

7. In addition to projects of a physical character, the national programme and project for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless should include the review and strengthening of policy, legislative, organizational and financial measures to assist the poor in improving their shelter and neighbourhoods. Areas of special concern might be legislation on land and tenure; building codes and regulations; financing, including credit and loans for shelter for the poor; and institutional arrangements within and between national and local authorities.

8. In order to meet the objectives for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, countries should take the following guidelines into account in the design, selection, implementation and monitoring of demonstration projects for the Year:

(a) Projects must explore, test and demonstrate existing or new ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged, particularly those below the poverty line in urban and rural settlements;

(b) Projects must contribute to or result in a clear and visible improvement in the shelter or neighbourhoods of at least some of the poor and disadvantaged before 1987;

(c) Projects must be replicable, in order for them to reach many more of the poor and disadvantaged, leading to affordable improvements for many rather than major improvements for a few;

(d) Projects must seek a practical balance between what is desirable (in terms, for example, of basic health requirements and structural safety), attainable (technically and administratively, and using local skills, methods and materials), and affordable by the poor themselves and the nation as a whole.

D. PROGRESS REPORT

9. In order that all countries may be informed on the existing situation, priority concerns and activities and plans for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in other countries, prior to the seventh session of the Commission on Human Settlements, in April 1984, the national focal points for the Year should submit to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat):

(a) A brief overview (maximum two pages in length) of their national plans, priorities and activities for the Year, including information responding to the questions in paragraph 5 above;

(b) A one-page summary for each of the national demonstration projects for the Year launched to date, using a common format to be prepared by the Centre.

38/169. Immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolution 36/193 of 17 December 1981, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy⁹⁶ and, in particular, its resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982 on the immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action.

Convinced of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to contribute to meeting the requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

through, *inter alia*, the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy.

Reaffirming that, while the primary responsibility for promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy rests with individual countries, international co-operation is indispensable and should be directed to assisting and supporting the national efforts of developing countries, that developed countries should play a special role in contributing actively to this end and that other countries in a position to do so should also continue to promote efforts in this regard.

Aware that the present world energy situation should not reverse or halt the efforts of the international community to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action,

Recognizing the need to take urgent and concerted measures for the mobilization of additional and adequate resources necessary for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action,

Recalling that specialized intergovernmental organizations and institutions in the field of new and renewable sources of energy are invited to extend their co-operation in order to strengthen the co-operative action of the international community and to ensure that further resources are made available for the development of new and renewable sources of energy, that national public and private entities in interested countries, as appropriate, have a role to play and that, in certain countries, non-governmental entities will also have a significant role to play,

Recognizing also that the United Nations system has initiated the necessary steps towards its full participation in and support of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and that it is imperative to increase the responsiveness of the system in this respect, through, *inter alia*, the provision of additional and adequate resources and increased co-ordination of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

Emphasizing the importance of the subregional, regional and interregional efforts for implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first session,⁹⁷ held at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 29 April 1983,

I

NAIROBI PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

1. *Reaffirms* the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as the basic framework of reference for action by the international community and renews its call for the early and effective implementation of the Programme;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the areas for priority action designated in section III.A of the Nairobi Programme of Action⁹⁶ and in section V.B of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,⁹⁷ and calls upon the Committee, at its second session, to make recommendations wherever urgent initiatives are required;

⁹⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.L.24), chap. I, sect. A.

⁹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/38/44).

3. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its first session;⁹⁸

II

ACTION-ORIENTED PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

1. *Reaffirms* that the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination⁹⁹ on proposals for action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action provides a useful framework for agency and inter-agency follow-up to the Programme within the United Nations system; requests, in this connection, the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement as appropriate the set of proposals contained in that report, taking into account the guidelines formulated by the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its first session;¹⁰⁰ and calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue to work in this field;

2. *Notes* that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in its report, presents a useful framework to the international community for identifying, developing and implementing programmes and projects in areas of priority action;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of international co-operation for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy and stresses that such co-operation should be focused on developing the indigenous capabilities of developing countries in this field, using domestic resources to the maximum extent possible;

4. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action in the short-term, medium-term and long-term context, in particular for the benefit of developing countries in accordance with their national plans and priorities and, in this regard, calls upon relevant organizations of the United Nations system to consider and incorporate in their activities projects arising from the proposals and recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

5. *Also requests* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to support and assist, to a large extent, the efforts of developing countries for technical and economic co-operation among themselves in the field of new and renewable sources of energy;

III

MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

1. *Emphasizes* that the early implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action requires the mobilization of additional and adequate resources and that each country will continue to bear the main responsibility for the development of its new and renewable sources of energy, which will require vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of its domestic financial and other resources;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the mobilization of financial resources for the early implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and, to this end, calls for the urgent implementation of the measures for the mobilization of financial resources enumerated in paragraphs 76 to 95 of the Programme of Action and in paragraphs 75 to

83 of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;⁹⁷

3. *Calls upon* all countries, particularly the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, to provide additional and adequate financial resources to the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

4. *Calls for* the preparation and convening of consultative meetings at the national, subregional, regional, inter-regional and global levels, on a non-discriminatory basis and in accordance with paragraph 81 of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;⁹⁷

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at its second session, on the progress achieved since its first session in relation to consultative meetings, taking into account, in particular, their contribution to the finalization of and commitment to the programmes and projects aimed at the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and to the mobilization of additional resources;

6. *Reaffirms*, in this context, that specific and additional resources should be directed through such channels as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the long-term financial arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Programme Energy Account and others directly or indirectly involved, in accordance with national plans and priorities;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of an appropriate assessment of the financial resources required for the development of new and renewable sources of energy, particularly in the developing countries, and requests the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank to continue to study this matter;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at its second session, substantive proposals on further ways and means of mobilizing financial resources for new and renewable sources of energy, as requested in General Assembly resolution 37/250;

9. *Urges*, in this connection, all interested parties to accelerate consideration of other possible avenues that would increase financing in this field, including, *inter alia*, the mechanisms being examined by the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate, as stated in paragraph 94 of the Nairobi Programme of Action;⁹⁶

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to elicit the views of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as to how they can best co-operate in generating additional financial resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

IV

INTER-AGENCY CO-ORDINATION AND SECRETARIAT SUPPORT ARRANGEMENTS

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the role of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in co-ordinating the activities and contributions of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, sect. V.

⁹⁹ A/AC.215/5.

¹⁰⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/38.44), para. 70.

Nations system in connection with new and renewable sources of energy, including those related to consultative meetings at the national, regional and global levels;

2. *Welcomes* the secretariat arrangements already made and stresses the need for the full implementation of the decisions made in this regard by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;¹⁰¹

3. *Welcomes also*, in this regard, the establishment, in the unit on new and renewable sources of energy, of a focal point for information on multilateral, bilateral and other programmes in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and invites Member States and international organizations to facilitate its work by providing appropriate information.

*102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983*

38/170. New international human order: moral aspects of development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/225 of 20 December 1982 entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development",

Taking note of the report of the Economic and Social Council on its consideration of this question¹⁰² and Council decision 1983/171 of 25 July 1983,

Taking note also of the comments of Governments on the question,¹⁰³ as well as statements made during the second regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council¹⁰⁴ and at the current session of the General Assembly,¹⁰⁵

1. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to submit their comments on this question and Member States that have already done so to submit additional comments, particularly on the draft declaration transmitted to the General Assembly by Economic and Social Council decision 1983/171, preferably before 31 July 1985;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the sub-item entitled "New international human order: moral aspects of development".

*102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983*

38/171. Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Develop-

ment Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system and 3405 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 on new dimensions in technical co-operation,

Reiterating its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/201 of 29 January 1979 and 35/81 of 5 December 1980 on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, 36/199 of 17 December 1981 and 37/226 of 20 December 1982 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country in formulating its national development plan, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Emphasizing the importance that developing countries, through their actions, including increased financial contributions, have attached to the operational activities of the United Nations system, in recognition of the role of those activities in their overall economic development,

Expressing its deep concern about the increasing elements of bilateralism in multilateral economic co-operation and the increased channelling of tied resources through multilateral programmes,

Concerned at the increasingly high cost of experts and consultants and the financial effect on the programmes and projects being implemented, and convinced of the need, as far as possible, to use the services of national experts and consultants and to implement programmes and projects in a cost-effective manner,

Aware that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments, with detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming that one primary objective of operational activities for development of the United Nations system is to promote the economic self-reliance of developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for 1983 on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,¹⁰⁶

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms* the important contribution that operational activities of the United Nations system make to the development of developing countries and urges the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to attach priority to operational activities in their plans and programmes;

3. *Notes* that, although the outcome of the 1983 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development

¹⁰¹ See resolution 37/250.

¹⁰² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/38/3)*, chap. II, paras. 61-64.

¹⁰³ See E/1983/68 and Add.1-3; E/1983/89.

¹⁰⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Plenary Meetings, 17th-30th meetings*.

¹⁰⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Second Committee, 15th-24th and 38th-45th meetings*.

¹⁰⁶ A/38/258-E/1983/82 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex.