for enhanced partnership and cooperation with national parliaments as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as set out in the Millennium Declaration, to ensure their contribution to the implementation of the Declaration;
15. Requests the specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization to keep the General Assembly informed on how they contribute to the implementation of the Declaration;
16. Also requests that the events and conferences referred to in paragraph 4 above keep the General Assembly informed about how they contribute to the implementation of the Millennium Declaration;
17. Reiterates the call to assess, on a regular basis, progress towards implementing the Millennium Declaration;
18. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a long-term “road map” towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;
19. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report every five years, supplemented by an annual report on progress achieved towards implementing the Millennium Declaration, taking into account the following:
 - (a) The annual reports should reflect the broad array of specific goals and commitments enunciated in the Millennium Declaration, though each could explore in greater depth one or two areas covered in the Declaration;
 - (b) All reports should focus, in this respect, on the results and benchmarks achieved, identify gaps in implementation and strategies for reducing them and highlight in particular cross-sectoral issues and cross-cutting themes on development and peace and security;
 - (c) Reports should draw on the work of the entire United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization;
 - (d) The reporting system should be appraised with a view to strengthening its coherence and integration;
20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled “Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit”.

85th plenary meeting
14 December 2000

- 55/210. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the initiative to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 50/107 of 20 September 1995 on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the proclamation of the first Decade of the United Nations for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as the declarations and programmes of action of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s as they relate to the eradication of poverty,

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

Recognizing that, while the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries and disadvantaged groups are being marginalized while others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, with increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also recognizing that for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective it is imperative for developing countries to be integrated into the world economy and equitably share the benefits of globalization,

Bearing in mind the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalized world", held at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000, as well as the objectives of the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,

Bearing in mind also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, particularly section III, "Development and poverty eradication", and its emphasis on solidarity as a fundamental value in international relations in the twenty-first century,

Recalling the commitment made by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit to eradicate extreme poverty, in particular the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recognizing that, while it is the primary responsibility of States to attain social development, the international community should support the efforts of the developing countries to eradicate poverty and to ensure basic social protection,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

1. Stresses that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, through decisive national action and strengthened international cooperation;
2. Calls for strengthened efforts at all levels to implement fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments adopted at the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since 1990, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as they relate to the eradication of poverty, with a view to achieving tangible results;
3. Stresses the importance of tackling the root causes of poverty and the necessity of meeting the basic needs of all and, in this context, emphasizes the fundamental role in the eradication of poverty of strong and sustained economic growth that favours the poor, creates substantive expansion in productive opportunities and employment, increases incomes, promotes equitable income distribution and minimizes environmental degradation;
4. Reaffirms that the causes of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, taking into account the importance of sectoral strategies in such areas as education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural development, productive employment, population, environment, freshwater, food security and migration, and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and to strengthen their assets so as to achieve social and economic development;
5. Also stresses the importance of increasing access to and control by the poor over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital and social connections, and of improving access for all to basic social services;
6. Recognizes the importance of the adoption of appropriate policy responses to the challenges of globalization at the national level, in particular by pursuing sound and stable domestic policies, including sound macroeconomic and social policies, in order to realize the objective of the eradication of poverty;
7. Reaffirms that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty and the national and international conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication by fostering, inter alia, the social and economic integration of people living in poverty, thus empowering them to participate in decision-making with regard to the policies that affect them, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development, bearing in mind the relationship between all human rights and development and an efficient, transparent and accountable public service and administration;
8. Reaffirms, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, that success in meeting the objectives of development and poverty eradication depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country; it also depends on good governance at the international level, on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and on commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;
9. Calls upon all countries to formulate and implement outcome-oriented national strategies and programmes, including setting time-bound targets for poverty reduction, by halving, by 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, which requires strengthening of national action and international cooperation;
10. Urges the strengthening of international assistance to developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty, including by creating an enabling environment that would facilitate the

integration of developing countries into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources and implementing fully and effectively all initiatives already launched regarding debt relief for developing countries, and emphasizes that the international community should consider further measures that would lead to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries so that they can share equally in the benefits of globalization, cope with its negative effects, avoid being marginalized from the process of globalization and achieve full integration into the world economy;

11. Reaffirms that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, at both the national and international levels, and encourages the use of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into planning the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty;

12. Expresses its appreciation to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve, as soon as possible, the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries;

13. Reaffirms the role of the United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting national efforts of developing countries, including in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their funding in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. Welcomes the proposal submitted regarding the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication, which will contribute to the eradication of poverty and to the promotion of social and human development in the poorest regions of the world, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations with Member States and all relevant stakeholders on this issue, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of the contributions, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

15. Emphasizes the role of microcredit as an important anti-poverty tool that promotes the generation of production and self-employment and empowers people living in poverty, especially women, and therefore encourages Governments to adopt policies that support the development of microcredit institutions and their capacities, and calls upon the international community, in particular the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and international and regional financial institutions involved in the eradication of poverty, to support and explore the incorporation of the microcredit approach into their programmes and further development, as appropriate, of other microfinance instruments;

16. Calls upon the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology;

17. Emphasizes the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly basic education, and training, in particular for girls, in the empowerment of those living in poverty and in this context welcomes the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum held at Dakar in April 2000, including the reconfirmation of the mandate of the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to coordinate Education for All partners and maintain their collective momentum, and invites the organs and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to promote the inclusion of education in anti-poverty strategies;

18. Recalls the commitments from the United Nations conferences and summits to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, as well as to promote universal primary education in all countries by 2015 and, in this regard, urges Member States to take immediate measures to remove obstacles for young girls' school attendance and to reduce drop-out rates;

19. Welcomes the efforts made by the United Nations system to assign priority to the eradication of poverty and to enhance coordination and, in this regard, encourages the agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other partners in development to continue to support all Member States in carrying forward their own strategy for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

20. Reaffirms the importance of agreeing on a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes, and welcomes the efforts made to implement the 20/20 initiative, which emphasizes that promoting access for all to basic social services is essential for sustainable and equitable development and is an integral part of the strategy for the eradication of poverty;

21. Recognizes the devastating effect of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on human development, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts in many countries, in particular African countries, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to the HIV/AIDS crisis, in particular addressing the special needs of developing countries by strengthening the relevant commitments through partnerships as agreed by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session and, in this regard, welcomes the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects;

22. Urges the implementation of the enhanced programme of debt relief to the heavily indebted poor countries without delay and the cancellation of all the official bilateral debt of those countries, in the context of poverty eradication, in return for their making a demonstrable commitment to poverty reduction as part of their overall development strategy;

23. Recognizes the difficulties of heavily indebted middle-income developing countries in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations, and notes the worsening situation in some of them in the context, inter alia, of greater liquidity constraints, which may require debt treatment through various national and international measures designed to assist these countries to make their debt burden sustainable in the long term and to combat poverty effectively;

24. Encourages the continued examination in all relevant intergovernmental forums of ways and means to integrate poverty reduction objectives and strategies into discussions on international financial and development issues;

25. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing an evaluation of progress made towards achieving the goals of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as in the achievement of the 2015 targets on poverty reduction, and recommendations for further action to achieve the 2015 targets, including the identification of resource requirements and possible sources of funding;

26. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

55/199. Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, held in New York from 23 to 28 June 1997,

Recalling also that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should constitute the framework within which the other outcomes of the Conference are reviewed, and from within which new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the Conference are addressed,

Recalling further its resolutions 53/188 and 54/218 on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the Conference and the special session, as well as its resolution 55/2,

Recalling decision 8/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development on preparations for the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference

Recalling also that chapter 33 of Agenda 21 identified the Global Environment Facility as one source of financing for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Recalling further the importance of chapter 34 of Agenda 21 for developing countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring effective preparation for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference and the nineteenth special session,

Taking note with appreciation also of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration adopted at the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Deeply concerned that, despite the many successful and continuing efforts of the international community since the Stockholm Conference and the fact that some progress has been achieved, the environment and the natural resource base that support life on earth continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate,

Reconfirming the political importance of the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and underscoring that the review should focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference, as well as the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session in 1997,

Bearing in mind that its substantive activities should take into account, as appropriate, the outcomes relevant to sustainable development of other United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up activities,

Bearing further in mind that national reports that have been prepared by Governments since 1992 on national implementation of Agenda 21, and to which major groups have contributed, could provide a fair basis for guiding national preparatory processes,

Reconfirming that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should not be renegotiated and that the review should identify measures for the further

implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including sources of funding,

1. Decides to organize the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable development, and accepts with gratitude the generous offer of South Africa to host the summit;
2. Also decides to call the summit the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
3. Further decides that the review should focus on the identification of accomplishments and areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and should focus on action-oriented decisions in areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21, address, within the framework of Agenda 21, new challenges and opportunities, and result in renewed political commitment and support for sustainable development, consistent, inter alia, with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;
4. Decides that the Summit, including its preparatory process, should ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as these are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development;
5. Stresses the importance of early and effective preparations for the Summit and a comprehensive assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be carried out at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality inputs to the review process, and welcomes the preparatory activities carried out so far;
6. Welcomes the work undertaken at the regional level in close collaboration with the respective regional commissions to implement the action programmes for sustainable development that could provide substantive inputs to the preparatory process and the Summit itself;
7. Also welcomes the work undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and the secretariats of conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as other relevant organizations, agencies and programmes within and outside the United Nations system and including international and regional financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to support preparatory activities, in particular at the national and regional levels, in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing way;
8. Further welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the General Assembly on its contributions to the implementation of Agenda 21, and notes the assistance provided by the Facility to the national implementation of Agenda 21;
9. Welcomes the decision of the Global Environment Facility at its last meeting, from 1 to 3 November 2000, to request the Chief Executive Officer to explore the best options for enhancing the support of the Facility in assisting affected countries, especially those in Africa, in implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, taking into account the third replenishment;

10. Also welcomes the initiation of the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and invites all donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to make contributions to the third replenishment and ensure its successful conclusion, and invites the Facility to provide a report to the 2002 review on the status of the replenishment negotiations;

11. Invites relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations and international financial institutions involved with the implementation of Agenda 21, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to participate fully in the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21, including in the preparation of reports for submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session and the 2002 summit, in order to reflect their experiences and the lessons learned as well as to provide ideas and proposals for the way forward for further implementation of Agenda 21 in relevant areas;

12. Encourages effective contributions from and the active participation of all major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, at all stages of the preparatory process, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as its established practices for the participation and engagement of major groups;

13. Decides that the meetings of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development shall be transformed into an open-ended preparatory committee that will provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies as well as other participants in the Commission on Sustainable Development in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established by the Council for the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decisions 1993/215 and 1995/201;

14. Invites regional groups to nominate their candidates for the Bureau of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development by the end of 2000 in order that they can be involved in its preparations in advance of the first meeting of the preparatory committee;

15. Decides that the Commission, acting as the preparatory committee, should:

(a) Undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of the results of national assessments and subregional and regional preparatory meetings, the documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the task managers and other inputs from relevant international organizations, as well as on the basis of contributions from major groups;

(b) Identify major accomplishments and lessons learned in the implementation of Agenda 21;

(c) Identify major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21 and propose specific time-bound measures to be undertaken, and institutional and financial requirements, and identify the sources of such support;

(d) Address new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development within the framework of Agenda 21;

(e) Address ways of strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development and evaluate and define the role and programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(f) Consider and decide on accreditation for participation in the preparatory process and the Summit of relevant non-governmental organizations which do not have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(g) Propose a provisional agenda and possible main themes for the Summit based on the outcomes of the preparatory activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as taking into account the input of major groups;

(h) Propose rules and procedures for participation of representatives of major groups in the Summit, taking into account the rules and procedures applied in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(i) Undertake any other functions that may be required by the preparatory process;

16. Also decides to hold, as recommended by the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decision 8/1, a three-day meeting of the tenth session of the Commission, so that the Commission can thereby start its work as the preparatory committee for the 2002 Summit, and, in this context, invites the Commission to start its organizational work in order to do the following:

(a) Elect, from among all States, a Bureau composed of 10 members, with two representatives from each of the geographical groups, one of whom would be elected the Chairperson and others as Vice-Chairpersons, one of whom would also act as the Rapporteur;

(b) Consider progress in preparatory activities at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as by major groups;

(c) Decide, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 20 below, on the specific modalities of its future preparatory meetings;

(d) Consider a process for setting the agenda and determining possible main themes for the Summit in a timely manner;

17. Further decides that, in 2002, the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the preparatory committee for the Summit, shall hold three additional sessions, organized as follows:

(a) At its first and second substantive preparatory sessions, to be held in January and March 2002, respectively, the preparatory committee shall undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. At its second substantive session, the preparatory committee shall agree on the text of a document containing the results of the review and assessment, as well as conclusions and recommendations for further action;

(b) Drawing upon the agreed text of such a document, the third and final substantive preparatory session, to be held at the ministerial level in May 2002, shall prepare a concise and focused document that should emphasize the need for a global partnership to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, reconfirm the need for an integrated and strategically focused approach to the implementation of Agenda 21, and address the main challenges and opportunities faced by the international community in this regard. The document submitted for further consideration and adoption at the 2002 Summit should reinvigorate, at the highest political level, the global commitment to a North/South partnership and a higher level of international solidarity to the accelerated implementation of Agenda 21 and the promotion of sustainable development;

18. Decides to organize the third and final substantive preparatory session at the ministerial level in Indonesia and accepts with gratitude the generous offer of Indonesia to host it;

19. Stresses that the preparatory meetings and the 2002 Summit itself should be transparent and provide for effective participation and inputs from Governments and regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, and for contributions from and active participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21;

20. Welcomes the establishment of a trust fund, urges international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to support preparations for the 10-year review through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory process and the 2002 Summit itself, and encourages voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries in regional and international preparatory processes and the 2002 Summit itself;

21. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparation for the 2002 Summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, taking into account, inter alia, the inputs of respective regional meetings;

22. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21".

55/214. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/187 of 18 December 1997, in which it decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001, as well as its resolutions 53/182 of 15 December 1998 and 54/235 of 23 December 1999,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,

Taking note of the Declaration of the South Summit and the Havana Programme of Action adopted at the South Summit of the Group of 77, held at Havana from 10 to 14 April 2000, the Declaration adopted by the Tenth Annual Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 18 September 2000, and the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 and China, held in New York on 15 September 2000,

Noting the progress made in the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at the country, regional and global levels,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the Conference, the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Conference on its first session, held in New York from 24 to 28 July 2000, and the outcome of the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board on the preparatory process of the Conference,

Noting the Least Developed Countries 2000 report,

1. Recalls that the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries will convene from 14 to 20 May 2001 and will be hosted by the European Union at Brussels;

2. Decides, in the light of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its first session, to convene within existing resources, the second

session of the Committee from 5 to 9 February 2001 in New York, at which the Committee will undertake the first formal reading of the draft programme of action and consider other relevant matters, while noting that the final session of the Committee will be held in New York from 2 to 6 April 2001;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to defray the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the second and final sessions of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee through the use of extrabudgetary resources, and further requests that the Bureau keep the matter under regular review on the basis of information provided by the Secretary-General of the Conference;

4. Notes that sufficient extrabudgetary resources will need to be mobilized to defray the cost of participation of the least developed countries at the third session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, and in this regard invites additional contributions from multilateral and bilateral donors, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek funding from all possible sources for this purpose;

5. Welcomes the contributions already made by multilateral and bilateral donors for the participation of representatives from the least developed countries in the sessions of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and the Conference;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders from the least developed countries and their development partners, as well as of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral organizations;

7. Recognizes the importance of the contribution of civil society actors at the Conference and its preparatory process, and underlines in this regard the need for their active participation, including those from the least developed countries, and invites donors to make appropriate contributions for that purpose;

8. Invites participation at the Conference and its preparatory process of (a) the relevant non-governmental organizations that enjoy consultative status in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, (b) the non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the Second Conference in 1990 and (c) the non-governmental organizations that enjoy consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and decides that the accreditation of other interested civil society actors, in particular non-governmental organizations and the business sector, to the Conference and its preparatory process shall be considered by the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on a non-objection basis before 31 January 2001 for final decision by the Committee at its second session, provided that requests for accreditation are submitted to the secretariat of the Conference before 15 January 2001 and are accompanied by the relevant information, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to inform the community of civil-society actors appropriately about this accreditation process;

9. Also invites the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee to make recommendations for the consideration of member States during the second session of the Committee as to the form of involvement of civil-society actors in the Conference and the final session of the Committee;

10. Emphasizes the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the Conference and its follow-up and implementation;

11. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in his capacity as Convenor of the United Nations Development Group, to continue to ensure the full involvement of the United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries in the preparations for the Conference, in particular at the country level;

12. Welcomes the statement of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the Conference, and calls upon the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to convene inter-agency consultations, within the context of the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant multilateral intergovernmental organizations, during the preparatory process for the Conference and the implementation and follow-up of its outcome;

13. Emphasizes the importance of an effective arrangement for follow-up, review and monitoring of the new programme of action, and requests the Secretary-General to recommend to the General Assembly concrete steps in this regard;

14. Stresses that the intergovernmental follow-up, monitoring and review of the new programme of action should be undertaken in a more effective manner, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly least developed countries, as well as with the involvement of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral intergovernmental organizations, and emphasizes the need to explore innovative approaches in this regard;

15. Takes note of the current level of regular budget resources available to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing Countries, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available throughout the remainder of the current biennium, through judicious management of the resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General and to report on the matter at its fifty-sixth session;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.
