

and the need to adopt sound financial practices and appropriate technologies;

4. *Urges* Governments, in their efforts to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and in the New Delhi Statement, to stress the following important objectives:

(a) To assign greater priority to the allocation of development financing to water supply and sanitation by seeking a better integration of the sector within the overall development planning process and to allocate a greater proportion of resources to low-income urban and rural areas, while addressing the deteriorating economic, social and environmental conditions in those areas;

(b) To implement programmes aimed at expanding service coverage within the framework of integrated water resources and environmental planning and management, in the context of sustainable national social and economic plans and urban and rural development policies, and to orient them towards services that reflect community needs and are used by beneficiaries;

(c) To ensure appropriate utilization of existing financial resources and mobilize additional funds from Governments, donors and non-governmental organizations, and to draw on the resources of the local communities;

(d) To assess and undertake institutional reforms to promote an integrated approach, including changes in procedure, attitude and behaviour, and the full participation of women at all levels in sector institutions;

(e) To assess the current status of institutions with a view to strengthening national capacities to plan and manage water supply and environmental sanitation programmes and to enable them to improve operational and financial efficiency;

(f) To increase their efforts to improve the efficiency and use of available financial resources by, *inter alia*, continuing to expand the use of cost-effective appropriate technologies, and to intensify South-South co-operation in that regard;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to increase their financial and technical support to the national endeavours of developing countries in that regard;

6. *Urges* donor Governments, multilateral financial and development institutions and non-governmental organizations to give favourable consideration to requests for grants and concessional financing arrangements to support water supply and sanitation programmes in developing countries;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying the co-ordination of national activities undertaken with the assistance of all relevant agencies in the field of water supply and sanitation through, in particular, the inter-agency Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council;

8. *Decides* to review, at its fiftieth session, the progress made during the first half of the 1990s, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on further progress made in attaining the ultimate goal of providing a safe water supply and sanitation for all, including

proposals for the action needed for the remainder of the Decade, with special emphasis on the efforts made at the national level and on international co-operation.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/182. Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 on the implementation of Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, in particular paragraph 1 (b) thereof regarding the convening of a special meeting of the Council on 4 and 5 July 1991 to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation,

Taking into account also Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 of 27 July 1990 on the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991,

Fully convinced of the need to hold that meeting at a high level,

Fully convinced also of the need to ensure adequate preparations for the special high-level meeting, which is the first of its kind and an important concrete step in the process of the revitalization of the Council,

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 and decision 1990/205;

2. *Invites* all Member States and observer States that are in a position to do so to be represented at the ministerial level;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the adequate preparation of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;

4. *Calls upon* all appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to the success of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;

5. *Decides* to discuss at its forty-sixth session, in the context of the examination of the report of the Economic and Social Council, the outcome of the special high-level meeting.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/183. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989,

Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;*⁶

2. *Expresses its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;*

3. *Requests the World Food Programme to provide food assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;*

4. *Requests the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;*

5. *Calls for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;*

6. *Also calls for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;*

7. *Further calls for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;*

8. *Reiterates its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;*

9. *Calls for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;*

10. *Requests the Secretary-General to report in full to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.*

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/184. Co-operation in fisheries in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/225 of 18 December 1984, by which it endorsed the Strategy for Fisheries Manage-

⁶ A/45/503.

ment and Development and the associated programmes of action adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development,⁷

Recalling also its resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas",

Recognizing the significant contribution that fisheries can make to economic growth and development of the developing countries through food self-sufficiency, the improvement of nutrition and the diversification of exports,

Bearing in mind the significant capabilities that exist in developing countries in the field of fisheries, which provide opportunities for co-operation among those countries, and the importance of fostering the development of those capabilities to help developing countries realize their full potential in this regard,

Considering the need for African countries to develop inter-State co-operation in order to promote the development of the fishery sector,

1. *Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/77 of 27 July 1990, entitled "Co-operation in fisheries in Africa", as adopted;*

2. *Takes note of the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Fisheries Among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, held at Rabat from 30 March to 1 April 1989, and of the meeting of the follow-up committee, held also at Rabat, from 29 to 31 May 1990;*

3. *Requests Member States to make full use of advanced marine training centres in Africa, to promote the exchange of information and the joint negotiation of fisheries agreements concerning the high-seas fleets of non-African countries, to accord greater importance to the development of small-scale fishing, to improve the living conditions of African fishermen, to acknowledge the role of women in fisheries, to strengthen fish marketing and preservation facilities and to facilitate the access of African fishery products to the markets of developed countries;*

4. *Requests the relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the promotion of co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including participation in the preparations and work for the forthcoming ministerial conference on co-operation in fisheries among the African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean, which is scheduled to take place in 1991;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in close consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992, a report on co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement;*

6. *Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report ways and means to develop the potential capabilities of developing countries in fisheries, including*

⁷ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984* (Rome, 1984), pp. 12-30 and 36-52; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/39/6).