

5. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to facilitate implementation of the Global Strategy;

6. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide increased financial and other support to Governments for the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Global Strategy;

7. *Adopts* the Plan of Action for 1992-1993 for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,<sup>50</sup> and urges all Governments, appropriate United Nations organizations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

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#### 46/164. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,<sup>51</sup> which form the basis for national action and international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

*Recalling also* its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in order, *inter alia*, to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

*Noting with appreciation* that the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in line with the objectives and responsibilities set out in resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements higher on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding of the links between people, settlements, environment and development,

*Noting* that the successive work programmes of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) have addressed all the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, in addition, have provided specific guidance in various fields of human settlements, such as shelter, urban management, the role of women, training, community participation, finance, building materials, environment and sustainable development,

*Noting in particular* that, since the establishment of the Commission and the Centre, Governments have achieved substantial advances in the planning, development and management of human settlements, thus improving the living conditions of a large number of people,

*Noting also* that bilateral and multilateral agencies and institutions have gradually increased their emphasis on and level of technical and other assistance in the field of human settlements,

*Noting further* that non-governmental and community-based organizations and the private sector have increased

their contributions towards improving living conditions and building new shelters and settlements,

*Recognizing* that programmes such as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, observed in 1987, and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, currently being implemented, provide the framework for focusing on the critical issue of shelter and services and have succeeded in substantially increasing awareness and in placing the provision of shelter and services in the broader context of social and economic development,

*Noting with concern* that in many developing countries achievements in policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse deterioration in the living conditions of people in both urban and rural areas,

*Recognizing moreover* that past experience as well as current trends and developments and projections in human settlements and related fields of poverty, population, environment and development make it clear that there is a need for an in-depth review and assessment of the strategies that have been put in place,

*Convinced* that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development that is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run,

*Also convinced* that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation can provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements in the context of prevailing and expected social, economic and environmental conditions,

*Considering* that such a conference should, *inter alia*:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, in 1976;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, if necessary, make recommendations which would ensure the realization by the year 2000 of the objectives of the Global Strategy;

(c) Review and determine the substantive role and contribution of the human settlements sector in the light of the experience gained and of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1 to 12 June 1992;

(d) Review trends in economic and social development as they affect planning and development of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at national and international levels,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, on the pattern of conferences,

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision at that session on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to prepare a report on the

objectives, content and scope of such a conference and preparations and other modalities for the conference, and to include a statement on the financial implications of the preparations for and convening of the conference;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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#### 46/165. Science and technology for development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989, on the end-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,<sup>28</sup> and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,<sup>29</sup> in which the General Assembly stressed in particular the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous capacities in the area of scientific and technological capability,

*Recalling* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-seventh session, decided that building and strengthening national capacity for the transfer and adaptation of technology for development should be one of the areas on which the United Nations Development Programme should focus attention,<sup>52</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session,<sup>53</sup>

*Reaffirming* that knowledge is the crucial determinant of progress and that science and technology have a critical role in the reactivation of development, especially in developing countries,

*Conscious* that new and emerging technologies, such as information technologies and new materials, are radically shifting the comparative advantages between different countries, thereby constituting both an opportunity and a challenge to policy makers and international organizations,

*Recognizing* that access to and capacity to generate environmentally sound technologies is essential for the full incorporation of environmental concerns into national development strategies,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate their access to technologies on favourable terms,

*Reaffirming* the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the Secretariat as the focal point, *inter alia*, for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activity in Member States,

*Recognizing* that the role and relevance of the United Nations in this critically important area needs further enhancement and strengthening to respond more forcefully to the emerging needs of developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and without prejudice to its implementation,

1. *Endorses* resolution 1 (XI) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;<sup>54</sup>

2. *Urges* that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and on the basis of the discussion by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the substantive theme of its twelfth session, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive, analytical report on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its twelfth session, or possible successor arrangements, after reviewing the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, submitted to it in response to resolution 1 (XI), to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of developing countries.

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#### 46/166. Entrepreneurship

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 45/188 of 21 December 1990, as adopted, and taking note of section IV of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities for development,<sup>55</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

*Taking note* of decision 91/11 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,<sup>11</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the activities being undertaken by various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, and expresses its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for the information on those activities, as contained in his annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system;<sup>56</sup>

2. *Notes* the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme of a new Division for the Private Sector in Development and the fact that the Governing