



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 May 2025

Original: English

Seventy-ninth session

Agenda item 33

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications
for international peace, security and development**

Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [78/283](#), pertains to the status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.

The report is focused, in particular, on the right of return of refugees and internally displaced persons and their descendants, the prohibition of forced demographic changes, humanitarian access, the preservation of the property rights of refugees and internally displaced persons and the development of a timetable to ensure the prompt voluntary return of all refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes.



I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [78/283](#), in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution. The report covers the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 and draws on information received from several United Nations entities.
2. In accordance with the provisions of the resolution, the report is focused on: (a) the right of return of all refugees and internally displaced persons and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity; (b) the prohibition of forced demographic changes; (c) humanitarian access; (d) the importance of preserving the property rights of refugees and internally displaced persons; and (e) the development of a timetable to ensure the prompt voluntary return of all refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes.

II. Background

3. Following an escalation of conflict in 1992 and 1993, which caused significant displacement of civilians, armed hostilities between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides ended with the signing of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces in Moscow on 14 May 1994 (see [S/1994/583](#) and [S/1994/583/Corr.1](#)). That agreement was preceded by the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Moscow on 4 April 1994 (see [S/1994/397](#)), in which the parties agreed to cooperate in planning and conducting activities to safeguard and guarantee the safe, secure and dignified return of people who had fled from areas in the conflict zone to the areas of their previous permanent residence. Armed hostilities between the Georgian and South Ossetian sides ended with the signing of the Sochi Agreement of 24 June 1992, which resulted in the establishment of a ceasefire between the Georgian and South Ossetian forces and the creation of the Joint Control Commission and Joint Peacekeeping Forces.
4. Following the hostilities that began in the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia on 7 and 8 August 2008, the six-point Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August 2008 and the implementing measures of 8 September 2008 ([S/2008/631](#), paras. 7–15), international discussions were launched in Geneva on 15 October 2008, under the co-chairmanship of the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) ([S/2009/69](#), paras. 5–7). According to the agreement, the international discussions were to address the issues of security and stability and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. By the end of the reporting period, 63 rounds of the Geneva International Discussions had been held, with participants meeting in two parallel working groups.
5. The United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions continued to support the Geneva process, in consultation with the other two Co-Chairs.
6. The United Nations Representative is also responsible for convening the periodic meetings of the joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism under United Nations auspices in Gali ([S/2009/254](#), paras. 5 and 6). By the end of the reporting period, neither the regular nor any ad hoc meetings could be held owing to disagreements among participants. The regular meetings of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism in Ergneti, co-facilitated jointly by OSCE and the European Union Monitoring Mission, continued. Five meetings were held during the reporting period.

7. During the reporting period, four rounds of the Geneva International Discussions were held, on 4 and 5 April, 25 and 26 June, 5 and 6 November 2024, and 4 and 5 March 2025, respectively. The participants in Working Group I of the Discussions continued to review the security situation on the ground and address the key issues of the non-use of force and international security arrangements. These discussions have not resulted in tangible outcomes.

8. Working Group II continued to focus on the humanitarian needs of all affected populations, including their livelihoods, freedom of movement, documentation and access to rights and services, and the issue of missing persons. Although all participants in Working Group II agreed that the issue of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees should be kept on the agenda, there was neither substantial discussion on nor progress made in addressing this important matter. “Walkouts” by some participants under this agenda item also continued. During the reporting period, there was no sustainable return to areas of origin or habitual residence.

9. The Co-Chairs of the Geneva International Discussions and the co-moderators of Working Group II also continued to urge all participants to enable crossings of the administrative boundary line for access to medical services and education opportunities and to allow visits to religious sites and graveyards, particularly during religious holidays. The crossing points at the Inguri Bridge and Saberio-Pakhulani villages continued to function but were temporarily closed by the authorities in control in Abkhazia from 23 to 30 October 2024 during the parliamentary elections in Georgia. Similar measures were taken by the authorities in control in South Ossetia from 25 to 28 October 2024. In August 2022, the South Ossetian side eased the restrictions on freedom of movement imposed at the administrative boundary line in September 2019 by opening the crossing points during the last 10 days of each month. It is important, however, that the functioning of these crossing points revert to the practice that existed before September 2019, and that additional crossing points are opened for pedestrian use.

10. The Geneva International Discussions continued to offer an important opportunity for participants to engage on the issue of determining the fate of persons who went missing during the conflicts. The understanding shown by participants for the plight of the families of the missing and the commitments made to engage meaningfully on the issue, in particular, by supporting the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross, is commendable.

11. The Co-Chairs have continued to promote the women and peace and security agenda in the framework of the Geneva International Discussions, recognizing the different impacts of conflict on women and men, as well as girls and boys. Throughout the reporting period, the Co-Chairs and co-moderators engaged with and benefited from the perspectives and insights of conflict-affected populations, including displaced women.

12. On 11 October 2024, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution [57/33](#), entitled “Cooperation with Georgia”, in which it requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present to it an oral update at its fifty-eighth session on the follow-up to the resolution and a written report at its fifty-ninth session on developments relating to the resolution and its implementation.

III. Right of return

A. Scope of displacement, return and local integration

13. No major changes were observed during the reporting period with regard to internally displaced persons and refugees exercising their right to return, and no new significant displacements were registered. According to the Internally Displaced Persons, Ecomigrants and Livelihoods Agency of Georgia, as at January 2025 there were 299,172 individuals registered as internally displaced persons in Georgia. The largest numbers were registered in Tbilisi and Zugdidi/Samegrelo. The generational aspects of displacement in the absence of durable solutions are of concern. According to government data, the number of registered internally displaced persons increased by 25,407 between 2016 and 2024, primarily as a result of births in their families.

14. It is estimated that more than 45,000 people have previously spontaneously returned to their homes in Gali district in Abkhazia. The authorities in control in Abkhazia continue to deny the return of ethnic Georgian internally displaced persons to their areas of origin or habitual residence that are outside of Gali, Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli districts. The authorities in control in South Ossetia continue to deny the return of ethnic Georgians displaced as a result of conflict. The United Nations and the Co-Chairs have repeatedly sought assurances from the authorities in control with respect to the rights of the returnees to permanent residence, freedom of movement, birth registration and property ownership. The United Nations also continued to call for returnees' access to civic and political rights, equal protection before the law, social security, healthcare, work and employment, education (including mother-tongue-based multilingual education at all levels), freedom of thought, conscience and expression and cultural life. Challenges related to shelter rehabilitation, limited livelihood opportunities, substandard water, sanitation and hygiene conditions and poor health and education facilities have also persisted.

15. The authorities in control in both Abkhazia and South Ossetia have adopted so-called laws that provide for the issuance of documentation to the population, in particular ethnic Georgians, who are thereby defined as "foreign" or "stateless".

16. In December 2016, the authorities in control in Abkhazia amended the so-called "Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Abkhazia" by introducing a "foreign resident permit", which would help ethnic Georgians and others living in Abkhazia to exercise their rights more easily. Pending the introduction of the "foreign resident permit", ethnic Georgians were issued temporary identification documents, known as "Form No. 9". Owing to the reluctance of the returnee population to declare themselves "foreigners" and procedural delays, the extension and issuance of "Form No. 9" continued until mid-2021 on an exceptional basis only, with appropriate medical certification.

17. Since January 2024, pending the issuance or renewal of "foreign resident permits", ethnic Georgians have been provided with a certificate with a six-month validity period, thereby facilitating their freedom of movement and access to some basic services.

18. The "foreign resident permit" does not grant its holder the full range of political, housing, land and property rights under Abkhazia's de facto legislation. The restrictive eligibility requirements exclude a considerable number of people from obtaining it, including potential future returnees. Moreover, grounds for rejection are broad and open to interpretation. The issuance of "foreign resident permits" has been further affected by additional requirements, introduced in May 2020, to prove long-term residence and to pay a processing fee. According to available information, in 2016–2017 over 34,000 individuals obtained "foreign resident permits" with a five-

year validity period. During the reporting period, more than 5,000 persons were able to renew their “foreign resident permits”. Proper documentation is essential to be able to enjoy freedom of movement. While pedestrian and transport crossings are operational, the lack of valid documents negatively impacts the lives and livelihoods of the affected people. This is particularly the case for older and other vulnerable communities, whose physical and mental health could be affected, as well as those with chronic medical conditions. In November 2023, the authorities in control in Abkhazia adopted further amendments to the so-called “Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Abkhazia”, which streamlined and clarified some of its provisions. The amendments extended the validity period of previously issued residence permits from 5 years to 10 years and expanded the list of documents that can be used to confirm the 10 years of permanent residence in Abkhazia.

19. In addition, since 1 January 2019, the holders of Abkhaz “passports” issued before 2016 have been banned from crossing the administrative boundary line, thereby compelling the individuals to apply for the new version of the “passport” or a “foreign resident permit”. Following a series of amendments to the so-called “Law on Citizenship” adopted in 2013 and 2018, the majority of ethnic Georgians in Abkhazia no longer meet the criteria for the acquisition of the new version of the so-called “passports” issued since 2016.

20. The repeated changes in policies on documentation and related challenges have created concerns among the affected population about their ability to stay in contact with family, maintain access to markets and benefit from medical and other services.

21. The authorities in control in South Ossetia partially eased the restrictions on freedom of movement across the administrative boundary line in August 2022, bringing some relief, especially to ethnic Georgian residents of Akhalgori. However, ethnic Georgians displaced in 2008 from other parts of South Ossetia have no opportunity to return. Since the conflict in August 2008, the United Nations has lacked operational access to South Ossetia, apart from a humanitarian assessment mission conducted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in August 2016. It is important that sustained humanitarian access be discussed and agreed both by the authorities in control and by the Government of Georgia.

22. UNHCR remains ready to resume consultations on the return of displaced persons to Abkhazia and South Ossetia with a view to securing the safe and voluntary nature of any such movement. Moreover, further steps are needed to facilitate freedom of movement in order to allow individuals to maintain contact and follow developments in their home communities, as well as to make a free and informed choice as to whether to return or to integrate in areas of displacement or elsewhere.

23. During the reporting period, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided support to improve access for conflict-affected women in Abkhazia to basic sexual and reproductive health services, notably through developing clinical service protocols on maternal care and strengthening the skills and knowledge of service providers for the provision of quality reproductive health and maternal care services. The “referral hub” digital platform between reproductive health specialists across the administrative boundary line enabled around 100 online consultations for critical maternal cases and fostered collaboration between women’s health professionals from both sides. It also enabled 26 referrals that saved the lives of mothers and their newborns. More than 3,450 conflict-affected women have benefited from free, quality sexual and reproductive health services, including those delivered by mobile teams in rural and hard-to-reach areas.

24. The World Health Organization continued to provide support in addressing communicable and noncommunicable diseases in Abkhazia, focusing on laboratory detection and surveillance and on the application of evidence-based treatment guidelines. Such efforts should continue in order to enhance protection and assistance for the most vulnerable and to ensure access to clean water and sanitation and the maintenance of basic livelihood activities.

25. Since the reopening of the administrative boundary line in July 2021, UNHCR has continued its shuttle bus services to facilitate the passage of vulnerable individuals crossing the Inguri Bridge. The Secretary-General calls upon all relevant actors to ensure access of all persons to benefits and services for which they are eligible.

26. So-called “borderization” measures along the administrative boundary lines with South Ossetia and Abkhazia continued throughout the reporting period. Further obstacles to freedom of movement, including “state border signs”, watch posts and surveillance equipment, continued to be observed along the administrative boundary lines. Continued surveillance and detentions by the Russian Federation border guards were also reported.

27. In South Ossetia, the continued closure of the administrative boundary line and ongoing “borderization” measures continued to restrict the ability of people to cross the administrative boundary line, despite the partial reopening in August 2022. This also continued to negatively affect freedom of movement, social and family relations and livelihood opportunities. While the Secretary-General welcomes the partial reopening of the closed crossing points, he calls for their full reopening without restriction and for the participants in the Geneva International Discussions to refrain from any unilateral action that may have an adverse impact on the humanitarian situation of the affected populations and their access to rights and services. The inability to have free access to agricultural fields, orchards, traditional grazing grounds, forests and markets has reduced income and employment opportunities and further limited communication and relations between families living on opposite sides. The fencing measures along the administrative boundary lines have exacerbated the already difficult living conditions of those living on both sides, including many internally displaced persons. To mitigate the most harmful impact on the survival mechanisms and livelihoods of the population, the “Interim Governmental Commission Addressing the Needs of Affected Communities in Villages along the Dividing Line” established by the Government of Georgia continued to mobilize State funds for investment in villages affected by fencing to develop infrastructure for irrigation and drinking water, road connections, education, agriculture, shelter, heating and health services.

28. While internally displaced persons retain the right to return, the Government of Georgia continued its efforts to provide those individuals with durable housing solutions and access to livelihood opportunities. The Government continued to support internally displaced persons, including through the provision of housing and other assistance, as laid down in the successive action plans for the implementation of the State strategy on internally displaced persons. There is a continuing need to provide internally displaced persons with access to employment and livelihoods.

29. The Government of Georgia and international partners provided durable housing solutions to approximately 58,000 internally displaced families in 2024. There remains, however, an urgent need to continue efforts to improve the living conditions of particularly vulnerable internally displaced persons in both collective centres and private accommodation. In this regard, the Government announced its plans to provide housing for 13,000 more internally displaced households by the end of 2025. The 2021 amendments to the rules of provision of durable housing to internally

displaced persons also provided for additional benefits for internally displaced persons during housing distribution. Further amendments introduced in 2022 restricted the provision of durable housing to internally displaced persons born before 1 January 2023. Children born after that date will be provided with housing together with their family members and will no longer have the right to request housing individually. The amendments are in line with the switch to a needs-based policy recommended by international experts, which the Government has not yet fully endorsed. Other efforts, such as privatization and rural housing projects, which combine the provision of shelter with agricultural land, have expanded housing options. However, considering the total needs, existing durable housing solutions remain limited.

30. Given the scale of displacement, substantial challenges concerning the integration of internally displaced persons remain. While the Government of Georgia undertakes efforts to provide alternative accommodation for those living in dilapidated collective centres, significant needs remain. The living conditions of those residing in private accommodation are often equally inadequate. Even though those persons often own the property, the lack of economic opportunities sometimes forces them to move back to substandard housing conditions in collective centres in order to qualify for continued assistance. United Nations consultations with internally displaced persons and relevant authorities show that the lack of adequate living conditions remains the biggest concern for internally displaced persons in Georgia, especially among those who were displaced during the conflict in 1992–1993 and still reside in collective centres.

31. Other socioeconomic aspects of integration, such as sustainable livelihoods and access to quality educational, medical and social services, should also be addressed. While the United Nations, together with donors and other stakeholders, continues to assist the Government of Georgia in protecting and ensuring the rights of the affected populations, funding levels for related humanitarian and development projects in Georgia remain limited. Moreover, further progress in integrating and improving the living conditions of the internally displaced has become less a question of humanitarian response and more a matter of integrating their socioeconomic needs into municipal, regional and national development strategies and budgets.

32. The Secretary-General encourages the Government of Georgia to base assistance to internally displaced persons on needs and vulnerabilities. This approach would be in line with the recommendations adopted by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons during his visit to Georgia in September 2016. The Secretary-General urges the Government of Georgia to follow up on those recommendations, including to implement a fully consultative process around social assistance reforms and to allocate sufficient State budget resources to development efforts that include the needs of the internally displaced.

33. While progress has been made in the reintegration of the ethnic Georgian returnee population in Abkhazia, important needs and protection challenges remain. Those who spontaneously returned are still officially considered internally displaced persons by the Government of Georgia and are therefore eligible for financial and other assistance. The assistance ensured by the Government of Georgia should not prevent the authorities in control in Abkhazia from providing returnees with the proper documentation necessary to enjoy the full spectrum of rights.

34. A variety of infrastructure and livelihood initiatives financed by the international community during the reporting period had a positive impact on the humanitarian and security situation of the population in Gali district and on the reintegration prospects of returnees. However, additional protection and reintegration challenges remain in Abkhazia. Specific protection concerns expressed by the

returnees continue to relate to: (a) freedom of movement; (b) documentation required to enjoy rights and gain access to services; (c) access to appropriate learning environments, including improved education facilities, and, in particular, access to mother-tongue-based multilingual education; (d) access to higher education; (e) access to quality health care on both sides of the administrative boundary line; (f) the urgent need to improve water, sanitary and hygiene facilities so as to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and viruses; (g) incidents of discrimination, including those related to documentation; and (h) a lack of effective protection against crime and sexual and gender-based violence.

B. Institutional framework and operational measures

35. The local population in Gali district, including returnees, continued to express concern regarding restrictions on freedom of movement, which affect regular contact with family members and friends residing on the other side of the Inguri River, and access to social infrastructure, including medical facilities and markets in Zugdidi. Ensuring freedom of movement remains crucial for improving the living conditions of the local population, advancing the reintegration of returnees and preventing renewed displacement. In that context, it remains essential to identify and implement solutions for the provision of documentation, including to children, in conformity with international law, including international human rights law, and the principles governing the prevention and reduction of statelessness.

36. There is a complex balance between the individual right to voluntary, safe and dignified return and the establishment of the conditions conducive to such return. The individual's right to return, in the case of an internally displaced person, derives from the individual's right to freedom of movement as stipulated in international human rights instruments. Return is both a human right and a humanitarian issue and therefore cannot be directly linked to political questions or the conclusion of peace agreements. It must be addressed irrespective of any solution to the underlying conflict. At the same time, it is primarily for the individual to assess the risks and make an informed choice as to whether to return at a given time. In doing so, displaced persons must be able to consider all factors that could affect their safety, dignity and ability to exercise basic human rights.

37. The United Nations engagement in assisting States in the search for durable solutions for displaced populations is based on the understanding that voluntary return in safety and dignity is one durable solution, the other two being local integration and resettlement. The role of the United Nations in the facilitation, design and implementation of organized return operations is guided by the need to avoid causing harm or contributing to exposure to possible human rights violations: any returns must be voluntary and conducted in safety and dignity. Therefore, activities related to organized returns must be based on a careful risk assessment, considering security and human rights conditions and concerns, access to livelihoods and basic services and the voluntary nature of return. Unhindered humanitarian access and, consequently, the ability of the United Nations to monitor all those factors effectively, is another important aspect.

38. While humanitarian access to South Ossetia by the international community regrettably remains unavailable, Abkhazia has continued to benefit from the engagement of international actors, and it is hoped that this will continue. The Abkhazia Strategic Partnership, established in 2010 by international partners and chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Georgia, continues its leading role as a coordination platform for United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in all parts of

Abkhazia. Through its collaborative format rooted in humanitarian principles, the Partnership fosters a holistic approach by providing humanitarian and recovery assistance to the most vulnerable segments of the population, while contributing to confidence-building and peacebuilding and promoting access to rights for conflict-affected communities.

39. UNHCR, in partnership with local and international NGOs and authorities in control in Abkhazia, continued to facilitate protection and assistance services to the most vulnerable families, including through legal advice and counselling concerning access to rights and services. UNHCR provided technical knowledge and skills training as a route to employment for young people and continued supporting self-employed entrepreneurs to expand their activities. In addition to facilitating transportation for a number of schoolchildren and vulnerable persons over the Inguri Bridge, UNHCR also undertook projects to strengthen resilience and community-based protection.

40. To enhance food security, UNHCR and partners provided vulnerable households in Abkhazia with equipment and training to help diversify and modernize their farming activity. In 2024, UNHCR maintained its support to the most vulnerable families, providing cash assistance to over 600 persons and distributing food and hygiene packages to some 400 individuals. UNHCR and its partners also sought to strengthen social protection and create an environment for community-based support. UNHCR supported elderly and bedridden individuals living alone through home care and other in-kind assistance.

41. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued its programmatic assistance to ensure that the needs of conflict-affected communities living on either side of the administrative boundary lines are covered equally. These efforts were focused on improving human security and community resilience and creating space for trust-building, including through civil society-driven initiatives with a particular focus on empowering women, young people and excluded groups. UNDP also continued to work to improve living conditions and access to quality social services for conflict-affected communities, including internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations residing along the administrative boundary lines. The UNDP project office in Zugdidi, which was re-established in 2024, should also contribute to addressing the needs of vulnerable populations in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region.

42. In 2024, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported efforts to provide social and psychological support to over 1,600 vulnerable children and improved water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for approximately 1,500 children in 17 schools. UNICEF also developed a response plan, including immunization, to the outbreak of pertussis. UNICEF continued to enhance access to quality education by improving teachers' professional skills and promoting student-centred teaching approaches.

43. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continued to provide assistance to improve agricultural productivity in Abkhazia and in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Shida Kartli regions. In 2024, farmer field schools were established across eight municipalities to provide training to dairy farmers and internally displaced persons, including women. FAO also supported farmers and beekeepers in Abkhazia through integrated pest management and sustainable farming techniques and training. In addition, environmental initiatives benefiting more than 1,000 individuals helped to reinforce community resilience.

44. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) continued to facilitate the sharing of information between

women's organizations and internally displaced and conflict-affected women, including through its annual open days on women and peace and security. UN-Women provided support to the Government of Georgia to implement the fourth national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security for the period 2022–2024. Women's organizations played a decisive role in the implementation and localization of the national action plan. The elaboration of the fifth consecutive national action plan and continued implementation of the women and peace and security agenda will continue to be important in meeting the needs and concerns of conflict-affected communities. UN-Women also continued to support the economic empowerment of internally displaced and conflict-affected women residing along the administrative boundary lines.

45. The issue of freedom of movement across the administrative boundary line has security, humanitarian and human rights dimensions, and remains of utmost importance to the local population. The Secretary-General urges the authorities in control in Abkhazia to continue the unhindered provision of the necessary documentation to all groups of the population, ensuring their freedom of movement and access to services. In addition, the Secretary-General calls for the reopening of all pedestrian crossing points that were closed in 2016 and 2017 to facilitate travel, particularly for those living further away from the Inguri Bridge.

46. Persons in need should be able to gain access to medical attention wherever it can be offered as quickly as possible and at the highest possible standard. The Secretary-General calls upon all stakeholders to exercise maximum care and flexibility in that regard and to improve the conditions for crossings, including through the introduction of a fast-track procedure for vulnerable persons. The Secretary-General calls upon the relevant authorities to ease crossings for family visits, especially in the case of medical or other family emergencies, imminent death or funerals.

IV. Prohibition of forced demographic changes

47. Relevant international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law, should guide managed population movements, including evacuations, and strictly limit forced movements, including those resulting in demographic change. The principles and provisions of international law mentioned in previous reports, as well as non-refoulement obligations governing the protection of refugees and others who flee their homes as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict and situations of generalized violence, remain fully applicable. While no new displacement was observed during the reporting period, the demographic consequences of earlier displacement remain.

V. Humanitarian access

A. International law and humanitarian access

48. The need to establish and maintain humanitarian space is essential to effectively meet the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected and displaced populations, to mitigate suffering and to enable United Nations entities to exercise their mandates. All sides must respect their obligations under the relevant rules of international humanitarian law concerning humanitarian access, and act in good faith to fulfil those obligations. The free passage of relief goods and the facilitation of humanitarian operations are correlated with the achievement of the right to life, the right to a decent

standard of living and the right to protection against discrimination. According to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, the obligation of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights includes an obligation to invite, accept and facilitate international humanitarian assistance, in particular if the State's availability of resources or other obstacles, such as its lack of effective control over parts of the territory, limit its capacity to effectively address all humanitarian needs.

49. Under international humanitarian law, rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need, which is impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction, must be allowed and facilitated. Arrangements pertaining to relief personnel should be simplified to the greatest extent possible, and the Secretary-General encourages measures to enable such efforts.

B. Operational challenges

50. The United Nations continues to support all initiatives aimed at enhancing people-to-people contact and improving the day-to-day life of residents on both sides of the “dividing lines”. In the spirit of constructive engagement, the Secretary-General encourages all relevant actors to allow for unhindered, sustainable humanitarian access and service delivery by humanitarian partners and permit the conduct of financial and administrative transactions by those partners in the territories not under the control of the Government of Georgia.

51. The United Nations has continued to implement protection and humanitarian assistance activities in Abkhazia. The United Nations Resident Coordinator in Georgia has facilitated dialogue among international donors and with relevant authorities for this purpose. At the same time, the operational environment for the work of the United Nations agencies remains challenging and complicates efforts to implement needs-based programming. The Secretary-General urges the relevant authorities to facilitate the continuation of the activities of the United Nations and other international humanitarian and development actors in line with relevant mandates and accountabilities.

52. Since October 2019, the authorities in control in Abkhazia have required the stamping of all passports other than those of the Russian Federation, including the passports of staff members of international organizations and NGOs. In addition, they require the nationally recruited staff of United Nations entities and international NGOs in Abkhazia to interact with the “security services” in Abkhazia before crossing the administrative boundary line. Regrettably, United Nations personnel, both national and international, continue to be questioned by “security services” in Abkhazia about their work, thereby limiting the operational flexibility of the United Nations and international NGOs in Abkhazia. The Secretary-General calls upon all relevant actors to ensure operational flexibility for project implementation and unimpeded access for all categories of United Nations personnel and international NGO staff members working to support local populations.

VI. Property rights of refugees and internally displaced persons

53. Property-related issues remain within the scope of Working Group II of the Geneva International Discussions. The Secretary-General's call upon all concerned to adhere to the principles on housing, land and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons (referred to as the “Pinheiro principles”) and the underlying norms of international law, including international human rights law, as outlined in the report of 20 May 2013 (A/67/869, paras. 58–60), remains valid. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons noted during his visit to Georgia in

September 2016 that internally displaced persons were entitled to the restitution of, or compensation for, their lost property, regardless of whether they had chosen to return, integrate into their area of displacement or relocate elsewhere. The Secretary-General encourages the participants in the Geneva International Discussions to facilitate an expert session to address housing, land and property rights.

VII. Timetable for the voluntary return of all refugees and internally displaced persons and work towards durable solutions

54. No agreement or timetable for the voluntary return of all refugees and internally displaced persons has been developed. Working Group II of the Geneva International Discussions could not deal with the issue of voluntary return owing to the continued unwillingness of some participants to discuss the matter. The Secretary-General reiterates that, as long as the conditions for organized return in safety and dignity are not fulfilled and the mechanisms for property restitution are not established, the design of a comprehensive timetable or road map for returns must remain an open matter to be addressed. Those challenges should not prevent all concerned from working to identify durable solutions for all displaced persons, giving particular attention to the implementation of the right of return.

55. In the absence of conditions conducive to organized return and of appropriate implementation mechanisms, the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes will continue to concentrate their efforts on providing the conflict-affected populations, including returnees or persons in the process of returning, with assistance and support for their reintegration. They remain committed to proceeding at the appropriate time, in consultation and cooperation with all concerned, with the development of a timetable or road map addressing all the components outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 24 August 2009 ([A/63/950](#), para. 20).

VIII. Conclusion

56. The Secretary-General welcomes the regular engagement by the participants in the Geneva International Discussions during the period under review. It is regrettable that meaningful progress on key security, humanitarian, human rights and development challenges remains limited, thereby hampering the creation of conditions conducive to the return of displaced populations. The Secretary-General continues to strongly encourage all participants in the Discussions to engage constructively, including on issues of the non-use of force and its practical implementation, as well as those related to freedom of movement, to make tangible progress without delay. The Secretary-General urges all concerned to maintain and utilize the Geneva platform to engage in constructive dialogue. This includes the need for all participants to respect and adhere to the previously agreed ground rules for the Discussions, including abandoning the practice of “walkouts” by some participants, in order to help unblock the impasse and facilitate discussions and mutually acceptable solutions on issues related to the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees. It is critical in this period of heightened regional and international tensions for all relevant stakeholders and participants in the Discussions to work together with the Co-Chairs to focus on efforts to achieve substantive progress on key security issues and help to improve the human rights and humanitarian situation of the affected population, including internally displaced persons.

57. The Secretary-General remains concerned by the persistent security challenges stemming from continued negative trends related to so-called “borderization”, restrictions on freedom of movement and other unilateral actions. These actions continue to inhibit the return of internally displaced persons, as well as the ability of humanitarian and development actors to operate freely, especially in South Ossetia. These restrictions place additional burdens on the conflict-affected population, including women, depriving them of access to livelihoods and medical and other basic services. The Secretary-General remains concerned about the continued detention of civilians residing along the Abkhazia and South Ossetia administrative boundary lines for so-called “illegal crossings”. The Secretary-General urges all relevant actors to take pragmatic steps to solve this recurring problem without delay and allow all persons, in particular children, to cross at convenient and safe locations.

58. The Secretary-General remains deeply concerned by the continued suspension, since 2018, of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism in Gali. The Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms in Ergneti and Gali play a critical role in maintaining stability and security and promoting trust between the participants. It is essential that the Mechanism in Gali resume its functions without delay and without preconditions, in accordance with the existing ground rules and principles. The Secretary-General urges the participants to take a constructive approach and to display the political will to enable the resumption of the Mechanism. While the United Nations Chair of the Mechanism has led efforts to maintain dialogue through regular communication with the participants, those efforts cannot be considered a substitute for the normal functioning of this Mechanism. The Secretary-General encourages the participants to engage with the United Nations Representative, in order to ensure the resumption and effective operation of the Mechanism in Gali and to return the focus of the participants to substantive issues.

59. The Secretary-General urges all participants to deepen their engagement in the Geneva International Discussions and the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms, so as to preserve and expand humanitarian space and respect for human rights, while refraining from any unilateral actions that may have an adverse impact on the security, humanitarian and socioeconomic situation of affected populations, or undermine the Discussions. The Secretary-General also urges donors to ensure continued support for the humanitarian, development, conflict prevention and confidence-building efforts, and for women’s civil society organizations.

60. The Secretary-General calls upon all relevant actors to avoid politicization of humanitarian issues and to ensure an enabling environment for close cooperation with and support by United Nations entities, including through the use of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism in Gali and its hotline, once resumed. Furthermore, the Secretary-General calls upon all concerned to show humanitarian consideration for local residents engaging in traditional livelihood activities near and across the administrative boundary lines. The Secretary-General strongly encourages the relevant stakeholders to actively facilitate unhindered regular access to South Ossetia so as to allow humanitarian and development agencies to assess needs and assist the population, especially the most vulnerable.

61. The Secretary-General urges the authorities in control in Abkhazia and South Ossetia to take all measures necessary to facilitate freedom of movement and access to rights and services for the ethnic Georgian population, including returnees. The Secretary-General also calls upon the relevant actors to develop a long-term vision on the status of the ethnic Georgian returnee population in Abkhazia and South Ossetia that avoids any discriminatory treatment or curtailment of rights.

62. The Secretary-General reiterates his call upon all relevant stakeholders to engage in a constructive manner and implement the conclusions and

recommendations contained in the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council, including concerning unfettered access to assess the human rights protection needs of the affected population.

63. Ultimately, the responsibility for the effective functioning of the Geneva International Discussions remains with the participants. The participants and relevant stakeholders should demonstrate the necessary political will, constructive approach and flexibility in the interests of the conflict-affected population and of ensuring lasting peace. The United Nations, including through the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the United Nations country team and the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions, working in close partnership with other Co-Chairs, remains committed to supporting these efforts.
