

(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,