7.   _Further decides_ that the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 should be strengthened and form a major element of the Human Settlements Programme of Agenda 21, aimed at facilitating adequate living conditions for all by focusing on critical elements in the enabling approach of the Strategy;

8.   _Requests_ the Secretary-General of the Conference in cooperation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) to develop the Human Settlements Programme as an integral part of the Agenda 21 document to be presented to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session in March 1992 in the light of the relevant decisions of the Preparatory Committee on Agenda 21 and further requests the Secretary-General in developing the above-mentioned programme to fully take into account the coodinato summary of views submitted by Member States which, _inter alia_, include the following:

'a) That the urban environment should be accorded highest priority, while, specifically in connection with predominantly rural countries, full attention should be paid to the need to improve rural settlement environments;

(b) That a new programme area related to human settlements planning in disaster-prone areas be established and developed in cooperation with interested United Nations agencies active in this field, keeping in mind the effects on human settlements, on their residents and on the process of sustainable development of natural and man-made disasters (including wars), technological and other environmental accidents;

(c) That consideration be given to new and innovative human settlement strategies which take into account the following aspects:

(i)   Generation of employment in human settlements;

(ii) Promotion of health, education and recreation in human settlements;

(iii) Research, information and action programmes on adequate technology for human settlements (including technology for building; waste management, administration of human settlements, etc.);

(iv) Exchange and dissemination of data between cities;

(v)   International cooperation for financing the upgrading of informal settlements and urban infrastructure;

(vi) Adaptation of codes and regulations to the needs of the poor;