

4. *Invites* Governments, donor countries, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, international and subregional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society, in accordance with rules and procedures of the United Nations, to consider actively contributing towards the implementation of the present resolution through financial contributions and technical cooperation;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in close coordination with United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and related organizations in Asia and the Pacific:

(a) To facilitate the establishment of a cooperation framework on energy security and widening access to energy services for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States by:

- (i) Exploring the possibility of raising extrabudgetary resources;
- (ii) Holding policy dialogues among least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;
- (iii) Undertaking policy studies on energy security as well as on widening access to energy services, and the role of renewable energy;
- (iv) Synergizing or linking, wherever possible, with other broader energy cooperation frameworks, such as the proposed trans-Asian energy system;

(b) To explore the establishment of a special programme on energy-related infrastructure and to identify the best usage of energy available in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in support of the above-mentioned cooperation framework that would be aimed at the following:

- (i) Strengthening national capacity for energy planning and management to enhance the sustainability of the energy sector;
- (ii) Promoting intercountry cooperation to exchange information, experiences and models, and good practices on renewable energy technology and its applications with a view to reducing poverty;
- (iii) Exploring the prospects for renewable solar and wind energy available on soft terms from international donors and non-governmental organizations for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

- (iv) Mainstreaming the concerns of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States into subregional and regional initiatives on energy trade and cooperation for the benefit of rural populations;

(c) To report to the Commission on the progress of implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-fifth session, with the final report to be presented at its sixty-eighth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting  
23 May 2007*

## Resolution 63/7

### **International migration and development for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States<sup>52</sup>**

*The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*

*Recalling* the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>53</sup>

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>54</sup> acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development, and recognizing the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, in which the Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration<sup>55</sup> and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,<sup>56</sup>

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, in which the Assembly endorsed the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,<sup>57</sup> and 60/208 of 22 December 2005, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the commitment to the Almaty

<sup>52</sup> See paras. 250 to 262 above.

<sup>53</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

<sup>54</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

<sup>55</sup> A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., chap. II.

<sup>57</sup> *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.*

Programme of Action and requested the United Nations system organizations to ensure effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,

*Recalling also* the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>58</sup>

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 61/208 of 20 December 2006 on international migration and development,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances,

*Taking note* of the Ministerial Declaration<sup>59</sup> adopted at the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries on Migrants' Remittances, held in Cotonou, Benin, on 9 and 10 February 2006,

*Taking note* of its resolution 61/7 of 18 May 2005,

*Welcoming* the convening of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, and the high-level and broad participation that provided an opportunity for discussing the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development,

*Welcoming also* the ongoing efforts of Governments in the area of regional and interregional cooperation and regional consultative processes, where they exist, on migration and encouraging the consideration of development dimensions in such processes, where appropriate,

*Taking note* of the work of the Regional Thematic Working Group on International Migration, including Human Trafficking, consisting of United Nations agencies and the intergovernmental organization concerned, with regard to enhancing cooperation, promoting synergies and minimizing duplication in migration-related programmes and projects in the region,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,<sup>56</sup> the Almaty Programme of Action<sup>57</sup> and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>58</sup>

*Acknowledging* the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to

deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, destination and transit, and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

*Recognizing* the need for coherent national development strategies aimed at poverty reduction and effective implementation of policies leading to economic growth and sustainable development,

1. *Urges* members and associate members, as appropriate:

(a) To identify ways and means to maximize the developmental benefits of international migration and to reduce its negative effects;

(b) To incorporate international migration issues into national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies;

(c) To strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in close coordination with United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and related organizations in Asia and the Pacific:

(a) To ensure that the activities of the secretariat, consistent with its programme of work, take into account the special needs related to migration issues of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as contained in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,<sup>56</sup> the Almaty Programme of Action<sup>57</sup> and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;<sup>58</sup>

(b) To analyse and compile relevant information, as available, on international migration, with a view to identifying key trends, emerging issues and opportunities and challenges in both sending and receiving countries, especially in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

(c) To continue to provide a forum, in the context of the current conference structure of the Commission, for dialogue among members and associate members of the Commission, with particular focus on sending, transit and receiving countries, and to facilitate discussion on the multidimensional aspects of international migration and its linkages with socio-economic development and the best practices for the provision of social protection and basic health services to all international migrant workers;

(d) To convene a high-level meeting on international migration and development in close coordination with related international organizations on migration, preferably in 2008;

<sup>58</sup> *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

<sup>59</sup> A/61/230, annex.

(e) To submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its sixty-fifth session, and the final report at its sixty-eighth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting  
23 May 2007*

### **Resolution 63/8**

#### **Sustainable financing towards achieving universal health-care coverage in Asia and the Pacific<sup>60</sup>**

*The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*

*Recalling* the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>61</sup> in particular the health-related development goals,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>62</sup> adopted by Heads of State and Government at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005, including the commitments on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other health issues,

*Recalling further* that the 2005 World Summit Outcome reaffirms the importance of global partnership for development as well as of the primary responsibility of each country for its own development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 60/2 of 28 April 2004 and 61/12 of 18 May 2005, and recalling the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted by the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held from 6 to 12 September 1978,

*Taking note* of its resolution 61/7 of 18 May 2005,

*Recognizing* that the transition to the achievement of universal health-care coverage will contribute to sustainable development and ensuring social equality and better health for people,

*Noting* that, in its resolution 60/35 of 30 November 2005 on enhancing capacity-building in global public health, the General Assembly invited the regional commissions, as appropriate, to cooperate closely with member States, the private sector and civil society, when requested, in their capacity-building in public health, as well as in regional cooperation to diminish and eliminate the deleterious impact of major infectious diseases,

*Recalling* World Health Assembly resolution WHA58.33 of 25 May 2005 on sustainable health financing, universal coverage and social health insurance,

*Concerned* that a large number of people lack access to basic health care in the region, and that catastrophic health-care expenditures can impoverish individuals and increase the number of poor and vulnerable people in the region,

*Concerned also* with the deficiencies in infrastructure and human resources existing in the health sector in many countries of the region,

*Noting* that health financing and delivery systems in many countries in the region need to be developed further in the transition to the achievement of universal health-care coverage, while providing mechanisms for financial risk protection,

*Recognizing* the important role of State legislative and executive bodies in further reforming health-financing systems as well as the importance of the private sector in financing and delivering health care with a view to achieving universal coverage,

*Acknowledging* that a number of countries have taken steps to augment health financing, despite significant resource constraints,

*Recognizing* that the decision on a benefit package requires evidence on cost-effectiveness and the efficiency of resource use in the transition to the achievement of universal health-care coverage,

*Considering* that the choice of a health-financing system should be made within the particular context of each country,

*Taking note* of the report on the development of health systems in the context of enhancing economic growth towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific,<sup>63</sup>

1. *Urges* members and associate members, as appropriate:

(a) To implement fully the commitments relating to health as reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>62</sup> while acknowledging increases in financial assistance being made by some developed countries, and to consider further mobilization of additional financial resources;

(b) To develop sustainable health-financing systems for their citizens to move towards universal health-care coverage as a means of attaining the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;<sup>61</sup>

(c) To recognize that options for the provision of sustainable health financing need to be considered in the light of the particular sociocultural, economic and political context of each country;

<sup>60</sup> See paras. 96 to 129 above.

<sup>61</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

<sup>62</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

<sup>63</sup> E/ESCAP/63/4.