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Agenda item 87

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)*Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 87 (see A/47/727). Action taken on the item was further considered at the 48th and 49th meetings, on 7 and 9 December. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.28, 30, 34, 38, 42 and 45-49).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance1. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.15 and Rev.1

2. At the 28th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.15) entitled "Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia" and orally revised it. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

* The report of the Committee on item 87 will be issued in two parts (see also A/47/727).

"Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990 and 46/147 of 17 December 1991,

"Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 7 May 1992 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council, inter alia, indicated that the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process, including refraining from actions which endangered the security of the neighbouring States, 1/

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, 2/

"Noting that even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistical problems continue to hamper relief operations and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

"Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia and the urgent need to rehabilitate basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

"Recalling the agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on the immediate demobilization of combatants and for the holding of democratic elections, 3/

"Noting the recent decision of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at its fifteenth session, held at Dakar, Senegal, regarding the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against any of the parties failing to fully implement the Yamoussoukro Accord, 4/

1/ See S/23886.

2/ A/47/528.

3/ Final communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian Crisis, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on 29 and 30 October 1991.

4/ Final communiqué of the fifteenth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Dakar, Senegal, from 27 to 29 July 1992.

"1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Government of Liberia as well as appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency and other assistance;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

"3. Calls upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, as provided for in the national action plans, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

"4. Appeals to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General; 2/

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

"(b) To undertake, in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding as soon as possible a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.15/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.15, joined by the United States of America.

4. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

5. At its 45th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.15/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution I).

2. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.18 and Rev.1

6. At the 30th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Jordan, also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.18) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/42 of 30 July 1992 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 5/ and of the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Director of the Department of Political Affairs on behalf of the coordinator of United Nations assistance to Lebanon, 6/

"Aware of the severe destruction of Lebanon's infrastructure and the continuing deterioration of its economic situation and basic services,

"Noting with great concern the accelerating rate of inflation and the catastrophic erosion of the value of the country's currency, and their detrimental effects on economic and social conditions,

"Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate regional and international action to assist the Government of Lebanon to rebuild the country and restore its human and economic capacities,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report, and for his endeavours to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

"2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

"3. Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon and to give it priority in their programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction wherever possible;

5/ A/47/291.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting.

"4. Calls upon all United Nations organizations and programmes to activate and expand their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At its 46th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.18/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.18.

8. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

9. At its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.18/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution II).

3. Draft decision A/C.2/47/L.19 and draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.19/Rev.1

10. At the 34th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Cameroon, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Togo and Zaire, subsequently joined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt and Nigeria, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/47/L.19) entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,

"(a) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad; 7/

"(b) Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes which participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables to be held in N'Djamena in 1993;

"(c) Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

7/ A/47/337.

11. At its 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.19/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft decision A/C.2/47/L.19, joined by Colombia.

12. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

13. At its 45th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.19/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution III).

4. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20 and Rev.1

14. At the 34th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia, also on behalf of Bahrain, Chad, China, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, subsequently joined by Egypt and Bosnia and Herzegovina, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.20) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/175 of 19 December 1991 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, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

"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, the latest of which occurred in 1989, 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 cyclical droughts 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 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has on the one hand, placed serious strains on the

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fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country, and, on the other hand, raised serious security concerns,

"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, 8/

"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. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti, in particular, and the Horn of Africa, in general;

"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. Invites all States and United Nations agencies and programmes to participate in the forthcoming Round Table to be held in Djibouti in 1993;

"5. Also 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 appropriate humanitarian assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

"6. 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;

"7. 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-eighth session."

15. At its 46th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.20/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20, joined by Burkina Faso and Mali. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Colombia, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Singapore and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

16. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

17. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Djibouti revised draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20/Rev.1 by adding the word "substantial" between "with" and "appropriate", to the seventh line of the fourth operative paragraph.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution IV).

19. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Djibouti made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.46).

5. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.25/Rev.1

20. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Costa Rica, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.25/Rev.1) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador".

21. At the 49th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), reported on the informal consultations that had been held on the revised draft resolution.

22. The Committee was informed that Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

23. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

24. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.25/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution V).

25. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of El Salvador made a statement (A/C.2/47/SR.49).

6. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.28 and Rev.1

26. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Algeria, also on behalf of Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Suriname, Togo and Yemen, subsequently joined by Ecuador, Namibia, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.28) entitled "Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic and Madagascar", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to those countries,

"Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General, 9/

"Deeply concerned at the seriousness of the economic and financial crisis prevailing in those countries, which is heightened by the catastrophic effects of natural disasters,

"Noting that, despite the structural adjustment programmes carried out by those countries, their economic and financial performance for the past two years has continued to be poor, and stressing the need for vigorous support of these programmes and for action to alleviate the

impact of natural disasters and of the adjustment policies being implemented, especially in the social sphere,

"Noting that the financial crisis which Benin is undergoing has led to a slowing down of its economic and social development and that the disastrous consequences of repeated floods during the past ten years, alternating with periods of drought and pluviometric disturbances, are a major impediment to the implementation of development policies and strategies,

"Noting the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic has continued to face since 1982 in achieving the objectives of its development programme owing to the harmful effects of the international economic situation, and the need to provide it with supplementary resources so as to enable it to achieve those objectives,

"Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones, floods and drought that afflict that country periodically, and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of substantial resources that are beyond the country's real means,

"Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General 10/ called for in General Assembly resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990,

"Concerned at the devastating effects of natural and other disasters on the environment and at their adverse effects on the economy, and emphasizing, in that context, the need to implement the decisions and recommendations contained in Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Taking note of 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, 11/ the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s, 12/ and the Cartagena Commitment, adopted in February 1992 at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and mindful of the mutual commitments entered into on those occasions, as well as the importance to be attached to the implementation of the programmes of action adopted at those Conferences,

10/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

11/ See A/CONF.147/Misc.9.

12/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

"Taking note also of its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

"Having heard the statements of Member States at its forty-seventh session on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the assistance they have provided or pledged to those countries;

"2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties and to alleviate the catastrophic effects of natural disasters;

"3. Reaffirms that all Governments and international organizations should fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 11/ the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s, 12/ the Cartagena Commitment, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and Agenda 21;

"4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has not been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

"5. Appeals to Member States, the international financial institutions of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries and to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps and to mobilize the resources needed, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/230 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries:

"(a) In order to meet any reconstruction needs resulting from disasters that have already occurred;

"(b) In order to implement preventive programmes to reduce the effects of future disasters, taking into account the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; 13/

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

"(a) The identification of priorities for action by the international community in those countries;

"(b) An assessment of the assistance actually received by those countries;

"(c) An assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively."

27. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.28/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/28.

28. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

29. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Benin orally revised the text as follows:

(a) The comma after the word "whole" on the second line of the fourth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) In the third line of the seventh preambular paragraph, "and in its" was replaced by "called for in General Assembly" and "also noting" was deleted from the fourth line;

(c) In the second line of the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "their adverse effects" were inserted after "and".

30. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.28/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution VI).

7. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.36 and Rev.1

31. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of China, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mauritius, (on behalf of the African States), Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka,

Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, subsequently joined by Oman, Somalia, Thailand and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.36) entitled "Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and 46/176 of 19 December 1991, the resolutions of the Security Council and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

"Noting with appreciation the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to resolve the Somali humanitarian, security and political crisis,

"Noting also the efforts of the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to alleviate the situation in Somalia,

"Also noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for Somalia,

"Deeply concerned at the magnitude of human suffering in Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

"Also gravely concerned by the continually deteriorating situation in Somalia, underlining the urgent need for the accelerated delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia, 14/ and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on Special Economic and Disaster Relief Assistance, 15/

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

14/ A/47/553.

15/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting.

"Recalling the principle enunciated in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, which states that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way which is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development,

"Noting the importance of the four operational zones for more effective humanitarian and relief assistance under current conditions in the country,

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

"Noting with concern the disastrous impact which the conflict is having on the country's educational system and the total disruption of schooling for all students at the primary, secondary and university levels,

"Recognizing the importance of rehabilitating the basic social and economic services at the local level in all operational zones,

"Cognizant that the exodus and displacement of skilled and professional manpower is eliminating the country's human resources, which are much needed for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

"Welcoming the policy initiatives taken by some Member States in providing educational assistance and scholarships to eligible Somali asylum seekers,

"Further recognizing that emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development,

"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 report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992;

"4. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the

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Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;

"5. Urges all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building assistance aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of Somalia where peace, security and stability prevail;

"6. Encourages all Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations to ensure that all assistance programmes draw as much as possible on local priorities and build on local capacities, making maximum use of Somali, professional and skilled personnel from within and outside the country;

"7. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and material assistance for the reopening of primary and secondary schools in those areas where conditions permit;

"8. Decides to establish a United Nations scholarship programme for Somali university undergraduate students to enable them to complete their studies at higher institutes and universities abroad, in order to enhance the human resources capacity of Somalia;

"9. Urges Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to this programme and inform the Secretary-General of the number and type of scholarships that they can offer annually to Somali nationals;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information about the scholarships that have been offered will be disseminated within Somalia and in countries where students have sought asylum or are seeking higher education;

"11. 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 Environmental Programme, to continue implementing their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operations in Somalia, on the most urgent basis in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia;

"12. Appeals to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation progress which will lead to the

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re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate relief and rehabilitation efforts;

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

"14. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation 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 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

32. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.36/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/36. Subsequently, India, Bangladesh, Egypt, Myanmar and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

33. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

34. Before the revised draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan and Benin (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

35. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.36/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution VII).

8. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.37 and Rev.1

36. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Antigua and Barbuda, also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, China, the Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Indonesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Spain, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.37) entitled "Economic assistance to Vanuatu", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 45/230 of 21 December 1990 concerning economic assistance to Vanuatu and other specified countries, and 40/233 of 17 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu,

"Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of

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5 December 1980, 37/206 of 20 December 1982, 39/212 of 18 December 1984, 41/163 of 5 December 1986, 43/189 of 20 December 1988 and 45/202 of 21 December 1990 relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

"Noting the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, owing mainly to their smallness, geographical remoteness, constraints on transport, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

"Taking note of Agenda 21, 16/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

"Taking into account the fact that Vanuatu is an island developing country, with a highly vulnerable economy and a high susceptibility to natural disasters, that it is a geographically remote archipelago with a small population, that it has demographic disadvantages, that its dependence on imports is overwhelming and that it has a scarcity of adequate transportation and communications links, all of which pose special development problems, making the provision of services difficult and entailing very high overhead costs,

"Noting that Vanuatu is included in the list of the least developed countries,

"1. Calls the attention of the international community to the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries; 17/

"2. Also calls the attention of the international community to the projects listed in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, 18/ which were endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 39/198 of 17 December 1984;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Vanuatu;

16/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.I and III).

17/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

18/ A/39/388, annex.

"4. Also expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to that country;

"5. Further calls the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Vanuatu as an island developing country with a small but rapidly growing and unevenly distributed population, a severe shortage of development capital and declining budgetary support from present donors;

"6. Invites the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their current and future programmes of assistance to Vanuatu, to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

"7. Invites the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Vanuatu and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1994;

"8. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in the light of the fact that Vanuatu is included in the list of the least developed countries and the desire of the Government of Vanuatu to organize a round-table conference of donors, to give all the necessary assistance to Vanuatu for the preparation and organization of that conference, to be held no later than 1994;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu;

"(b) To keep the situation in Vanuatu under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions concerned, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1994, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Vanuatu;

"(c) To report on the progress made in the economic situation in Vanuatu and in organizing international assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

37. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.37/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/37, joined by Angola, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen. Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Kenya, Romania, Thailand and Zambia subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

38. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

39. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.37/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution VIII).

40. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Vanuatu made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

9. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.48 and Rev.1

41. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Jordan, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Benin, China, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.48) entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 8 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990, and 46/178 of 19 December 1991, on assistance to the Sudan,

"Recalling also the Addis Ababa Declaration on Humanitarian Issues, adopted by the Horn of Africa Heads of States on 19 April 1992, and the principles embodied therein, 19/

"Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the consequent displacement of a large number of persons,

19/ See A/47/182.

"Noting with satisfaction the projected increase in agricultural production, especially cereals, in the Sudan harvest for 1992,

"Recognizing, however, that the Sudan continues to require, as a complement to its own efforts, strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support to meet its urgent needs, especially in the areas of transportation, storage, and rehabilitation,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan, 20/

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the continuing cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued after the recent visit to Khartoum, of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs;

"2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the international community for providing assistance to the Sudan;

"3. Expresses its full appreciation to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for the successful coordination of and effective resource mobilization and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue these efforts;

"4. Calls upon the international community to contribute generously to the requirements of the Sudan, especially in the areas of supplementary feeding, non-food items, logistics, emergency recovery and rehabilitation;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report on it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

42. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.48/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/48. Subsequently, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

43. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), orally revised the revised draft resolution by adding the words "continue to" between "to" and "contribute", in operative paragraph 4.

44. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

45. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.48/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution IX).

10. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.49 and Rev.1

46. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Zimbabwe, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Finland, Ghana, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, subsequently joined by Benin, Cuba, India, Indonesia and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.49) entitled "Special assistance to the front-line States", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States, 21/

"Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by past acts of aggression and destabilization,

"Aware that the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

"Welcoming the recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections in Angola and the recently concluded General Peace Agreement in Mozambique,

"Recognizing the urgent and imperative need for all the parties in South Africa to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

"Gravely concerned about the effects of the devastating drought which is currently ravaging the southern African region,

"Welcoming with appreciation the positive response of the international community at the Pledging Conference for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held at Geneva in June 1992,

"Conscious of the urgent need for and responsibility of the international community to continue to deal with the drought situation and other problems affecting the region,

"Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

"2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

"3. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they are rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the region of southern Africa;

"4. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region;

"5. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with the effects cited above;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

"7. Reiterates the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa;

"8. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, inter alia, of the current drought situation, the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring

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States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

"9. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992, establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

47. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.49/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/49. Subsequently, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, the Sudan and Swaziland joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

48. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

49. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.49/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution X).

50. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Zimbabwe, on behalf of the sponsors, made a statement (A/C.2/47/SR.48).

11. Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

51. At its 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (A/47/288-E/1992/94) (see para. 53, draft decision).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

52. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990 and 46/147 of 17 December 1991,

Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 7 May 1992 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council, inter alia, indicated that the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process, including refraining from actions that endangered the security of the neighbouring States, 22/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, 23/

Noting that, even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistical problems continue to hamper relief operations and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia and the urgent need to rehabilitate, in an atmosphere of peace and stability, basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

Recalling the agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian Crisis and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro, on the immediate demobilization of combatants and for the holding of democratic elections, 24/

22/ See S/23886.

23/ A/47/528.

24/ Final communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian Crisis, held at Yamoussoukro on 29 and 30 October 1991.

Noting the recent decision of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its fifteenth session, held at Dakar, regarding the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against any of the parties failing to implement fully the Yamoussoukro Accord, 25/

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Government of Liberia, as well as to appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency and other assistance;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

3. Calls upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. Appeals to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General; 23/

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(b) To undertake, when conditions permit, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding, when appropriate, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

25/ Final communiqué of the fifteenth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Dakar from 27 to 29 July 1992.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/42 of 30 July 1992 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, 26/

Aware of the severe destruction of Lebanon's infrastructure and the continuing deterioration of its economic situation and basic services, and the detrimental effects of such destruction and deterioration on social conditions and on efforts of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country,

Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate regional and international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in rebuilding the country and restoring its human and economic capacities,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report 26/ and for his endeavours to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;
2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;
3. Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon in their programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction wherever possible;
4. Calls upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed as soon as possible;
5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad; 27/
2. Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes that participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables to be held at Ndjamena in 1993;
3. Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/175 of 19 December 1991 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, 28/ as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, for example, cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those which occurred in 1989, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of resources that exceed the real capacities of the country,

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

27/ A/47/337.

28/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country and, on the other, raised serious security concerns,

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, 29/

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. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti in particular and the Horn of Africa in general;

3. Invites the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to assist, in the context of the scheduled round-table meeting, the Government of Djibouti in preparing an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as a sustainable 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 appropriate humanitarian 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-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Assistance for the reconstruction and development
of El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and the previous Council resolutions on El Salvador,

Noting with satisfaction the signing, on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City, of the Chapultepec Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, 30/ which put an end to the Salvadorian armed conflict within the framework of the negotiating process begun on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the valuable support given to the peace process by the countries that constitute the "four friends of the Secretary-General" and other States and groups of States concerned,

Gravely concerned at the destruction of a large part of the country's economic and social infrastructure and the deterioration of the environment caused by the military activity and by other factors relating to the armed conflict,

Taking into account the fact that the National Reconstruction Plan has as its main objectives the integrated development of zones affected by the conflict, satisfaction of the most immediate needs of the population hardest hit by the conflict and of former combatants of both parties, and the reconstruction of the economic and social infrastructure,

Aware of the need for greater involvement of the international community in the reconstruction and development of El Salvador through the granting of economic, technical and financial assistance,

Bearing in mind El Salvador's resource constraints and financial difficulties affecting the implementation of the commitments assumed under the Peace Agreement,

30/ S/23501, annex.

Reaffirming the urgent need for the international community to take action in support of the Peace Agreement at this crucial stage in its implementation,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the "four friends", Colombia, Spain, Mexico and Venezuela, and to other States and groups of States for their efforts in helping to bring to an end the armed conflict in El Salvador;
2. Takes note of the preparation by the Government of El Salvador of the National Reconstruction Plan, which reflects the country's collective wishes, having taken into account the recommendations and suggestions of various political and social forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, presented at the Consultative Group meeting held at the World Bank on 23 March 1992, and of the current implementation by the Government of that Plan;
3. Takes note with satisfaction of the assistance promised to El Salvador by the international community at the Consultative Group meeting;
4. Appeals to all States, the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and interregional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the requisite assistance, on the most favourable terms possible, for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador;
5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Government of El Salvador, to make all possible efforts to encourage the international community to increase the level of economic, financial and technical assistance to El Salvador;
6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador".

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic
and Madagascar

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to those countries,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General, 31/

Concerned at the continuing need for assistance in those countries, particularly since they are adversely affected by natural disasters,

Noting that, despite the structural adjustment programmes carried out by those countries, on the whole their economic and financial performance for the past two years has continued to be poor, and stressing the need for vigorous support of these programmes and for action to alleviate the impact of natural disasters and of the adjustment policies being implemented, especially in the social sphere,

Noting also that the financial crisis that Benin is undergoing has led to a slowing down of its economic and social development, and that the disastrous consequences of repeated floods during the past ten years, alternating with periods of drought and pluviometric disturbances, are a major impediment to the implementation of development policies and strategies,

Noting further the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic has continued to face since 1982 in achieving the objectives of its development programme, owing to the harmful effects of the international economic situation, and the need to provide it with supplementary resources so as to enable it to achieve those objectives,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General 32/ called for in General Assembly resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, and that the economic and social development efforts of Madagascar, an island developing country, are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones, floods and drought that afflict that country periodically and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of substantial resources that are beyond the country's real means,

Concerned at the devastating effects of natural and other disasters on the environment and their adverse effects on the economy,

Recalling its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Having heard the statements of Member States at its forty-seventh session on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

31/ A/47/337.

32/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the assistance they have provided or pledged to those countries;

2. Notes the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties and to alleviate the catastrophic effects of natural disasters;

3. Reaffirms that all Governments and international organizations should fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Declaration of International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 33/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 34/ the Cartagena Commitment, 35/ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and Agenda 21; 36/

4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has not always been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

5. Appeals to States, the international financial institutions of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries and to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the steps necessary and to mobilize the resources needed, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/230 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries, in order:

(a) To meet any reconstruction needs resulting from disasters that have already occurred;

33/ See A/CONF.147/18, part one.

34/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

35/ A/47/15, vol. I.

36/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

(b) To implement preventive programmes to reduce the effects of future disasters, taking into account the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; 37/

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) The identification of priorities for action by the international community in those countries;

(b) An assessment of the assistance actually received by those countries;

(c) An assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

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, 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and 46/176 of 19 December 1991, the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 733 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, in which, inter alia, the Security Council urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to resolve the Somali humanitarian, security and political crisis,

37/ Resolution 46/236, annex.

Noting the efforts of the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to alleviate the situation in Somalia,

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

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of human suffering in Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Gravely concerned about the continually deteriorating situation in Somalia, underlining the urgent need for the accelerated delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia, 38/ and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on Special Economic and Disaster Relief Assistance, 39/

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

Recalling the principle enunciated in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, which states that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development,

Noting the importance of the four operational zones for more effective humanitarian and relief assistance under current conditions in the country,

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

Noting with concern the disastrous impact that the conflict is having on the country's educational system and the total disruption of schooling for all students at the primary, secondary and university levels,

Recognizing the importance of rehabilitating the basic social and economic services at the local level in all operational zones,

38/ A/47/553.

39/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting.

Cognizant that the exodus and displacement of skilled and professional manpower is eliminating the country's human resources, which are much needed for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the policy initiatives taken by some Member States in providing educational assistance and scholarships to eligible Somali asylum seekers,

Further recognizing that emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development,

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 report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992;
4. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;
5. Urges all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building assistance aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of Somalia where peace, security and stability prevail;
6. Encourages all Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations to ensure that all assistance programmes draw as much as possible on local and regional priorities, and build on indigenous capacities, making maximum use of educationally qualified and skilled Somalis from within and outside the country;
7. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and material assistance for the reopening of primary and secondary schools in those areas where conditions permit;
8. Decides to establish, through extrabudgetary resources, a United Nations scholarship programme for Somali university undergraduate students whose studies have been disrupted by the ongoing civil strife so as to enable them to complete their studies at higher institutes and universities abroad

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and thus enhance the human resource capacity of Somalia and to review the situation when the Somali university and higher institutes re-open, and urges Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to this programme;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing regular budgetary resources, to ensure that information about the scholarships that have been offered will be disseminated to Somali students, within and outside Somalia, who might qualify for such scholarships;

10. 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 Environmental Programme, to continue implementing their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, on the most urgent basis in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia;

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

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

13. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation 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 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Economic assistance to Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on economic assistance to Vanuatu and other specified countries, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to provide assistance to Vanuatu and those countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, relating to specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Taking into account that Vanuatu, an island developing country that is also included in the list of least developed countries, continues to experience, as a consequence of regular natural disasters, significant economic and social disadvantages of the type referred to in resolution 45/202,

Taking note of Agenda 21, 40/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

1. Calls the attention of the international community to the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries, and specifically to those confronting Vanuatu; 41/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Vanuatu and to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to it;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, and to the donor community for their participation in the first round-table meeting to assist Vanuatu, and notes the proposed convening of a second such meeting in 1993;

4. Appeals to member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously to the needs of Vanuatu, particularly in the nine priority areas identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Invites the appropriate parts of the United Nations system, at the next meetings of their various governing bodies, to consider, as appropriate, the special needs of Vanuatu and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in organizing international assistance for Vanuatu and on developments in the economic situation of that country.

40/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I and II and Corr.1, and III).

41/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 8 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990 and 46/178 of 19 December 1991 on assistance to the Sudan,

Recalling also the Declaration, Framework of Cooperation, and Programme of Action, adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992, and the principles embodied therein, 42/

Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the displacement of a large number of persons,

Noting with satisfaction the projected increase in cereal production in the Sudan harvest for 1992/93, which should first be used to meet the needs of the people,

Recognizing, however, that there continues to be a need in the Sudan for strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support as a complement to its own efforts to meet its urgent needs in 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan, 43/

1. Takes note of the agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued after the recent visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to Khartoum, and calls upon all parties to adhere to this agreement;

2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are providing assistance to the country in the context of the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

3. Expresses its full appreciation to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to coordinate and mobilize resources and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan and requests them to continue these efforts;

42/ A/47/182, annex.

43/ A/47/554.

4. Calls upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country, especially in the areas of supplementary feeding, non-food items, storage, transportation and emergency recovery;
5. Appeals to all parties concerned to pursue dialogue and negotiations and terminate hostilities to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts;
6. Stresses the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need;
7. Urges all parties involved to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report on it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States, 44/

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Welcoming the recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections in Angola and the recently concluded General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, signed at Rome on 4 October 1992,

Recognizing the urgent and imperative need for all the parties in South Africa to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

Gravely concerned about the effects of the devastating drought that is currently ravaging the southern African region,

Welcoming with appreciation the positive response of the international community at the Pledging Conference for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held at Geneva in June 1992,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to continue to deal with the drought situation and other problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they are rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the region of southern Africa;

4. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region;

5. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond, as appropriate, to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. Reiterates the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa;

8. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, inter alia, of the current drought situation, the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

9. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992, establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

53. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION

Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the
United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator. 45/
