

20 July 1979, concerning the integrated biological improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in the context of action to combat desertification,¹²⁴

1. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider favourably the inclusion of the pilot project for the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in its programme of action against desertification;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979*

34/186. Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in which it reaffirmed the principle of full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and the responsibility of States as set out in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment¹²⁵ to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States and to co-operate in developing the international law regarding liability and compensation for such damages,

Recalling its resolution 3129 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973 on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States,

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Noting that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, by its decision 6/14 of 19 May 1978,¹²⁶ invited the General Assembly to adopt the draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States, including the explanatory note, contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States¹²⁷ established under Governing Council decision 44 (III) of 25 April 1975,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹²⁸ requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/87 of 15 December 1978 and containing summaries of the comments made by Governments regarding the draft principles, as well as other significant information, recommendations and suggestions in connexion therewith,

Desiring to promote effective co-operation among States for the development of international law regarding the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

¹²⁴ A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.756 (XXXIII).

¹²⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

¹²⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/33/25)*, annex I.

¹²⁷ UNEP/GC.6/17.

¹²⁸ A/34/557 and Corr.1.

Recognizing the right of States to provide specific solutions on a bilateral or regional basis,

Recalling that the principles have been drawn up for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

1. *Takes note* of the report as adopted of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States established under decision 44 (III) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in conformity with General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII);

2. *Takes note* of the draft principles as guidelines and recommendations in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States without prejudice to the binding nature of those rules already recognized as such in international law;

3. *Requests* all States to use the principles as guidelines and recommendations in the formulation of bilateral or multilateral conventions regarding natural resources shared by two or more States, on the basis of the principle of good faith and in the spirit of good neighbourliness and in such a way as to enhance and not adversely affect development and the interests of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979*

34/187. Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 10 December 1977, 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 33/88 of 15 December 1978, and section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978,

Noting decision 7/13 B of 3 May 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme¹²⁹ and decision 79/20 of 28 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,¹³⁰

Reiterating its concern at the particular seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the persistent critical situations resulting from it, which hamper the economic and social development of the region and have particularly adverse effects on the way of life of the population,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification¹³¹ and the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region;¹³²

¹²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/34/25)*, annex I.

¹³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 10 (E/1979/40 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXI, sect. H.

¹³¹ A/34/405, annex.

¹³² A/34/406.