



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
23 November 2018  
English  
Original: French

---

## Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sixty-ninth session

### Summary record of the 715th meeting

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Wednesday, 3 October 2018, at 3 p.m.

*Chair:* Ms. Dalil.....(Afghanistan)

## Contents

General debate (*continued*)

---

This record is subject to correction.

Corrections should be set forth in a memorandum and also incorporated in a copy of the record. They should be sent *within one week of the date of the present record* to the Documents Management Section (DMS-DCM@un.org).

Any corrected records of the public meetings of the Committee at this session will be reissued for technical reasons after the end of the session.

GE.18-16473 (E) 221118 231118



\* 1 8 1 6 4 7 3 \*

Please recycle The recycling symbol, consisting of three chasing arrows forming a triangle.



*The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.*

**General debate** (*continued*)

1. **Mr. Doudech** (Tunisia) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the African Group. Tunisia reaffirmed the principle of solidarity and responsibility sharing enshrined in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and hoped that the General Assembly would adopt the global compact on refugees, which enjoyed international consensus. The phenomenon of migration required a comprehensive and participatory approach in order to eliminate its root causes, in compliance with international law and respecting the dignity of refugees. Tunisia participated according to its means in rescue operations at sea and hosted asylum seekers and refugees. It had also hosted a ministerial conference on child protection in the region in February 2018 and had taken steps to amend its legislation on asylum.

2. **Mr. Anani** (Ghana) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the African Group. The Ghana Refugee Board worked with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the authorities of countries of origin towards obtaining permanent local integration solutions. Thus, refugees who opted to stay in Ghana would be issued with a travel document allowing them to obtain a residence permit. To enhance job and livelihood opportunities for refugees, the Ghana Refugee Board partnered with the G20 Compact with Africa, which aimed to attract private investment. The Government of Ghana was working towards the country's accession to the two statelessness conventions and a memorandum to that end had been submitted to the Ministry of the Interior. Civil registry agencies continued to issue documentation to all refugee children born in Ghana to avoid any situations of statelessness. Ghana continued to work through the Tripartite Agreement agreed with UNHCR and Côte d'Ivoire to encourage Ivorian refugees to return home if they could. In that respect, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire had recently announced an amnesty for over 800 people, which had helped create an environment conducive to the voluntary return of refugees.

3. **Ms. Khan** (Fiji) said that her country and the Pacific region as a whole were facing an emerging issue: the increase of climate displaced persons. It was becoming urgent, for both the Pacific community and the global community, to offer adequate accommodation and assistance to those seeking refuge from rising sea levels and the disappearance of their resources and lands. It was estimated that 63 communities in Fiji would need to consider relocation in the near future. The first example was the relocation of Vunidogoloa in 2014, after almost three decades of contemplation. It had been a tragedy for the villagers who had had to leave their ancestral grounds. The Government had drafted relocation guidelines, drawing heavily on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement of 1998. Recognizing that it was vital to embrace innovative technological solutions in order to protect the islands and oceans in a sustainable manner, Fiji was participating in the CommonSensing project with the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Kingdom Space Agency.

4. **Mr. Matangala** (Mozambique) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the African Group. Mozambique had actively participated in the consultations on the global compact on refugees and looked forward to its endorsement by the General Assembly and its smooth implementation. The Government shared the concerns of UNHCR with regard to the increase in the number of forced displacements worldwide and the shortfall in the resources available to protect and assist the populations concerned. The international community needed to redouble its efforts in tackling xenophobia and intolerance, which ran contrary to the cardinal principles of international human rights law.

5. **Mr. Subedi** (Observer for Nepal) said that his country had hosted thousands of refugees for decades, in particular from Bhutan, despite not being a party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 or its Protocol of 1967. Over 110,000 Bhutanese refugees had been resettled in third countries, but many had not been willing or able to leave for another country and were awaiting their ultimate repatriation to Bhutan. Despite its limited socioeconomic capacities and other challenges, Nepal had made every effort to ensure the protection and support of refugees. However, its bilateral engagements with

Bhutan had not succeeded due to the Bhutanese Government's lack of cooperation. As a result, the Bhutanese refugee crisis had become one of the most protracted in the world. In that context, the delegation recalled General Assembly resolution 194 (1948) that emphasized the primary responsibility of countries of origin to establish conditions that allowed voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and with dignity.

6. **Mr. Baddoura** (Lebanon) said that humanitarian aid to refugees was under threat because the principle of responsibility sharing was not sufficiently respected. The gap was growing between States that hosted a large number of refugees and the international community, which was scaling back its aid. For the global compact on refugees to be effective, it was necessary to stop politicizing the situation, actually implement the principle of responsibility sharing and really search for durable solutions. The Government feared that refugees were being used as bargaining chips in the region's strategic conflicts. Lebanon hosted a large number of refugees even though it had not ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Unfortunately, it was paying a heavy price for its generosity and fraternity since the economic, environmental and social situation and security conditions were constantly deteriorating. Furthermore, the Government, which had always honoured its humanitarian obligations, noted that cooperating with United Nations agencies had not always yielded positive results. The Government had just launched the second stage of the national intervention plan for 2017–2020 but did not have the necessary resources of 2.7 billion dollars to finance it. An increasing number of Syrian refugees wished to return home and that return should be facilitated. The Government agreed with UNHCR that the issue of the voluntary return of Syrian refugees should be handled objectively and independently of political considerations.

7. **Mr. Shaltut** (Observer for Libya) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statements delivered on behalf of the Groups of which it was a member. The Libyan Government believed that the United Nations and the international community should help it to restore security and stability and put an end to the numerous flows of forcibly displaced persons. Libya was not a country of origin but a transit country for migrants wishing to travel to Europe. Before 2011, the country had hosted more than 2 million refugees, who worked and lived peacefully. Currently, hundreds of thousands of migrants in irregular situations took advantage of the security vacuum to pass through the territory. Many of them were extremely vulnerable and easy prey for smuggling and human trafficking networks.

8. **Mr. Masilela** (Observer for Eswatini) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the African Group. His Government was committed to implementing the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and wished to encourage those African countries applying the comprehensive refugee response framework. In that respect, it had enacted a new refugee act which would enter into force on 1 November 2018, enshrining in domestic law the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its Protocol and the OAU Refugee Convention of 1969. Despite financial constraints, the Government was establishing a new asylum regime. To that end, the authorities had created the post of status determination officer and established a national refugee advisory committee and refugee appeal board. The Malindza reception centre was currently grappling with long-staying refugees, some of whom had been hosted there for more than 20 years. Together with partners, the centre had launched an exercise to determine and harness the skills of those refugees to enable them to sustain themselves. The exercise would also assist in identifying the most vulnerable persons, including unaccompanied minors and the elderly, and giving them appropriate help. The country was also committed to ending statelessness, as demonstrated by its ratification of three relevant international instruments. Finally, the delegation wished to express its sincere gratitude to the Governments of Sweden and Finland for having accepted the resettlement of two families on medical grounds and commended their spirit of burden sharing.

9. **Mr. Idder** (Observer for the Niger) said that his Government aligned itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the African Group. Niger was the West African country which hosted the largest number of refugees, including more than 60,000 Malians and 118,868 Nigerians. Within the emergency transit mechanism, it had also hosted 1,536 persons evacuated from Libya, of whom 1,057 were still present on Niger soil. The

International Development Association would provide Niger with 80 million dollars to improve socioeconomic integration and resilience of refugees in the regions of Diffa, Tillabéri and Tahoua, with the objective of helping them all to leave camps and resettling them on urban sites by 2020. Nonetheless, the procedures for departure to countries of resettlement could be slow. Of the 1,536 persons evacuated to the Niger, only 452 had left. The Government therefore urged UNHCR to redouble its efforts to increase the pace of outgoing flows, because recklessly increasing the duration of the evacuated persons' stay risked causing major security problems.

10. **Mr. Kasoulides** (Cyprus) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement made on behalf of the European Union and its member States. The Government of Cyprus supported the global compact on refugees and was confident that it would contribute to a more equitable distribution of the responsibilities among host countries. Due to its geographical location, Cyprus hosted large numbers of refugees and it recognized the importance of integration. For that reason, the Government, supported by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, had put in place a strategy and a number of projects, which included the provision of language courses, recreational activities and psychosocial support, intended for refugees, asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection. It had also improved asylum procedures and expedited the provision of assistance to those in need, while combating irregular migration and human trafficking. Finally, countries affected by mixed migratory and refugee flows along the Mediterranean, including Cyprus, needed to cooperate more effectively amongst themselves and respect the regional arrangements in place such as the European Union-Turkey Statement of 2016.

11. **Ms. Kostadinova** (Bulgaria) said that her delegation aligned itself with the statement made on behalf of the European Union and its member States. Bulgaria had actively participated in the elaboration of the global compact on refugees and supported its legally non-binding nature and the voluntary character of contributions. During its presidency of the Council of the European Union, Bulgaria had aimed to accelerate the ongoing reform of the Common European Asylum System in order to allow for anticipatory and preventive action at European Union level. Under the Dublin Regulation, it had proposed a comprehensive mechanism for sustainable crisis management with clear criteria for defining the allocation of responsibilities.

12. **Mr. Sougouri** (Observer for Burkina Faso) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement made by Uganda on behalf of the African Group. Burkina Faso hosted 24,391 refugees and asylum seekers on its territory, primarily from Mali. In addition to that number, 4,500 Malians had recently arrived in the Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions. The Burkina Faso Government took account of refugees and displaced persons in its development process, particularly through its national economic and social development plan and the Emergency Programme for the Sahel. As part of the eighteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA-18) resources, it had submitted a letter setting out an economic and social development policy to benefit refugees and host communities. In addition to the biometric identity card already provided, it now issued refugees with a biometric travel document. However, it faced major budgetary constraints and requested the international community to provide timely and significant support. Burkina Faso had ratified the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and was conducting a campaign in cooperation with UNHCR to raise awareness on and issue birth certificates. Lastly, Burkina Faso wished to become a member of the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme and would take steps to achieve that goal.

13. **Mr. Kingu** (Observer for the United Republic of Tanzania) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement made by Uganda on behalf of the African Group. The United Republic of Tanzania was home to 337,756 refugees and asylum seekers, of which 255,473 were Burundians, 81,682 were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 601 were of other nationalities. Following two Tripartite Commission meetings on the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in Tanzania, 50,000 Burundian refugees had returned home in conditions of safety and dignity. For the voluntary repatriation process, the Government collaborated closely with UNHCR, which validated each departure. The delegation therefore refuted the allegations that the Government forcefully returned

Burundian refugees. However, there was a problem of funding, which was crippling the voluntary repatriation exercise and it called upon the international community to provide more funds to UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

14. **Mr. Youssef** (Egypt) said that his delegation aligned itself with the statement made by Uganda on behalf of the African Group. Despite limited resources and the increasing number of refugees, the Egyptian Government was committed to taking on its share of responsibility in hosting them. It did not build camps and worked with the UNHCR office in Cairo to ensure that refugees could be hosted with dignity. However, to address the increasing burden that represented, more funds were required. Lastly, Egypt had created a national committee to handle issues relating to refugees, made up of representatives from different ministries.

15. **Mr. Al-Nuaimi** (Observer for Qatar) said that in 2018 his country had allocated \$20 million to UNHCR, an amount which was expected to double by the end of 2018. There should be a greater focus on support for internally displaced persons, who were at risk of becoming refugees if their situation persisted. Education was also important and the Education Above All foundation had therefore announced that 10 million of the most marginalized children worldwide would receive a quality education through the Educate A Child programme. Moreover, qualifications should be provided, allowing children to have their knowledge recognized, move between education systems more easily and obtain employment.

16. **Mr. Torrejón Alcoba** (Observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia) said that his delegation supported the adoption and implementation of the global compact on refugees. In a world where walls were built between peoples and migrant children were separated from their parents, where multilateralism was giving way to a desire for hegemony and appropriation of natural resources, the Bolivian Government placed the greatest importance on solidarity between peoples, and recommended adopting a humanist outlook whereby refugees were welcomed, protected and integrated rather than turned into scapegoats. The Government called for the adoption of policies enabling inclusive cities and societies, with access to housing, health, education and social security, in line with the principles of complementarity, solidarity, fraternity and diversity.

17. **Ms. Tahar** (Observer for Indonesia) thanked the delegations for the kind words they had conveyed to her country during a difficult time. The global compact on refugees should help to support host countries and promote responsibility sharing. Although it was not a State party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its Protocol, Indonesia implemented the main principles contained within the instruments. It hosted approximately 14,000 refugees and asylum seekers and worked closely with UNHCR to find a durable solution to assist them and to speed up the process of repatriation or resettlement. To that end, the Government hoped that the relevant countries would continue to respond positively to resettlement applications despite the pressure they faced.

18. **Mr. Kokofele** (Observer for Sierra Leone) said that his Government had made significant progress in the eradication of statelessness; the achievements included amendment of the Citizenship Act to provide women and men with equal rights in the conferment of nationality to their spouses, the recommendation made by the Constitutional Review Committee to grant citizenship to foundlings below 5 years of age, development of a national action plan to eradicate statelessness and the establishment of a national steering committee on statelessness. The local integration programme for refugees aimed to ensure that refugees lived a productive life and, in that respect, the National Commission for Social Action had enrolled 378 locally integrated refugees in its livelihood activity programmes, in order to motivate other refugees to make a decision and opt either for local integration or for voluntary repatriation. The National Commission for Social Action had also secured 139 of 191 passports for Liberians in Sierra Leone, who had been red coded by the Liberian authorities. The Government of Sierra Leone was working assiduously to conclude the amendment of the Refugees Protection Act 2007, which it hoped would be completed by November 2018 in order to ensure a fair and effective asylum system consistent with international standards. Furthermore, it had committed to including refugees in its programmes of free primary and secondary education, obstetric care for pregnant women and free health care for children under 5 and other groups. The delegation wished to

seek continued technical support from UNHCR to meet the objective it had set of eradicating statelessness by 2024.

19. **Mr. Grandi** (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) said that he welcomed the efforts made by the States and thanked them for supporting the work of UNHCR.

20. **Ms. Cessouma** (Observer for the African Union) said that the African Union aligned itself with the statement made by Uganda on behalf of the African Group and congratulated Zimbabwe on joining the Executive Committee. The African continent was affected by numerous humanitarian crises leading to forced displacements, further exacerbated by conflict and climate change. A new pest, the fall armyworm, risked causing a food chain crisis if it was not tackled in the near future. In Africa, most migration occurred within the continent, and it contributed to the development of host countries even if it presented them with many challenges. That was why the African Union had adopted a strategic framework for migration policy and called upon the international community to support the countries and communities that hosted refugees and displaced persons. In that respect, it welcomed the recent development of instruments such as the global compact on refugees, which represented an important step forward to strengthen international cooperation.

21. The African Union was concerned by the 3 per cent decrease in the UNHCR budget for operations in Africa. The African Union Humanitarian Agency, which was currently being set up, would be tasked with finding solutions for population displacement on the continent and tackling the root causes of migration flows in Africa. The African Union had made great progress in combating statelessness and a protocol on the right to a nationality and the eradication of statelessness in Africa should soon be finalized and submitted to the Union's deliberative bodies for consideration in January 2019. Moreover, 2019 had been designated as the "Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa". It would also mark the fiftieth anniversary of the OAU Refugee Convention of 1969 and the tenth anniversary of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), which would provide an opportunity to revitalize action to protect refugees and displaced persons, prevent crises and resolve conflicts.

22. **Mr. Hemou** (Observer for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)) said that ECOWAS aligned itself with the statement made on behalf of the African Union and the statement made by Uganda on behalf of the African Group. ECOWAS welcomed the considerable work carried out by UNHCR in West Africa to find durable solutions to the unprecedented humanitarian challenges faced on the territory, such as mass migration. In the past two years alone, more than two million displaced persons and hundreds of refugees had been recorded in north-east Nigeria due to the repeated attacks by terrorist group Boko Haram, while the devastating mudslide in Sierra Leone had forced thousands of people to flee. Furthermore, pockets of violence continued to compromise the return of displaced persons to their countries of origin, despite the intensified regional efforts to improve security. ECOWAS was pursuing implementation of its humanitarian programme, which aimed for the cessation of conflicts and the application of durable solutions. It thanked its member States for hosting refugees and displaced persons and UNHCR for its support in that regard. It welcomed the efforts made to eradicate statelessness in West Africa and the assistance provided to member States for implementation of the Kampala Convention. Lastly, it reiterated its support for the adoption of the global compact on refugees.

23. **Ms. Baghli** (Observer for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) said that a lot of hope was being placed in the global compact on refugees, although its adoption should not be seen as an end in itself. The international community would have to face many challenges and take into account new and complex realities. It would therefore need to find durable solutions to respond to the needs of people forced to flee their homes while ensuring their own dignity. Host States and communities should not have to shoulder the whole responsibility for that undertaking, especially since it was the low-income countries that often hosted the largest numbers of refugees, despite their own difficult socioeconomic situations. Some Organization of Islamic Cooperation countries were among the countries to have rolled out the comprehensive refugee response framework, which the Organization

considered a coherent and forward-looking framework for responding to migration crises. To handle such crises, it was important to build partnerships at a regional level and States had therefore adopted an inclusive and multisectoral approach. International protection, adequate responses at national level, empowerment of refugees and durable solutions to new and protracted crises of refugees and displaced persons required comprehensive engagement by all stakeholders. It should remain a State-led process and a sovereign engagement, taking into consideration both refugee protection and the interests of host communities.

24. **Mr. Bekkers** (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)) said that the goal of OSCE was to foster cooperation and peace by promoting a comprehensive approach to security, and that in recent years it had played a role in managing large-scale movements of migrants and refugees. In that respect, OSCE was interested in the nexus between migration and security, while remaining aware that the issue was particularly sensitive. Nonetheless, security began with the safety of persons on the move, who must always receive humanitarian and legal protection. In particular, OSCE focused on supporting human rights compliance, fostering effective and sustainable integration and combating cross-border crime and human trafficking. It appreciated the fact that the comprehensive refugee response framework recognized the regional and subregional dimension of refugee movements and foresaw a major role for regional groupings such as OSCE in comprehensive responses to such movements, including in conflict prevention. It also welcomed the call in the framework for early warning rather than emergency-driven responses and the reference to the question of statelessness. OSCE believed that, as an intergovernmental platform with a unique network of field operations stretching across Central Asia, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe, it would continue to be instrumental in addressing conflict-related displacement.

25. **Ms. Pictet-Althann** (Observer for the Sovereign Order of Malta) said that the Order's medical teams had assisted hundreds of thousands of migrants in the Mediterranean. Almost 1,400 persons had been rescued in just the first three months of 2018. The Order had worked with the European Union, UNHCR, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, and IOM to develop a plan to build the capacity of Libyan authorities to stop human trafficking, and it provided training for Libyan coastguard personnel on search and rescue at sea. It also provided medical care and legal assistance to asylum seekers on the European mainland and medical and material aid to Syrian refugees in other Middle East countries and internally displaced persons in Iraq. It was also engaged in Uganda to help refugees fleeing South Sudan and in Bangladesh to assist Rohingya refugees.

26. **Mr. Backory** (Observer for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)) said that the funding provided by his organization had enabled UNHCR to address gaps in HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and gender-based violence programming in 16 country operations, and to provide HIV counselling and testing to over 17,000 refugees. UNHCR contributed to implementing an integrated country-focused approach within UNAIDS, which had enabled significant progress towards meeting the goal of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. However, while fewer than one million people had died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2017 and more than 21 million people living with HIV were now being treated, infection rates remained stubbornly high: around 1.8 million people became newly infected in 2017 and approximately 50 countries experienced a rise in new infections. Moreover, the current UNAIDS funding of only \$180 million for a budget of \$242 million jeopardized the progress made.

27. **Mr. Khan** (Observer for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) said that the Fund was actively working towards implementation of the global compact on refugees, supporting international cooperation, regional partnerships and the preparation of plans for refugee children, as well as the inclusion of refugees in host country budgeting, in close coordination with national authorities. UNICEF was working in several African countries to expand birth registration of refugees and improve access to national education systems and health care. It had also increased its investments in infrastructure that benefited both host and refugee communities, including water and sanitation systems, early childhood development centres and centres for child survivors of violence. It was important to have

data disaggregated by gender, age and other characteristics in order to appropriately guide policies and programmes and monitor their impact.

28. **Mr. Van Ameringen** (Observer for the World Food Programme) said that on 17 September 2018 the World Food Programme and UNHCR had signed a data sharing agreement which would strengthen the partnership between the two organizations and deepen their joint capacities for assessments, analysis, identity management and monitoring. They were also co-chairs of the Business Innovations Group that the United Nations Secretary-General had established to increase value for money in the development of back office functions across the United Nations system.

29. **Ms. Coven** (Observer for the International Organization for Migration) said that the partnership between UNHCR and IOM had been extended in the current year to achieve the aims of the New York Declaration, by securing and strengthening the refugee protection regime through the adoption of a global compact on refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The two organizations had collaborated on identifying solutions for mobile populations in Libya and developing joint initiatives to save the lives of migrants in the Mediterranean.

30. **Mr. Verbeek** (Observer for the World Bank Group) said that the additional resources available under the Global Concessional Financing Facility for middle-income countries and the subwindow within the eighteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA-18) would expand the support provided not only to refugees and displaced persons but also to host communities. The World Bank Group had programmes in over a dozen countries, in areas such as jobs, education, health, social protection and infrastructure. For the international community, crisis prevention was the best possible investment. Each dollar invested in prevention would save \$16 at a later stage. Host governments should be encouraged to change their policies to allow refugees, especially girls, to access education systems, to work and to start businesses. The World Bank Group would continue to collaborate with governments and other partners to measure the impact of hosting and protecting refugees and develop indicators to assess and measure the progress made.

31. **Mr. Ngendahimana** (Refugee Council of Australia), speaking on behalf of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), said that he called for a reinforcement of existing normative frameworks and institutional practices to guarantee protection to displaced persons, with priority given to the registration of refugees, the protection of unaccompanied or separated children, measures to protect and empower women and girls and guarantees of the principle of non-refoulement. To make coordination and planning mechanisms more effective and consistent, UNHCR should work with refugee organizations and host communities, consulting them prior to the development of programmes. Refugee policies should be rights-based rather than needs-based, and the NGOs welcomed the objective set by UNHCR of including refugees, internally displaced persons and stateless people in mainstream national systems, while highlighting the fact that the skills of qualified displaced persons, such as teachers, doctors and engineers, could be put to use by UNHCR. The NGOs joined UNHCR in prioritizing family reunification and urged States to consider it in their policies. It was important for more States to accede to the statelessness conventions and for the legislation of each country to ensure that no child was born stateless.

32. **Mr. Grandi** (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) said that he welcomed the efforts made by the States and thanked them for supporting the work of UNHCR.

*The meeting rose at 6 p.m.*