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47/40. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/203 of 20 December 1991, previous resolutions of the General Assembly and relevant resolutions of other organizations of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);²

2. *Endorses* the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1992/33 of 30 July 1992 on prevention and control of AIDS;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS.

76th plenary meeting
1 December 1992

47/42. Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and taking note of Council resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Noting the signing at Rome, on 16 July 1992, of the Declaration on Guiding Principles for Humanitarian Assistance,³ which permits the expansion of relief programmes to cover all affected people in Mozambique, and urging all parties concerned to implement the Declaration,

Welcoming the signing at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,³ whose main goals are the establishment of lasting peace, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in that country,

Stressing the need for a sustained effort by the international community to respond to the increasing and urgent emergency humanitarian needs of the people of Mozambique, in the light of the current severe drought and the evolving process of repatriation of refugees and normalization of the lives of displaced persons,

Stressing also that a proper response to the current situation in Mozambique requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner, linking emergency relief aid with additional rehabilitation and development assistance,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the measures taken to organize international assistance programmes for Mozambique;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the entry into force, on 15 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, in particular the cease-fire, which creates favourable conditions for the implementation of pro-

grammes of economic and social rehabilitation and the overall process of national reconstruction;

5. *Urges* the international community, in particular the United Nations system, to extend its full support and contribute to the peace-building process in Mozambique in accordance with the General Peace Agreement, providing, *inter alia*, assistance for the electoral process, emergency and rehabilitation assistance for refugees and displaced persons and support for programmes of demobilization of armed forces;

6. *Also urges* the international community, in the context of paragraph 5 above, to support and participate actively in the forthcoming conference of donor countries and organizations, to be held at Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment, in Mozambique, of a Committee on Humanitarian Assistance, with the participation of the United Nations, and the formulation of a unified plan for the delivery of relief assistance throughout the country;

8. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the unmet funding needs referred to in the 1992/93 Emergency Programme for Mozambique and the United Nations/Southern Africa Development Community Consolidated Appeal for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa;

9. *Calls upon* all States, regional and interregional organizations, other intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to intensify their development cooperation and assistance in support of the process of national reconstruction of Mozambique;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the international assistance required by Mozambique;

(b) To ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the emergency, rehabilitation and development needs of Mozambique;

(c) To prepare a report on assistance to Mozambique for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

*81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992*

47/149. Food and agricultural development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Cartagena Commitment,⁵ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in the annex to its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,⁶ and the various consensus agreements and conven-

tions, especially Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁷

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990 on food and agricultural problems and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming further that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people,

Deeply concerned that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many areas, particularly in Africa,

Expressing deep concern that the volume of world food and agricultural production fell in 1991, the first global decline since 1983, and that food stocks declined rapidly,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries through appropriate policies, taking fully into account Agenda 21, and through the creation of a suitable economic environment, including a more open international trading system, for the development of a viable agricultural sector and improved food security, and, in this context, noting with concern that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed and expressing the hope that they will reach a rapid, balanced and comprehensive conclusion,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,⁸ as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session;⁹

2. *Affirms* that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and to helping to raise their standard of living;

3. *Stresses* the importance of stimulating food and agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and development and, on this basis, to create the conditions for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic activities, in particular in the agro-industrial sector;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to consider food and agricultural issues in a comprehensive and multidimensional manner;

5. *Encourages* all relevant organs of the United Nations system dealing with food and agriculture, as well as regional and subregional financial institutions, to improve their cooperation and coordination in the field of food and agricultural development;

6. *Urges* all countries, in particular developed countries, to strengthen their efforts in working towards a more equitable international environment, in particular a fairer, more open and viable international agricultural trading system that will stimulate food production and productivity in developing countries, and, in this connection, stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the need to give effect to the mid-term review agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be devel-