

(b) To consider favourably the nomination of a resident coordinator in Beirut to coordinate all United Nations programmes of assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/174. Special assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and of decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,¹¹

Noting the return of approximately one million Yemeni expatriates to their country as the result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in addition to the flows of tens of thousands of refugees and returnees from the Horn of Africa because of the recent developments in that region,

Deeply concerned about the grave economic and social consequences of the considerable flows of returnees taking place at a time when Yemen is afflicted by severe economic crises,

1. Calls upon States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to extend special assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with the effects of the flows of refugees and returnees;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to prepare a comprehensive programme to assist Yemen in finding a solution to the serious situation created by the flows of refugees and returnees;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/175. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/228 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,⁶ as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Deeply concerned about the extensive damage and devastation in Djibouti caused by the unprecedented torrential rains and floods in April 1989,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings, particularly in working-class areas, and the damage to major sectors of the national infrastructure, particularly the road network, the water supply, health centres and hospitals, educational establishments and other public services,

Considering the severe damage to the scarce agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative effects of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources, which exceed the real capacities of the country,

Noting also that the harsh climate and the chronic dryness preclude any agricultural activity of scale and that the persistent effects of a cyclical drought have devastating consequences for the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the Horn of Africa, and noting the recent influx of over 95,000 persons displaced from their countries, which has placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

Noting the extremely critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from its geographical location and from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical international situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁵

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

2. Endorses the evaluations and the recommendations of the various missions dispatched to Djibouti, which are taken into account in the report of the Secretary-General;⁶⁵

3. Calls anew upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the governmental authorities, to carry out a re-evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti, in the light of its new and pressing needs, with a view to drawing up not only an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, but also a sustained and adequate long-term development programme;

4. Calls upon all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank,

to provide Djibouti with substantial and appropriate assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/176. Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989 and 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also the appeal for urgent humanitarian assistance for Somalia and other countries in Africa made by the Secretary-General at the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance to Somalia,

Deeply concerned at the massive displacement of the population in the affected regions of Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the infrastructure of the country and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Stressing the critical need to bring the civil war to an end expeditiously and as soon as possible through the involvement of all parties,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia⁶⁹ and of the statement on the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship,⁶⁸

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

Noting that many areas and regions are safe and accessible enough to allow immediate and urgent humanitarian assistance to be provided to all of the affected population,

Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being deployed by the various entities of the United Nations system and by national and international non-governmental organizations,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending emergency assistance to Somalia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the measures taken to mobilize emergency assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. *Appeals* to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the statement on the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship;⁶⁸

4. *Urges* the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme, to resume on the most urgent basis their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence in order to alleviate the suffering of all the affected population in accessible areas;

5. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process which will lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate the relief and rehabilitation efforts;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation prevailing in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/177. Emergency assistance to the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the great loss of life and property caused by the most recent disasters in the Philippines, namely, an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, typhoons, floods and a massive mudflow,

Taking note of decision 91/22 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, on emergency aid to the Philippines,¹¹

Acknowledging that the earnest efforts made by the Government of the Philippines to achieve economic growth and development have been hampered by those calamities,

1. *Commends* the organs and organizations of the United Nations system for their prompt action in giving emergency assistance to the Philippines;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within his mandate, to further assist the rehabilitation efforts of the Philippines to the maximum extent possible;