efficiency and output from the infrastructure sector while reducing costs. Such a process will not be easy, as it will have an impact on all aspects of policy formulation, administration, management and operations. However, the potential benefits will fully justify the resources deployed in achieving a new level of economic and social development.

71. Every effort should be made to mobilize traditional and non-traditional resources to support the proposals for action at the national and regional levels. For many countries, this will require efforts to mobilize domestic savings. In this respect, initiatives taken to implement the action plan at the national level, with resulting benefits to the infrastructure sector, will generate increased confidence in the process and encourage support from potential domestic and international donors.

72. Within the region, extensive resources exist in terms of expertise and experience which could be deployed to facilitate infrastructure development. Through a process based on technical cooperation between developing countries, it will be possible to explore the sharing of a wide range of these resources, including training facilities, to provide, among other things, educational opportunities for overseas personnel; educators, who could travel to other countries and assist in the development of training programmes and delivery of materials; experts, who could share their experience with others; and information, which could assist in avoiding obstacles and overcoming problems. To support such initiatives, action at the regional level to assist in "matchmaking" could create openings for the extensive application of this approach.

73. The private sector, indigenous and foreign, will have an important role to play in sharing expertise and through direct involvement in financing and managing infrastructure projects. Its role, however, should not be constrained to particular project areas. Instead it should be encouraged to support the process of change through the contribution of expertise and financial support. With the expeditious implementation of the action plan, the private sector will be able to invest in an environment more closely attuned to the level of confidence and efficiency which will allow it to perform more effectively.

74. Many countries, including the least developed, land-locked, and island developing countries and the disadvantaged economies in transition, will require considerable assistance from both national resources, from within the public and private sectors, and from regional and subregional institutions and donor Governments.

75. All concerned donor countries and agencies need to give special attention to the provision of financial and technical assistance for the execution of the programmes and projects to be implemented under the action plan. Through concerted and continuing insistence on priority support for the implementation of the action plan in the highest national, bilateral and regional forums, donor contribution and collaboration can be secured. Demonstration of progress in implementation, at the national and regional levels, will be the strongest of arguments for continued support.

51/9. Mid-term review at the regional level of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 47/4 of 10 April 1991 on implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, in which the Commission stressed that the successful implementation of the Programme of Action would depend on shared responsibility and strengthened partnership for the growth and development of the least developed countries,

Recalling also its resolution 49/8 of 29 April 1993, in which the Commission invited all members and associate members to participate actively and to extend generous assistance in the preparation of the mid-term review at the regional level of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 49/98 of 19 December 1994, in which the Assembly decided to convene the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s in New York from 26 September to 6 October 1995, and requested all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit reports containing a review of the implementation of the Programme of Action as inputs to the preparation for the mid-term global review,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October 1994, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Ministerial Meeting held in Dhaka in February 1990,

Emphasizing that the main objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, to reinvigorate and accelerate their growth and development, and to set them on the path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

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9 See para. 444 above.
Emphasizing further that the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action is of particular significance as it provides an opportunity to set out new policies and measures, including strengthened external support to the least developed countries, so as to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the decade.

Noting with appreciation the concerns expressed by members and associate members for the special needs of the least developed and land-locked developing countries within the context of the Programme of Action,

Also noting with appreciation the assistance provided by the developing countries in the region to the least developed and land-locked developing countries under economic and technical cooperation arrangements, and their stated intention to expand such assistance,

Deeply concerned about the slow progress in the attainment of the economic and social objectives set out in the Programme of Action,

1. **Reaffirms** that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities by the least developed countries for their economic and social development, as well as strong and committed partnership between these countries and their development partners;

2. **Urges** the international community to render adequate assistance in support of the development efforts of the least developed countries in implementing the Programme of Action;

3. **Endorses** the recommendations made by the Special Body on Least Developed and Land-locked Developing Countries at its second session;

4. **Calls upon** the secretariat to prepare the regional input for the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking due account of the recommendations of the Special Body and highlighting the particular needs and concerns of the least developed countries in the region, including the special concerns of the land-locked and island least developed countries;

5. **Urges** all members and associate members to extend full cooperation in the preparations for and active participation in the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s to ensure its success;

6. **Requests** the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

12th meeting
1 May 1995

51/10. Regional cooperation for the eradication of the demand for drugs subject to abuse and related problems

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in which the Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action on international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and proclaimed the period from 1991 to 2000 the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse,

Recalling also the responsibilities assigned to the regional commissions in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held in Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987,

Recalling further the Tokyo Declaration on Enhanced Regional Cooperation for Drug Abuse Control in Asia and the Pacific, adopted by the Meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific, held in Tokyo from 13 to 15 February 1991, and endorsed by the Commission at its forty-seventh session, held in Seoul in April 1991, and also recalling the Sydney Declaration on Enhanced Regional Cooperation to Reduce the Risks of Drug Abuse in Asia and the Pacific, adopted by the Asia Pacific Regional Conference on Drug Abuse: the Balanced Approach, held in Sydney, Australia, from 29 May to 1 June 1994,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, by which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme was mandated to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities,

Recalling the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994, which states that the countries of the Oceanic region are increasingly being used as transit points and are at risk of becoming centres for laundering profits from illicit drug trafficking, and which draws attention to the increased cultivation of a very potent species of cannabis in the region, as well as to the increasing number of illicit drug users in the region,

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse must be considered within the broader economic and social context in terms of its causes and consequences, as well as the means of its reduction, as set out in the Social Development Strategy for the ESCAP Region Towards the Year 2000 and Beyond, which was endorsed by the Commission in its resolution 48/5 of 23 April 1992,

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See para. 337 above.