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2002/1

Ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly,¹

Recalling also paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to consider the creation of an ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict with a view to assessing their humanitarian and economic needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support for implementation that begins with the integration of relief into development,

Recalling further the ministerial declaration on the role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2001,² and section VII on meeting the special needs of Africa of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³

Taking into account the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which was adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held in Lusaka from 9 to 11 July 2001, and looking forward to the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which is scheduled for September 2002,

Bearing in mind the mandate of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict;⁴

2. *Decides* to consider creating, at the request of any African country emerging from conflict, a limited but flexible and representative ad hoc advisory group at the ambassadorial level, in consultation with all regional groups and the national authorities of the country concerned, drawn from the membership of the Economic and Social Council and its observer States, including representation from the country concerned, and in so doing to take into account the need to include

3. *Also decides* that such an ad hoc advisory group is to examine the humanitarian and economic needs of the country concerned; review relevant programmes of support and prepare recommendations for a long-term programme of support, based on its development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development into a comprehensive approach to peace and stability; and provide advice on how to ensure that the assistance of the international community in supporting the country concerned is adequate, coherent, well-coordinated and effective and promotes synergy;

4. *Further decides* that in order to carry out its work such an ad hoc advisory group should consult with the authorities of the country concerned and, as both deem necessary, with representatives of relevant national, subregional, regional and international organizations and other actors, as appropriate, according to the

2002/2

Restructuring the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolutions 143 (XXX) of 5 April 1974,⁵ 210 (XXXVI) of 29 March 1980,⁶ 262 (XLIII) of 30 April 1987,⁷ 47/3 of 10 April 1991,⁸ 48/2 of 23 April 1992⁹ and 51/3 of 1 May 1995¹⁰ of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the conference structure of the Commission,

Recalling also Commission resolution 53/1 of 30 April 1997¹¹ on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission, in particular the Commission's decision contained therein to review its conference structure, including its thematic priorities and subsidiary structure, no later than at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission,

Cognizant of its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998 on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the objectives outlined in the relevant millennium development goals, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted at the Millennium Summit on 8 September 2000,¹² and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/11 of 2 November 1995 on multilingualism, in particular paragraphs 1, 5 and 6 thereof,

Recognizing that the major economic and social development challenges facing countries and areas of the Asia and Pacific region are interrelated and multidimensional in nature, particularly in an increasingly globalizing world, and that effective approaches to addressing them require multidisciplinary action as well as enhanced regional cooperation and intercountry exchanges of experiences,

Cognizant of the scope of the responsibilities of the Commission, which constitutes the largest region in the world in respect of geographical coverage and contains 62 per cent of the world's population as well as the majority of the world's extreme poor,

Noting the diversity in levels of development of countries and areas of the Asia and Pacific region and the special needs of the least developed, landlocked and island developing economies, and economies in transition,

Noting also the unique role of the Commission as the most representative body for the Asia and Pacific region and its comprehensive mandate as the main

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1974, Supplement No. 5* (E/5469-E/CN.11/1153), part III.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1980, *Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/1980/26 and Corr.1), chap. III.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 14* (E/1987/34), chap. IV.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1991, *Supplement No. 14* (E/1991/35), chap. IV.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1992, *Supplement No. 11* (E/1992/31), chap. IV.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1995, *Supplement No. 17* (E/1995/37), chap. IV.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1997, *Supplement No. 18* (E/1997/38), chap. IV.

¹² See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

economic and social development centre of the United Nations system for the Asia and Pacific region,

Taking into account the indivisibility in attainment of economic and social development goals,

Commending the initiatives taken by the Executive Secretary of the Commission to revitalize and restructure the programme of work of the Commission, and endorsing the focus of the work of the Commission on three key thematic areas, namely, poverty reduction, managing globalization and addressing emerging social issues,

Having considered the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Meeting to Review the Conference Structure of the Commission, including Its Thematic Priorities and Subsidiary Structure, held at Bangkok from 26 to 28 March 2002,¹³

1. *Decides* to approve the revision of the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, including its thematic and sectoral priorities and subsidiary structure, to conform to the following pattern:

I. The Commission

The Commission shall meet annually, with each session comprising a senior officials' segment followed by a ministerial segment, for a maximum of seven

- (b) Subcommittee on Transport Infrastructure and Facilitation and Tourism;
- (c) Subcommittee on Environment and Sustainable Development;
- (d) Subcommittee on Information, Communications and Space Technology.

Under the Committee on Emerging Social Issues, the following two subcommittees shall be established:

- (a) Subcommittee on Socially Vulnerable Groups;
- (b) Subcommittee on Health and Development.

The subcommittees shall meet biennially for a maximum duration of three days for each session. Should the Committee on Poverty Reduction so decide, the Subcommittee on Statistics shall meet annually for a maximum duration of three days for each session.

The Special Body on Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries and the Special Body on Pacific Island Developing Countries shall be retained. Their sessions shall be held biennially for a maximum of two days, one each in alternate years, back-to-back with the annual sessions of the Commission.

III. Ad hoc ministerial conferences

(a) Subject to the approval of the Commission, ad hoc ministerial conferences may be organized on specific issues, but no more than one such conference shall be held per year;

(b) In those years when a ministerial conference is held covering issues normally discussed in a committee/subcommittee, the corresponding committee/subcommittee may not be convened.

IV. Ad hoc intergovernmental meetings

(a) Ad hoc intergovernmental meetings may be convened, with the prior approval of the Commission, to carry out a detailed examination of substantive and priority issues, including relevant cross-sectoral issues;

(b) No more than five such intergovernmental meetings may be held during a calendar year and the total number of days shall not exceed twenty-five.

V. Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

The functions of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and

Commission session, to bring about greater ministerial participation and more active exchanges among representatives at the sessions of the Commission and to submit his recommendations to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session;

5. *Commends* the secretariat of the Commission on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions establishing language arrangements for both the official languages and the working languages of the Commission, and urges the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to monitor closely the strict implementation of Assembly resolution 50/11;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its subsequent sessions on the implementation of the present resolution, focusing in particular on whether the conference structure has served the purpose of improving efficiency and attracting higher and wider representation from members and associate members, which would serve in particular as the basis for a mid-term review of the functioning of the conference structure, to be conducted during the sixty-first session of the Commission;

7. *Endorses* the Commission's decision to review its conference structure, including its thematic and sectoral priorities and subsidiary structure, taking into account the outcome of the mid-term review of the conference structure, no later than at its sixty-third session

*32nd plenary meeting
19 July 2002*

Annex I

Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall have the following functions:

1. To maintain close cooperation and consultation between the members and the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

2. To advise and assist the Executive Secretary in drawing up proposals for the medium-term plan, programme budget and priorities, consistent with the guidance provided by the Commission.

3. To receive on a regular basis information on the administrative and financial functioning of the Commission and to assist and advise the Executive Secretary in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the programme of work of the Commission.

4. To review the draft calendar of meetings prior to its submission to the Commission session.

5. To exchange views with the Executive Secretary on the provisional agenda for each session of the Commission, bearing in mind chapter II of its rules of procedure.

6. To advise the Executive Secretary on the identification of emerging economic and social issues and other relevant issues for incorporation into the provisional agendas of the sessions of the Commission.

7. To assist the secretariat in the formulation of the annotated provisional agenda for each session of the Commission before it is finalized.

8. To monitor the functioning of the thematic approach and the implementation of activities under it, in order to provide an assessment of the thematic approach and to suggest to the Commission at the appropriate time potential modifications to or changes in the themes.

9. To carry out any other tasks to be entrusted to it by the Commission.

Annex II

Terms of reference of the Committee on Poverty Reduction

Poverty is the leading development challenge facing developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, with two thirds of the world's poor living in this region. The urgent need for effective action on poverty reduction is reflected in the United Nations millennium development goals, which call for the proportion of people

outcomes expected for each task, set a time frame for the achievement of each task and monitor its implementation and effectiveness.

The Committee shall be composed of all members and associate members of the Commission.

The Committee shall meet biennially and present its report to the Commission to facilitate deliberations on poverty reduction.

The Committee shall be assisted in its work by the following two subcommittees:

- (a) Subcommittee on Poverty Reduction Practices;
- (b) Subcommittee on Statistics.

While the Committee shall consider overall policy aspects of poverty reduction, the subcommittees shall focus on specific sectoral aspects of the mandates given to the Committee under its terms of reference.

The subcommittees shall meet in the intervals between sessions of the Committee, preferably in alternate years. The Committee shall provide overall direction to the subcommittees on the issues to be addressed and the prioritization of their work, which shall guide the subcommittees in determining their agendas. The Committee may decide that, in addition to meeting in years when the Committee does not meet, the Subcommittee on Statistics could meet in the alternate years to deliberate in particular on matters referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above. The reports of the subcommittees shall be submitted to the Committee at its subsequent session as a basis for deliberations at an intersectoral/thematic level. With regard to the reports of the Subcommittee on Statistics covering issues related to those referred to in paragraph 3 (b), the Committee on Poverty Reduction should review those reports and also make them available to the other committees, as appropriate, taking into account the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Statistics.

Annex III

Terms of reference of the Committee on Managing Globalization

The process of globalization has profound, and still unfolding, implications for the economic and social development of the region. The challenge is how to manage globalization effectively by formulating and implementing effective policies to seize the new opportunities while minimizing inevitable costs. In this context, the Committee on Managing Globalization shall address issues within the focused subprogramme areas of (a) international trade and investment, (b) transport infrastructure and facilitation and tourism, (c) environment and sustainable development and (d) information, communications and space technology.

Under the overall supervision of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Committee shall:

1. Review and analyse emerging economic issues and their implications for the region and recommend policy guidelines that could be considered for adoption by Governments.
2. Review and analyse trends and developments in order to raise understanding of the implications of World Trade Organization agreements, regional

trading arrangements and other multilateral trade negotiations and recommend appropriate activities to strengthen capacities of countries to consider accession to the World Trade Organization and for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to participate actively in international trade negotiations.

3. Promote the development of internationally competitive trade by rationalizing and automating documentation, promoting the simplification and harmonization of trade rules and enhancing conformity with standards and certification as well as enhancing management skills.

4. Promote the exchange of experiences and the sharing of best practices in investment promotion and facilitation and strengthen countries in building capacity to formulate and implement policies and strategies in support of enterprise and entrepreneurship development, with a special focus on small and medium-sized enterprises.

5. Promote further development of sustainable tourism by strengthening capacities of human resources and institutions and promoting regional cooperation, especially networking of training institutions.

6. Serve as a catalyst for action in formulating and implementing national, regional and interregional transport initiatives with a particular focus on the Asian Highway, the Trans-Asian Railway and the development of intermodal transport linkages to improve access to domestic and global markets.

7. Promote a comprehensive approach to removing institutional and physical barriers in order to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services and strengthen the development of multimodal transport/logistics services, including transit facilities, to enable active participation in the process of globalization.

12. Strengthen national capacities in preventing, mitigating and managing water-related disasters and promote and strengthen collaboration with convention secretariats in combating land degradation, desertification and the negative effects of climate change, and coordinate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on deforestation through the promotion of regional cooperation.

13. Promote capacity-building in sustainable energy development through

21. Work closely and coordinate with other subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

22. Carry out such other activities as the Commission may direct from time to time in matters relating to managing globalization.

Within the context of its terms of reference, the Committee shall identify the

productive participation of all social groups and the overall improvement of the quality of life.

Under the overall supervision of the Commission, the Committee shall:

1. Review and analyse major development trends so as to anticipate and identify emerging social development challenges and issues having an impact on the Asia and Pacific region, focusing on socially vulnerable groups, including women, youth, people with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, the ageing population, migrants and people living with HIV/AIDS.

2. Promote social policy development and the mainstreaming of social dimensions in national development programmes.

3. Promote the goals of Education for All, particularly by mainstreaming education in all relevant programmes, especially for socially vulnerable groups.

4. Recommend appropriate national capacity-building strategies at all levels for improving the development and delivery of basic social services such as education, health and nutrition, removing barriers to equal participation and threats to human security, focusing on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in tackling persistent and emerging social issues.

5. Recommend multisectoral strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, including preventive education and public awareness programmes.

6. Provide guidance to the secretariat on the formulation of medium-term plans and biennial programmes of work to prevent or mitigate critical social problems and promote the right to development of all social groups focused on key

10. Promote closer collaboration and joint activities with relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as increased liaison with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the business sector, and liaise with financial institutions, donors and supporting countries within and outside the Asia and Pacific region so as to maximize resources and the impact of the work of the Commission in addressing critical social development challenges in the

particular situations in Pacific island developing countries require focused priority attention in order to mainstream these countries into the ongoing regional integration process and associate them with the economic and social dynamism of the region. The Special Body on Pacific Island Developing Countries shall provide a focused forum for addressing the special issues and problems facing this group of countries in the spirit of regional cooperation.

Under the overall supervision of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Special Body shall:

1. Review and analyse the economic and social progress in the Pacific island developing countries, including constraints on their development.

The Special Body shall meet biennially for two days, back-to-back with the sessions of the Commission, in alternate years with the Special Body on Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries.

and strengthen the development of multimodal transport/logistics services, including transit facilities, to enable active participation in the process of globalization.

6. Without duplicating work done elsewhere, review and analyse the special transit trade and transport problems of Asian landlocked developing countries, recommend suitable measures for solving those problems in accordance with international agreements, in particular article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁷ and encourage the Asian landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to cooperate, inter alia, in order to reduce transport costs in the final costs of delivered goods.

7. Promote liaison with development agencies and financial institutions, private sector organizations, non-governmental organizations and donor countries, within and outside the region, in its initiatives and activities for the benefit of the least developed and landlocked developing countries.

8. Review the implementation and effectiveness of the relevant programme of work of the Commission and make recommendations to the Commission concerning future programmes of work and, in this process, ensure that cross-sectoral issues such as the environment, human resources development and women in development are adequately addressed.

9. Accelerate follow-up to the relevant decisions and recommendations of global conferences relating to the least developed and landlocked developing countries at the national, subregional and regional levels, in particular the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

10. Promote closer collaboration and joint activities with relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, as well as increased liaison with financial institutions, development agencies outside the United Nations system, private sector organizations, non-governmental organizations, donors and supporting countries within and outside the Asia and Pacific region so as to maximize the use of available resources and enhance the effectiveness and impact of the work of the Commission in addressing critical development challenges faced by the least developed and landlocked developing countries.

11. Work closely and coordinate with other subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

12. Carry out such other

The Special Body shall meet biennially for two days, back-to-back with the sessions of the Commission, in alternate years with the Special Body on Pacific Island Developing Countries.

2002/3

Place and date of the thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to host the thirtieth session of the Commission,¹⁸

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for its generous invitation;
2. *Accepts* this invitation with pleasure;
3. *Approves* the holding of the thirtieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Puerto Rico during the first half of 2004.

*32nd plenary meeting
19 July 2002*

2002/4

Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁹ the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁰ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,²¹

prostitution and child pornography,²⁶ the Beijing Declaration²⁷ and Platform for Action,²⁸ the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session,²⁹ accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,³⁰ and other instruments of human rights and international law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,³¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²⁰ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and that it has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and must fulfil the international legal obligations that they have undertaken,

Recalling the importance of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women and peace and security, as well as the

Women's Day in Afghanistan on 8 March 2002, as well as the holding of the workshop on human rights in Kabul on 9 March 2002 under the auspices of the Afghan Interim Authority and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Welcoming also the efforts of Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, which have hosted millions of Afghan refugees, especially women and children, and have provided humanitarian assistance in many areas, such as education, health and other basic services,

Welcoming further the role of the international humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees,

Encouraging the international community to continue providing refugee-hosting countries with various forms of assistance and cooperation so that they can further assist Afghan refugees,

Bearing in mind the desirability of a voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their country in safety and with dignity,

Welcoming developments in Afghanistan that will contribute to the creation of conditions that will allow all Afghans, especially women and girls, to enjoy their inalienable human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate fully in the reconstruction and development of their country,

Welcoming also the commitment of the Afghan Interim Administration to the active participation of Afghan women in political, economic and social life, to the education of girls as well as boys and to the right of women to work outside the home,

Welcoming further the inclusion of women in the Afghan Interim Administration and in the twenty-one-member Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga, and stressing the importance of the full and effective participation of women in all decision-making processes regarding the future of Afghanistan,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of the Essential Rights of Afghan Women by the Chairman of the Afghan Interim Administration,

Welcoming also the fact that the Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for the Afghan People 2002 reflects the needs of, and the importance of the role to be taken by, women and girls in the process of peace-building, reconstruction and development,

Encouraging the members of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to continue efforts to draw attention to the situation of Afghan women and girls,

Recognizing further that Afghan women are primary stakeholders and agents of change, who must have the opportunity to identify their own needs and priorities in all sectors of society as full partners in the rebuilding of their society,

Recognizing the need for the international community to ensure that a gender mainstreaming approach is adopted in all its activities and that it proceed in a gender-sensitive way that gives Afghan women a key role in the process,

Recognizing also that non-governmental organizations are playing a valuable role both inside and outside Afghanistan in the provision of basic services and in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people and that they continue to be important partners in the recovery and reconstruction process,

Mindful of the continued fragile humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and the importance of ensuring continued humanitarian assistance and protection for Afghan civilians,

Emphasizing that a safe environment, free from violence, discrimination and abuse for all Afghans, is essential for a viable and sustainable recovery and reconstruction process,

1. *Welcomes* the commitments made by the Afghan Interim Authority to recognize, protect, promote and act in accordance with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with international human rights instruments, and to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law;

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women on discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan,³⁵ including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Affairs as an integral part of the Afghan Interim Administration, and urges the Interim Authority to provide the necessary assistance to enable the Ministry to function effectively, and encourages the international community to provide funding and technical assistance so that the Ministry can fulfil its task in promoting gender equality and develop the capacity to act as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming throughout the Government;

4. *Urges* the Afghan Interim Authority and the future Afghan Transitional Authority:

(a) To respect fully the equal human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls in accordance with international human rights law;

(b) To give high priority to the issue of ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,²² and consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention;³⁶

(c) To repeal all legislative and other measures that discriminate against women and girls, as well as those that impede the realization of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

³⁵ E/CN.6/2002/5.

³⁶ General Assembly resolution 54/4, annex.

(e) Develop and implement a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights, including the human rights of women;

(f) Support measures to hold accountable those who are responsible for gross violations of women's human rights in the past and to ensure that full investigations are conducted and perpetrators are brought to justice;

6.

(s) Ensure full and equal access at all levels to formal and non-formal education and training for women and girls, including pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers, as key to their empowerment by, inter alia, the reallocation of resources, as necessary;

(t) Take urgent and effective measures in accordance with international law with a view to alleviating the negative impact of economic sanctions on women and children;

(u) Enhance market access for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular for those sectors that provide greater employment opportunities for women, and expand access for women entrepreneurs to trade opportunities;

(v) Undertake socio-economic policies that promote sustainable development and support and ensure poverty eradication programmes, especially for women, by, inter alia, providing skills training, equal access to and control over resources, finance, credit, including microcredit, information and technology and equal access to markets to benefit women of all ages, in particular those living in poverty and marginalized women, including rural women, indigenous women and female-headed households;

(w) Take measures to develop and implement gender-sensitive programmes aimed at stimulating women's entrepreneurship and private initiative and assist women-owned business in participating in and benefiting from, inter alia, international trade, technological innovation and investment;

(x) Develop strategies to increase employment of women and to ensure that women, including women living in poverty, are protected by law against discriminatory terms and conditions of employment and any form of exploitation, that they benefit fully from job creation through a balanced representation of women and men in all sectors and occupations and that women receive equal pay for equal work or work of equal value to diminish differentials in incomes between women and men;

(y) Facilitate the transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of appropriate technology, particularly new and modern technology, and encourage efforts by the international community to eliminate restrictions on such transfers as an effective means of complementing national efforts for further acceleration in achieving the goals of gender equality, development and peace;

(z) Promote and facilitate the equal access of women and girls, including those living in rural areas, to information and communications technologies, including newly developed technologies, and promote women's and girls' access to

land, property rights, the right to inheritance, credit and traditional saving schemes, such as women's banks and cooperatives;

(bb) Ensure that clean water is available and accessible to all, particularly to women living in poverty;

(cc) Provide additional international financing and assistance to developing countries in support of their efforts to empower women and eradicate poverty and mainstream gender perspectives in the official development assistance process, including specific provisions for meeting the needs of women living in poverty in areas such as education, training, employment and health, as well as in social and economic policies, including macroeconomic policies, with a view of achieving sustainable development, and urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, and encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to achieve development goals and targets;

(dd) Promote, in the spirit of solidarity, international cooperation, including through voluntary contributions, in order to undertake actions in the field of poverty eradication, particularly among women and girls;

(ee) Ensure that women, especially poor women in developing countries, benefit from the pursuit of effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including the option of official development assistance debt cancellation, and call for continued international cooperation;

(ff) Forge constructive partnerships among Governments, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders to promote gender equality and the empowerment of

mainstreaming a gender perspective and of the involvement of women in the preparations, work and outcome of the World Summit, and encourages the inclusion

(l) Design and implement gender-sensitive economic relief and recovery projects and ensure equal economic opportunities for women, including in both the formal and the non-formal sectors, taking into account the loss of land and property, including housing and other productive and personal assets;

(m) Make women full and equal partners in the development of safer communities and in determining national or local priorities for disaster reduction and incorporate local and indigenous knowledge, skills and capacities into environmental management and disaster reduction;

(n) Support capacity-building at all levels aimed at disaster reduction, based on knowledge about women's and men's needs and opportunities;

(o) Introduce formal and non-formal education and training programmes at all levels, including in the areas of science, technology and economics, with an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to environmentally sound and sustainable resource management and disaster reduction, response and recovery in order to change behaviour and attitudes in rural and urban areas;

(p) Ensure the implementation of their commitments by all Governments made in Agenda 21⁴² and the Beijing Platform for Action³⁷ and the outcome

gender perspective in sustainable development including, inter alia, environmental management and disaster reduction activities.

52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999 and 56/113 of 19 December 2001 concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance

anniversary of the International Year of the Family by integrating the family perspective into the planning and decision-making processes;

“4. *Decides*

Underlining the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development to the elaboration of a comprehensive and integral international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities,

Acknowledging the important role of non-governmental organizations in the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities, and noting, in this regard, their work in promoting the elaboration of an international convention on the rights of persons with disabilities,

Deeply concerned about the disadvantaged and vulnerable situation faced by 600 million persons with disabilities around the world,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 56/168 of 19 December 2001, by which the Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to the participation of all Member States and observers to the United Nations, to consider proposals for a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, based on the holistic approach in the work done in the fields of social development, human rights and non-discrimination and taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, and takes note of his final report for the period 2000-2002,⁴⁵ in particular his recommendations relating to the international convention, as part of efforts to strengthen the international framework for the protection of persons with disabilities;

3. *Underlines* the importance of receiving, as soon as possible, the contributions requested by the General Assembly from States, relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights treaty bodies, the regional commissions and the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with an interest in the matter to the work entrusted to the Ad Hoc Committee, based on the practice of the United Nations;

4. *Also underlines* the importance of the request made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, for the submission to the Ad Hoc Committee, prior to its first session, of a compilation of existing international legal instruments, documents and programmes that directly or indirectly address the situation of persons with disabilities, to include those of conferences, summits, meetings or international or regional seminars convened by the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Further underlines* the importance of the request made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General, to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the outcome of the study undertaken pursuant to Commission on Human Rights

⁴⁵ See E/CN.5/2002/4.

resolution 2000/51 of 25 April 2000⁴⁶ and the final report presented by the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development to that Commission;

6. *Recommends* that the Ad Hoc Committee, when considering proposals for a convention, take into account the relationship of the proposed convention with the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;⁴⁷

7. *Encourages* Member States to provide adequate financial resources to ensure necessary expertise and the participation of international disability organizations in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, in accordance with the standard practice of the General Assembly;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/8

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the

manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, in accordance with article 30 of the Convention, for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments,

“Reaffirming its deep concern over the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

“Reaffirming that the adoption of the Convention and the Protocols thereto is a significant development in international criminal law and that they constitute important instruments for effective international cooperation against transnational organized crime,

“1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on promoting the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

“2. Welcomes the fact that a number of States have already ratified the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and reiterates the importance of ensuring the speedy entry into force of those instruments in accordance with its resolutions 55/25 and 55/255;

“3. Commends the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat for its work in promoting the ratification of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

“4. Welcomes the proposed action by the Centre for International Crime Prevention, described in the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁸ to promote the early entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

“5. Welcomes also the financial support provided by several donors to promote the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and further encourages Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

“7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the work of the Centre for

⁴⁸ E/CN.15/2002/10.

International Crime Prevention to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.”

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

**2002/9
High-level political conference fo**

“2. *Accepts with appreciation* the offer made by the Government of Mexico to host a high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention;

“3. *Decides* to convene in Mexico the high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention by the end of 2003;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to schedule the high-level political conference for a period of three days before the end of 2003 and to organize it in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243;

“5. *Requests* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to work with the Government of Mexico, in consultation with Member States, in formulating proposals on organizing the high-level political conference so that it will provide opportunities for high-level delegates to consider issues connected with the convention, in particular follow-up activities for its effective implementation and for future work in the area of fighting corruption;

“6. *Invites* all States to arrange to be represented at the high-level political conference by persons at the highest possible level of government;

“7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention, which will act as the secretariat for the high-level political conference, with all the resources necessary for organizing the conference in an effective and appropriate manner.”

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/10

Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, in which it endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,

“Recalling also its resolution 55/60 of 4 December 2000, in which it urged Governments, in their efforts to prevent and combat crime, especially transnational crime, and to maintain well-functioning criminal justice systems, to be guided by the results of the Tenth Congress,

“Recalling further

2002/11 Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

“Considering that, pursuant to its resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to be held in the year 2005,

“Bearing in mind the guidelines for and the new format of the United Nations congresses, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 56/119, as well as paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to resolution 46/152,

“Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 56/119, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses, to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the venue and duration of the Eleventh Congress, and to submit those recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session,

“Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses in promoting the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

“1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session and of its discussion on the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;⁵¹

“2. Decides that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress shall be ‘Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice’;

⁵¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2002/30 and Corr.1), chap. VII.

“9. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys-general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate in thematic interactive round tables;

“10. *Encourages* relevant specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress;

“11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention with the necessary resources, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, for the preparations for the Eleventh Congress and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 to support the holding of the Congress;

“12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

“13. *Requests* the Commission, at its twelfth session, to finalize the programme for the Eleventh Congress and to make its final recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

“14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session.”

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/12

Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/26 of 28 July 1999, entitled “Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice”, in which the Council requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice,

Recalling also its resolution 2000/14 of 27 July 2000, entitled “Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters”, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network,

on the desirability and the means of establishing common principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, including the advisability of developing a new instrument for that purpose,

Taking into account the existing international commitments with respect to victims, in particular the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,⁵²

Noting the discussions on restorative justice during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under the agenda item entitled “Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process”,⁵³

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled “Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century”, in particular the action on restorative justice in order to follow up the commitments undertaken in paragraph 28 of the Vienna Declaration,⁵⁴

Noting with appreciation the work of the Group of Experts on Restorative Justice at their meeting held in Ottawa from 29 October to 1 November 2001,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on restorative justice⁵⁵ and the report of the Group of Experts on Restorative Justice,⁵⁶

1. *Takes note* of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters annexed to the present resolution;
2. *Encourages* Member States to draw on the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters in the development and operation of restorative justice programmes;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters among Member States, the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations;
4. *Calls upon* Member States that have adopted restorative justice practices to make information about those practices available to other States upon request;
5. *Also calls upon* Member States to assist one another in the development and implementation of research, training or other programmes, as well as activities to stimulate discussion and the exchange of experience on restorative justice;
6. *Further calls upon* Member States to consider, through voluntary contributions, the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and

⁵² General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

⁵³ See *tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: Report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8), chap. V, sect. E.

⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

⁵⁵ E/CN.15/2002/5 and Corr.1.

⁵⁶ E/CN.15/2002/5/Add.1.

4. “Parties” means the victim, the offender and any other individuals or community members affected by a crime who may be involved in a restorative process.

5. “Facilitator” means a person whose role is to facilitate, in a fair and impartial manner, the participation of the parties in a restorative process.

II. Use of restorative justice programmes

6. Restorative justice programmes may be used at any stage of the criminal justice system, subject to national law.

7. Restorative processes should be used only where there is sufficient evidence to charge the offender and with the free and voluntary consent of the victim and the offender. The victim and the offender should be able to withdraw such consent at any time during the process. Agreements should be arrived at voluntarily and should contain only reasonable and proportionate obligations.

8. The victim and the offender should normally agree on the basic facts of a case as the basis for their participation in a restorative process. Participation of the offender shall not be used as evidence of admission of guilt in subsequent legal proceedings.

9. Disparities leading to power imbalances, as well as cultural differences among the parties, should be taken into consideration in referring a case to, and in conducting, a restorative process.

10. The safety of the parties shall be c

21. There should be regular consultation between criminal justice authorities and administrators of restorative justice programmes to develop a common understanding and enhance the effectiveness of restorative processes and outcomes, to increase the extent to which restorative programmes are used, and to explore

Aware of the scope for significant reductions in crime and victimization through knowledge-based approaches, and of the contribution that effective crime prevention can make in terms of the safety and security of individuals and their property, as well as the quality of life in communities around the world,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled “Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century”, in particular the action on crime prevention in order to follow up the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 11, 13, 20, 21, 24 and 25 of the Vienna Declaration,⁵⁷

Convinced of the need to advance a collaborative agenda for action with

transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

Annex

Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime

I. Introduction

1. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention offers opportunities for a humane and more cost-effective approach to the problems of crime. The present Guidelines outline the necessary elements for effective crime prevention.

II. Conceptual frame of reference

2. It is the responsibility of all levels of government to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.

3. For the purposes of the present Guidelines, “crime prevention” comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their

emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development or social crime prevention);

(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);

(c) Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);

(d) Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes).

Human rights/rule of law/culture of lawfulness

12. The rule of law and those human rights which are recognized in international instruments to which Member States are parties must be respected in all aspects of crime prevention. A culture of lawfulness should be actively promoted in crime prevention.

Interdependency

13. National crime prevention diagnoses and strategies should, where appropriate, take account of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.

Differentiation

14. Crime prevention strategies should, when appropriate, pay due regard to the different needs of men and women and consider the special needs of vulnerable members of society.

IV. Organization, methods and approaches

15. Recognizing that all States have unique governmental structures, this section sets out tools and methodologies that Governments and all segments of civil society should consider in developing strategies to prevent crime and reduce victimization. It draws on international good practice.

Community involvement

16. In some of the areas listed below, Governments bear the primary responsibility. However, the active participation of communities and other segments of civil society is an essential part of effective crime prevention. Communities, in particular, should play an important part in identifying crime prevention priorities, in implementation and evaluation, and in helping to identify a sustainable resource base.

A**Organization***Government structures*

17. Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:

- (a) Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;
- (b) Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;
- (c) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;
- (d) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;
- (e) Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.

- (b) Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;
- (c) Supporting the organization and synthesis of knowledge and identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base;
- (d) Sharing that knowledge, as appropriate, among, inter alia, researchers, policy makers, educators, practitioners from other relevant sectors and the wider community;
- (e) Applying this knowledge in replicating successful interventions, developing new initiatives and anticipating new crime problems and prevention opportunities;
- (f) Establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively, including by conducting regular surveys of victimization and offending;
- (g) Promoting the application of those data in order to reduce repeat

C **Approaches**

24. This section expands upon the social development and situational crime prevention approaches. It also outlines approaches that Governments and civil society should endeavour to follow in order to prevent organized crime.

Social development

25. Governments should address the risk factors of crime and victimization by:

- (a) Promoting protective factors through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and economic development programmes, including health, education, housing and employment;
- (b) Promoting activities that redress marginalization and exclusion;
- (c) Promoting positive conflict resolution;
- (d) Using education and public awareness strategies to foster a culture of lawfulness and tolerance while respecting cultural identities.

Situational

26. Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:

- (a) Improved environmental design;
- (b) Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;
- (c) Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;
- (d) Target “hardening” without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;
- (e) Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.

Prevention of organized crime

27. Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:

- (a) Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;
- (b) Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;
- (c) Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to

the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

V. International cooperation

Standards and norms

28. In promoting international action in crime prevention, Member States are invited to take into account the main international instruments related to human rights and crime prevention to which they are parties, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (resolution 48/104 annex) [TJT*2670816 Tw[(the)5Uninvit
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I. Action to promote cooperation with civil society in dealing with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children

Convinced that civil society can play a role in the fight against the disappearance of children and that organizations or a structured network of associations can be useful in finding missing children and in preventing and countering that problem,

Convinced also that civil society can also play a role in the fight against sexual abuse or exploitation of children and that organizations or a structured network of associations can be useful in assisting sexually abused or exploited children and in preventing and countering that problem,

1. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate cooperation between the competent authorities and qualified organizations or associations of civil society involved in tracing missing children or in assisting sexually abused or exploited children;

2. *Emphasizes* that such cooperation does not prejudice the role of the competent authorities in conducting investigations and proceedings;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to examine the possibility, taking into account the resources available, to avoid exploitation of

Calls upon Member States to take immediate steps to provide for the effective and proportional punishment, under their domestic law, of persons who procure or obtain the sexual services of children.

III. Time limits for criminal proceedings in cases involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of children

Emphasizing that sexual abuse or exploitation provokes traumas among children who are the victims of such abuse or exploitation and that that experience may affect them throughout their life,

Emphasizing also that the perpetrators are often to be found within the family, among the acquaintances or friends of the family, or among other persons in the immediate environment of or holding a position of authority over the victims,

Considering that the victims of sexual abuse or exploitation generally need time to reach the level of maturity required to perceive the abusive nature of the events that they have experienced, to express their opinion about those events and to dare to denounce them,

Calls upon Member States to make every effort to ensure, in conformity with domestic legislation, that the time limit for bringing criminal proceedings in cases involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a child does not obstruct the effective prosecution of the offender, for instance, by considering the possibility of postponing the beginning of the time limit until the child has reached the age of civil majority.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/15

United Nations standards and norms in (n)7.8(in (8C1(e p p)t)-7.225c9who are105 Ti.08 T5

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annexed to General Assembly resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000,

Recalling also the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, annexed to General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, in particular the plans of action on crime prevention, on witnesses and victims of crime, on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration, on juvenile justice, on the special needs of women in the criminal justice system and on standards and norms,

Mindful of the recommendation of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, that the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat should propose to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session a revised mechanism for reporting on the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,⁶⁹

I. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Recalling its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in section III of which it requested the Secretary-General to commence without delay a process of information-gathering to be undertaken by means of surveys,

Recalling also its resolution 1998/21 of 28 July 1998, in section I of which it requested the Secretary-General to continue the information-gathering,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on reform of the criminal justice system: achieving effectiveness and equity and the use and application of United Nations standards and norms, especially concerning juvenile justice and penal reform;⁷⁰

2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions,⁷¹ the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security,⁷² and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials,⁷³ and considers the first cycle of information-gathering on the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice to have been completed;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of a group of experts, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, to evaluate the results achieved and the progress made in the application of existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to review the present system of reporting, to assess the advantages to be expected in using a cross-sectoral

⁶⁹ E/AC.51/2001/5, para. 13.

⁷⁰ E/CN.15/2002/3.

⁷¹ E/CN.15/2002/6 and Add.2.

⁷² E/CN.15/2002/11.

⁷³ E/CN.15/2002/6/Add.1 and 3.

approach and to make concrete proposals to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session;

4. *Encourages* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to continue, subject to the

Justice System,⁷⁴ including follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on juvenile justice matters;

2. *Invites* the Centre for International Crime Prevention and Member States to continue, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other entities, subject to the availability of existing funds, to develop and carry out projects to prevent youth crime, to strengthen juvenile justice systems and to improve the rehabilitation and treatment of juvenile offenders, as well as to improve the protection of child victims.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/16

International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance for the victims

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling

2002/17

International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders⁷⁵ and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 56/123 of 19 December 2001 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Recalling further the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annexed to General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002,

Recalling its resolution 1998/24 of 28 July 1998 on technical cooperation and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Stressing the direct relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustained development, improved quality of life, democracy and human rights, which is increasingly being recognized by United Nations entities, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations,

Aware of the continued increase in requests for technical assistance forwarded to the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat by least developed countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict,

Appreciating the funding provided by certain Member States in 2001 that has permitted the Centre for International Crime Prevention to enhance its capacity to execute an increased number of projects,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention,⁷⁶ in particular its technical cooperation activities focused on those areas specifically mandated by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, especially the promotion of the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;⁷⁷

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Centre for International Crime Prevention for assisting Member States in the improvement of their criminal justice systems by responding to the increasing requests for technical assistance, by implementing a

⁷⁵ See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

⁷⁶ E/CN.15/2002/2 and Corr.1.

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, which included a plan of action against terrorism,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001 and the relevant General Assembly resolutions relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism,

Stressing the need for closer coordination and cooperation between States and the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism and criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Stressing also the importance of international cooperation and technical assistance in the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in the area of preventing and combating terrorism,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations and its various entities, in particular the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, as well as the possible contribution of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, in preventing and combating terrorism,

Stressing that the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention aimed at preventing and combating terrorism, in particular strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance, should be conducted and coordinated in such a way as to complement the work of other United Nations entities, especially the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat,

Taking into account the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, convinced of the need to prevent and combat acts of terrorism, and noting with deep concern the growing links between transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in the area of preventing terrorism, described in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre;⁸¹⁸¹

international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, taking into account the plan of action against terrorism contained in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century⁸² and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

4. *Also stresses* that the Centre for International Crime Prevention should, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/123 and under the guidance of Member States and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, include in its activities the taking of measures, in cooperation with Member States, to raise public awareness of the nature and scope of international terrorism and its relationship to crime, including organized crime, where appropriate, continuing to maintain databases on terrorism and offering analytical support to Member States by collecting and disseminating information on the relationship between terrorism and related criminal activities, including conducting research and analytical studies on the close connection between terrorist activities and other related crimes, such as drug trafficking and money-laundering;

5. *Urges* States to continue working together, also on a regional and bilateral basis, to prevent and combat acts of terrorism by strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, taking into account the plan of action against terrorism contained in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century⁸² and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

37th plenary meeting

24 July 2002

2002/20

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/17 of 24 July 2001 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁸³

Considering that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producer countries,

Considering also that application of technical methods of morphine production, including from unlaced poppy capsules, would contribute to the control and prevention from diversion to illicit channels of narcotic drugs,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁸³ to take effective measures to prevent illicit production, or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production, and to adopt, after due technical study by the International Narcotics Control Board of the relative merits of

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/21

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together⁸⁴ the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁸⁵ and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁸⁶

Considering that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced action consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

Stressing the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Taking into account the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁸⁷ the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immuno-deficiency

⁸⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁸⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁸⁷ E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome through drug injection,⁸⁸ and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session,

Noting the emerging linkage between the transit of drugs through certain States and the increasing incidence of drug abuse in those States,

Recognizing the desirability of providing, to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, assistance in enhancing law enforcement capabilities and in reducing illicit drug demand,

Appreciating the work being done in that area by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat,

Emphasizing the need to continue providing international assistance to such transit States, which are faced with growing challenges, such as increased drug addiction,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to continue to provide assistance, using voluntary contributions available for that purpose, to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, as identified by relevant international bodies, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in providing assistance to such States, to adopt a comprehensive approach that takes into account the linkage between the transit of drugs through and the increase in drug abuse in those States and their needs regarding the reduction of illicit drug demand, including the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;

3. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States so that they may intensify their efforts to address drug trafficking and its consequences, in particular increased drug addiction;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/22

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/11 of 27 July 1999 and 2001/25 of 26 July 2001, and its decision 2000/235 of 27 July 2000,

Welcoming the efforts of the Organization of American States, including its Special Mission to Haiti, and of the Caribbean Community, to mediate dialogue and promote reconciliation in order to strengthen the political environment in Haiti necessary for the promotion of economic and social development and the alleviation of poverty,

Noting the most recent report of the United Nations independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti,⁹⁰ and encouraging the work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Human Rights in that regard,

1. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the United Nations resident coordinator in Haiti, report on progress achieved in implementing a long-term programme of support for Haiti, and that the report be prepared for the Economic and Social Council on the basis of developments in Haiti;

2. *Decides* to include the item entitled “Long-term programme of support for Haiti” in the agenda of its substantive session of 2003.

*37th plenary meeting
24 July 2002*

2002/23

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, in which it decided to include in its agenda a sub-item entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system” in order to, inter alia, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system,

Also recalling its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,⁹¹ and its subsequent decision to devote a coordination segment before 2005 to a review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of those agreed conclusions,

Affirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action⁹² and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,⁹³

⁹⁰ See A/55/335.

⁹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

⁹²

Underlining

Noting with grave concern that persons with disabilities are, in some circumstances, among the poorest of the poor and that they continue to be excluded from the benefits of development, such as education and access to gainful employment,

Mindful of the need to adopt and implement effective strategies and policies to promote the rights and the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in economic, social, cultural and political life, on the basis of equality, in order to achieve a society for all,

Noting with satisfaction that the Standard Rules play an increasingly important role in the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and that the issue of the human rights and dignity of persons with disabilities is being addressed and promoted in an increasing number of forums,

Noting the important efforts of Governments to implement the Standard Rules,

Noting also the important contributions made by various national and regional forums, expert group meetings and other activities in promoting the implementation of the Standard Rules,

Appreciating the active role played by non-governmental organizations, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities, in cooperation with Governments and relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations, to promote awareness and support implementation and evaluation of the Standard Rules at the national, regional and international levels,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, takes note of his third periodic report,¹⁰⁹ including the elaboration of recommendations for future action, and supports the proposals for mainstreaming disability issues contained in the report;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the important efforts made by Governments as well as non-governmental organizations and academic institutions during the missions of the Special Rapporteur to build capacities to implement the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities at the national, regional and interregional levels;

3. *Welcomes* the many initiatives and actions of Governments to implement further the goal of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the Standard Rules, and the significant role played by the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, in this regard;

4. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take practical action to create greater awareness and support for the further implementation of the Standard Rules, to suggest measures for the further promotion and protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities, to improve cooperation within the United Nations system in the field of disability and to find forms for future monitoring of the Standard Rules;

¹⁰⁹ E/CN.5/2002/4.

14. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities, to take active part in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, in accordance with the standard practice of the General Assembly;

15. *Also encourages* Governments, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in order to support the activities of the Special Rapporteur as well as new and expanded initiatives to strengthen national capacities for equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities.

38th plenary meeting

24 July 2002

2002/27

Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and

Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

38th plenary meeting

24 July 2002

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/33 of 22 April 2002, in which the Commission adopted the text of the draft optional protocol to the

Issues, as well as Council decision 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 concerning the election/appointment of the 16 members of the Forum and other organizational matters,

“*Also recalling* its resolution 56/140 of 19 December 2001 on the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People, in which it welcomed Council resolution 2000/22,

“*Saluting* the successful holding of the historic first annual session of the Forum in New York, from 13 to 24 May 2002,

“*Having considered* the report of the Forum on its first session,¹¹⁰

“*Wishing* to strengthen, within the mandate of the Council, the interactive dialogue and partnership between the Forum and Governments, United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations, indigenous people and indigenous peoples, as well as civil society at large,

“*Welcoming* the creation of an inter-agency support group for the Forum,

“*Underlining* the importance of securing adequate financial and secretariat support for the activities of the Forum, while reaffirming that the financing of the Forum shall be provided from within existing resources through the regular budget of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes and through such voluntary contributions as may be donated,

“*Recalling* the decision of the Council in paragraph 8 of its resolution 2000/22 to conduct a review, without prejudging any outcome, of all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, with a view to rationalizing activities, avoiding duplication and overlap and promoting effectiveness, and to hold the review as soon as possible and not later than its substantive session of 2003, as stipulated in Council decision 2001/316,

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with draft decisions I to IV recommended by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its first session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:¹¹¹

(a) To appoint a secretariat unit, in accordance with the budget procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in New York, to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2000/22;

(b) To establish a voluntary fund for the Forum for the purpose of funding the implementation of recommendations made by the Forum through the Council, in line with paragraph 2 (a) of Council resolution 2000/22, as well

¹¹⁰ E/2002/43 (Part I)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I).

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A.

as funding activities under its mandate, as defined in paragraphs 2 (b) and (c)

the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,¹¹⁶ as well as the consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities for development, 2002;¹¹⁷

2. *Stresses* the need for all organizations of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to focus their efforts at the field level in accordance with the priorities identified by recipient countries and the goals, targets and commitments set in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹¹⁸ and by the major United Nations conferences;

3. *Reiterates* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to development needs in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

4. *Recalls* the endorsement by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002 of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;¹¹⁹

5. *Takes note* of the concern with respect to current estimates of shortfalls in the resources required to

national leadership and ownership of development plans, as well as sound policies and good governance at national and international levels;

10. *Also stresses* the need to strive to achieve the targets for resource mobilization identified in the relevant multi-year funding frameworks of United Nations funds and programmes;

Capacity-building

11. *Recognizes* that capacity-building is a major component of the overall efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and, in this regard, urges all Member States to devote more attention and resources to developing national capacities;

12. *Urges* Member States to pay greater attention, inter alia, to the capacity-building requirements inherent in reducing the global digital divide;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁴ prepared in response to paragraph 28 of resolution 56/201 on United Nations system support for capacity-building and the review included therein of the efforts undertaken by United Nations system organizations in this area;

14. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system at the country level, in full consultations with recipient Governments and other relevant stakeholders, to focus on capacity-building as one of their primary objectives, and to identify and focus on those areas where national capacities do not exist or are inadequate and, in this regard, also requests all organizations of the United Nations development system to formulate explicitly the expected outcomes of their capacity-building activities, and to integrate them into the implementation and monitoring of their projects and programmes;

15. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system, under the aegis of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to cooperate closely in further defining and/or updating the indicators and benchmarks used to design, manage and monitor capacity-building activities in support of the efforts made by recipient countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

16. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system, in full collaboration with recipient Governments and other relevant stakeholders, to intensify their efforts to reflect on and analyse their knowledge of and experience with capacity-building, with a view to offering improved support to the development of national capacities and, in this context, to intensify the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices;

17. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system to develop further and implement monitoring and evaluation methodologies and mechanisms related to capacity-building outcomes;

Common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

18. *Requests* United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to ensure the integration of their operational activities for development with national development efforts, with active and full government participation and leadership at all stages of the common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes, as well as broader involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations system organizations to continue their efforts to promote collaboration among themselves, under the leadership of the recipient Government, on the basis of frameworks for coordination, assessment and programming such as, inter alia, the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, taking into account the lessons learned from the current applications;

20. *Also encourages* greater cooperation among the World Bank, the regional development banks and all funds and programmes, taking into account their respective competencies, mandates and comparative advantages, tencnto a78 Tw0.08 pmachievg intocates

Simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures on operational activities

25. *Notes with appreciation* the submission of a programme of work for the full simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures in key areas by the United Nations funds and programmes as contained in the annex to the consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities for development, 2002,¹¹⁷ and requests its implementation in a timely manner;

26. *Notes* the role of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group in facilitating the definition of the agenda on simplification and harmonization and its implementation, while acknowledging that the ultimate responsibility for implementing this agenda rests with the funds and programmes, and also notes, in this respect, that the United Nations funds and programmes are requested to report annually on the progress made in this area to the Economic and Social Council and the respective executive boards;

27. *Also notes* the progress made in increasing the number of United Nations Houses and the approach adopted to achieve and enhance common premises and services at the country level, particularly by members of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group, in cooperation with other organizations of the system;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue their efforts to promote collaboration among themselves through joint initiatives, including joint programming, where appropriate;

29. *Invites* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes as well as the governing bodies of the specialized agencies to consider the issue of common services and take concrete steps to facilitate its implementation at the country level, inter alia, by providing financial support to the process of setting up such services;

30. *Encourages* the executive bo8(repi-rc25.8(well)5.82tat)TJ16.6so notesa of

by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹²¹

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹²²

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/28 of 26 July 2001,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/67 of 10 December 2001, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹²¹ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²⁰

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4.

resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, on specific Territories, so that the Territories may

16. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998¹²³ calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

17. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Commihaim.3(M .1976tories n)-5.8(to portd in the)JT

compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation impedes efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Expressing grave concern over the continuation of the recent tragic and violent events since September 2000 that have led to many deaths and injuries and the continuous deterioration of the situation,

Aware of the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and for addressing the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people,

1. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial integrity and economic development of the Territory.

projects and social development in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve living conditions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled “Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan” in the agenda of its substantive session of 2003.

*40th plenary meeting
25 July 2002*

2002/32

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, and recalling that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with and with due respect for the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution, and also recalling other relevant Assembly resolutions,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1998/1 of 17 July 1998¹²⁵ and 1999/1 of 23 July 1999,¹²⁶

Emphasizing the importance of the discussion of humanitarian policies and activities in the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the need for the Council to continue to consider ways to enhance further the humanitarian affairs segment of future substantive sessions of the Council,

Welcoming the fact that the 2002 humanitarian affairs segment considered the theme “Strengthening of the coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance in cases of natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies, with particular attention to reaching the vulnerable and the transition from relief to development”,

Deeply concerned about alleged sexual abuse, exploitation and misuse of humanitarian assistance by personnel involved in humanitarian assistance activities and stressing the need for appropriate measures in this regard,

Encouraging the direct participation of local communities and populations in the identification and implementation of humanitarian and transitional programmes,

¹²⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3 and Corr.1 and Add.1)*, chap. VII, para. 5.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3/Rev.1)*, chap. VI, para. 5.

E/28.52 t2/INF/2/Add.2strengthen eriaes anescu81(e)ff

2002/33
Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the
Decade 2001-2010

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling

functioning of implementation and follow-up mechanisms at the country, subregional, regional and sectoral levels, and policy developments at the global level with implications for the least developed countries;

7. *Invites* each least developed country, with the support of its development partners, to promote implementation of the actions contained in the Programme of Action by translating them into specific measures within its national development framework and poverty eradication strategy, in particular, where they exist, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, and with the involvement of civil society, including the private sector, on the basis of a broad-based inclusive dialogue;

8. *Requests* the High Representative to submit a comprehensive progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2003, and invites all development partners, organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to contribute to that end, and invites the High Representative to consult with Member States on the appropriate format, such as, inter alia, a matrix of achievement, for such a comprehensive report;

9. *Calls upon* the High Representative to submit his progress report in a timely manner so as to enable due consideration of the implementation of the Programme of Action at the substantive sessions of the Council;

10. *Invites* all development partners, and United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to extend to the Office of the High Representative their collaboration in the fulfilling of its mandate.

*41st plenary meeting
26 July 2002*

2002/34

International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which the Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹³⁵ which was adopted on 22 March 2002,

Recalling also the contents of chapter III of the Monterrey Consensus, in particular paragraph 69 regarding the commitment to strengthen and make fuller use of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the relevant intergovernmental/governing bodies of other institutional stakeholders, for the purposes of conference follow-up and coordination,

Taking note of the summary prepared by the President of the Council of its annual spring meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, which was held on 22 April 2002,

Recognizing the link between financing for development and attaining internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained

¹³⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹³⁶ as well as sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Cognizant of the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, to ensure proper follow-up to the implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and to continue to build bridges between development, finance, and trade organizations and initiatives, within the framework of the holistic agenda of the Conference,

1. *Expresses* its satisfaction with the holding of the International

- (c) *Decides* to invite all institutional stakeholders to provide the Secretary-

5. *Reiterates* the importance of consulting with relevant Member States in

2002/38

Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,¹⁴¹ which was adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session,

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions on human settlements, in particular General Assembly resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 32/162 of 19 December 1977, and further stressing the importance of General Assembly resolutions 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling further the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁴² of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020,

Recognizing that urgent steps should be taken to ensure a better mobilization of financial resources at all levels, to enhance the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,¹⁴³ the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, particularly in developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁴⁴

1. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so, to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and also invites international financial institutions, as appropriate, to assist developing countries in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,¹⁴³ the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium¹⁴¹ and the United Nations millennium development goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020, while giving due consideration to marginalized groups;¹⁴²

2. *Encourages* the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to continue to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, including through promoting partnerships with local authorities, non-governmental organizations, private sector and other Habitat Agenda partners, to empower them, within the legal framework, and according to the conditions of each country, to play a more effective role in shelter provision and in sustainable human settlements development;

3. *Invites* the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to pursue the establishment, within the context of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for

4. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to strengthen its collaboration with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the United Nations Development Group in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2003 session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*41st plenary meeting
26 July 2002*

Decisions

2002/201 C

Elections, nominations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections and nominations postponed from previous sessions

Commission for Social Development

The Council elected **Romania** for a term beginning in 2003 at the organizational meeting of the Commission's forty-second session and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-fifth session in 2007, pursuant to Council decision 2002/210 of 13 February 2002.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Council elected **Armenia** for a term beginning in 2003 at the organizational meeting of the Commission's forty-eighth session and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session in 2007, pursuant to Council decision 2002/234 of 24 July 2002.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Council elected **Bolivia** for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2003.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004, and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2003.

Committee for Programme and Coordination

The Council nominated

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Council elected Chokila **Iyer** (India) for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2003.

Executive Board of the World Food Programme

The Council elected **Poland** for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2003.

Other elections

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 1999/65 of 26 October 1999, endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve the application of **China**,

14 (g)); and Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, with consultative status, requesting to be heard under item 14 (c).

2002/221

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

General consultative status

International Higher Education Academy of Sciences

National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations

Russian Academy of Natural Sciences

Special consultative status

A Woman's Voice International

Africa Infrastructures Foundation

American Society of Criminology

American Society of Safety Engineers

Antioch Christian Centre

Argentine Society of Pediatrics

Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network

Ethiopian World Federation
Family Health International
Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya
Global Housing Foundation
Hawa Society for Women
Health on the Net Foundation
Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres
Hope for Africa
Hope for the Nations
Imam Al-Sadr Foundation

Pro Dignitate Foundation for Human Rights
Rainforest Foundation
Society of Automotive Engineers
Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem
Swedish Organisation of Disabled Persons International Aid Association
United Nations Watch
United World Colleges

Roster

Alumni Association of the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot
Association angolaise pour les activités sociales
Association de développement de la vallée du Dra
Association francophone internationale des directeurs d'établissements scolaires
Association of American Railroads
Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones
Christian Blind Mission International
Confederation of European Forest Owners
Confederation of German Forest Owners Associations
European Association of Automotive Suppliers
Femme développement entreprise en Afrique
Forests Monitor Ltd.
Guinea Development Foundation
Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights
Motorcycle Riders Foundation
National Council of the Saemaul-Undong Movement
Nippon Foundation
Rethinking Tourism Project
UNESCO Centre Basque Country
UNESCO Centre of Catalonia
Viva Network

(b) To reclassify:

(i) The Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74 from special to general consultative status;

(ii) The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives from the Roster to special consultative status;

(iii) The International Confederation of Midwives from the specialized agencies Roster to the Roster of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations has decided to close consideration of the applications of the following three organizations:

Felege Guihon International (by a recorded vote);

German Advisory Council on global change (at the request of the organization);

Syrian Orthodox Church in America.

2002/223

Quadrennial reports, special reports and complaints

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations:

(a) Took note of the quadrennial reports of the following twenty organizations (years covered indicated in parentheses):

African Society of International and Comparative Law (1995-1998)

Arab Organization for Human Rights (1997-2000)

Association of Arab-American University Graduates (1995-1998)

Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America (1995-1998)

Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund (1995-1998)

Friends World Committee for Consultation (1996-1999)

International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction (1994-1997)

International Electrotechnical Commission (1995-1998)

International Federation of Building and Wood Workers (1997-2000)

International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee (1995-1998)

Lutheran World Federation (1996-1999)

Médecins sans frontières (International) (1997-2000)

National Bar Association (1995-1998)

National Wildlife Federation (1995-1998)

Physicians for Human Rights (1995-1998)

Resources for the Future (1995-1998)

Union internationale des avocats (1995-1998)

Union of Ibero-American Capitals — Intermunicipal Financial and Economic Centre for Advice and Cooperation (1997-2000)

Women, Law and Development International (1995-1998)

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (1995-1998)

(b) Decided to adjourn the debate on the special report of the organization Freedom House;

(c) Decided to close complaints submitted by States against the following four organizations:

United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation;

International Federation of Human Rights Leagues;

Women's Human Rights International Association;

New Human Rights.

2002/224

Resumed 2002 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed session for a period of two weeks and three days, from 8 to 24 January 2003, in order to complete the work of its 2002 session, on the understanding that the conference services will be provided on an "as available" basis.

2002/225

Establishment of the general voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network

development goals as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;¹⁵⁷ and fully recognizing the need to ensure the long-term viability of such an undertaking at its very initiation:

(a) Requests the Secretary-General to establish a general voluntary trust fund, on the basis of the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present decision, in order to achieve those aims and ensure an equal development of activities for NGOs in consultative status with the Council in all regions through the equitable division of available resources;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to submit, for the review of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its annual sessions, a report on the implementation of the present decision.

Annex

United Nations NGO Informal Regional Network: terms of reference

Implementation of the United Nations NGO¹⁵⁸ Informal Regional Network will encompass, inter alia, the following activities:

- Establishing and managing an ongoing, regularly updated technology-based system designed to provide access to information and enable interactive exchange among NGOs regionally and interregionally, and between NGOs worldwide and the United Nations, through the Non-Governmental Organizational sessionAn0e49al sesterluf the nerbuvo d3r 299 Tm6u1.6u388 Tw[0.7849 s 48/d NatSoci1(-)1

- Creating opportunities for NGOs to interact by, for example, convening meetings, organizing exchange visits or study tours in order to promote cooperation, sharing of resources and collaborative action among network participants.
- Responsibility for overall backstopping, oversight and development activities is to be undertaken by the NGO Section.
- Design and maintenance of a system of regular needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the Network is developing and functioning

2002/229
Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2002, the Council decided to accept the offer of the Government of Japan to host the Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in the year 2003.

2002/230
Public administration

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer until its resumed session the consideration of the sub-item on public administration.

2002/231
Report of the Secretary-General on the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.¹⁶² In this connection, the Council agreed to the holding of the eleventh meeting in 2003 and approved the provisional agenda as contained in paragraph 48 of the report.

2002/232
Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;¹⁶³

(b) Note by the Secretary-General relating to the report.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶² E/2002/6.

¹⁶³ A/56/303.

¹⁶⁴ E/2002/65.

2002/233**Consideration of the request for conversion of the International Civil Defence Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency**

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council agreed to defer action on this item until a later date.

2002/234**Election of the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women**

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, in order to improve the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and to ensure continuity in the work of its successive Bureaux, decided:

(a) That the terms of office of the members of the Commission will be for four regular sessions of the Commission, to begin immediately after the conclusion of work of the Commission's regular session held after 1 January, following their election by the Council, and to end at the conclusion of the regular session held after 1 January, following the election of the States that are to succeed them as members of the Commission, unless they are re-elected;

(b) To extend the terms of office of those members of the Commission whose terms are to expire:

(i) On 31 December 2002, until the conclusion of the forty-seventh session of the Commission;

(ii) On 31 December 2003, until the conclusion of the forty-eighth session of the Commission;

(iii) On 31 December 2004, until the conclusion of the forty-ninth session of the Commission;

(c) That, starting with the forty-seventh session in 2003, the Commission, immediately following the closure of a regular session, will hold the first meeting of its subsequent regular session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairperson and other members of the Bureau, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional Commissions of the Council;

(d) That, in this context, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962 will apply only to the substantive part of the sessions of the Commission.

2002/235**Communications concerning the status of women: communications procedure**

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women as set out in its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950,

1983/27 of 26 May 1983, 1992/19 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/11 of 27 July 1993, decided, in order to make the communications procedure of the Commission on the

- (i) Participation and access of women to the media and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women;
 - (ii) Women's human rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".
4. Communications concerning the status of women.
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- (v) Policies and role of international financial institutions and their effect on national social development strategies;
- (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:
 - (i) Review of the global situation of youth;
 - (ii) Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;
 - (iii) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on national and international cooperation for social development

Report of the Secretary-General: World Youth Report 2003

Report of the Secretary-General on prepf the Secretary--he

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session;¹⁶⁷

(b) Decided that the prominent theme for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission should be as follows:

(i) For the twelfth session, in 2003: “Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children”;

(ii) For the thirteenth session, in 2004: “The rule of law and development: contributions of the operational activities in crime prevention and criminal justice”;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.

(Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and decision 1/101 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/1 and decision 1997/232 and rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (containing information on progress made on, inter alia, technical cooperation, global programmes, resource mobilization and cooperation with United Nations and other entities)

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 55/64 and Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1999/23)

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

(Legislative authority: Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23)

5. International cooperation in combating transnational crime:

- (a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

(Legislative authority: Assembly resolution 56/120)

- (b) Negotiation of an international convention against corruption;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption

(Legislative authority: Assembly resolution 57/... [E/CN.15/2002/L.9])

- (c) Preventing and combating kidnapping;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to strengthen international cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance for the victims

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 2002/16, paragraph 6)

- (d) Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 2002/18, paragraph 5)

6. Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 2002/19, paragraph 10)

7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 2002/15, section I, paragraph 3)

8. Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(Legislative authority: Assembly resolutions 56/119 and 57/... [E/CN.15/2002/L.4/ Rev.1, paragraph 14])

Draft discussion guide for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, prepared by the Secretariat

(Legislative authority: Assembly resolutions 56/119 and 57/... [E/CN.15/2002/L.4/Rev.1, paragraph 4])

9. Strategic management and programme questions.

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 7/1)

10. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Commission.

(Legislative authority: rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council and Council decision 1997/232)

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twelfth session.

2002/239

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session, of Iskander Ghattas and Željko Horvati! to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

2002/240

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session¹⁶⁸ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-sixth session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

3. [Thematic debate (theme to be identified)]

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Normative segment

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (and addenda)

5. Drug demand reduction:
 - (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
 - (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

¹⁶⁸ Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* and corrigenda (E/2002/28 and Corr.1 and 2).

- (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
- (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
 - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, combating trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
 - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
 - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat

- 7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
 - (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Operational segment

- 8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

- 9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

(Ministerial segment)

11. (Ministerial segment to be finalized, including its theme, content and organization, as well as its placement within the provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session)

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)

* * *

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session.

2002/241

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001.¹⁶⁹

2002/242

Tobacco or health

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,¹⁷⁰ requested the Secretary-General to

the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, acting as a monitoring mechanism, to follow-up the implementation of the recommendations appearing in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights¹⁷² as well as those appearing in the report of the Human Rights Inquiry Commission established pursuant to Commission resolution S-5/1 of 19 October 2000,¹⁷³ and to submit reports thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session.

2002/244

Human rights situation of Lebanese detainees in Israel

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/10 of 19 April 2002,¹⁷⁴ endorse 0 6 TmTTJ8.22(n SCeci Hu)-5f.22(5)-5.7(mm)ssione)4. on Hu5(e)m

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the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session, giving her work a gender-specific dimension.

2002/247

Situation of human rights in parts of south-eastern Europe

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/13 of 19 April 2002,¹⁷⁷ endorsed the decision of the Commission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission to examine the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

2002/248

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/14 of 19 April 2002,¹⁷⁸ endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(a) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year and to request her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the possibilities for the international community to assist with local capacity-building, and also to request the Special Rapporteur to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(b) To request the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances to carry out, as soon as security considerations permit and, where appropriate, in cooperation with the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate alleged human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) between 1996 and 1997, a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in the province of South Kivu and other atrocities referred to in the various reports by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a view to bringing to justice those responsible, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid.

2002/249
Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social

human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session and to provide updates, as appropriate.

2002/253

Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/20 of 22 April 2002,¹⁸⁴ endorsed the decision of the Commission to request:

(a) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to dispatch a forensic team without delay to investigate mass graves and other

2002/257

Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/29 of 22 April 2002,¹⁸⁹ authorized the open-ended working group established to elaborate policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights to meet for two weeks well in advance of, and at least four weeks prior to, the fifty-ninth session of the Commission with the mandate to: (a) continue working on the elaboration of basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights which could serve as a basis for a continued dialogue between human rights bodies and international financial institutions, and (b) report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session.

2002/258

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/30 of 22 April 2002,¹⁹⁰ endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for two years the mandate of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty, and to request her:

(a) To take into account the outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002;

(b) To continue to evaluate the relationship between the promotion and protection of human rights and the eradication of extreme poverty, including through the identification of local, national and international good practices;

(c) To continue, including during her visits, her consultations with men and women living in extreme poverty and the communities in which they live so that

(f) To contribute to the mid-term evaluation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, scheduled for 2002, and the associated events;

enjoyment and obstacles encountered domestically and internationally to its implementation;

(iv) To make recommendations on appropriate measures to promote and protect the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, with a view to supporting States' efforts to enhance public health;

(c) To request the Special Rapporteur to avoid in her or his work any duplication or overlapping with the work, competence and mandate of other international bodies active in health issues;

(d) To invite the Special Rapporteur:

(i) To apply a gender perspective in her or his work and to pay special attention to the needs of children in the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

(ii) To take into account in her or his work the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,¹⁹⁷ as well as of the declarations and programmes of action adopted by the major United Nations conferences and summits and their

2002/264

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/54 of 25 April 2002,²⁰⁴ endorsed the decision of the Commission to request the Secretary-General to make all the necessary provisions for the timely establishment of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families referred to in article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,²⁰⁵ and to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the active promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

2002/265

Human rights of persons with disabilities

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/61 of 25 April 2002,²⁰⁶ endorsed the decision of the Commission to invite the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development to address the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session on the human rights dimension of his work and also to invite him to provide regularly the Commission with reports of experience on the human rights dimension gained by him and his panel through monitoring the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.²⁰⁷

The Council also endorsed the decision of the Commission to invite all special rapporteurs, in carrying out their mandates, to take into account the situation and human rights of persons with disabilities, and to request the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

2002/266

Human rights of migrants

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/62 of 25 April 2002,²⁰⁸ endorsed the decision of the Commission to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to encourage her to continue to examine ways and means of overcoming existing obstacles to the full and

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

²⁰⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3 (E/2002/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

²⁰⁷ General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

²⁰⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3 (E/2002/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

effective protection of the human rights of persons belonging to this large vulnerable group, including obstacles to and difficulties for the return of migrants who are undocumented or in an irregular situation, in conformity with her mandate as contained in Commission resolution 1999/44 of 27 April 1999.²⁰⁹

2002/267

Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/63 of 25 April 2002,²¹⁰ authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to meet for five working days prior to the fifty-fourth session of the Subcommission.

2002/268

Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/64 of 25 April 2002,²¹¹ authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to meet for five working days prior to the fifty-fourth session of the Subcommission.

b. Designing special projects, in collaboration with people of African descent, to support their initiatives at the community level and to facilitate the exchange of information and technical know-how between these populations and experts in these areas;

2002/273**Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/88 of 26 April 2002,²¹⁸ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia for a further year and to request the independent expert to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's decision to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide for the translation of Commission resolution 2002/88, accompanied by an appropriate background explanatory note, into the Somali language and for its wide dissemination within the country through the human rights officer for Somalia based in Nairobi.

2002/274**Enhancement of the effectiveness of the working methods of the Commission on Human Rights**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/91 of 26 April 2002,²¹⁹ endorsed the Commission's decision to initiate at its fifty-ninth session, under the agenda item entitled "Organization of the work of the session", a thorough review of the issue of the enhancement of the effectiveness of the working methods of the Commission, in particular those matters included in the non-exhaustive annex to Commission resolution 2002/91.

The Council also endorsed the decision of the Commission to request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to solicit ideas and proposals on enhancing the effectiveness of the working methods of the Commission from Governments, the expanded Bureau of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, regional groups and organizations and other participants at the Commission, including non-governmental organizations, with a view to submitting a comprehensive compilation of views to the Commission by 31 December 2002.

The Council further endorsed the decision of the Commission to request the expanded Bureau of its fifty-ninth session to submit, at the initial stage of the fifty-ninth session, proposals on how to proceed to consider this question in 2003 under the same agenda item.

2002/275**Rights of the child**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/92 of 26

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

April 2002,²²⁰ endorsed the Commission's decision to request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations mechanisms and all relevant organs of the United Nations system, in particular special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups, regularly and systematically to include a child rights perspective in the fulfilment of their mandates.

2002/276

The Social Forum

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2002/106 of 22 April 2002,²²¹ authorized the holding for two days in Geneva of a pre-session forum on economic, social and cultural rights, to be known as "the Social Forum", before the fifty-fourth session of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights with the participation of ten members of the Subcommission, taking into account regional representation, and also authorized the provision of all the necessary secretariat facilities for the preparation and servicing of the event.

2002/277

Human rights and human responsibilities

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2002/110 of 25 April 2002,²²² decided to request the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, to submit to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session his final report on the study requested by the Commission in its resolution 2000/63 of 26 April 2000,²²³ and to request again the Secretary-General to grant the Special Rapporteur all the necessary assistance to make it possible for him to fulfil his mandate properly, in particular by facilitating the field missions he considers it necessary to carry out in 2002 in Africa, Asia and Europe.

2002/278

Dates of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2002/113 of 26 April 2002,²²⁴ endorsed the Commission's decision that the first meeting of the Commission would henceforth be held on the third Monday in January, with the sole

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3 (E/2002/23)*, chap. II, sect. B.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ Ibid., 2000, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2002/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

²²⁴ Ibid., 2002, *Supplement No. 3 (E/2002/23)*, chap. II, sect. B.

purpose of electing its officers, and that the fifty-ninth session of the Commission would be held from 17 March to 25 April 2003.

2002/279

Expiration of office-holders' terms of appointment under special procedures

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2002/114 of 26 April 2002,²²⁵ approved the decision of the Commission:

- (a) That the six-year period of time referred to in subparagraph (a) (ii)

April 2002,²²⁸ authorized fourteen fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, for the Commission's fifty-ninth session.

The Council approved the Commission's decision to request the Chairperson of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, so that the additional meetings that the Council authorized would be utilized only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

2002/282

Electronic voting system

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2002/118 of 26 April 2002,²²⁹ endorsed the decision of the Commission to call upon the Secretary-General to continue making the electronic voting system available to it at all future sessions, including special sessions.

2002/283

Situation of human rights in East Timor

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the statement made by the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights at its 48th meeting, on 19 April 2002,²³⁰ and agreed on by consensus by the Commission, approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session.

2002/284

Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the statement made by the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights at its 57th meeting, on 26 April 2002,²³¹ and agreed on by consensus by the Commission, approved the request that a new independent expert report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on developments in the situation of human rights and technical cooperation for human rights in Haiti, as well as the Commission's decision to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Haiti at its fifty-ninth session under the agenda item entitled "Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights".

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Ibid.

²³⁰ Ibid., chap. IX, para. 255.

²³¹ Ibid., chap. XIX, para. 600.

Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 3 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,²³³ the note verbale dated 19 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General²³⁴ and the letter dated 12 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;²³⁵

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from sixty-one to sixty-four States.

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2002/290

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme and related documents

At its 40th plenary meeting on 25 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its second regular session of 2001;²⁴³

(b) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its annual session of 2002;²⁴⁴

(c) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund;²⁴⁵

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first regular session of 2002;²⁴⁶

(e) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund;²⁴⁷

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2001 sessions;²⁴⁸

(g) Annual report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its annual session of 2002;²⁴⁹

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session of 2002;²⁵⁰

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 2001.²⁵¹

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening further the Economic

2002/295**Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual overview report of the United Nations system Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2001.²⁵⁶

2002/296**Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with international cooperation in the field of informatics**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society.²⁵⁷

2002/297**Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer taking the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session.²⁵⁸

2002/298**Date, venue, provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council decided to hold the thirty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission in New York from 4 to 7 March 2003; and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

²⁵⁶ E/2002/55.

²⁵⁷ A/57/71-E/2002/52.

²⁵⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 4 (E/2002/24)*.

Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

(a) Population and housing censuses;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Health statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Health Organization

(c) Social statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Statistics of drugs and drug use;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Time-use statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(f) Washington Group on Disability Measurement.

Documentation

Report of the Washington Group

4. Economic statistics:

(a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on National Accounts

(b) Agriculture statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(c) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) International trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on International Trade Statistics

(e) Statistics of international trade in services;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

(f) Statistics of services (programme review);

Documentation

Report of the programme reviewer

(g) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Tourism Organization

(h) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Finance Statistics

(i) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

- (b) Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division);

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Division for the biennium 2004-2005

- (c) Management issues in national statistical offices;

- (d) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (e) Methodological development — integrated presentation;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (f) Harmonization of indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (g) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Steering Committee of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century

- (h) Problems in the implementation of the fundamental principles of official statistics;

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session;²⁵⁹

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters:
 - (a) Report of the intersessional meeting of the Bureau;
 - (b) Agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session

Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meeting

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on population, education and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes focusing on population, education and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: population, education and development.
5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

2002/300

Date and venue of the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind paragraph 4 (i) of its resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000, decided that the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests will be held in Geneva from 26 May to 6 June 2003.

2002/301

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session and provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its second session;²⁶⁰

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum as set out below.

Provisional agenda for the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

- (e) Intersessional work, including further discussion on the ad hoc expert groups;
 - (f) Monitoring, assessment and reporting;
 - (g) Promoting public participation;
 - (h) National forest programmes;
 - (i) Trade;
 - (j) Enabling environment.
5. Date and venue for the fourth session of the Forum.
 6. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Forum.
 7. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its third session.
