

2. *Recommends* the General Assembly to adopt, at its thirty-ninth session, the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Assembly in Commission on Human Settlements resolution 7/1;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and other institutions that have made pledges of voluntary contributions to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, noting that more than 80 per cent of the amount of such pledges to date has come from developing countries;

4. *Again urges* those Governments that have not yet done so to announce their voluntary contributions as soon as possible and appeals to those that have already made pledges to consider increasing, if possible, the amount of such pledges;

5. *Requests* United Nations agencies and organizations, including the regional commissions, bilateral and multilateral financing institutions and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to review their policies and programmes with a view to incorporating in their activities the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

*49th plenary meeting
26 July 1984*

1984/58. Inclusion of Kiribati and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which the Assembly urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and 37/206 of 20 December 1982, in which the Assembly urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, for the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of island developing countries, and in which it also called upon all organizations of the United Nations system to implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of island developing countries,

Recalling further resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,²⁰ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979²¹ and 138 (VI) of 2 July

²⁰ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

1983²² of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, concerning specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries,

Recognizing the special problems faced by island developing countries, because of their smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport and communications, distance from market centres, limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, dependence on a few commodities, natural disasters, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Taking into account the fact that Kiribati and Tuvalu are island developing countries and are small and archipelagic, which makes the provision of services difficult and causes disproportionately high costs because of inter-island distances and the distribution of the population in small isolated pockets,

Concerned at the cumulative effect of the severe constraints on the economic development of Kiribati and Tuvalu, particularly those resulting from their geographical isolation,

Concerned also at the continued structural imbalances in the economies of the two countries, particularly their unavoidable dependence on imports,

1. *Calls the attention* of the international community to the special problems confronting Kiribati and Tuvalu as island developing countries with small populations;

2. *Appeals* to Member States, regional and inter-regional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Kiribati and Tuvalu to enable them to establish the social and economic infrastructure that is essential for the well-being of their people;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Kiribati and Tuvalu;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the

²² *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

United Nations system, with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of Kiribati and Tuvalu;

5. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Kiribati and Tuvalu, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance, and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help those countries;

6. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning, at its twenty-first session, as a matter of priority, to give due consideration to the question of the inclusion of Kiribati and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare as soon as possible a mission which will assess the needs of, and prepare a programme of assistance for, Kiribati and Tuvalu and, if possible, to apprise the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session of the findings of the mission;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 on the priority needs of Kiribati and Tuvalu and the assistance required from the international community.

*49th plenary meeting
26 July 1984*

1984/59. Critical situation in Guinea

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the statement made on 18 July 1984 before the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee of the Council by the Minister for Planning and Statistics of Guinea concerning the difficult situation of his country, characterized by a subsistence economy, a lack of infrastructure, a low per capita income, a chronic deficit in the State budget and a very heavy foreign debt,

Noting also the reference by the Minister to the letter dated 8 June 1984 from the Head of State of Guinea to the Secretary-General, describing the social and economic situation of his country and requesting emergency aid from the international community and the United Nations in the economic, social and humanitarian fields,

Confirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Guinea in its national reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, taking account of the fact that Guinea is classified as one of the least developed countries,

1. *Appeals urgently* to all Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and international financial institutions to contribute

generously to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Guinea;

2. *Requests* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand their programmes of assistance to Guinea and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Guinea, to organize a programme of social, economic and humanitarian assistance to support the actions of the Government with a view to discharging the urgent tasks of national reconstruction and rehabilitation;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Government of Guinea, to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, the requisite information concerning the action to be taken or the proposals to be made with a view to providing the necessary aid to the Government of Guinea.

*49th plenary meeting
26 July 1984*

1984/60. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which the Assembly established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, 36/225 of 17 December 1981, by which it reaffirmed the mandate and strengthened the capacity of the Office, and 38/202 of 20 December 1983, in which it, *inter alia*, noted with interest the steps taken to strengthen the capacity of the Office, and of the United Nations system as a whole, to respond to disasters, and called for a further report on the matter to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984,

Noting with appreciation the effective response of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and of the international community, to recent major and continuing disaster situations,

Recognizing that shortage of resources continues to hamper the full achievement of the aim of rapid and effective response to the needs of countries affected by disasters and that, if this shortage is to be overcome, further efforts will be required by the international community to provide both funds and assistance in kind,

Considering that all possible new and innovative approaches should be examined with a view to improving further the rapid delivery of emergency relief,

Noting the wealth of expertise and training facilities that exists and that could be drawn upon by disaster-prone developing countries,

Recalling the importance attached in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least