

particularly with respect to using public-private partnerships as an effective means of complementing Government development efforts;

2. *Invites* members and associate members, as appropriate, to review and assess the following:

(a) Their public-private partnership, sectoral and other relevant policy frameworks and action plans for infrastructure development;

(b) Their public-private partnership readiness, including the identification of key issues to be addressed by Governments in promoting the role of public-private partnerships in infrastructure development;

(c) Their processes and procedures for implementing public-private partnerships, including effective management over their life cycle;

(d) Their legislative, regulatory and institutional environments for public-private partnerships generally and at the sectoral level in order to identify any barriers to their effectiveness;

(e) Their internal and external barriers to public-private partnership in infrastructure development;

(f) Their capacity to implement public-private partnerships and evaluate their impact on development;

(g) The availability of innovative capital resources to meet the funding needs of public-private partnership projects;

(h) The availability of domestic risk management mechanisms and instruments to reduce or mitigate project risks and lower overall project costs;

3. *Encourages* members and associate members, as appropriate, to actively engage in regional cooperation initiatives, including: networking arrangements; educational and training programmes; compilation and dissemination of information; standardization of contracts, processes and procedures; and provision of technical assistance;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, the relevant offices of the United Nations Secretariat, international financial institutions, other organizations and bilateral donors:

(a) To assist members and associate members in meeting infrastructure development challenges through: (i) regional and interregional cooperation in the development of public-private partnerships; and (ii) the organization of meetings and regional networking arrangements aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences and information;

(b) To assist members and associate members, on a mutually agreed basis, with their capacity-building programmes, including public-private partnership policy framework formulation, legislative

and regulatory reform, and administrative arrangements for public-private partnerships;

(c) To provide technical support, upon request, to help increase the public-private partnership readiness of members and associate members, including: (i) preparing regional financing and risk management tools to reduce transaction costs; and (ii) developing risk mitigation mechanisms against currency mismatches;

(d) To establish a task force to elaborate the elements of a regional financial architecture that could assist the Asia-Pacific region with increased capital availability for infrastructure development;

(e) To establish an Asia-Pacific network of public-private partnership units and programmes which would, among other things, provide ad hoc advisory and training services, disseminate information on public-private partnerships and coordinate regional meetings of national public-private partnership units and programmes;

(f) To take into consideration the special needs of landlocked and transit developing countries in the implementation of the present resolution;

(g) To undertake a periodic review of the progress made in infrastructure development through public-private partnerships and to report to the Commission at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/6

Improving road safety in Asia and the Pacific⁵⁶

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003 and 58/9 of 5 November 2003 on the global road safety crisis, and 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008 and 64/255 of 2 March 2010 on improving global road safety,

Recalling also the Ministerial Declaration on Improving Road Safety in Asia and the Pacific,⁵⁷ adopted at the Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 6 to 11 November 2006, and Commission resolution 63/9 of 23 May 2007 on the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011), as well as the outcomes of the first session of the Forum of Asian

⁵⁶ See paras. 71 to 84 above.

⁵⁷ E/ESCAP/63/13, chap. IV.

Ministers of Transport, held in Bangkok from 14 to 18 December 2009,⁵⁸

Taking note of the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 58/289, invited the World Health Organization, working in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, to act as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system,

Noting the establishment by the World Health Organization of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration in 2004 and its subsequent activities, including the convening of eleven meetings and the development of a draft plan of action for the decade 2011-2020,

Taking note of the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/255, recognized the role of the United Nations regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies in increasing their road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety,

Welcoming the recommendations of the ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Improving Road Safety, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 September 2009, which, in particular, noted the usefulness of compiling a guideline outlining best practices in road safety improvement in the region,⁵⁹

Expressing concern at the continued increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular in low-income and middle-income countries, bearing in mind that the fatality rate within the road system is considerably higher than in other transport systems,

Concerned about the human suffering, social implications and heavy burden on the poor of road accidents, as well as their impact on national economic development,

Recognizing that road safety is a public policy issue of major concern that requires a strong political commitment and effective interventions to significantly reduce road traffic fatalities, injuries and related human suffering,

Noting that the rapid growth of vehicle ownership in the Asia-Pacific region could quickly outpace the capacity of vehicle safety standards and infrastructure to assure public safety,

Recognizing the efforts made by members of the Commission to implement best practices, set ambitious targets and monitor road traffic fatalities,

Reaffirming the need to further strengthen international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in

road safety, taking into account the needs of low-income and middle-income countries,

Welcoming the declaration adopted at the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety: Time for Action, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,⁶⁰

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/255, proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with the goal of stabilizing and then reducing the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities aimed at strengthening road safety which are conducted at the national, regional and global levels,

Acknowledging that multilateral technical and financial assistance in support of capacity-building for enhancing road safety in the Asia-Pacific region should be provided in a predictable and timely manner without unwarranted conditionalities, considering the specific situation of each country, based on its needs and priorities, and given that there is no one-size-fits-all formula,

1. *Encourages* members and associate members to implement General Assembly resolution 64/255 on improving global road safety;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing global road safety issues and the need to further strengthen regional cooperation, taking into account the needs of low-income and middle-income countries, including those of the least developed countries, by building capacities in the field of road safety and providing financial and technical support for their efforts;

3. *Invites* all member States to set their own national road traffic casualty reduction targets to be achieved by the end of the Decade;

4. *Also invites* member States, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to consider providing adequate and additional funding for activities relating to the Decade;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and other United Nations regional commissions, partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders:

(a) To prepare an implementation plan for the Asia-Pacific region to be presented as a regional input to the Decade of Action for Road Safety;

(b) To participate actively in the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week to launch the Decade and to encourage the participation of members and associate members;

(c) To develop, in consultation with the members and associate members of the Commission, a

⁵⁸ See E/ESCAP/66/11.

⁵⁹ See www.unescap.org/ttdw/roadsafety.

⁶⁰ A/64/540, annex.

set of regional goals, targets and indicators, to be achieved by 2020 in order to assess and evaluate road safety progress;

(d) To coordinate regular monitoring, within the framework of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, of global progress towards meeting the targets identified in the proposed plan of action and to make a regional input to the global status reports on road safety and to develop other appropriate monitoring tools;

(e) To organize regional and subregional meetings to facilitate regional implementation of the Decade and assess the results achieved, subject to the availability of financial resources;

(f) To assess and evaluate the implementation of the present resolution and submit, as appropriate, a progress report to the Commission at its sixty-eighth session.

*Fifth plenary meeting
19 May 2010*

Resolution 66/7

Pacific Urban Agenda⁶¹

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 60/7 of 28 April 2004 on the Pacific Urban Agenda, in which it requested the Executive Secretary to accord priority to the implementation of the Agenda,

Noting that the 2005 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting endorsed the Pacific Plan,⁶² which, inter alia, calls for Pacific island countries to address the growing urbanization challenges and to develop plans and policies,

Recognizing the Goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁶³ relating to poverty, in particular Goal 1, halving the number of poor people by 2015, and Goal 7, target 7(d), achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul, Turkey, called for improvement in the lives of slum dwellers and good urban management to prevent the urbanization of poverty,⁶⁴

Commending the Executive Secretary for the initiatives taken in collaboration with the Commonwealth Local Government Forum and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat at the second regional Pacific Urban Agenda workshop, held in 2007, to further refine the Pacific Urban Agenda, focusing on institutional frameworks, urban shelter, the urban environment and urban quality of life, as well as her decision to host the United Nations Human Settlements Programme's Pacific Programme Manager in the Pacific subregional office of the secretariat to strengthen subregional coordination and collaboration,

Noting the support provided by the Government of Australia, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Planning Institute of Australia to form a Pacific Island Planners Association,

Noting also the 2007 meeting, supported by the Government of Australia and UN-Habitat, to develop a Regional Action Framework identifying immediate priorities from the Pacific Urban Agenda, including the strengthening of institutions to develop and implement policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks linked to national planning and budgetary processes; and coordination among all levels of government across sectoral agencies and with development partners to guide the implementation of urban policy and plans and build capacity in planning and related agencies and professional groups,

Noting further the continued increase in populations, in particular the urban populations in the Pacific island countries, and the planning and management challenges that confront local and central governments and civil society as well as the need to build community cohesion and address community development and livelihood needs within poor urban communities, and recognizing the importance of the rural-urban interface,

Recognizing that many Pacific cities are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters and need to be prepared with disaster management and risk reduction plans,

Noting initiatives taken by the Commonwealth Local Government Forum's Pacific Project to strengthen local governance and initiatives taken by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to undertake national urban profiles in a number of Pacific island countries, as well as initiatives taken by development partners and Pacific island countries, including Papua New Guinea, to develop a national policy on urbanization, the draft national policy on urbanization of Vanuatu, the Samoan Planning and Urban Management Agency and the implementation of the Urban Policy Action Plan of Fiji,

⁶¹ See paras. 85 to 97 above.

⁶² www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific_Plan_Nov_2007_version.pdf.

⁶³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁶⁴ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human*

Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6).