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DATE: 24 July 1995

PAGE: 1 of 8

For your information.

Regards

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# Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before  
16 July 1995

SG/SM/5685  
14 July 1995

## SECRETARY-GENERAL TELLS PEOPLE OF BURUNDI TO OVERCOME FEAR AND END MISTRUST BETWEEN COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

This is Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's address to the authorities and public officials of Burundi in Bujumbura on Sunday, 16 July:

It has been my fervent hope to address you all here today in person, in your country, first of all as Secretary-General of the United Nations. To bring you the support of the international community. To assure you that you are not alone, that you have not been abandoned. To tell you that a feeling of solidarity exists, for which I should like to be the grantor.

But I have also come to you as a African, to make an appeal to all my sisters and brothers of Burundi. A solemn appeal for peace, tolerance and reconciliation. We are all aware that the African continent -- and your region in particular -- is today witnessing one of the most difficult periods in its history. The politic, economic, social, and I might add human, future of millions of men and women is at stake. And each of you here must fully accept all of your responsibilities.

In a very deep sense, all peoples have the right to protection of their life, liberty and security. The people of Burundi also have a right to justice and peace. And we all have the duty to offer them these things.

Today, you are living under a transitional democratic regime in which power is being shared. You therefore have the obligation to restore confidence and stability in order to reinforce this regime and promote peace. For without peace, nothing lasting can be built. Only peace will enable your communities to be reconciled.

With your Constitution, adopted in 1992, and with the Government Convention that was approved on 10 September 1994, you have acquired instruments that will allow you to function until June 1998. This Convention provides for a sharing of power to which everyone must become accustomed. These juridical and conventional frameworks, which were approved by the vast majority of the people of Burundi and supported by the international community, should give you the time you need to prepare for a national debate.

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In other words, for everyone to come to an agreement on setting up institutions that will be reassuring to both sides and that will put an end to the tragic confrontation which has too long devastated your country and your people.

You must, therefore, attach priority importance to the plight of the displaced persons and refugees of Burundi. Their eyes are turned to you with hope. The hope of returning home, to their land, to be with their families and neighbours. The hope of again taking up a normal life.

As leaders you have a duty to your people. You have a duty to Africa as a whole. You have a duty to the international community. You also have a duty to history, which is the implacable judge of every action.

As you can see, I came to talk to you this evening from my heart, as a friend, as a brother, as your elder. I wish to address you as an African speaking to other Africans. I am more aware than anyone that Africa is often perturbing to the world, for it is constantly giving the international community cause to vacillate between hope and discouragement. The list of factors impeding Africa's development includes, as we all know, a lack of infrastructure, institutional weakness, under-utilization of human resources, unfavourable terms of trade and the debt burden.

For years now, the United Nations system has been trying to overcome these difficulties and promote the development of Africa. Its agencies and programmes are all increasing their action in this area. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Economic Commission for Africa and most of the specialized agencies are working tirelessly to provide technical, financial and humanitarian assistance to the continent.

Ever since I was elected Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have considered Africa one of my top priorities. Only a few weeks ago in Geneva, I strongly reaffirmed before the Economic and Social Council, which was meeting on issues concerning African development, that Africa is a priority objective for the United Nations. And at a time when the international community's attention is largely focused on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, I want to demonstrate, by my presence among you, how much your problems and suffering remain my constant concern and deep preoccupation.

But we should be aware that the development of Africa is being severely hampered by its political instability. The African continent is still too often the scene of ethnic confrontations and civil wars which exacerbate its poverty and underdevelopment. At the end of last year, there were nearly 7 million refugees and 2 million displaced persons in Africa; these numbers are the highest of anywhere in the world.

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We are all aware that institutional and political instability, persistent tensions and unending confrontations are major obstacles to development. Indeed, if there can be no peace without development, there can likewise be no sustainable development without peace. Conflicts are among the causes of poverty and poverty, in turn, is an undeniable factor in conflicts. It is absolutely necessary to break this vicious circle.

Nothing therefore will be possible unless African men and women take their destiny into their own hands. In that connection, I attach considerable importance to the role which the Organization of African Unity must play and which regional institutions can play in fostering security in Africa.

Indeed, Africans must learn to find within themselves, in their ancient civilization, in their deep-rooted culture, and in the wisdom that comes down to them through the ages, the means of taking control of their collective destiny.

It is incumbent upon all of you to be faithful to the genuine African tradition, a tradition that is diametrically opposed to all of the violence which we have witnessed and which we are still witnessing. Africa is not really Africa unless it is guided by the long tradition of tolerance and dialogue which lies at its innermost core.

Let us therefore be worthy of Africa; let us be worthy of being Africans. This means that we must confront reality with courage and with a clear head. Each and every one must succeed in conquering his own demons. Each and everyone must subdue the evil powers of darkness so that the forces of light may triumph.

This battle must be waged by each Burundian within himself. For the chief enemy of Burundians today is fear. The enemy of the Tutsi is not the Hutu, but rather fear; the enemy of the Hutu is not the Tutsi, it is fear. You must all come to believe that the security of the one depends on the security of the other.

The time has come to put an end to the mistrust that divides leaders and communities. The time has come to banish the spirit of confrontation which has already inflicted such harm upon the country. May Burundi realize at last that no one wins through confrontation, no one wins through violence. For violence only begets more violence in a vicious circle of vengeance and repression. This has, alas, already been tragically demonstrated for us by this subregion of our African continent.

In the name of these ancestral traditions of Africa, Burundi must embark upon the path of the future. In the name of Africa's genuine values, we must reject the exploitation for political purposes of fear and ethnic and clan

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identifications. We have no right to exploit gullible people or the enthusiasm of youth for reprehensible purposes that are suicidal for everyone.

This year in which we are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations, in which we want to highlight the imperative of peace, the imperative of development and the imperative of democratization, we must have the courage to say no to intolerance, no to confrontation, no to exclusion. No to violence.

I have come this evening to tell you that I believe in you, that I have faith in you.

My special representative Mr. Ould Abdalah gives witness among you to my constant concern to ensure your security and to foster national reconciliation. I should like at this time to pay a tribute to all that he is doing. I should also like to tell you that I place my hopes in the boundless qualities of your people and in the responsibility of its leaders.

Africa is a great continent endowed with wealth, culture and values. We have no right to dishonour the legacy of our ancestors. On the contrary, we are duty bound to ensure the happiness of our children.

I should like, therefore, to assure you of my personal support, and of the support of the international community, to encourage your efforts and at last to lead Burundi to the path of peace and development.

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# Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

SG/T/1980  
14 July 1995

## SECRETARY-GENERAL CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO RWANDA, ANGOLA

Today, on 14 July, the second day of his official visit to Rwanda, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, accompanied by his Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar M. Khan, visited the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). He received a UNAMIR guard of honour. The Secretary-General then addressed the military and civilian staff of the Mission. Before he began his address, the Secretary-General requested that a moment of silence be observed in memory of the victims of the genocide in Rwanda and those members of UNAMIR who had lost their lives in the exercise of their duties. The Secretary-General thanked the staff for their dedication and paid a special tribute to those who had remained in Rwanda during the war. Noting the distinction to be made between justice and vengeance, he called on UNAMIR to continue its efforts to promote the reconciliation of the nation.

The Secretary-General then visited the newly established office of the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Honore Rakotomana. During his visit, the Secretary-General stated that the international community should never forget the genocide committed in Rwanda and that justice would be carried out in a firm and transparent manner.

The Secretary-General met at the airport with a delegation of non-governmental organizations representing the survivors of the genocide. The delegation was led by Jean Bosco Rutagengwa, legal representative of the Association des Rescapes du Genocide, and Francois Nduvumwe, President of the Association des Parents et Amis des Victimes du Genocide au Rwanda. Those representatives claimed that UNAMIR had not done enough to stop the genocide and that now the United Nations had the moral authority to repair the resulting damages.

The Secretary-General responded that there existed a moral duty to punish and condemn those responsible for the genocide, but there was also a necessity to work towards national reconciliation and reconstruction. The United Nations was in Rwanda to help the people. The Secretary-General said that he was asking the Government and the non-governmental organizations in Rwanda to help him to help the country. He recalled that the United Nations could not impose anything on the Rwandese people but could mobilize the

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support of the international community, and that was why he was visiting Rwanda.

The Secretary-General visited two localities outside Kigali -- Ntarubuye Catholic Parish and the Nsinda Prison, both in Kibungo Prefecture. At Nyaruye Catholic Parish, the Secretary-General visited the compound which has become a museum of genocide, and was shown some recently excavated bodies. He said that he was horrified by what he was seeing and by the fact that, after the Second World War, the world had experienced a second genocide, which the United Nations had been unable to prevent. "I would like to tell you that I share your suffering. I would like to tell you that the United Nations is here to overcome the atrocities which were committed here," he told them. The Secretary-General said, "I want you to think of your dead but also begin the reconstruction of your country. I would like to ask you to concentrate your efforts on this reconstruction and start a dialogue with your brothers. You belong to the same nation and you must start to reconstruct your country", he said.

Concerning punishment of the guilty parties, he recalled that the international community had created a tribunal and that criminals would be punished. If required, he said that he had the support of the international community to obtain the extradition of those criminals from the countries to which they had fled. He added that those criminals must be condemned and that this would be a lesson to humanity, so that such a crime would not occur again. "All the guilty will be punished. Courage. Courage," he said.

The Secretary-General then flew by helicopter over the Nsinda prison, approximately 70 kilometres east of Kigali, where 930 persons are being detained on charges of committing acts of genocide. The prison, which is being expanded with the assistance of UNAMIR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is providing funds and food, represents the cooperation of the United Nations and the non-governmental organization community with the Government on this critical issue. The Secretary-General also flew over the central prison of Kigali, which suffers from severe overcrowding.

The Secretary-General then held talks lasting an hour and a half with the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, and the Vice President, Major-General Paul Kagame.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General flew to Angola to begin his three-day working visit. He was received at the airport in Luanda by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Venancio de Moura, and other high-ranking government officials, as well as senior staff of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

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Later in the afternoon, the Secretary-General was received by the President of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, at the Futungo de Belas presidential palace for a working session to assess the current status of the peace process in Angola.

The Secretary-General also addressed the staff of UNAVEM III at the UNAVEM headquarters in Luanda.

He then attended a special session of the Joint Commission, which is the organ responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and comprises delegations of the Angolan Government, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and representatives of the three observer states -- Portugal, the Russian Federation, and the United States -- and is presided over by the Secretary-General's Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. At this special session, the Secretary-General participated in a discussion of the latest developments in the application of the peace agreements.

In the evening, the Secretary-General was the guest of honour at a dinner hosted at the Futungo de Belas presidential palace.

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United Nations Children's Fund  
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance  
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

PRESS RELEASE

For immediate release  
June 10

3.P. 381  
Eau de l'urgence  
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Rwanda

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## "FOR EVERY CHILD, A FAMILY" - RWANDA RALLIES TO THE DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

The centrepiece of celebrations to mark June 16, the Day of the African Child, in Rwanda will be the launching of an agreement to facilitate active fostering of children. Some 45,000 children, who became separated from their families as they fled the fighting which engulfed the country in mid-1994, remain "unaccompanied". More than 12,000 are living in 81 children's centres in Rwanda.

The agreement to promote fostering, which has been drawn up by the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion with assistance from UNICEF aims to provide, in a contractual framework, encouragement to more families to come forward. The President of Rwanda, M. Pasteur Bizimungu, will preside over a signing ceremony in which UNICEF Rwanda Representative Mr Dan Toole will take part.

Other actions affecting the welfare of Rwanda's children will be announced, one initiative concerns the formulation by the government of the National Plan of Action for Children, the other, the establishment of a National Bureau for Children.

The National Plan of Action represents the translation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into concrete programmes of action for children, and will be signed by all participating Ministries, providing the basis for the UNICEF Programme of Cooperation within the country.

UNICEF Representative Dan Toole said of the National Bureau for Children, "The promotion and practice of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be expedited by the setting up of this office in Rwanda." The Bureau will be a research, documentation, policy-making and coordination centre on all aspects of children's welfare.

In Kigali a full programme of events and festivities will surround the launching and signing ceremonies, which will take place in the stadium in the presence of government, UN agency and NGO representatives. Children from schools and unaccompanied children's centres have been invited to participate in games and competitions at a day-long celebration.

The Day of the African Child will be celebrated throughout Rwanda; in the eleven prefectures of the country parallel festivities will be taking place, under the guidance of prefectural committees.

For further information and details of photo-opportunities please contact the Information Office, UNICEF Rwanda, Telephone: 250 73008, 250 73033

United Kingdom Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said the Treaty had its imperfections, but none amounted to a fatal flaw. While it might appear to discriminate between nuclear and non-nuclear weapon States, a firm distinction had been drawn between them in order to contain proliferation.

Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Tom Ikimi, warned that glossing over the failures of the Treaty and extending it indefinitely would be an invitation to nuclear disorder. "If the nuclear-arms race has abated due to the transformation in the international system, we have yet to see the commencement of a concrete step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons", he said. Nigeria supported the extension of the Treaty for a fixed period, with the proviso that it would not lapse at the end of that period.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali will leave New York tomorrow on a three-week tour, during which he will pay official visits to Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. The Secretary-General will address the fortieth anniversary commemoration of the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung, the Global Conference on Cultural Diversity in Sydney, and a Conference on the Future of the United Nations in Melbourne. He will also attend the Victory Day parades in Paris and Moscow.

The Secretary-General had numerous appointments today, including a meeting with the President of Brazil. He also met with the Foreign Ministers of France, Nigeria, Japan, Germany, Belarus, Norway, South Africa and Egypt.

The present situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is intolerable and could lead to the withdrawal of French peace-keepers, according to French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe. He told correspondents at Headquarters today that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was unable to fulfill its mission. Its peace-keepers were being murdered, sometimes by the people they were there to protect. He added that there were strong reasons to believe that one of the two French troops killed in Sarajevo over the weekend had been shot by a Bosnian sniper.

The situation could not be allowed to continue, and France had called an emergency meeting of the Security Council to work on a draft resolution covering three points, the Foreign Minister continued. The draft would invite the Secretary-General to submit proposals on measures to strengthen UNPROFOR to enable it to implement its mandate. It would also require an extension of the cessation of hostilities agreement -- which expires at the end of this month -- and would call on the Bosnian parties to resume negotiations for a political settlement.

In order to implement the resolution if adopted, France would request a ministerial meeting of the Contact Group, he said. The Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia would be also asked to arrange a meeting of the parties to resume the stalled dialogue. If those initiatives did not yield satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, France would have to withdraw its troops from UNPROFOR.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been unable to conclusively determine who was responsible for the

deaths of two French troops in Sarajevo over the weekend. A United Nations spokesman said both peace-keepers were within range of sniper fire from Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Government positions when they were killed.

From UNPROFOR's perspective, the investigation into the killings was closed, the spokesman went on to say. Both incidents remained classified as "unattributed cease-fire violations".

The Security Council should minimize the unintended adverse side-effects of any future sanctions on the most vulnerable sections of targeted countries, according to its five permanent members. China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States made that comment in a non-paper on the humanitarian impact of sanctions. It was transmitted to the President of the Council in a letter dated 13 April.

The structure and implementation of any future sanctions regime might vary according to the resource base of the targeted country, the non-paper said. That would require an objective assessment of the short- and long-term consequences of sanctions. The more information the Council and sanctions committees had on the humanitarian situation in a target country, the better. In that respect, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs should have a coordinating role. It should draw on the expertise and assistance of States, agencies, international bodies and non-governmental organizations, and report to sanctions committees. The committees could refer certain matters to the Council, such as recommendations requiring changes to resolutions.

In case of emergencies or force majeure situations, the Council and/or the committees might review the application of sanctions and take appropriate actions, the permanent members said. Sanctions regimes should provide for unimpeded access to humanitarian aid. Targeted States should be discouraged from impeding humanitarian aid and encouraged to render assistance in that respect. Procedures for consideration of humanitarian applications by sanctions committees should be as expeditious as possible. The simplest possible authorization procedures should be developed in the case of essential humanitarian supplies. Clearly defined categories of medical supplies and foodstuffs should be allowed to be supplied even without notification of the relevant committees.

The Secretary-General has asked the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, to visit Cambodia for discussions on the continued presence there of the Office of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Those discussions were initiated at a meeting between the Secretary-General and the Second Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Hun Sen, on 20 March.

Following consultations with the Royal Government of Cambodia, it has been agreed that Mr. Goulding will visit Phnom Penh from 4 to 6 May. He will be accompanied by a member of the Centre for Human Rights.

The Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, is expected to convene a meeting of the Tajik parties in Moscow tomorrow, according to a United Nations spokesman. The meeting

will focus on extending the current cease-fire beyond 26 April, and on setting a date for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks.

The Security Council should maintain strict control over the implementation of peace-keeping mandates, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations heard today as it continued its general debate. Zimbabwe said some peace-keeping operations had tended to acquire additional or even different mandates, which were not necessarily in line with their original objectives. The respective areas of responsibility of political and military authorities must be clearly defined.

Thailand said peace-keeping operations should be guided by the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter -- full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, and non-intervention in their internal affairs. Pakistan stressed that peace-keeping operations should remain in place until the causes of the conflicts in question had been resolved.

Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have pledged a total of \$1.9 million to finance the activities of the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq (UNGCI), according to the Department for Humanitarian Affairs. In addition, the United States has earmarked \$1.1 million in matching funds for the United Nations Escrow Account, from frozen Iraqi assets held in the country. That brings the amount made available for the Guards Contingent to \$3.1 million.

The pledges were made at meetings convened by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen, on 3 and 11 April. Due to funding constraints, the strength of the Guards Contingent decreased in recent months from 150 to 62. Mr. Hansen expressed concern at the tense security situation in northern Iraq, and emphasized that the Guards were needed to protect United Nations personnel and humanitarian operations.

The Commission for Social Development yesterday concluded its consideration of international plans and programmes of action relating to social development. Among the topics discussed were the rights and duties of the family, violence among youth, and the needs of the disabled and older persons.

The representative of Sudan said youth violence was caused by political, economic and social factors. However, some States were tackling the problem as a security and safety issue, and were directing violence against young people. He called for dialogue and participation to help solve such problems. The United States representative said every State should adopt laws supporting the basic legal and human rights of persons with disabilities. The United Nations should hold Member States accountable for implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, he added.

The Commission later began consideration of its input to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development. The Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at Copenhagen contain recommendations to the Economic and Social Council which affect the work of the Commission. Specifically, the Council is called on to review the Commission's mandate, agenda and composition.

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# Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

SG/SM/5611  
11 April 1995

## SECRETARY-GENERAL, DEPLORES INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AGAINST UNAMIR, URGES ALL SEGMENTS OF RWANDESE SOCIETY TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT

The following statement on Rwanda was issued today by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has been informed by his Special Representative in Rwanda of a demonstration held outside the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) today.

The Secretary-General deplores the fact that speeches of a highly inflammatory nature, and containing completely unfounded allegations, were made against UNAMIR and the United Nations. He particularly regrets that some responsible officials in Rwanda attended the demonstration and are reported to have made unfortunate statements.

The Secretary-General calls on all segments of Rwandese society to exercise restraint at this critical time in order not to exacerbate tensions further. He also hopes that the Government of Rwanda will do everything possible to ensure that UNAMIR receives, at every level, the cooperation necessary for carrying out its mandate.

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# Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE  
Not for use before 10 a.m. EST  
Friday, 9 December

SG/SM/5508  
HRD/154  
8 December 1994

## HUMAN RIGHTS BOTH FOUNDATION AND SUPREME GOAL OF UNITED NATIONS.

### SAYS SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MESSAGE

Following is the text, translated from the French, of the message of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on the occasion of Human Rights Day, commemorated annually on 10 December:

In celebrating this Day each year, our primary aim is to commemorate the United Nations General Assembly's adoption, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Through this basic text, the international community solemnly proclaimed its faith in the fundamental rights of the individual and in the dignity and worth of the human person.

Since then, through normative action, the United Nations has safeguarded not only individual rights, but also civil and political rights, just as it has upheld economic, social and cultural rights. The United Nations has also extended its protection to new areas: it has sought to prevent genocide, abolish slavery, combat torture, and eliminate all forms of discrimination based on race, gender, religion or beliefs. And the United Nations has offered succour to new beneficiaries, ranging from refugees, stateless persons to the physically or mentally disabled. It has worked to protect prisoners, the victims of forced disappearance, migrant workers and their families and indigenous peoples.

Today, the norms established by the General Assembly belong to all of us. They offer something to satisfy all States, all peoples and all cultures, for they reflect the common beliefs of the entire international community.

At the same time, the General Assembly clearly has furthered the codification of human rights by drawing up what I would describe as rights of solidarity, rights which depend on joint action by all social actors at both the domestic and the international levels. Thus, since the Charter of the United Nations enshrined in its first article the right of peoples to self-determination, the General Assembly has proclaimed the right to the environment, the right to peace, the right to food security and, above all, the right to development.

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File: Statement  
2) Press Release



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

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NO. MP/



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7/12/94

## PRESS RELEASE

The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic to the United Nations would like to inform the general public that the Government of National Unity in Rwanda, established on 19 July 1994, is attempting to tackle the huge task of national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement which was signed on 4 August 1993.

It must be emphasized that the Government, now only four and a half months old, inherited a country which has been traumatized by a genocide of one-seventh of its population; a country which has been looted, devastated and deprived of another one-third of its population who are now refugees and displaced persons. In short, the present Government inherited a country which was paralyzed in numerous ways.

However, during its very brief period in office, with no resources, the fledgling Government has been able to achieve some progress in pursuit of a process of rehabilitation in the country. Some of the accomplishments of the Government of National Unity include the following.

1. At the political level, all the elements of the society, except those responsible for genocide and other massacres, have been integrated into the various national institutions.

2. With regard to the military, more than 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese government forces (RGF) have been incorporated into the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA). (In 1990, the RGF consisted of 5,000 soldiers).

3. In local government, regional administration has been set up to facilitate the process of national reconciliation. All regional authorities (préfectures), except one, are civilian. Among the appointees, two are from the former regime.

yes. 4. As part of the process to promote reconciliation, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and all Ministers of Government hold meetings and rallies throughout the country regularly in order to stress the importance of reconciliation.

yes 5. The National Assembly, which was recently constituted, consists of representatives of all Rwandese political parties, except one, and including the army. An officer of the former Rwandese Government Forces is now a Member of Parliament representing the national army.

✓ 6. Economically and socially, the Government has given priority to humanitarian assistance to the victims of massacres as well as to refugees.

✓ 7. Regarding refugees, the Rwandese Government has made continuous appeals for the voluntary return of refugees, with promises of security within the country. The former political leaders and government forces have opposed that policy and continue to hold refugees hostage. Such action has been corroborated by the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of security in the refugee camps (S/1994/1308 of 18 November 1994).

Good part 8. On the other hand, one can question, why would refugees who are well-fed by international aid possibly rush to return home, whereas their country continues to be deprived of the means to ensure reconstruction by the very ones, Rwandese and foreign Government/s, who bear great historic responsibility in the genocide that recently occurred in Rwanda.

9. Presently, the Rwandese Government is most concentrating its efforts on a large-scale process of rebuilding the country which is economically, financially and socially deprived. It is striving to implement the Emergency Plan of Normalization which outlines areas where financial, material and technical assistance are needed most.

✓ 10. However, the Government continues to face a lack of human and financial resources. Many well-trained professionals and experienced civil servants have been assassinated, mutilated or forced into exile. The loss of financial resources resulting from the looting of banks and financial institutions by the former Government and the profound destruction and deterioration of economic and social infrastructure also constitute huge obstacles confronting the present Government and explain why it is unable to carry out its policies of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

As a consequence, the Rwandese Government remains in dire need of bilateral and multilateral aid in order to implement its policies. Such assistance will enable it to meet the expectations of the national and international communities on the question of national reconstruction, the restoration of total peace and the socio-economic development of Rwanda. The receipt of such aid is extremely urgent to allow the Government and people of Rwanda to assume their responsibility for the development of the country.

*France!*  
Although within the international community there is an obvious willingness to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda, it is highly regrettable that certain countries continue to misinform on issues about Rwanda and use their influence to obstruct the release of international assistance, depriving the country of the essential international assistance.

In their obstructive manoeuvres, those countries are demanding of the Rwandese Government that it do more than it is capable of doing -- that it do the impossible -- as a condition for obtaining that assistance.

The Rwandese Government denounces forcefully this irresponsible attitude. It calls on the international community to denounce that attitude.

The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic requests the international community to assist the Rwandese Government to persuade those hostile forces to consider favorably the cause of Rwanda.

The Permanent Mission would like to take this opportunity to express its profound gratitude to the United Nations system, to Member States, to non-governmental organisations and numerous individuals for the support they have given to the Rwandese people.

*They have answered  
Kofi Annan's report.  
& remarks. See  
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Press

2) Government of  
Rwanda

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

2 December 1994

## PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRIME MINISTER OF RWANDA

At a Headquarters press conference this morning, Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, said he was in New York for meetings at the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He had just come from Washington, D.C., where he met with officials in the White House and State Department, to discuss means of improving economic and political stability in Rwanda. His Government wanted a stable political situation, which would avoid any negative consequences in the region. He said the international community should help in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda.

Citing some 850,000 refugees in the camps around Goma, a correspondent asked how many were expected to be brought to trial or were thought to be involved in the mass killings of last April. The Prime Minister said that while he couldn't determine a figure, he believed that most of those in the camps, some 90 per cent, were innocent. In analysing the situation, it must be asked who planned the massacres and genocide. The leaders who had done that were not all in the camps but were in many places. They were the ones who should be punished first.

Regarding the camps, a correspondent said there had been some moves recently by Zaire to turn people over to the Rwandese Government. There had also been talk of Zaire moving in its forces to stabilize the camps. What was Zaire willing to do? Mr. Twagiramungu said that concerned politics within Zaire; he assumed it was simply a kind of emotional reaction to what had happened in the camps. To have security in the camps, he said, not only must the international community intervene but the leaders in Zaire and Tanzania must get involved to ensure security there, "like leaders in Burundi do". He added, "We don't have problems in the camps in Burundi, and we have there more than 250,000 people."

A correspondent said the Security Council decided last week not to act on the Secretary-General's proposal to send a force to control the camps, stating that it needed to "elucidate" the situation. Did the Prime Minister consider that to be an effort by the Council to avoid a commitment to stabilizing the situation? Mr. Twagiramungu said the Council had been wise. "You cannot decide brutally and get people out of the camps and bring them to Rwanda -- it is impossible." There must first be psychological preparation. Leaders and soldiers there must be convinced "that the aim for them to come to Rwanda by violence is no longer to be possible. They can't win the war they want to win." Without such psychological preparation, there was a potential for the outbreak of conflict.

Addressing the role of the French in Rwanda,

correspondent said they had failed to disarm the elements of the former Government and had then been invited to remain in the region. Are they still there? she asked. Is their presence there stabilizing? Are the former Government leaders still getting arms from the French? The Prime Minister said he did not know if the French were assisting those leaders in the camps in Zaire or in any other places in Africa. His Government desired to stabilize the situation at home and to have good relations with every country, including France.

Mr. Twagiramungu appealed to France to continue the bilateral cooperation it formerly had with his Government. "Why can't we forget what has happened and then start on a new basis?", he asked. "We are willing to cooperate with France." He did not believe France would get involved in helping leaders who planned massacres and genocide. However, they could help in the reconciliation of Rwanda's population. Asked what assurances the French had made to that effect, he said France was in a very good position to help the Government in place to come to a true reconciliation and process of democratization, and to be successful in its transition.

The Rwandese Mission had complained that its Foreign Minister had run off with a lot of money, which he had denied when he "popped up" in Paris, a correspondent said. Was he still the Foreign Minister and did he indeed run away with the money? Mr. Twagiramungu said there was now a new Foreign Minister and that the former Minister had indeed stolen that money, in the amount of \$187,268. Asked if Rwanda had asked the French Government to extradite him, or do something to recover the money, he said an official request had been sent to INTERPOL for an investigation.

Was it still true, as Rwandese officials had repeatedly stated, that France was blocking aid money to the country? a correspondent asked. The Prime Minister said France was part of the European Union, which had recently decided to give Rwanda some \$67 million. Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States had agreed to help Rwanda pay its arrears to the World Bank, and Switzerland was expected to do the same. If France had been trying to block such aid, there was no point for it to continue to do so.

A correspondent asked Mr. Twagiramungu for his assessment of the military threat from the camps in Zaire, citing reports that the camps were rearming and planning to invade. The Prime Minister said that, unless there was outside assistance, the soldiers could not attack and win. However, they could destabilize through guerrilla organizations. Zaire was not prepared to get involved in that business of attacking Rwanda, which would have very sad consequences.

What was Rwanda's Government doing to assist the Hutus -- in Goma, for example -- to return home? a correspondent asked. "They are saying there is nothing for them to return to, that their houses, for example, have been taken by Tutsis." The Prime Minister said there was no other solution but for the Government to ensure security in Rwanda. So far, the Government had sought to assure them that it would set up "welcome" centres in Rwanda, where they could be registered. The Government would make sure that they were transported and re-installed on their land. Since most of them were peasants, the Government would give them seeds. The most important thing was to give them security.

"We recognize that we have problems as far as security

concerned", he continued. People in Rwanda were being threatened and killed, mostly from the militia who came from Tanzania to south-east Rwanda. Individuals were involved in reprisals and vengeance. Some soldiers were also involved. Proper security must involve local administration, police, intelligence-gathering, a judicial system and money.

Asked if he had any clear idea now of who shot down the President's plane earlier this year, Mr. Twagiramungu said he had no idea, no proof. There were three French citizens on that plane. France had means which Rwanda did not, and could help in determining who was responsible for the incident.

A correspondent cited reports that Rwanda's Government had been under extreme economic and political pressure to make further concessions with the Mouvement republicain national pour le developpement (MRND) and include them more in the Government. Were those pressures continuing? How was the Government dealing with them? Mr. Twagiramungu replied, "There are some people who are really mistaken". Such people made statements to the effect that "This is a Tutsi Government and, to be credible, it must involve Hutu people coming from the camps". The Prime Minister said the Rwandese people should think of themselves as Rwandese first, rather than on their differentiation according to ethnic groups. There were people of the Hutu ethnic group in the Government -- more than 50 per cent of the Government, he believed. So there was no need to take some of those who had been in the massacres and genocide to become part of that Government. However, those who were innocent and wanted to participate in nation-building were welcome, provided they came individually, and not in the name of their party, which the Government no longer accepted.

However, the Government rejected the idea of people knocking at the doors of different capitals in Europe saying, "Please bring us to Rwanda, and before you bring us, make pressure so that they can put us in the Government", he said. That would not be accepted.

Asked about the restitution of refugee properties, Mr. Twagiramungu said 600,000 refugees who left Rwanda during the 1960s and 1970s had returned spontaneously. They were not in the camps but in the cities, and when they arrived they did occupy properties belonging to people who had left the country for Zaire and Tanzania. That was a very serious problem. The Government had a responsibility to give them housing, but it did not have the money to do so. In addition, they were not ready to leave those houses. "The solution should be immediate, but it requires means, and very big means."

Asked when the national trial was expected to begin, Mr. Twagiramungu said his Government had voted against Council resolution 955 (1994), in order to support the emotions of the Rwandese people, which were still high. However, the Government was not opposed to cooperating with the International Tribunal. It also intended to have local tribunals, within the framework of the law, and would allow observers to attend. His Government had already agreed to accept 147 observers from the European Union.

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2) Government of Rwanda

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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE.

Dans ses récentes déclarations publiques sur le Rwanda, Monsieur Alain Juppé, Ministre Français des Affaires Etrangères, ne manque pas de souligner que l'actuel gouvernement rwandais est composé uniquement de tutsi et qu'il devrait intégrer des éléments hutu pour être suffisamment représentatif. Sans cela la sécurité dans la sous-région sera toujours menacée, ranchérit-il.

Le peuple rwandais et son gouvernement sont indignés de pareilles déclarations non seulement dénuées de tout fondement mais surtout tendancieuses car destinées à destabiliser un Etat qui se remet difficilement de la guerre et du génocide.

Tout d'abord, l'actuelle équipe gouvernementale n'a pas été mise en place sur base des critères ethnistes. Elle regroupe des ressortissants de cinq partis politiques, à savoir le FPR, le MDR, le PSD, le PL et le PDC. Deux personnalités indépendantes (sans appartenance à des partis politiques) sont également membres de l'équipe gouvernementale et occupent des portefeuilles importants comme celui de la Justice et celui du Plan.

S'agissant de l'appartenance ethnique des membres du nouveau gouvernement, force est de souligner que les Hutu, les Tutsi et les Twa sont représentés. Comment peut-on parler d'un gouvernement tutsi lorsque plus de la moitié de ceux qui composent ce gouvernement sont des Hutu ? Comment parler d'un pouvoir tutsi lorsque le Président de la République, le Premier Ministre, le Vice-Premier Ministre, le Ministre de l'Intérieur, celui de la Justice, celui des Finances, et bien d'autres encore sont des Hutu ?

Il est fort regrettable que la plupart des dirigeants français continuent à faire usage d'un langage divisionniste à l'endroit du peuple rwandais. Sans doute qu'ils considèrent comme Hutu les seuls responsables du MRND qu'ils ont soutenu pendant longtemps et qui ont organisé et exécuté, avec une complicité évidente des autorités rwandaises, le génocide qui a emporté à peu près un million d'innocents. Sinon pourquoi crier à cor et à cri que l'ethnie hutu n'est pas représentée au gouvernement quand plus de la moitié de ce gouvernement sont des Hutu !



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

COORDINATEUR DES MISSIONS DE PAIX

COORDONNATEUR DES MISSIONS DE PAIX

UNAMIR - KIGALI

file: 1) Press  
2) out faxOUTGOING FAX NO. 3038

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. 2339

MISC NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TO: Mr. Joseph Findlay Chief, Peace and Security Section DPI Room S-1005A UNATIONS NEW YORK	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo Political Adviser and Acting Spokesman UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
ATTN.: Mr. Fred Schottler	DATE: 8 November 1994
AUTHORIZED BY: Dr. A.H. Kabia	PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
FAX NO: 1212-963-4556	
SUBJECT: FACT SHEET ON UNAMIR	

AAA. Further to my telephone discussion yesterday with Mr. Fred Schottler of your office in reference to DPA fact sheet PS/DPI/24/Rev. 1 published in May 1994, I would like to inform you that we have found the document very useful as a quick reference guide on the Mission, especially for our visitors. As you are aware, significant developments have taken place since the document was published and we would like to enquire if DPI plans to publish an updated version in the near future.

BB. We think a revised version would be helpful and would like to suggest that it cover the period up to 9 December 1994, the date when the present UNAMIR mandate is to end and by which time the Security Council should consider a new mandate for the mission. We hope that this project is among your plans and if not, that it would not be too much of an inconvenience.

BBB. Best regards.





# Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

**CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE**  
For use in connection with  
United Nations Day  
24 October 1994

SG/SM/5449  
UND/813  
21 October 1994

## SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE FOR UN DAY SAYS ORGANIZATION WILL BE WHAT ALL OF US TOGETHER CHOOSE TO MAKE OF IT

The following is the text of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's message for United Nations Day, 24 October:

United Nations Day has become a universally recognized time for celebration and reflection on the state of the world.

Today we all live in a global context. Societies which once felt able to stand alone, now see themselves interlocked with others. The great goals of peace, development and democracy increasingly are understood to require greater multilateral effort.

Without peace, nothing is possible. Without development, societies cannot look forward to the future. Without democracy, progress will not rest securely on a foundation of popular participation and commitment.

In the coming year, the United Nations calls upon the peoples and governments of the world to take charge of the development effort. This year, we shall review progress on the agreements reached at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. We shall also continue to implement the decisions reached at the World Conference on Human Rights held at Vienna in 1993.

At the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Copenhagen in 1995, we meet to find solutions to the development crisis faced by all nations, rich and poor. At the Fourth International Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September 1995, we meet to discuss the special role of women in development.

This year, as we prepare for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, let us recall the opening words of the Charter: "We the Peoples of the United Nations...". We -- all of us -- are the United Nations. The United Nations as now, and increasingly will be, what we choose to make of it.

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For information media—not an official record



# Communiqué de presse

## Secrétaire général

Département de l'information • Service des informations • New York

**ATTENTION : DISTRIBUTION PRELIMINAIRE**  
A utiliser lors de la célébration de la  
Journée des Nations Unies  
le 24 octobre 1994

SG/SM/5449  
UND/813  
21 octobre 1994

**PLUS QUE JAMAIS, LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE DOIT RELEVER DE GRANDS DEFIS.**  
**DECLARE LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL A L'OCCASION DE LA JOURNEE DES NATIONS UNIES**

**Elle doit inventer et faire prévaloir des règles.**  
**pour la paix, le développement et la démocratie**

Texte du message du Secrétaire général, Monsieur Boutros Boutros-Ghali, à l'occasion de la Journée des Nations Unies, le 24 octobre 1994 :

La journée des Nations Unies doit être, pour chacune et chacun de nous, l'occasion de réfléchir sur l'état présent du monde et de méditer sur son avenir.

Plus que jamais, la Communauté internationale doit relever les grands défis qui s'offrent à elle en inventant des règles qui puissent répondre aux grandes inquiétudes actuelles, c'est-à-dire en faisant prévaloir sans cesse des règles pour la paix, des règles pour le développement, et des règles pour la démocratie.

En effet, sans la paix, rien n'est possible. Sans le développement, aucune société ne peut s'ouvrir vers le futur. Et sans la démocratie, aucun progrès ne peut s'incarner dans la réalité des peuples et des nations.

Dans les années à venir, les Nations Unies devront mobiliser les Gouvernements afin qu'ils prennent mieux en charge l'impératif de développement.

Dès cette année, nous devons évaluer les progrès accomplis depuis la Conférence de Rio, en 1992, sur l'environnement et le développement.

Nous devons aussi poursuivre nos efforts pour mettre en oeuvre les résolutions élaborées à Vienne, en 1993, à l'occasion de la Conférence mondiale sur les droits de l'homme.

(à suivre)

80185 A l'intention des organes d'information—Document non officiel

" Nous devons aussi préparer le Sommet mondial sur le développement social qui se tiendra à Copenhague, en mars prochain. Le but de ce Sommet est de penser et de promouvoir un nouveau développement social de la planète. Il s'agit là d'une ambition sans précédent, puisqu'elle revient à affirmer que, sans développement social, il ne saurait y avoir de développement économique.

Nous devons aussi faire en sorte que la Quatrième Conférence internationale sur les femmes, qui doit se tenir à Beijing, en septembre 1995, soit un réel succès pour l'Organisation des Nations Unies et pour toutes celles sur lesquelles reposent largement les politiques de développement de l'avenir.

Enfin, nous devons nous tenir prêts à fêter ensemble le cinquantième Anniversaire de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Que chaque femme et que chaque homme considèrent donc, de par le monde, cette journée des Nations Unies comme une manifestation qui lui est spécialement destinée.

Ainsi, serons-nous fideles à la puissante exhortation par laquelle débute le préambule de la Charte: "Nous, Peuples des Nations Unies"!

\* \* \*

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

SG/SM/5423  
23 September 1994

### SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO UNITED NATIONS STAFF

Following is the text of the address by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, delivered this morning at Headquarters to the staff of the United Nations:

I wish to express to you, the women and men who serve the international community, my appreciation for what you are doing. Under difficult conditions, you are changing the world.

What is being achieved has not come without sacrifice. Some have paid the ultimate price. We pay tribute to their memory. Our hearts go out to their families and friends. You, their colleagues, honour them by your tireless work for the better, more peaceful world foreseen in the Charter. You do your duty despite frustration, setbacks and insufficient support.

Around the world, day in, day out, United Nations staff do their best, with dedication beyond the call of duty. I think of those who held out in Rwanda through its darkest days. I think of Sarajevo, Gorazde, Mogadishu. There are other examples, too numerous to mention. You serve because you are committed to a great ideal. I want you to know that your dedication is held in the highest esteem.

The international system is in a state of transition. We are helping to build a new system of international relations. The United Nations is both the instrument of change and the guarantee of continuity. Our aims are lofty, but our resources often are slender. Member States still are not sure what sort of United Nations they want. The demands and expectations placed upon us far exceed the means provided for their realization.

But there is no substitute for the United Nations role in response to today's broad range of global challenges.

As Member States increasingly have turned to the United Nations, the United Nations has become the major provider and coordinator of humanitarian assistance around the world; the United Nations is playing a crucial conceptual, technical and coordinating role in development; the United Nations

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For information media—not an official record

is the world forum and focus for action on global issues -- such as women and children, the environment, population and migration, health, and international legal and commercial concerns.

United Nations preventive diplomacy and peace efforts are under way in every part of the world. New demands are being made on United Nations peace-keepers. Their role is now complex, pro-active and comprehensive. The United Nations is supporting the world-wide movement towards democratization. In the past year and a half, over 50 Member States have asked for electoral advice or assistance, and the United Nations has stepped forward to help.

This explosion of activity has revolutionized the world of the international civil servant. You are challenged to be more versatile, adaptable and mobile than ever before. Member States demand effective and efficient performance. And the United Nations makes news. You are under scrutiny as never before. The mass media and international public opinion are now a constant presence in your work.

Thus, those who serve the world Organization are in the front-line of change. You must cope with tension, confusion and ambiguity as the world adjusts and adapts.

But it is better to adapt to change than to attempt to preserve old methods of approach. If we understand the nature of change, we can prepare for it. We can come to understand where we ourselves need to change.

If we are to forge a new United Nations, objectives must be defined and goals made explicit. Our methods, our attitudes, our organizational culture must be creative.

First, we need clarity of vision and purpose. The United Nations of the past took action only when asked to do so, and in strictly defined circumstances. The United Nations of today and tomorrow is required to act comprehensively in situations of great complexity and magnitude.

Second, a new culture of commitment is called for. In place of the distance and detachment of the past, we need to strengthen the values of enterprise and adaptability. We are employed by Member States to work for the common goals of the United Nations. We are working on behalf of the peoples of the world. We owe it to them to show the utmost commitment at all times.

Third is the need for greater cohesion within the United Nations system as a whole. With clarity, and commitment, a new cohesion can link our efforts in a new sense of common purpose. Teamwork, motivation and performance are all elements of cohesion. This means that our identity is not conferred by our departments, nor by our function as peace-keepers or development specialists. Everyone, in Headquarters, in the field, or in the programmes and specialized agencies, works for the international community and under the Charter of the United Nations. We are all United Nations staff engaged in a joint enterprise for peace, development and democracy.

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Fourth, we need to enhance communication between managers and staff, between the Secretariat and Member States and between the United Nations and world public opinion.

Clarity, commitment, cohesion and communication: these are qualities which the United Nations of the future will demand, acknowledge and reward. These are the watchwords of the management of human resources within the Organization.

A great deal is being demanded of the staff of the United Nations. In return, the Organization must strive to be a model employer. Management is a crucial factor. We must have optimum management of our human resources. This means managers with the skills and sense of purpose to manage the human resources entrusted to them in the best possible way. I will hold managers responsible for the manner in which they work with the staff. A great deal is being demanded of the staff; in return, the United Nations must be a model employer.

When I took up the office of Secretary-General nearly three years ago, I pledged that I would reform and modernize the international civil service. In November 1992, I outlined my approach in my statement to the Fifth Committee. So, today, I want to review with you the progress we are making in modernizing, rationalizing and humanizing the United Nations' approach to human resources management.

The United Nations must attract the best and most qualified people from around the world to work for it. And each member of the staff of the United Nations must be given the opportunity to realize his or her full potential.

Through clear and consistent personnel management policies, the United Nations must show that it values, and must reward, versatility and initiative. Individuals must have the opportunity -- within clear guidelines and a framework of accountability -- to innovate, and to respond to challenges. Training should develop potential, enhance career prospects and make the Organization more efficient and effective.

I told the Fifth Committee two years ago that staff training is a matter to which I attach great importance. I pointed out that United Nations investment in training is far less than in other international and national civil services. My request for increased funding was well received. I am pleased to report that resources devoted to training in the Organization are set to rise by over 60 per cent. As a result, the number of staff trained in this biennium compared with the last will be doubled. And training opportunities will be available more equally in different duty stations.

The Organization's investments in technology will be used to maximum advantage. And the aim is to allow managers to make maximum use of the Organization's most important resource -- its staff. I intend that staff should be fully prepared for challenging and stressful assignments.

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Training will be an integral part of the new system of accountability and responsibility. Training of managers and supervisors, at all levels, will help forge a new management culture. Beyond a focus on litigation and appeals, we seek a world of teamwork, motivation and performance.

Every dollar for training will be repaid by gains -- in efficiency, productivity, morale and achievement.

Clarity in goals and objectives will bring more accountability. The world insists upon an international civil service which is accountable and whose operations are transparent. This is of crucial concern to Member States and to world public opinion.

International civil servants serve the international community. They are accountable to me, through their managers. I, as chief administrative officer, am accountable to the Member States for actions of the Secretariat. I intend to hold managers accountable for the efficient use of resources.

Staff, too, must be accountable for their performance in meeting agreed standards and in producing agreed results. For that accountability, all staff must know what is required of them. There should be clear reporting lines and procedures. There should be clear and agreed standards of assessment.

With my full support, the new team in the Department of Administration and Management is working on improvements in these fields. The cornerstone will be a new system of performance appraisal for all staff, including senior officials. It is being tested now and will be introduced next year.

Staff at all levels will set objectives for their work, based on assigned mandates. This will require more frequent and open communication between staff and managers. It will work to the benefit of both if there is a clear commitment by all to make it work in this way.

Changing the managerial culture will take time. Improved appraisal systems will give confidence that initiative and quality are encouraged and rewarded. Better communications will contribute to improved relationships between managers and staff. And enhanced transparency and accountability will gain greater respect for the Organization from those whom it serves.

There is concern about the system of internal justice. I know that staff feel that it is cumbersome and complicated.

Reform is needed. Conditions have changed since the present system was instituted.

Fair, impartial, effective and efficient machinery is needed. Whether it involves a disciplinary case brought by management, or an allegation against management, justice must be done, and must be seen to be done, in an efficient and timely way.

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As we prepare a report for the General Assembly, we will be guided by the need to strike the right balance -- between informal dispute resolution procedures and the formal grievance machinery -- by ensuring that the system is professionally administered so that justice is not delayed, and by sticking to the principles of due process and transparency.

It is in the interests of the international civil service as a whole that high standards should be set and maintained. Proper procedures should be in place, and those procedures must be monitored.

To this end, the General Assembly has approved the establishment of an Office of Internal Oversight Services, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, to assist me in fulfilling my administrative responsibilities. Karl Theodor Paschke will take up his post shortly.

I hope that staff and management will give Mr. Paschke their full cooperation. He will have internal audit, inspection, evaluation and investigative responsibilities. Staff who wish to make suggestions for the improvement of United Nations operations, or to draw attention to what they consider to be cases of waste or abuse, should contact Mr. Paschke.

The principles of fairness and due process will be central to the operation of the Office. The work of Mr. Paschke and his Office will be conducted with strict regard for the individual rights of staff members and all concerned. Measures ensuring confidentiality and fairness were set out in an administrative instruction issued on 7 September 1994.

If the international civil service is being required to change, its conditions of service also must change. I will do my best to ensure the best possible conditions of service for our staff.

I am aware of growing concern about conditions of service in the United Nations and the functioning of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the body which regulates common system salaries. I pay close attention to these issues, as do my colleagues on the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

We are of the view that more can be done to improve conditions of service. The technical studies must now be followed by political decisions. They should make the United Nations a competitive employer.

We are not satisfied with progress in the review of the application of the Noblemaire principle, the foundation for the pay of Professional staff, which was requested from the ICSC by the General Assembly. The Commission must respond rapidly and with comprehensive proposals by early 1995, involving both staff and organizations in initiatives to overhaul the present salary system.

The ACC will make a presentation to the current session of the General Assembly which outlines our expectations in this area.

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Early next year, a salary survey for staff in the General Service and related categories in New York will be conducted by the ICSC. The preparatory work for this exercise is under way. Representatives of staff and administration of the United Nations organizations in New York are currently working closely and constructively on this matter with the secretariat of the Commission. I hope that this will continue.

I commend the work of the Pension Board, which at its July session adopted by consensus a series of recommendations. They will improve the pension benefits of former staff members.

I have stated my clear commitment to the equality of women in the Organization. In my Fifth Committee statement in 1992, I mentioned specific targets in that regard.

The Charter of the United Nations is crystal-clear on this subject: "The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs."

Principles have been enunciated. Policies have been drafted. There have been many United Nations declarations and conventions, two decades of detailed General Assembly resolutions, and a decade of "action programmes" in the Secretariat.

The goals which I hoped we would achieve have not been reached. Progress has fallen far short of expectations.

The percentage of women in Professional and higher-level posts subject to geographical considerations is now 32.4 per cent, compared with 30.3 per cent a year ago. But in posts at the D-1 level and above, the percentage of women has actually fallen -- from 13.3 per cent to 12 per cent -- in the past year.

We are a long way from gender equality in the United Nations Secretariat.

I am determined that the Fiftieth Anniversary year should not pass without serious action to correct these imbalances. I am asking the Under-Secretary General for Administration and Management to make proposals to me before the end of the year. I do not exclude going outside the Organization to seek help in this area due to the expanding difficulties we are facing.

Security of staff will continue to be, for me, a major concern and priority.

In a previous era, working for the United Nations carried with it the assumption of protection. Even in crisis situations, warring parties respected the flag of the United Nations.

Before 1992, it was rare for employees of the United Nations system to be killed in the course of their duties. In 1990 and in 1991, for example, no United Nations civilian official was killed in the course of duty.

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Today, working for the United Nations entails risk and danger, often in situations where there is no law and order. Since 1992, 47 United Nations civilian staff have been killed; in 1992, 11 United Nations civilian staff lost their lives; last year, 1993, 23 staff were killed. And so far in 1994, 13 United Nations civilian staff have been killed.

In the past, the murder of a United Nations staff member would not have been considered an international crime. Of those who have lost their lives since 1992, 42 were shot dead. And in no case has anyone been brought to trial.

The General Assembly will soon be considering a draft International Convention Dealing with the Safety and Security of United Nations and Associated Personnel. The ACC adopted yesterday a statement urging that the Convention should provide -- for the first time -- effective protection for all United Nations operations and staff. It should require the State in which a crime is committed against an international civil servant to take all appropriate measures to investigate the crime, and to bring the perpetrator to justice.

I will be impressing upon Member States the need for this Convention to apply to all staff members working for the United Nations system -- irrespective of the mandate entrusted to them. This is the position of all the executive heads of United Nations agencies and programmes.

A recent inter-agency security meeting has examined ways and means of improving the security of staff. The recommendations from the recent inter-agency Security Meeting have now been adopted by the ACC.

One of the major recommendations concerns the improvement of security training. It will be designed to reduce the exposure of staff to unnecessary risk. In addition, staff will be trained to cope with stress.

Too often, unfortunately, stress now comes with the work of the international civil servant. In future, field missions should all be prepared to deal with the question of stress. Future budget requests for field missions will, as a matter of policy, include provision for stress management training, staff counselling and medical support.

We must be ready, for our part, constantly to improve our methods of work. We must strive for the highest standards of service to the international community. We must do it together.

I pledge my full support and earnest commitment to this common effort. So much depends on you. Your loyalty and professionalism enable the United Nations to pursue its tasks.

Ultimately, our reward lies in our own knowledge that, whatever the difficulties, we each did something to prepare for a better future for everyone.

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The problems we experience today are, in many ways, the problems of success. The United Nations means more today than ever before. With the United Nations' new importance have come new requirements -- and they, in turn, have brought new burdens and problems. We are an Organization under strain. We are an Organization under scrutiny.

But we are also an Organization with ever-growing pride, prestige and importance. We have many issues to work on together. Together, we are building, every day, a legacy of which we, and generations to come, can always be proud. I have total confidence that we will be successful with your continued support, dedication and professionalism.

\* \* \* \* \*

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UNITED NATIONS PEACE EFFORTS IN RWANDA

# Rwanda parties must implement peace accord 'fully and rapidly'

**RWANDA** is now a regional and world hot spot. The people of Rwanda have been lucky in that the United Nations Security Council, in October last year, established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda to help Rwandese form a transitional government. But the transitional government has not been formed and now anything can happen. Correspondent JOHN HAULE visited recently Rwanda and reports on the political impasse in that country. The first of the two articles...

AMAHORO Hotel, a four-storey structure on the east side of Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, has since last October become headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), a military and civilian organization which is struggling to keep peace among warring political factions and provide them to set up an elected government.

Ironically, Amahoro is a Rwandese word which means peace. However, peace is an elusive commodity in the small, highly, highly densely populated land-locked country. For the last four years, five political groups and a guerrilla movement have been battling for political control.

In the process this has entailed a civil war which only officially ended last August 4, 1993 when the Rwandese government and its main protagonist, the Rwandese Patriotic Front, the guerrilla movement signed a peace agreement at Arusha.

The ruling party in Rwanda is the Movement Republican National (MRND) which was created in 1991 by the French for National Republican Democratic Movement of President Juvenal Habyarimana in power since a military coup in 1973. Other main political parties are the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Democratic Republican Party (PDR), and the Liberal Party (PL).

Under the terms of the Arusha Peace Agreement, a broad-based transitional government (BRTG) was to have been installed in 1993. Other main political parties are the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Democratic Republican Party (PDR), and the Liberal Party (PL).

Kigali last December 29. And UNAMIR, which was established on October 5, 1993 by resolution 872 of the UN Security Council, was to "contribute to creating a climate conducive to the secure installation and operation of the transitional government."

But until now, the transitional government is yet to be installed. The RPF blames Habyarimana for the current political impasse in the country. The RPF Commissioner for Information, Major Wilson Rutayisire told this reporter: "The problem is Habyarimana himself. At every stage of the process (The Arusha Peace Agreement) the President will impose an impasse, but after some international pressure, he will act."

The vice-chairman of RPF, Mr. Mazimbwa Patrick schooled Wilson's views and added that after signing the Arusha Peace Agreement, "it became clear that there were some political forces who were not satisfied with the power sharing protocol."

"There has been an attempt to arrange the balance of political power and this has led to the political impasse," the RPF vice-chairman added.

He also said Habyarimana is manoeuvring to control the executive of the transitional government so that he can block decisions of the Cabinet. In order to do so, Habyarimana must obtain the support of at least eight Ministers but at present Habyarimana's party has only five Ministers in the Cabinet.

Habyarimana was unable to grant an interview to this reporter though he had earlier been promised so by the president's staff. It is worth noting that the president had previously also declined to meet a team of Canadian journalists, and the BBC. In the wake of political killings and other forms of violence

which took place in Kigali in recent weeks, a UN Security Council resolution adopted last February said the Council was "deeply concerned at the deterioration in the security situation, particularly in Kigali, in this connection, it reminds the parties of their obligation to respect the weapons-free zone established in and around the city."

The Security Council calls the attention of the parties to the consequences for them of non-compliance with that provision of the Agreement. It notes that UNAMIR will be assured of continued support only if the parties implement the Arusha Peace Agreement fully and rapidly.

UNAMIR which comprises some 2,260 military personnel and up to 100 civilians is co-ordinating the United Nations US dollars, 700,000 daily.

UNAMIR's Force Commander, Brigadier General Romeo A. Dallaire, told this reporter that the political impasse in Rwanda was "grave". He said in order to promote their political positions, the different political groups in the country could use "cohesion" to achieve their aims.

Brigadier General Dallaire stressed that Rwanda's "political vacuum is most disconcerting because the country situation could deteriorate from a ceasefire to God knows what."

He deeply regretted the non-installation of the transitional government. "We were ready to put in place a transitional government since December 29, 1993 and support it, but since this did not take place, a lot of our resources have been wasted."

However, on a positive note, the general said he had been able to create a joint military commission with the government's army and the RPF.

"We have also been able to



THE Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh.

conduct working groups in areas of operations, training, administration, personnel, and programmes; the latter like drills and preparations for disengagement. We have maintained bilateral discussions with both sides," the general added.

He stressed that "on the military side, there have been a lot of positive developments" as well as "insignificant" incidents of ceasefire violations.

In an interview, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh said the "future of UNAMIR depends entirely on the Rwandese themselves." He said the United Nations had agreed to provide assistance to Rwanda "up to when elections for a new government takes place in September-December 1994."

"If the Rwandese political parties fully co-operate with UNAMIR, they can be sure that the mission will continue to provide assistance."

Dr. Booh-Booh warned.

PRESIDENT Habyarimana



The Association of Tanzania Employers

UN troops from Bangladesh training in de-mining operations at Byumba in Rwanda.

# UN throws its weight behind Rwanda peace efforts

**TO ensure peace prevails in Rwanda, the United Nations threw its weight behind efforts to achieve peace in that republic. It offered troops. In this second and last article by Correspondent JOHN HAULE who visited recently Rwanda, throws some light on the operations of the United Nations troops and names countries which contributed soldiers to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).**

LIEUTENANT Colonel Joseph Adinkrah is commanding officer of the 3rd infantry battalion, Ghana Army based at Brumfi, 75 kilometres north of Kigali in Rwanda.

Adinkrah and his men are camped at a former social training centre which they share with a Bangladesh Army engineering company group in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Their task is "to physically monitor the ceasefire between Rwandan government forces, the RPF and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). They are part of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

The tall commanding officer

dues are to expand the DMZ if necessary, carry out vehicle searches and to investigate cease-fire violations. The Ghanaian soldiers also have the responsibility of ensuring the security of civilians who are involved in humanitarian aid distribution in the DMZ from their organisations as the World Food Programme and the Non-Governmental Organisations.

The commander of the Bangladesh engineering company group, Lt. Col. Maksudul Hossain said "although we have a language problem, the local population is very friendly. They like us."

His deputy, Major Saif Khan took me around his camp, where troops were practising de-mining with mines donated both from the Rwandan Army and the RPF. He said de-mining "is a tedious process. The long-term plan is to train the Rwandan Army in de-mining to enable it to conduct de-mining on its own."

The engineering company group is also involved in the reconstruction of damaged

bridges, roads and buildings. They also assist in the construction of temporary assembly points for repatriated and displaced people.

The Ghanaian and Bangladesh troops in the DMZ are under the overall command of Col. Clayton B. Yaiche, also from Ghana, as Sector Commander, DMZ.

The function of the DMZ is to ensure that the Rwandan and RPF forces are separated and that the DMZ is a neutral zone.

Apart from activities in the DMZ, a major UNAMIR operation has been the establishment of the Kigali Weapons Secure Area (KWASA). A weapons-free zone in Kigali, the city under the control of the RPF, where soldiers were training in the use of arms.

UNAMIR also monitors the movement of arms and personnel in and out of the city.

## Mubarak attacks Moslem fundamentalists

EGYPT, though known to be predominantly Moslem, it has millions of Christians. Moslem fundamentalists have been campaigning to topple the government of President Hosni Mubarak since 1992 and limit an Islamic state in its place.

Whatever the views held, Egypt is being gradually drawn into a tragedy the wounds of which will be hard to nurse and heal. President Mubarak in one of his harshest attacks on fundamentalists, reports SAMIA NAKHOUL for RUTER, questioned whether the Koran condoned the shedding of people's blood because they held different opinions from those of fundamentalists.

EGYPTIAN President Hosni Mubarak, speaking on one of Islam's holiest nights during Ramadan, said Moslem militants preached backwardness and dis-

torted a religion that called for enlightenment and progress.

Mubarak, whose country is facing a rising tide of discontent by Moslem militants seeking to overthrow his government, urged

police and government officials. They have also attacked a road killer, a truck, and a bus, and have killed several people.

The government has ordered the army to be on high alert and has ordered the closure of schools and universities.

Where is the religion in all this? Mubarak asked in his address at the Islamic University.

Where is the godliness and sincerity in adopting behaviours that contradict all the Koranic texts and Islamic teachings?

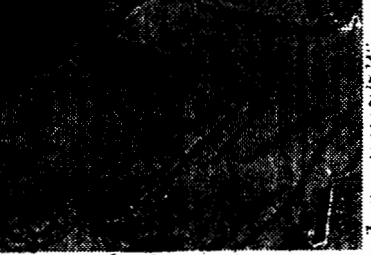
Mubarak also questioned whether the Koran condoned the shedding of people's blood because they held different opinions from those of fundamentalists.

to mid-February, troops in the Kigali sector had carried out 1747 mobile patrols and 47247 not check points. At one check point, the commander of UNAMIR, Lt. Col. Clayton B. Yaiche, said "I have seen a lot of weapons and hand grenades."

The check-point is established at different times and different points in the city. It is a check-point to prevent weapons from being taken out of the city.

Last December, Bangladesh troops at a check-point caught a woman who had a light machine gun with a full magazine. She claimed to be the wife of a colonel in the Rwandan Army (RCA).

Kigali sector troops transported one battalion of RPF guerrillas to the DMZ.



BRIGADIER-General Romeo A. Dallaire, force commander of UN troops in Rwanda.



THE vice-chairman of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, Ndugu Mazimhaza Patrick.

told me of many instances they have witnessed: of members of RPF and the Rwandan Army fraternising with each other, especially when their officers are not watching.

When this reporter drove from another town to an RPF guerrilla base at Mulindi, he was amazed to see that his driver was only a few minutes before was in the Arusha Peace Agreement.



BANGALADESHI troops at a check-point near Kigali.

Gill's Farm

LOW SEASON

GIBBS-FARM



# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

*Mr. St. Paul  
To Mr. Kohn  
Seen  
Thomson  
7/2*

Background Release

DCF/189  
21 January 1994

### FIRST PART OF 1994 SESSION OF CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

TO BE HELD IN GENEVA, 25 JANUARY - 31 MARCH

GENEVA, 19 January (UN Information Centre) -- Nuclear questions will be high on the list of priorities of the Conference on Disarmament as it begins its 1994 session on Tuesday, 25 January, in Geneva. The Conference, mandated to promote the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, is expected to start negotiating a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.

The three-part annual sessions of the Conference, the world's single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, are held in 10-week, seven-week and seven-week segments. The first part of the 1994 session will be held from 25 January to 31 March. The other two segments will begin on 16 May and 25 July, respectively.

At its first 1994 session, the Conference is expected to adopt its agenda and programme of work, taking into account the recommendations of the General Assembly, as well as the decisions made by the Conference and proposals submitted by its members. The Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, adopted a number of resolutions relating to the work of the Conference and entrusting it with specific responsibilities.

Among other things, the Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the Conference last August to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty. It urged the Conference to re-establish that Committee at the beginning of the 1994 session, with an appropriate negotiating mandate; called upon all States to support those multilateral negotiations; and urged the Conference to proceed intensively, as a priority task, in its negotiation of such a treaty.

The Assembly also requested the Conference to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects. It encouraged the Conference to continue its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments". The Assembly also recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international

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For information media—not an official record

task, in its negotiation of such a treaty. It requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of additional administrative, substantive and conference support services for those negotiations.

Under resolution 48/69, the Assembly noted the concluding statement made by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, at the special meeting of the States parties held on 10 August 1993. There was agreement at that meeting for, among other things, promoting universality of a comprehensive test ban by having the President liaise closely with the Conference on Disarmament and the five nuclear-weapon States.

The General Assembly, in resolution 48/76 B, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to that resolution. It requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

General Assembly resolution 48/75 L recommended the negotiation in the most appropriate international forum of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The Conference is expected to address that issue.

#### Security Assurances for Non-Nuclear Weapon States

Under resolution 48/73, the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention on that question, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out.

The Assembly recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties. Moreover, the Conference should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective.

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Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, so that a decision might be taken by the Assembly at its forty-ninth session. The Assembly encouraged the Conference to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in resolution 46/36 L, in which it decided to establish the Register.

#### Regional Approaches to Disarmament

The Assembly, convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts, in resolution 48/75 I stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security, the General Assembly in resolution 48/75 J requested the Conference, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on this subject.

Under resolution 48/77 A, the Assembly recommended that the Conference consider, within its competence, the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security.

#### Prohibition of New Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction

The General Assembly, under resolution 48/61, reaffirmed that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction. It requested the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. By so doing, the Conference was expected to make recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons.

In addition, the Assembly called upon all States, immediately following the recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations. It requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference all documents relating to the consideration of that item by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and requested the Conference to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of those questions in its annual report to the Assembly.

#### Role of Conference on Disarmament

The Assembly reaffirmed, under resolution 48/77 B, the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral negotiating forum of the international community. It welcomed the determination of the Conference to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda. It

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Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

JAN 11 1994

WFP/941

13 January 1994

### WFP TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL AID FOR ONE MILLION BURUNDI

#### AFFECTED BY CIVIL STRIFE

NAIROBI, 13 January (WFP) -- The World Food Programme (WFP) today announced it will extend for six months its regional emergency relief operation for nearly 1 million refugees and internally displaced people affected by the recent violent ethnic conflict in Burundi, in a continuing effort to stave off widespread human suffering.

The WFP -- the food aid organization of the United Nations -- will provide more than 96,000 metric tons of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and corn-soya-blend. This brings to 125,000 tonnes the total amount of relief food approved by the WFP for the operation. The estimated cost of the latest tranche of food aid is \$45.4 million, including the funds to transport the food to the affected people, mostly women and children.

Following the abortive military coup in Burundi on 21 October 1993, tribal conflict erupted between the minority Tutsi and majority Hutu tribes in much of the country, particularly in the rural areas. The speed with which the crisis unfolded forced huge numbers of people to flee their homes in search of safe havens. The displaced consist mainly of Tutsis; the displaced Hutus are either in remote areas or in neighbouring countries.

About 250,000 people displaced by the fighting are congested in schools, churches and administrative/social centres or living in makeshift camps in isolated regions of the country. By the end of 1993, there were an estimated 375,000 Burundese refugees in Rwanda. The number had steadily increased from 245,000 to 300,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania, and from 39,000 to 50,000 in Zaire. A census is under way to determine the exact number of refugees in need of relief assistance. Given the prevailing insecurity in the most affected provinces of Burundi, there seems little room for hope that the Burundese crisis will be defused enough to allow the refugees to go back to their homes in the foreseeable future, according to the WFP.

#### Burundi

In Burundi, 80 per cent of the displaced people are women and children. The highest concentrations of the displaced are in the provinces of Kirundo

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For information media—not an official record

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Security Council  
3326th Meeting  
NIGHT SUMMARY

SC/5770  
6 January 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL URGES COOPERATION IN FURTHERING RWANDA PEACE PROCESS,  
EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

Reaffirms Early Deployment of Second Battalion to Demilitarized Zone

The Security Council this evening strongly urged the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to cooperate fully in furthering the peace process, to comply fully with the Arusha Peace Agreement, and to establish a broad-based transitional government at the earliest opportunity.

It took that action in the context of its review of the progress of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) by unanimously adopting resolution 893 (1994). By that text, the Council reaffirmed its approval of the early deployment of the second battalion to the demilitarized zone as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 30 December 1993.

Taking note of recent progress in the fulfilment of the Arusha Peace Agreement, concluded on 4 August 1993, the Council stressed that continued support for UNAMIR would depend upon its full and prompt implementation. The Council reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the size and cost of UNAMIR to seek economies.

The Council commended the efforts of Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which had provided humanitarian and other assistance to the country and urged others to do the same. It particularly commended the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, its member States and agencies in providing diplomatic, political, humanitarian and other support.

Statements were made by the representatives of Rwanda, Nigeria, France, Brazil and the Czech Republic.

(A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING APPEARS IN TAKES 1-5 OF THIS RELEASE)

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For information media—not an official record

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council met this evening to take up the situation in Rwanda. It will have before it a report of the Secretary-General (document S/26927) on the progress of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) which was established by resolution 872 (1993) on 5 October for a period of six months. Extension beyond the initial 90 days was made subject to a report of the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress had been made towards the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement. That agreement was signed by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on 4 August in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.

The Arusha peace agreement called on the United Nations to play a major support role during the 22-month transitional period beginning with the installation of a broad-based transitional government and ending with the holding of elections. The mandate of the Mission will terminate following national elections and the establishment of a new government which should occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995.

The Secretary-General states in his report that in spite of recent signs of mutual intransigence, the parties continued to show good will and cooperation in their contacts and in general had respected the cease-fire. He notes that the status of forces agreement, which the Council requested in resolution 872 (1993), had been signed by the Government of Rwanda on 5 November 1993. The Patriotic Front had also agreed to cooperate in the implementation of its provision. He concludes that the overall commitment demonstrated towards the peace process justified the continuation of the implementation of the Mission's mandate.

The Secretary-General, therefore, states that he will proceed with the early deployment of the second battalion in the demilitarized zone as outlined in his previous report of 24 September (document S/26488). In that report he had proposed a four-phase concept of implementation of the operation of UNAMIR. The Council had approved that concept on 5 October, initiating phase I over a 90-day period, which involved preparations for establishment of a secure area in Kigali and the departure of foreign forces, as well monitoring the cease-fire in the demilitarized zone by UNAMIR. With the establishment of a broad-based transitional government, Phase II would begin and continue for approximately 90 days until the preparations for disengagement, demobilization and integration of the armed forces and Gendarmerie were completed. Phase III, which comprised the actual disengagement, demobilization and integration process, would last about nine months. In the final phase, lasting 10 months, UNAMIR would assist in maintaining a secure environment and creating conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

The Secretary-General goes on to state his intention to seek economies through the phased deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR personnel in accordance with the established timetable. A reduction in the projected resource level, however, would negatively affect the performance and credibility of the Mission, he adds. On 27 December 1993 the composition of UNAMIR consisted of

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Also before the Council is a draft resolution (document S/1994/11) which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR),

"Recalling its resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 30 December 1993 (S/26927), in the context of the review called for in its resolution 872 (1993), as well as his previous report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488 and Add.1),

"Welcoming the conclusion, on 5 November 1993, of an agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel in Rwanda,

"Taking note of the progress described in the Secretary-General's report of 30 December 1993 in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement,

"Welcoming further the valuable contribution to peace made in Rwanda by UNAMIR,

"Noting with concern the incidents of violence in Rwanda and the consequences for Rwanda of the situation in Burundi, and urging all concerned to reaffirm their commitment to peace,

"Welcoming also the joint statement made by the parties in Kigali on 10 December 1993 concerning the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement and, in particular, the prompt establishment of a broad-based transitional government,

"1. Reaffirms its approval of the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the deployment of UNAMIR as outlined in his report of 24 September 1993, including the early deployment of the second battalion to the demilitarized zone as indicated in paragraph 30 of his report of 30 December 1993;

"2. Strongly urges the parties to cooperate fully in furthering the peace process, to comply fully with the Arusha Peace Agreement, on which the schedule contained in the Secretary-General's report of 24 September 1993 is based, and in particular to establish a broad-based transitional government at the earliest opportunity in accordance with this Agreement;

"3. Stresses that continued support for UNAMIR will depend upon the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

The President of the Council, KAREL KOVANDA (Czech Republic), called the meeting to order at 6:07 p.m.

The PRESIDENT welcomed the new members of the Council - Argentina, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda. He also noted that he was beginning his term as President at the same time his country was beginning its term of office on the Council. He also paid tribute to the five outgoing members -- Cape Verde, Hungary, Japan, Morocco and Venezuela, as well as to his predecessor, Li Zhaoxing (China).

The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to the report of the Secretary-General (document S/26927) before them as well as the text of the draft resolution (document S/1994/11) prepared in the course of prior consultations.

The PRESIDENT then put the draft resolution to a vote and invited Council members wishing to make statements before the vote to do so.

The first speaker, JEAN DAMASCENE BIZIMANA (Rwanda) said resolution 872 (1993), which established UNAMIR, contained important provisions regarding implementation of the peace agreement and the success of peace efforts would depend on the fulfilment of the UNAMIR mandate. The Rwandese people placed all of their hopes in that goal. He expressed appreciation for Member States that had deployed personnel and provided assistance for the Mission. He also paid tribute to the Secretary-General's Special Representative, who had contributed to a political atmosphere that had allowed the cease-fire to prevail. Currently, negotiations were being carried out on the establishment of interim institutions that would ultimately contribute to lasting peace in the country. The repatriation of refugees and reintegration of former combatants into the economic and social life of the country would be critical.

He went on to stress that in order to establish lasting peace, the security of the Rwandese people, especially those living in the demilitarized zone, must be guaranteed. The deployment of a second battalion was especially urgent in light of the fragile situation there, which was being exacerbated by the influx of refugees from Burundi. There were currently more than 500,000 refugees in Rwanda. Emphasis must be placed on meeting the humanitarian needs of those affected by famine and war.

(END OF TAKE 3)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 5

RONALDO MOTA SARDENBERG (Brazil) said the Council's action today had reaffirmed that substantial progress had been achieved to justify continuing UNAMIR's mandate. Despite the outbreak of some violence, there had been sufficient compliance with the Arusha Peace Agreement to warrant the enlargement of UNAMIR. The deployment of a second battalion should take place promptly. Achieving lasting peace in the region was an urgent, but not simple, process. The terms of resolution 872 (1993) provided the most sound basis for the realization of that goal.

The establishment of a transitional government would be critical to the holding of elections, he continued. Election of a government would be essential to the country's economic and social development. Recent unfortunate events in Burundi had demonstrated the fragility of the region and clearly underlined the complexity of the task of establishing peace and security in Rwanda.

Speaking in his capacity as representative of the Czech Republic, the PRESIDENT said his Government believed that the situation in Rwanda was approaching a resolution and elements that encouraged a peaceful settlement existed. All parties had expressed their willingness to reach peace through the Arusha agreement. He expressed appreciation for the work of the Organization of African Unity in the process of national reconciliation.

The balance was, however, still fragile, he continued. The situation in Burundi was of concern. The flow of refugees threatened the peace process and the region as a whole. In addition, all of the conditions set down for the first 90 days of UNAMIR had not been met. The transitional government had not been established. The parties had cooperated and had generally respected the cease-fire. The continued implementation of the peace process was sufficient reason to support the resolution.

The PRESIDENT adjourned the meeting at 6:35 p.m.

(END OF TAKE 5 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5770)

# United Nations

## Daily Highlights

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Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1554  
5 January 1994

### W E D N E S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

+ Secretary-General recommends to Security Council that United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda continue with its mandate; reporting on mission's first 90 days, he says parties have shown good will in implementing elements of Arusha peace agreement.

+ Bosnian Prime Minister and Croatian Foreign Minister, continuing talks in Vienna, issue statement saying they have made progress; leaders of their respective countries are to meet in Bonn this weekend.

+ Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose (United Kingdom) is to take over command of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina before end of January, replacing Lieutenant General Francis Briquemont (Belgium).

+ Former Chief Justice of Zimbabwe, Enoch Dumbutshena, appointed by Secretary-General as Independent Jurist in Somalia to deal with matters relating to detainees held by UNOSOM II.

\* \* \*

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended to the Security Council that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) continue to implement its mandate. The Council, when it established UNAMIR for a period of six months last October, made its extension beyond the initial 90 days dependent on whether or not the Secretary-General reported that substantive progress had been made towards implementing the Arusha peace agreement. In a report dated 30 December, issued today, Mr. Boutros-Ghali concluded that, despite recent signs of intransigence, the parties had continued to show good will and cooperation in their contacts with each other and with the United Nations.

"They have also managed to weather some tense and potentially disruptive moments in the wake of the events in Burundi," he said. "In addition, the fact that the cease-fire has generally been respected demonstrates that the parties remain committed to the peace and reconciliation process initiated by the Arusha agreement".

(more)

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7231P

For information media--not an official record



According to a United Nations spokesman, Mr. Dumbutshena arrived in Mogadishu yesterday and has already started to carry out his assignment. Pending the re-establishment of the country's judicial system, UNOSOM has held people believed to have been involved in attacks against its personnel or in other criminal actions, while it awaited the appointment of the Independent Jurist.

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7231P



## Press Release

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Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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Security Council  
3324th Meeting  
PM SUMMARY

SC/5765  
20 December 1993

SECURITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY EXTENDS MANDATE OF UN OBSERVER MISSION

UGANDA-RWANDA (UNOMUR) FOR SIX-MONTH PERIOD

Resolution 891 (1993) Welcomes Substantial Results Achieved  
By Mission, Particularly Decrease in Clandestine Cross-Border Traffic

The Security Council this evening decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) for a period of six months.

Welcoming the substantial results obtained by the Mission since its inception in June 1993 and in particular the decrease in clandestine cross-border traffic, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 891 (1993).

By another part of the text, the Council noted that the integration of UNOMUR within the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) was purely administrative and that it would in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR.

The Council expressed its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for its cooperation and support for UNOMUR and also underlined the importance of a cooperative attitude on the part of the civilian and military authorities in the Mission area.

Also this afternoon, the President of the Council, Li Zhaoxing (China) paid tribute to the memory of the President and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau and the Council observed a moment of silence in his honour.

Statements were made by the representatives of France and Brazil.

(A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING APPEARS IN TAKES 1-4 OF THIS RELEASE)

7146P

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For information media—not an official record

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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IHA/512  
WFP/936  
17 December 1993

DEC 21 1993

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ALLOCATED \$5 MILLION FOR BURUNDI FEEDING PROGRAMME  
BY HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT'S CENTRAL EMERGENCY REVOLVING FUND

NEW YORK, 17 December (Department of Humanitarian Affairs) -- In response to an urgent request for funds to provide emergency food assistance to nearly one million Burundi nationals who have fled their homes as a result of recent ethnic violence, the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs has allocated \$5 million from its Central Emergency Revolving Fund to the World Food Programme (WFP).

The WFP has already started a feeding programme that draws on existing food stocks. The emergency allocation from the Revolving Fund will allow the WFP to make local purchases of additional supplies to meet the food requirements of some 150,000 displaced persons inside Burundi as well as 600,000 refugees in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

On 23 November, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs launched an inter-agency appeal of \$9.5 million for humanitarian assistance to those displaced within Burundi. Of this, almost \$3 million was for the WFP to provide emergency food assistance. In addition, the WFP has prepared a regional emergency operation plan of almost \$14 million. The allocation from the Revolving Fund will allow the WFP to continue its feeding programme while waiting for contributions from donors.

Last month an amount of \$5 million was advanced from the Revolving Fund to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide emergency relief assistance to Burundi refugees in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The UNHCR has asked the international community for \$17 million to assist these refugees.

\* \* \* \* \*

7108P

For information media—not an official record

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Biographical Note

SG/A/560  
BIO/2826  
12 November 1993

SECRETARY-GENERAL DESIGNATES JACQUES-ROGER BOOH-BOOH  
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR RWANDA

The following statement was issued today by the Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali:

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has designated Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, former Foreign Minister of Cameroon, as his Special Representative for Rwanda. Mr. Booh-Booh will assume his duties this week.

Mr. Booh-Booh has had a distinguished diplomatic and political career. He served in the Government of Cameroon as Minister for External Relations from 1988 to 1992, after having represented his country in the former Soviet Union, France, Greece and Morocco. He served as Deputy Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations from 1973 to 1976 and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) from 1984 to 1988. From 1976 to 1981, he was Minister-Counsellor at the Embassy of Cameroon in Brussels and at the Office of the United Nations in Geneva.

From 1988 to 1992, Mr. Booh-Booh was head of the Cameroon delegation to the United Nations General Assembly and between 1968 to 1992 he participated in various international conferences. In 1991 he was elected Vice-President of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and in 1992 he was elected President of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations on Disarmament in Central Africa.

Mr. Booh-Booh studied law and social sciences in Paris and also received a diploma from the Institute of Overseas Advanced Studies. From 1967 to 1973, he was a professor of inter-African organizations and relations at the National School of Administration and Magistrature of Cameroon.

Mr. Booh-Booh is the author of the book, Decolonization of Namibia.

Born in 1938 in Makak, Cameroon, he is married and has four children.

\* \* \* \* \*

6461P

For information media—not an official record

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

REF/1047  
2 November 1993

### UNHCR APPEALS FOR FUNDS FOR BURUNDI REFUGEES

GENEVA, 2 November (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has made an initial appeal today for \$17 million to cover emergency needs of more than 600,000 Burundi refugees in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for three months.

Since the exodus began after the overthrow of the civilian Government in Burundi on 21 October, the UNHCR has deployed emergency teams and mobilized food, medicine and shelter materials for the refugees who comprise over 10 per cent of the central African country's population.

More than 375,000 refugees have streamed into Rwanda in the southern prefectures of Butare, Kigali, Gikongoro, Kibungo and Cyangugu. The United Republic of Tanzania hosts 261,000 in the north-west region of Kigoma, mainly in Kasulu and Kagenia. In Zaire, 39,000 refugees are in the Uvira region.

About 80 per cent of the refugees are women, children and elderly, living in overcrowded encampments of twigs and leaves. The start of the rainy season requires the immediate acquisition of tents and plastic sheeting. In Burundi itself, thousands of people have been displaced, including a number of Rwandese refugees who have lived there for decades.

For its operations over the past 10 days, the UNHCR has used up \$4.5 million from its emergency fund. The emergency fund of \$25 million has been under severe pressure from emergencies throughout the year. It is now down to a precarious balance of \$1.2 million.

According to initial estimates, the UNHCR needs \$17 million in the next three months in order to cover the immediate supply of relief items. The number of refugees is still increasing and a new appeal will be issued if the emergency continues. Donor countries are also being requested to provide cargo aircraft to transport large quantities of relief items that have to be brought into the region and to reduce freight costs.

The UNHCR is working with other United Nations agencies, including the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), to ensure that the needs of all sectors are met. The WFP and the Tanzanian Government have made their food stocks available and will have to be reimbursed by the UNHCR.

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6204P

For information media—not an official record



Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

LIBRARY REF/1045  
29 October 1993  
UNISA COLLECTION

UNHCR MOBILIZES RELIEF AID FOR BURUNDI REFUGEES

GENEVA, 29 October (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has mobilized urgent relief assistance for nearly 600,000 Burundi refugees in three countries.

High Commissioner Sadako Ogata has allocated \$5 million from her emergency fund and other budgetary sources for the operation.

On Monday, 1 November, a DC-8 plane is scheduled to ferry a 24-member emergency mission from Geneva to Kigali, Rwanda, to join an earlier mission sent to coordinate relief programmes. Two groups from the emergency team will head for the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The aircraft will carry seven medical kits to serve 70,000 people and 200 rolls of plastic sheeting that could be used immediately by some 2,000 families in Rwanda.

More than 342,000 refugees have fled to Rwanda since last week's failed coup attempt that sparked ethnic fighting in Burundi. Another 214,000 escaped to the United Republic of Tanzania, and 21,000 went to Zaire.

Trucks have begun distribution of 390 metric tons of maize and 119 metric tons of pulses which the World Food Programme (WFP) has made available in Rwanda.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government has agreed to release 100 metric tons of maize from its national buffer stock to augment 240 metric tons of the commodity from the WFP.

Local food purchases have been authorized for distribution to refugees in Zaire.

Arrangements are being made to fly in 77,400 blankets, 20 tons of soap, 2,000 rolls of plastic sheeting and 8,700 tents for the refugees in the three countries. A Swiss Government donation of SF 100,000 has been used to buy 7,500 blankets and 2,000 jerry cans.

An emergency team earlier dispatched to the region reported that the refugees were in makeshift camps of leaves and twigs.

(more)

6145P

For information media—not an official record

# United Nations

## Press Release

OCT 26 1993

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

REF/1042  
25 October 1993

### OVER 300,000 REFUGEES FLEE FROM BURUNDI

GENEVA, 25 October (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is dispatching an emergency team to coordinate humanitarian assistance to the more than 300,000 refugees who have fled Burundi.

With tension prevailing in the central African nation, the influx of refugees into Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire is expected to increase. The UNHCR field members say the refugees are in urgent need of emergency assistance.

Ethnic fighting has broken out in the central and eastern parts of Burundi. Massacres and gun battles have been reported. Traumatized refugees reported seeing people whose throats had been slit. Bodies have been found floating in rivers.

There were no details of casualties, but children were reported among those killed. Some of the arrivals in the United Republic of Tanzania were reported to have been wounded or badly burned.

Travelling on foot and carrying practically no provisions, the refugees -- mostly children, women and the elderly -- crossed the frontier after Thursday's coup against the civilian Government.

According to the UNHCR, more than 250,000 of the refugees have arrived in Rwanda, where they are being helped by local people. About 40,000 Burundis escaped into the United Republic of Tanzania, about 15,000 to Zaire.

Initial reports indicate that many of the refugees are without shelter. With the onset of rainy season, it is very cold at night and the temperature drops to 1 or 2 degrees Celsius.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has begun distributing food in Rwanda. Relief agencies, including Médecins sans Frontières, Médecins du Monde and CARITAS, are providing medical service.

Medicine, blankets and shelter materials are a priority need. Cases of meningitis, dysentery and measles have been reported.

At least \$3 million to \$4 million is initially required to meet the emergency needs of the refugees, but that could increase if the influx continues, the UNHCR states.

Somali and Zairian refugees in the Burundi capital of Bujumbura have flocked to the UNHCR office, asking for food and protection. The situation in Bujumbura is calm and shops remain open.

\* \* \* \* \*

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For information media--not an official record



During that period, humanitarian agencies would continue to provide assistance. It is estimated that some 600,000 individuals have returned home and an estimated 300,000 remain displaced. Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to demobilized soldiers, will have to be coordinated with the Mission's activities. Mine-clearance had been earmarked as a priority to ease the threat to displaced persons and to humanitarian agencies seeking to deliver assistance. The United Nations Resident Coordinator would continue to serve as the coordinator for humanitarian assistance.

In the report, the Secretary-General reminds the Council that UNAMIR would need to have freedom of movement, communications and inspection, and that its personnel would have to be granted all relevant privileges and immunities. Moreover, the Secretary-General would initiate consultations with the transitional government in order to promptly conclude a status-of-forces agreement.

(END OF TAKE 1)

"8. Invites the Secretary-General, in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 2 above, also to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment, and resolves to review, as appropriate, on the basis of that report and as part of the review referred to in paragraph 2 above, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/26488);

"9. Invites the Secretary-General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR, in particular, through phased deployment without thereby affecting the capacity of UNAMIR to carry out its mandate and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the phased deployment of UNAMIR to seek economies and to report regularly on what is achieved in this regard;

"10. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who would lead UNAMIR in the field and exercise authority over all its elements;

"11. Urges the parties to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement in good faith;

"12. Also requests the Secretary-General to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of the operation, and all personnel engaged in the operation in Rwanda, to come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than thirty days after the adoption of this resolution;

"13. Demands that the parties take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

"14. Urges Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda;

"15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

(END OF TAKE 2)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 7

JAMSHEED K.A. MARKER (Pakistan) said the people of Rwanda, its institutions and its infrastructure had suffered profoundly due to the political tussle and the resulting turmoil there. While two thirds of the displaced persons had already returned to their home, there were still a significant number in refugee camps who needed assistance.

He was impressed by the determination and vigour with which the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front were pursuing the objective of national reconciliation and the establishment of a transitional mechanism that would lead to general elections and, hopefully, a democratically elected government. That transformation in the Rwandese polity augured well for that country. He expressed appreciation for the helpful role played by the OAU and its Secretary-General as well as the President of Tanzania in bringing the situation in Rwanda to its present hopeful stage. He appealed to all concerned to operate strictly within the time frame provided in the report of the Secretary-General and the resolution just adopted.

YULIY M. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) said his delegation believed the establishment of UNAMIR should promote compliance with the Arusha Peace Agreement by both sides. His country advocated the pooling of United Nations and regional efforts in the resolution of conflict situations. That method could be utilized in other areas as well, and his Government would support such efforts.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil) said the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement was a welcome development. It carried the promise of a lasting peace and reconstruction. It offered the opportunity to address the humanitarian problem created during the long conflict. He paid tribute to the ongoing contribution of the OAU in the peace process. His Government was convinced that the presence of the Mission would be beneficial to Rwanda, particularly in the city of Kigali. The Mission had the elements necessary to achieve success. The presence of the joint Rwanda delegation was a positive indication of the potential success of the peace process. He looked forward to the establishment of a new government in Rwanda in 1995. The peace process, he hoped, would prove to be irreversible.

The PRESIDENT adjourned the meeting at 7 p.m.

(END OF TAKE 7 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5713)

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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SG/2000  
AUG 20 1993 18 August 1993

### UN OBSERVER MISSION BEGINS DEPLOYMENT TO MONITOR UGANDA-RWANDA BORDER

The United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) will begin deployment on the Uganda side of the border today, to monitor the Uganda-Rwanda border and verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda. In keeping with the terms of Security Council resolution 846 (1993), the Observer Mission will focus primarily on verification of transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

The Mission will be headed by Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire of Canada as Chief Military Observer. The countries contributing observers are: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Hungary, Netherlands, Senegal, Slovak Republic and Zimbabwe. The duration of the Mission, estimated at a cost of \$8.5 million for an initial six-month period, will be reviewed every six months. In addition to 81 military observers, the mission will include 17 international staff and seven local civilian support staff.

The deployment of the Mission follows the conclusion, on 16 August, of a status of mission agreement between the United Nations Secretary-General and the Government of Uganda.

The deployment also follows the signing in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 August, of a peace agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) and the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda to assess the situation on the ground in order to assist him in making recommendations to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 846.

\* \* \* \* \*

4928P

For information media—not an official record

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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12 August 1993

AUG 16 1993

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SEND RECONNAISSANCE MISSION TO RWANDA TO ASSIST HIM

IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPLEMENTING COUNCIL RESOLUTION 846

Following the signing in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 August, of the peace agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has decided to send a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda to make an assessment of the situation on the ground, in order to assist him in making recommendations to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 846 (1993).

By that resolution, the Council urged the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the peace agreement and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decided such a contribution was needed.

The Government of Rwanda and the RPF have called for the establishment of a neutral international force, to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the peace agreement. The reconnaissance mission will examine the possible functions of such a force and evaluate the human and financial resources that would be needed to carry them out.

The reconnaissance mission, which will be composed of officials from concerned departments, will be led by Macaire Pédanou, who represented the Secretary-General at the Arusha peace talks. The mission is expected to arrive in Kigali on 16 August for approximately two weeks of consultations with senior officials of the Government, as well as with representatives of the RPF, on the implementation of the agreement within the framework of Council resolution 846. It will also meet with OAU representatives in Rwanda and with the members of its Neutral Military Observer Group.

In addition to Rwanda, the senior officials of the mission will visit Dar-es-Salaam and Addis Ababa for consultations with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and with the OAU, who acted as facilitator and coordinator, respectively, at the Arusha peace talks.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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WFP/906\*  
28 July 1993  
AUG 4 1993

### WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME TO ASSIST BURUNDSE REFUGEES IN RWANDA

NAIROBI, 28 July (WFP) -- The World Food Programme (WFP) today announced that it will provide 136.5 metric tons of emergency food aid to assist some 1,500 Burundese refugees in Rwanda.

The WFP -- the food aid organization of the United Nations -- will supply enough maize, beans, vegetable oil, salt and sugar to cover the needs of the refugees for a six-month period starting at the beginning of August. The estimated cost of the food and transportation is \$58,000.

The refugees have been in Rwanda since December 1991 following insecurity inside Burundi. While the number of refugees at one point reached 10,000, most have returned and the figure is now 1,500. The refugees are in camps in Gisali and Rusumo.

The WFP has been providing food to the Burundese refugees from early this year. Since the refugees are located in an area where the land is poor they are not able to undertake any agricultural activities and are totally dependent on international assistance.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Press Release WFP/904 dated 23 July should have been numbered as WFP/905.

4737P

For information media--not an official record

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 5

ROBLE OLHAYE (Djibouti) said there was a genuine desire for peace on the part of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. The period of time during which they had negotiated, together with the many aspects of the Peace Accord they had discussed and agreed upon, were witness to that. Hopefully that would allow the United Nations to return to its classic role in peace-keeping, that of implementing an agreement desired and accepted by both parties. For that reason, he supported the draft resolution for United Nations participation in the peace process and hoped United Nations peace-keepers and monitors could be placed in a timely manner.

He appreciated the constant supportive role played by the OAU and the Government of France towards the achievement of a meaningful political settlement in that terrible drama. He praised the Secretary-General and his staff for the steps they had taken to bring the sides together with others to bring peace. While the fear that the impact of the conflict would pervade the region had abated for the moment, it was critical to seize the opportunity for peace as quickly as possible and begin the implementation process. The rival military must be separated and disarmed with all haste and a reintegrated armed force and police instituted in due course.

He praised the very logical way the activities of the United Nations had been considered and goals and timetables set. There was general agreement that a transitional government was needed to handle affairs until elections were arranged, and that would not take place without the presence of the United Nations. He also appreciated the emphasis placed upon the humanitarian situation and the return of nearly two thirds of the displaced persons to their homes. He emphasized the need to work out the dire refugee situation, and strongly commended the vital role played by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The Council then unanimously adopted the draft resolution by a show of hands vote as resolution 872 (1993).

JEAN-BERNARD MERIMEE (France) said the Council had met the expectations of both sides in Rwanda. In acting promptly, the Council had made it possible to set in motion the peace process and, in turn, the process of reconstruction.

In establishing the Mission, the Council indicated that UNAMIR would not stay indefinitely. Stock would be taken of the progress of implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement. The recent convergence of two long-opposed forces made the peace agreement a special situation. France had expressed the belief in it by co-sponsoring the resolution.

Sir DAVID HANNAY (United Kingdom) said the Arusha Peace Agreement was a good example of the way a regional organization could solve a problem. An African solution had been found for an African problem. It was important that the OAU remain engaged in the settlement process.

The root of the conflict went back many years, he added. The people of Rwanda had the primary task of implementing the peace agreement, aided by the international community. Peace agreements were only a success if they were pursued in good faith by all the parties involved. It was essential that all parties stick to the timetable set down in the resolution establishing UNAMIR.



5 October 1993

Accordingly, the Secretary-General proposes that the principal functions of the peace-keeping mission should be to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease-fire agreement; monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine-clearance. The Mission would also investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees and displaced persons.

The Mission would establish a weapons-secure area in and around Kigali within which military units would be required to store their arms. It should be able to escort and protect humanitarian activities until relieved by the new Defence Forces and Gendarmerie. Given the state of the existing infrastructure in Rwanda, an engineer company should be deployed expeditiously to assist in restoring basic infrastructure.

The Secretary-General proposes that the military observers of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) come under the command of the new Mission, while maintaining their monitoring tasks on the Uganda/Rwanda border. The Mission would also incorporate elements of the OAU Neutral Military Observer Group II (NMOG II) which is supervising the cease-fire until a neutral international force is established. The military observers would monitor the cease-fire, the assembly zones, the preparation and maintenance of assembly and cantonment points, and the discipline of troops. It would also verify the disengagement of forces, the movements of troops and heavy weapons, weapons inventories and the identification of military personnel in assembly points.

The first phase of the Mission would be to establish conditions for the secure installation of the transitional government. By the end of that phase, when the transitional government would be installed, the strength of the Mission would total 1,428 military personnel. During phase 2, expected to last 90 days, the build-up of the Mission would continue to a total of 2,548 military personnel. With the integration of NMOG II and UNOMUR, the Mission would continue its monitoring functions and ensure that preparations for disengagement, demobilization and integration are in place.

During phase 3, which would take 270 days, the Mission would establish, supervise and monitor a new demilitarized zone, and continue to monitor the Uganda-Rwanda border. The disengagement, demobilization and integration process would be completed in this stage, and the Mission would reduce its staff to approximately 1,240 personnel. Phase 4, which would last about four months, would see a further reduction of the Mission's strength to the minimum level.

In accordance with the peace agreement, the Gendarmerie would be reduced to 1,800 during the demobilization phase and later reconstituted to a force level of 6,000. A small United Nations civilian police unit of an estimated 60 police officers would be required to verify that law and order are maintained effectively and impartially.

(more)

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Security Council  
3288th Meeting  
NIGHT SUMMARY

SC/5713  
5 October 1993

### SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHES UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION TO RWANDA

#### Unanimously Adopts Resolution 872 (1993); Aims to Help Implement Peace Agreement Signed Between Government and Patriotic Front

The Security Council this evening decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) for an initial period of six months, to assist in the implementation of the peace agreement signed by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in August 1993.

By unanimously adopting resolution 872 (1993), the Council authorized the Mission to monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which includes: the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone; monitoring the security situation during the final period of the transitional government; and investigating non-compliance with the provisions of the agreement relating to the integration of the armed forces.

The Mission's mandate also includes: contributing to the security of the city of Kigali within a weapons secure area established by the parties in and around the city; investigating and reporting on the activities of the gendarmerie and police; monitoring the repatriation of Rwandese refugees and the resettlement of displaced persons; and assisting with mine-clearing and coordination of humanitarian assistance activities.

The Council invited the Secretary-General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR, in particular through phased deployment, without affecting the capacity of the Mission to carry out its mandate. It further invited him to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment and resolved to review, on the basis of that report, the requirement for further deployment.

By the text, the Council urged the parties to implement the Arusha Agreement in good faith and demanded that they take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and its personnel. It

(more)

requested the Secretary-General to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of the operation to come into force no later than 30 days after the adoption of the resolution.

Under another part of the resolution, the Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated into UNAMIR. Furthermore, UNAMIR's mandate will terminate following national elections and the establishment of a new government, events which were scheduled to occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995.

In that context, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy a first contingent to Kigali in the shortest period of time, which, when fully in place, would permit the establishment of the transitional institutions and implementation of other relevant provisions of the peace agreement.

The Council urged Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, Anastase Gasana, said that the Government and the RPF would "scrupulously abide" by the Arusha Peace Agreement and they would see that the Mission remained unencumbered by any obstacles.

A number of speakers this evening praised the contribution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the peace process and the cooperation between that regional organization and the international Organization to quell regional violence.

Statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Cape Verde, Djibouti, France, United Kingdom, United States, China, Pakistan, Russian Federation and Brazil.

(A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING APPEARS IN TAKES 1-7 OF THIS RELEASE)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

The President of the Council, RONALDO MOTA SARDENBERG (Brazil), called the meeting to order at 6:45 p.m.

The PRESIDENT informed the Council that he had received a letter from the representative of Rwanda requesting to participate in the discussion. There being no objection, he invited that representative to participate in the discussion in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's Provisional Rules of Procedure, and to take a seat at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to the report of the Secretary-General (documents S/26488 and Add.1) before them, as well as the text of the draft resolution (document S/26519) submitted by Cape Verde, Djibouti, France, Morocco and Pakistan.

In a statement to the Council, ANASTASE GASANA, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, expressed the appreciation of the Rwandese people to the member of the Council and the Secretary-General for their dedication to the cause of peace in his country. He said he bore witness as the representative of a joint delegation of the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to the "burying of the hatchet" and the process of reconciliation in his country.

The Arusha Peace Agreement between the Government and the RPF, he said, would set up transitional institutions and establish the ongoing process of peace and reconciliation. Particular thanks must be paid to the OAU and the United Nations, he said, and also he expressed thanks to France, the United States, Germany and Belgium who acted as observers in the process of achieving the Peace Agreement. Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania had played the role of mediator in the entire peace process. On behalf of both parties in Rwanda, he asked the Council to adopt the resolution on UNAMIR. It represented a special tool in the peace process. It would aid in arbitration and facilitate the process.

The United Nations Mission would enjoy the same support as the military observer group from the OAU, he said. The Government and the RPF would "scrupulously abide" by the Peace Agreement, and they would see that the Mission remained unencumbered by any obstacles.

He said UNAMIR was in keeping with the emerging form of United Nations peace-keeping operations. The joint delegation from Rwanda was aware of United Nations financial concerns and concurred with the timetable of UNAMIR. For the Mission to succeed within its deadline, he emphasized, steps should be taken to accelerate the peace process. Two armies were in the field and must be disengaged, and a national army established. Political institutions needed to be set up. Nearly a million displaced persons awaited the opportunity to return home before the next growing season, so that famine could not threaten the country.

(END OF TAKE 3)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

Continuing, Mr. GASANA, Foreign Minister of Rwanda, said war had ravaged the economy, and the Mission would aid in its reconstruction. The Mission was vital in political, economic and social terms. A follow-up to the Mission would also be necessary in the form of economic assistance. On behalf of Rwandese people and the joint delegation, he expressed gratitude to the Government of France for sponsoring the resolution. The Rwandese people would be the beneficiary of the action of the Council.

The PRESIDENT then put the draft resolution to a vote and invited Council members wishing to make statements before the vote to do so.

AHMED SNOUSSI (Morocco) said he fully subscribed to the recommendation of the Secretary-General for establishing a peace-keeping force in Rwanda. The Council must meet quickly to begin to launch that operation. Any delay would jeopardize the peace process already begun. He congratulated the two parties for their demonstration of maturity and wisdom in attempting to achieve reconciliation. He hoped for a successful outcome that would lead to the democratization of that country.

The appeals for assistance for 900,000 displaced persons had led to tangible results, but the humanitarian problem was far from being resolved. He called on the international community to provide economic and financial assistance to Rwanda, in order to bring prosperity and peace to the people of Rwanda. He supported the draft resolution before the Council.

JOSE EDUARDO BARBOSA (Cape Verde) said the resolution would lend approval to the points contained in the Secretary-General's report. The monitoring of the cease-fire, the demobilization of the armed forces and their restructure into a gendarmerie, among other things, in the UNAMIR's mandate, were a token of the United Nations' reassurance that it would continue to be in the service of the people in restoring peace and international security around the world.

He said it would be wise to call to mind the historical backdrop of the conflict in Rwanda and the actions taken to arrive at reconciliation. He called attention to the activities of the OAU in facilitating reconciliation and encouraged it in its efforts. He appealed to the parties in Rwanda to abide by the determination they had displayed to achieve peace and reconciliation.

(END OF TAKE 4)

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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SEP 3 1993

WFP/910  
1 September 1993

### EMERGENCY TRUCK FLEET REDEPLOYED TO RWANDA

NAIROBI, 31 August (WFP) -- The World Food Programme (WFP) today redeployed a major part of its trucking fleet in Somalia to its emergency programme in Rwanda. The fleet, jointly operated by WFP and the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea, has completed most of its work in Somalia and is urgently needed in Rwanda.

Thirty-two long-haul trucks and 25 trailers, which arrived in Mombasa from Mogadishu on 16 August, left for Rwanda today with 564 metric tons of sugar and vegetable oil. They will be used to ferry some 6,000 tonnes of relief food per month from Kampala directly to people in displaced camps in Rwanda, including those in the demilitarized zone.

The WFP fleet will provide greater flexibility and cost efficiency. To date, WFP has been using private trucks to deliver relief food from Kampala, but security constraints have prevented truckers from delivering relief food directly to areas like Ruhengeri. Instead, cargo has had to be transported to Kigali, where private Rwandan trucks hired by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as ICRC's own trucks have taken over the delivery to regional centres.

The WFP recently reached an agreement with the Government of Rwanda to allow trucks arriving from Uganda and Tanzania to clear customs at two regional centres, instead of first stopping in Kigali. The agreement applies to both WFP's fleet and private trucks hired by the Programme.

According to WFP, using its own trucks will result in net savings in transport of about \$150,000 per month. Extra handling and storage costs will also be saved by eliminating the need to stop in Kigali. Direct delivery to the camps will ensure that beneficiaries receive emergency food supplies quicker.

This component of the WFP trucking fleet was originally redeployed to Mogadishu in December 1992 from WFP's operations in Ethiopia and Eritrea where, for the last eight years, the Programme has run the largest United Nations relief transport fleet in the world, delivering more than 2.4 million tonnes of food.

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For information media—not an official record

The decision to bring the trucks to Somalia in December 1992 was based on the urgent need for a reliable fleet for long-haul trucking of relief food to towns like Baidoa, Bardera and Huddour in the interior of Somalia. As part of the international humanitarian effort, the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea consented to moving the trucks to Somalia.

Now that the situation in Somalia has shifted from emergency to rehabilitation and reconstruction, once more the Government of Ethiopia met WFP's request to temporarily redeploy the fleet to Rwanda as a sign of solidarity for the current international relief effort.

The remainder of the WFP fleet in Somalia, 17 trucks, will return to Eritrea in the near future.

Although the food pipeline to Rwanda has greatly improved in recent months, the food security of the estimated 900,000 displaced people remains of utmost concern. Non-governmental organizations in some of the displaced people camps are reporting high rates of death caused by malaria, diarrhoea and malnutrition.

While WFP -- the food aid organization of the United Nations system -- has been taking extraordinary measures to deliver large amounts of relief food into Rwanda, the last few months have seen persistent problems in ensuring proper food distribution at the camp level. WFP, together with ICRC -- the agency responsible for the distribution of relief food, continues to work closely with the Government of Rwanda to resolve the issue of inflated beneficiary lists and diversion of food aid.

During the height of the Rwanda emergency, which began in February 1993, WFP launched a massive airlift out of Entebbe, delivering more than 26,000 tonnes of food to Kigali. This helped avert a major human catastrophe. This airlift was terminated in July when WFP negotiated the re-opening and use of the Katuna border crossing from Uganda, a faster and more direct route than the one that crossed through Tanzania.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

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Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

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Security Council  
3244th Meeting  
PM SUMMARY

SC/5656  
22 June 1993

**SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHES UN OBSERVER MISSION IN UGANDA-RWANDA, DEPLOYED  
ON UGANDAN SIDE, TO VERIFY THAT NO MILITARY ASSISTANCE REACHES RWANDA**

**Resolution 846 (1993) Approves Deployment of 81 Military Observers,  
Other Civilian Staff for Initial Six-Month Period, at Cost of \$8.5 Million**

The Security Council this afternoon voted unanimously to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) to be deployed at the Ugandan side of the border for an initial period of six months, to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda.

In unanimously adopting resolution 846 (1993), the Council decided that the focus of the verification would primarily be on transit or transport by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use. The duration of the Mission, estimated at a cost of \$8,529,000 for the initial period, will be reviewed every six months.

By its action, the Council approved the dispatch of an advance party of 21 military observers and some civilians within the next 15 days, to be followed within 30 days of their arrival by the full deployment of the estimated 81 military observers, 17 international and seven local civilian support staff.

In an interim report to the Council, the Secretary-General had stated that the deployment of the observers could help promote the negotiations and encourage the Government of Rwanda and the opposition Rwandese Patriotic Front to actively pursue efforts towards national reconciliation in Rwanda. Negotiations between the two parties are currently under way in Arusha, under the auspices of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Elsewhere in the resolution, the Council urged the two parties to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement and to refrain from any action that could contribute to tension. It also urged them to respect the rules of international humanitarian law.

The Secretary-General was requested to conclude with the Government of Uganda, before the full deployment of UNOMUR, a status of mission agreement

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For information media—not an official record

covering safety, cooperation and support that the Government would provide to UNOMUR; to report to the Council on the results of the Arusha peace talks which resumed on 16 March; and to report on the present resolution within 60 days of UNOMUR's deployment.

The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to support the peace efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) by putting two military experts at its disposal to help expedite the deployment of the OAU's neutral military observer group to Rwanda. He was further requested to report on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the OAU in the implementation of the peace agreement and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decided that such a contribution was needed.

The Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, in a joint letter to the President of the Security Council, said the implementation of the peace agreement in Rwanda required the deployment of a neutral international force. They agreed that the United Nations should assume responsibility for and command of the force, and assured the Organization of their complete cooperation. They said the mandate of the international force should include monitoring the maintenance of public order, delivery of humanitarian aid, public safety, assisting in searches for weapons caches and the neutralization of armed bands, mine clearance, the recovery of arms and monitoring the cessation of hostilities.

(A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING APPEARS IN TAKES 1-4 OF THIS RELEASE)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council meets this afternoon to consider the situation concerning Rwanda.

It has before it an interim report of the Secretary-General (document S/25810 and Add.1) containing his recommendations on the establishment of the "United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda" (UNOMUR), to be deployed on the border between the two countries, at an estimated cost of \$8,529,000 (gross) for an initial six-month period. The Mission, agreed to by the two Governments, will monitor the transit or transport across the border of lethal weapons and ammunition as well as of any other material which could be of military use.

The report, which is based on information gathered by a technical team sent to the region in April, states that UNOMUR would be deployed on the Uganda side of the border for an initial period of up to six months. Its duration would be subject to review following the conclusion of the current peace negotiations in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, between the Government of Rwanda and the opposition Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF).

The report estimates that UNOMUR would require 81 military observers, 17 international and seven local civilian support staff, to be progressively deployed. An advance party of 21 military observers and some civilians would be deployed within 15 days of the adoption of a Council resolution on the subject. It is envisaged that five static observation posts, established at the main road crossing sites, would be supported by extensive vehicle and foot patrols. Helicopter patrols using sensory devices would also be required.

A decision to deploy observers could help to promote the negotiation process under way in Arusha and encourage the parties to actively pursue their efforts towards peace and national reconciliation in Rwanda, the report states. Those talks are being held under the auspices of the Tanzanian President and with the cooperation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Macaire Pedanou, leader of a United Nations goodwill mission which visited the region last March, is observing the talks on behalf of the Secretary-General.

The RPF is opposed to the deployment of the United Nations observers on the Rwanda side of the border, but does not object to their being stationed on the Ugandan side. The Front expressed the view that military assistance to the Government of Rwanda should also be monitored.

The Secretary-General also informs the Council that he has put two military experts at the disposal of the OAU to support its current peace-keeping efforts in Rwanda. The experts, who have already arrived in Addis Ababa, will assist the OAU in determining the needs and concept of operations of its expanded neutral military observer force.

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In the addendum to the interim report, the Secretary-General states that the cost of the operation for six months is inclusive of the travel cost of the technical mission dispatched to the region in April. Should the Council decide to establish the mission, the Secretary-General says he would recommend that the General Assembly consider the costs as an expense of the Organization, to be borne by Member States in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter. He would further recommend that the assessments to be levied on them be credited to a special account to be established for that purpose.

Also before the Security Council are letters from Rwanda and Uganda. In a letter dated 14 June (document S/25951) addressed to the Council President, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda transmits the text of a joint request by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, concerning the stationing of a neutral international force in Rwanda.

The two sides had agreed at the Arusha talks that the implementation of the peace agreement in Rwanda required the deployment of such a force as soon as the peace agreement was signed. Towards that end, they requested the OAU and the United Nations to hold consultations to determine the modalities for their collaboration in establishing the force. They agreed that the United Nations should assume responsibility for and command of the force and assured the Organization of their complete cooperation.

To ensure the quick deployment of the force as soon as the peace agreement was signed, the two parties requested the United Nations to send a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda "as speedily as possible" to assess all the needs of the force. The Mission could also demarcate assembly areas, identify the sites to be used as assembly points and billeting stations, and also establish the security parameters for the cities of Kigali and Byumba.

The joint request states that the mandate of the international force should include monitoring the maintenance of public order, the delivery of humanitarian aid, public safety, assisting in searches for weapons caches and the neutralization of armed bands, mine clearance, the recovery of arms and monitoring the cessation of hostilities.

It also sets out the tasks of the international force in monitoring the formation of the National Army and National Gendarmerie, including the demarcation of assembly areas and billeting stations, establishing security parameters for Kigali, monitoring the disengagement of forces, identifying military personnel, supervising the provision of non-lethal supplies to troops, training members of the new armed forces, and supervising demobilization of military personnel and gendarmes not retained in the new armed forces.

In its most recent letter to the Council (document S/25797), dated 19 May, the Government of Uganda reiterated that it had no objections to the monitoring team coming to Uganda, but while not insisting on simultaneous deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force inside Rwanda, it expected that a neutral observer or peace-keeping force would be deployed in the buffer zone between the two conflicting forces inside Rwanda.

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Also before the Council is a draft resolution (document S/25981), the text of which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

"Taking note of the interim report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1993 (S/25810 and Add.1),

"Also taking note of the requests of the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border as a temporary confidence-building measure (S/25355, S/25356, S/25797),

"Emphasizing the need to prevent the resumption of fighting in Rwanda that could have adverse consequences on the situation in Rwanda and on international peace and security,

"Stressing the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements to be signed by the parties in Arusha, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

"Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to promote such a political solution,

"Taking note of the joint request of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) concerning the establishment of a neutral international force in Rwanda (S/25951),

"Stressing the importance of the ongoing negotiations in Arusha between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, and expressing its readiness to consider assistance to the OAU in the implementation of the agreements as soon as they are signed,

"1. Welcomes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1);

"2. Decides to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda - Rwanda (UNOMUR) that will be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, for an initial period of six months, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1), and subject to review every six months;

"3. Decides that UNOMUR shall monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use;

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"4. Requests the Secretary-General to conclude with the Government of Uganda, before the full deployment of UNOMUR, a status of mission agreement including the safety, cooperation and support the Government of Uganda will provide to UNOMUR;

"5. Approves the dispatching of an advance party within 15 days of the adoption of this resolution or as soon as possible after the conclusion of the status of mission agreement and the full deployment within 30 days of the arrival of the advance party;

"6. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF strictly to respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

7. Further urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to refrain from any action that could contribute to tension;

"8. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to support the peace efforts of the OAU by putting two military experts at its disposal with a view to assisting the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG), in particular through logistic expertise to help expedite deployment of the enlarged NMOG to Rwanda;

"9. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of the Arusha peace talks;

"11. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the OAU in the implementation of the above-mentioned agreement and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decides such a contribution is needed;

"12. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution within 60 days of the deployment of UNOMUR;

"13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

(END OF TAKE 2)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

The President of the Council, JUAN ANTONIO YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO (Spain), called the meeting to order at 4:03 p.m.

He warmly welcomed, on behalf of Council members, the new representative of New Zealand on the Council, Colin Keating, and said they looked forward to cooperating with him in the Council's work.

The President informed the Council that he had received a letter from the representative of Rwanda, requesting to be invited to participate in the discussion. He invited the representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The PRESIDENT said that members of the Council had before them the following: interim report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (document S/25810 and Add.1) and the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of prior consultations (document S/25981). He also drew attention to the following: letter dated 2 April from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (document S/25536); letter dated 18 May from the Permanent Representative of Uganda addressed to the Council President (document S/25797); and letter dated 14 June from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda addressed to the Council President (document S/25951).

Proceeding to action on the draft resolution before it, the Council then adopted the draft text unanimously as resolution 846 (1993).

(END OF TAKE 3)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

JEAN-BERNARD MERIMEE (France), speaking after the vote, said his country welcomed the adoption of the resolution which involved sending observers to the Rwanda and Uganda border. He paid tribute to the positive attitude of the Ugandan Government, which had agreed that observers should only be deployed on its side of the border.

He said France was anxious to maintain stability in the region and prevent the revival of hostilities which could result in new massacres due to ethnic tension and rivalries. The decision taken today sent a clear signal to the parties of the commitment of the international community and its desire to see the conflict resolved by non-military means.

The Arusha accords, agreed to by the Rwanda Government and the Rwanda Patriotic Front would shortly be signed, he said. They were agreements brought about under the aegis of the OAU and the United Republic of Tanzania. In due course, some consideration should be given to the contribution the international community could make to implement the provisions. The creation of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) was a favourable development and was a precondition for the success of any lasting solution to the conflict in Rwanda. He appealed to the parties to provide a final conclusion to the Arusha accords, in order to make it possible for peace and stability to be restored in Rwanda.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

(END OF TAKE 4 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5656)



# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

UNISA COLLECTION

JUN 16 1993

WFP/899

11 June 1993

### AGREEMENT REACHED TO ALLOW WFP TRUCKS TO DELIVER FOOD AID TO RWANDA THROUGH TERRITORY HELD BY RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT

NAIROBI, 9 June (WFP) -- The first humanitarian truck convoy in months to deliver relief assistance across the Ugandan border into Rwanda arrived late yesterday evening in Kigali. Twenty-three trucks of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivered a total of 746 metric tons of maize and beans for Rwanda's displaced person population.

That followed an agreement reached by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front with WFP to allow the Programme's relief trucks to pass through the northern Rwanda border crossing at Katuna. The agreement of the Government of Uganda was also obtained.

Until now, WFP's Kampala-based trucks have had to travel through the United Republic of Tanzania, a route which takes at least twice as long for the trucks to arrive in Kigali. The Katuna border crossing was briefly used by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) earlier in the year, but since then, negotiations for further border passages had been unsuccessful for reasons including fresh outbreaks of fighting.

Continued use of the "corridor of tranquility" through the territory held by the Rwandese Patriotic Front will allow WFP to double the amount of relief food that can reach the 900,000 displaced persons, and will permit the Programme to eventually curtail the more costly airlift operation.

In an effort to avert widespread human suffering in Rwanda, WFP has since February been airlifting relief supplies from Entebbe, delivering nearly 20,000 tonnes to date. While the airlift was intended to supplement truck deliveries, security constraints and poor road conditions have proved it to be the lifeline for Rwanda's immense displaced population. Each day two WFP IL-75 aircraft with a 45-tonne payload make an average of six rotations from Entebbe.

In addition, WFP has also been delivering food to Kigali from Dar-es-Salaam, using a combination of road and rail. To date, it has delivered to Rwanda by road from both Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania more than 8,000 tonnes of relief aid.

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For information media—not an official record

Displaced persons in Rwanda are living in some 30 camps, the largest of which are only 50 kilometres from Kigali. People in the camps are totally dependent on outside relief assistance for their survival.

Civil strife in Rwanda accelerated in October 1990 when a number of clashes occurred on the Rwanda border with Uganda. Since then, successive waves of people have fled their homes to seek refuge in different parts of the country.

In mid-1992, the number of displaced persons from northern Rwanda was estimated at 147,000. After a lull, armed fighting in the north resumed in February 1993, leading to an unprecedented increase -- 250 per cent -- in the number of displaced persons, which is now estimated to total 900,000.

Although a cease-fire was proclaimed on 9 March 1993, the security situation in the north remains unstable. While a number of displaced persons have recently returned to their home areas -- now demilitarized zones -- some are reluctant because they fear new outbreaks of violence and the countless mines which have been strewn throughout the countryside.

Civil strife has also affected agricultural production in the country's most fertile areas, worsening food supply problems. Despite good rains in many areas from last October, plantings were adversely affected by severe shortages of farm inputs and civil strife in the north. Planting of the current 1993 second main season crop has been severely disrupted in the primary growing areas of the north. Another below-average crop is expected.

According to WFP -- the food aid organization of the United Nations -- even if the situation improves, enabling more people to return to their homes, it will take some time before they are able to plant their crops and no longer be dependent on relief assistance.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

REF/1054

26 November 1993

NOV 30 1993

### OVER 100 BURUNDI REFUGEES DYING EACH DAY OF DISEASE, MALNUTRITION, UNHCR SAYS

GENEVA, 25 November (UNHCR) -- More than 100 Burundi refugees are reportedly dying each day from a combination of disease and malnutrition in three countries that are hosting some 700,000 refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), government officials and non-governmental organizations have coordinated efforts to put in place supplementary feeding programmes and to decongest crowded encampments in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire in an attempt to prevent further deaths.

The highest mortality rate -- 5.8 per 10,000 per day -- was reported in some camps in Rwanda. Serge Male, a UNHCR health and nutrition expert, said the figure translated into over 100 deaths each day and that figure was very conservative.

"It's an emergency situation out of control; it's a catastrophe", said Male, who joined a 25-member emergency team dispatched to the central African region after a failed coup in Burundi on 21 October sparked widespread ethnic violence. More than 375,000 people from Burundi fled to Rwanda, 245,000 went to the United Republic of Tanzania and 50,000 to Zaire.

Extremely poor sanitation, very high congestion, a shortage of water and insufficient food rations are taking a heavy toll among the refugees scattered in the three countries along 800 kilometres of Burundi's borders. Dysentery has reached epidemic proportions in all three countries and is the major cause of deaths. Cholera has been reported in the region, affecting both nationals and refugees. Malaria also is endemic in the area.

The suddenness and magnitude of the Burundi refugee drama -- the largest and fastest since the Gulf crisis -- have totally overwhelmed relief efforts. In Rwanda, the food ration amounts to 1,400 kilocalories per day, instead of the required 2,100 kilocalories, and is distributed in an erratic manner. Relief agencies face huge logistical problems in transporting food to the land-locked area.

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For information media—not an official record

Refugees are totally dependent on rations. Many refugees have been killed or wounded while crossing back to Burundi to fetch more food for their families. Relief workers have started setting up special feeding programmes for the most vulnerable groups.

Authorities in the three countries are rushing plans to transfer refugees in crowded camps to more suitable sites. In Rwanda, the Government has allocated 21 sites for the refugees and is looking for additional land. Refugees are getting less than 5 litres of water daily and continue to use polluted water from nearby rivers and streams. The rainy season has begun and refugees still have little shelter.

The UNHCR has chartered more than 20 flights and has organized several convoys from Kenya to deliver urgent relief items: over 3,000 family tents, 25,000 rolls of plastic sheeting; 110,000 blankets; 40,000 kitchen sets; and medical kits for 120,000 people. About 50,000 jerrycans and buckets are being purchased locally. It is also transporting 200 metric tons of dry skimmed milk and 120 metric tons of high protein biscuit for children under five years of age, lactating and pregnant mothers and vulnerable adults.

However, Male said that UNHCR's supplementary feeding programme could only serve as a "damage control measure" and could not substitute for the required basic food ration. The World Food Programme (WFP) on 16 November, appealed for \$14 million to buy and transport 29,000 tons of food for its feeding programme. It has received enough for 9,000 tons of food, sufficient only to replenish stocks already delivered.

The UNHCR has appealed for \$17 million for its emergency programme for the Burundi refugees for three months. It has so far received only \$4.9 million.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

UNSA COLLECTION

NOV 29 1993

IHA/507  
23 November 1993

### INTER-AGENCY APPEAL SEEKS \$9.5 MILLION TO MEET BASIC SURVIVAL NEEDS OF 250,000 PEOPLE IN BURUNDI FORCED TO FLEE HOMES

NEW YORK, 23 November (DHA) -- An emergency appeal was launched today for humanitarian assistance to meet the basic survival needs of some 250,000 people in Burundi who have been forced to flee their homes because of ethnic violence. The appeal is for \$9.5 million to cover the next 90 days.

The violence in Burundi, following a failed military coup on 21 October, forced close to 1 million people to flee their homes. Approximately 250,000 remain displaced within Burundi, and almost 700,000 fled the country as refugees: 375,000 are now in Rwanda, 245,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania, and 50,000 in Zaire.

The speed with which the crisis unfolded forced huge numbers of those people to leave without provisions or an established destination. As a result, most have meagre food supplies and inadequate shelter and are living in poor health and sanitary conditions. To compound their problems, the rainy season has begun, and they face colder temperatures and increased sanitation risks.

In launching the United Nations Interim Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal for Burundi, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Eliasson, said that humanitarian assistance was essential at this early stage if suffering and further displacement were to be minimized.

Because the situation in Burundi has not yet stabilized, further population movements cannot be excluded, and the numbers of internally displaced and of refugees may increase. Furthermore, precise numbers of those now in need, their location and the type and quantity of assistance needed, is still being fully assessed and may change. Therefore, relief efforts must be adaptive and should be regularly updated. Although many organizations have already responded to the Government of Burundi's appeal for humanitarian assistance, a more consolidated approach is required to ensure assistance all in need.

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For information media—not an official record

The appeal covers food, health care, nutrition, hygiene, water and sanitation, domestic items and agriculture.

#### Food

Those who fled have abandoned all productive activity and, therefore, have no access to food except through looting or emergency food deliveries which have already taken place in some locations. To provide emergency food, the World Food Programme (WFP) will need \$2,839,022.

#### Health

During the widespread and ferocious violence, many thousands of people died. Decomposing bodies pose a major threat to public health and the environment. The appeal includes measures to dispose of the bodies, as well as for vaccination campaigns and other activities to prevent epidemics spreading. The danger of bacillary dysentery, an annual epidemic in Burundi at this time of year, is expected to increase greatly because of the deplorable sanitation conditions in the country, as is the risk from measles and cholera. In addition, lack of adequate clothing and shelter have increased the risk of malaria and fatal acute respiratory infections, especially among children. The national health system is largely paralysed; at least 50 per cent of health centres are not operational due to lack of personnel and supplies and communications problems. Health-care centres will be provided with medical equipment and drugs to treat the wounded, and special attention will be given to reaching patients who are in hiding and who, for security reasons, are not willing to visit the regular health centres. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are requesting \$1,354,000 for these and other health projects.

#### Nutrition

Even before the violence, the nutritional status of the population was precarious with 38 per cent of children suffering from severe or moderate malnutrition. Without adequate and regular food supplies being made available, the situation could rapidly deteriorate. Supplementary feeding programmes for children under five years old and pregnant women, and related programmes to be undertaken by UNICEF will cost \$1,810,000.

#### Hygiene, Water, Sanitation

Because of security problems, it has not been possible adequately to assess the extent of water pollution due to improper disposal of corpses, nor the extent of destruction to water distribution systems. Since encampments of displaced persons were created spontaneously, they lack any type of sanitation facilities. Measures to be undertaken by UNICEF to address these concerns amount to \$120,000.

(more)

Domestic Items

When they fled, many people left everything behind and are without any personal possessions, including adequate clothing or bedding. Since most of the country is over 1,500 metres in altitude, blankets and adequate clothing are essential, and because of the rain, plastic sheeting is needed to construct temporary shelters. Provision by UNICEF of these, plus soap, disinfectants and kitchen utensils, will cost \$70,000.

Agriculture

Burundi is essentially an agricultural country. The cessation of farming activities at what should be the beginning of the planting season, and the loss of seeds, animals and tools, bodes ill for future food security. Provision of seeds and tools by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) would cost \$2,599,700.

Logistics and Coordination

The costs for logistics and coordination amount to \$323,000 and \$228,000, respectively. The cost for support for United Nations Volunteers is calculated at \$217,000. The total appeal is for \$9,559,722.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and the WFP are providing assistance to the refugees in Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. On 2 November, the UNHCR appealed for \$17 million to undertake those activities. On 12 November, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs allotted \$5 million from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to the UNHCR to procure emergency relief items to assist the Burundian refugees while waiting for contributions from donors.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

UN/SA COLLECTION

NOV 18 1993

WFP/928  
16 November 1993

### WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME LAUNCHES MAJOR RELIEF OPERATION FOR BURUNDI REFUGEES

ROME, 16 November (WFP) -- The World Food Programme (WFP) today announced the launch of a major regional emergency relief operation for more than 800,000 Burundese refugees and internally displaced people affected by violent ethnic conflict sparked by the recent attempted military coup. Following the coup attempt, fighting erupted between the minority Tutsi and majority Hutu tribes in much of the country, particularly in the rural areas.

About 659,000 people have so far fled from Burundi seeking refuge in neighbouring countries of Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, and a further 150,000 people in Burundi have been displaced by the conflict. This represents almost 15 per cent of the population of Burundi. The majority of the affected people are of Hutu origin. Some 80 per cent are women, children and the elderly.

"The urgency of relief needs for the refugees and the displaced and the scope of the crisis requires immediate response from the international donor community", said WFP Executive Director Catherine Bertini. "To quickly cover the basic needs, the greatest urgency is for cash for local or regional purchases of cereals and pulses."

As an immediate response to the refugee crisis, WFP -- the food aid organization of the United Nations -- will provide more than 29,000 metric tons of cereals (sorghum, maize meal, rice), pulses, vegetable oil and salt to cover the needs of affected people for a period of three months. The total cost of the entire regional emergency operation is estimated at \$14 million.

The WFP has already distributed relief food (some purchased locally, or diverted from other programmes in the region) to cover immediate needs in the affected countries. The WFP has drawn from its Immediate Response Account (IRA) to locally purchase minor quantities of pulses.

#### Burundi

In Burundi, most of the 150,000 displaced consist of women and children. The highest concentrations of displaced are in the provinces of Kirundo (north), Gitega (central) followed by Muramva, Rutana and Muyinga.

(more)



16 November 1993

The displaced include several thousand refugees, mainly of Rwandese origin, who had been granted refugee status by the Burundi Government and who have been living in the north and east of the country for nearly 30 years. Burundi hosts a total of 260,000 refugees.

The WFP has been sending food in by helicopters and by road to people in need. About 600 metric tons of rice, oil and sugar from local WFP stocks are being supplied. However, the food stocks in Bujumbura have now been exhausted, with less than two weeks supply left in the distribution centres.

#### Rwanda

The largest number of Burundese, an estimated 375,000, have fled into southern Rwanda. Although some of the refugees are living with local families, most are living in impromptu camps in Butare, Kimbongo and Gashora. The WFP field monitors who have visited the camps report that most of the refugees arrived in Rwanda with no food at all, particularly those who crossed rivers to reach safety.

Although refugees arrived in Rwanda in relatively good health, a lack of enough and varied food compounded by overcrowded camp sites, unclean and insufficient water and improper sanitation facilities could soon result in a deterioration in their health and nutritional status. The refugees main health problems include dysentery, bloody diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory diseases.

Southern Rwanda, where most of the refugees have arrived, is affected by a delay in the onset of the rains, which is likely to cause a decrease in agricultural production in the area, particularly beans, and may drastically reduce the availability of local food.

The WFP has already delivered more than 2,400 tonnes of relief food to the refugees since 21 October. The Programme is delivering food to the camps every day using 13 of its 30 metric ton long-haul trucks.

#### Tanzania

In what is the largest influx of Burundese refugees into Tanzania, more than 245,000 people have already sought refuge in the north-western regions of Kigoma and Kagera. Some of the refugees are temporarily sheltered in schools and stadiums, while others are camped in the open. To commence emergency relief food distribution, the WFP purchased locally some 290 tonnes of cereals and diverted 1,120 metric tons from other WFP operational projects. For the Burundese refugees in Tanzania, the WFP will supply some 9,400 tonnes of relief food, much of which will be purchased locally.

#### Zaire

About 39,000 Burundese refugees have fled into Zaire, encamped in and around Uvira, a rural district bordering Burundi. Although torn by political problems and ethnic conflicts itself, Zaire has been hosting Burundese refugees since early 1992. Food commodities for the refugees will be purchased locally in Uvira. The Catholic Diocese of Uvira, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), will be responsible for the purchase, storage, handling, transport and distribution of relief food.

\* \* \* \* \*

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Security Council meets this evening to consider a recommendation by the Secretary-General that the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) be extended for a period of six months.

The UNOMUR was established by the Council under resolution 846 (1993) on 22 June following requests from the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border. The Mission, which is deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, was intended to create an atmosphere conducive to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Rwanda and to underscore the importance that the international community attaches to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

In a report to the Council reviewing the past six months of the Mission, the Secretary-General says that UNOMUR has been a factor of stability in the area and has played a useful role as a confidence-building measure. That view is shared by the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda (document S/26878).

As of 10 December, UNOMUR was composed of 81 military observers. In addition, 16 international and six locally recruited civilian staff provide substantive and administrative support to the Mission. Headquarters are in Kabale. There are observation posts at five points along the border and the Mission also monitors the area through mobile patrols and is planning to enhance its operational capability in the near future with airborne coverage.

During the period under review, the border between the two countries has remained largely closed, according to the report, UNOMUR's activities, consisting of surveillance, patrolling and investigations, have been effective both as a deterrent and as interdiction. As a result, clandestine cross-border traffic has decreased appreciably and there has been no evidence of significant traffic in armaments. With the arrival of specialized equipment, UNOMUR's surveillance capacity will be further enhanced.

Although the attitude of civilian and military authorities has been generally cooperative, there have been a few isolated attempts to curtail the movement of UNOMUR patrols, the report states. The UNOMUR's ability to discharge its mandate effectively will continue to depend on the assistance and cooperation extended by the Ugandan authorities. Allegations that the Rwandese Patriotic Front was gathering troops on the Ugandan side of the border for a possible resumption of hostilities have been carefully investigated but could not be substantiated. The investigations themselves have served as a confidence-building measure and helped to defuse tension in the border area.

On 5 October, the Council authorized the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). Uganda expressed some concern about the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated within UNAMIR. Kofi Annan, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations reassured the Permanent Representative of Uganda that the proposed integration would be purely administrative in nature and that it would in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR. Assurances were also provided that the UNOMUR status of mission agreement would continue to govern relations between Uganda and the United Nations in that matter.

(END OF TAKE 1)

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SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Also before the Council was a draft resolution (document S/26888) the text of which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993,

"Recalling its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

"Having examined the Secretary-General's report (S/26878) dated 15 December 1993,

"Welcoming the substantial results obtained by the deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR),

"Endorsing the Secretary-General's view, shared by the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda, that UNOMUR has been a factor of stability in the area and that it is playing a useful role as a confidence-building mechanism,

"1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report (S/26878);

"2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMUR for a period of six months, as envisaged in Security Council resolution 846 (1993);

"3. Notes that the integration of UNOMUR within UNAMIR is purely administrative in nature and that it will in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in resolution 846 (1993);

"4. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for its cooperation and support for UNOMUR;

"5. Underlines the importance of civilian and military authorities in the mission area continuing to have a cooperative attitude;

"6. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

(END OF TAKE 2)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

The President of the Council, LI ZHAOXING (China), called the meeting to order at 5:52 p.m.

He made the following statement in tribute to the memory of the President and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji: "On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I should like to express profound sorrow at the passing of the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Fiji, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. President Ganilau was a statesman of the highest standing and was strongly devoted to the cause of world peace. His loss will be greatly felt. I request the Permanent Representative of Fiji to convey to the Government and people of Fiji and to the bereaved family the Council's deepest condolences."

He invited the members of the Council to stand and observe a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of President Ganilau.

The President informed the Council that he had received letters from the representatives of Rwanda and Uganda requesting to participate in the discussion in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's Provisional Rules of Procedure. There being no objection, the representatives of Rwanda and Uganda were asked to take seats at the Council table.

The President drew the attention of the Council to the report of the Secretary-General (document S/26878) before them as well as the text of the draft resolution (document S/26888) prepared in the course of prior consultations. He then put the draft resolution to a vote and invited Council members wishing to make statements before the vote to do so.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 891 (1993).

(END OF TAKE 3)

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

Speaking after the vote, JEAN-BERNARD MERIMEE (France) said that, according to the report of the Secretary-General, the Mission had achieved appreciable results. It had, in effect assured control of the frontier between Rwanda and Uganda. In accomplishing that task, the Mission had benefitted from the cooperation of the authorities of Uganda. It had been a stabilizing factor in the region and had played a role in restoring confidence, a necessary prerequisite for the implementation of the Arusha Peace Accord.

He said the success of the operation had justified the extension of the mandate for six months. That success also warranted UNOMUR continuing to enjoy its legal autonomy, which reflected the wishes of the Government of Uganda. That issue of autonomy was covered in the resolution.

RONALDO MOTA SARDENBERG (Brazil) said his Government welcomed the positive role played by UNOMUR. The Secretary-General's report indicated UNOMUR's importance in achieving stability in the area. He was gratified that Brazilian military observers were a part of the Mission. It was appropriate that Uganda's questions about the integration of UNOMUR within UNAMIR had been addressed and were covered by the resolution. He agreed with the assessment of the report on the situation in the area and with the recommendation to expand UNOMUR's mandate.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:01 p.m.

(END OF TAKE 4 AND PRESS RELEASE SC/5765)

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File: Press

MSF 2042-04

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FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

Rwanda

5 April 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General's last visit in the Russian Federation was with the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Alexis II, with whom he discussed the important role that religious bodies played in the quest for world peace. The Secretary-General then left Russia and had arrived in Belarus. Upon his arrival in Minsk, he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Peter Kravchanka. The Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister would hold a meeting later in the afternoon, then the Secretary-General would meet with the Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Ivan Karsto.

Mr. Sills went on to say that the Secretary-General's report on Cyprus (document S/1994/380) was available. He said the report recounted the fact that there had not been agreement yet on the confidence-building measures, but stated that the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Cyprus, Joe Clark, "would continue high-level contacts with the two Cypriot parties and others in pursuit of an agreement on the present basis". There was a possibility that Mr. Clark would be at Headquarters towards the end of the week and would report to the Security Council.

The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) (document S/1994/375) would be available in the afternoon. In that report, Mr. Sills said, the Secretary-General discussed the recently-concluded first round of the elections and stated that he would issue his fifth and sixth reports on the eve of and immediately after the second round of the presidential elections which would take place probably on 24 April.

Mr. Sills said the Security Council had commented yesterday on the renewal of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). As there had been some disagreement about the length of the mandate, some of the representatives had to revert to their capitals overnight. The Secretary-General had recommended a six-month renewal while some of the Council members preferred a shorter time period. At 4 p.m. this afternoon, there would be further consultations on that matter, as well as on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on which the President had bilateral meetings this morning, followed by a formal meeting on Rwanda.

Regarding the report of the Somalia Commission of Enquiry, the President of the Council had sent a letter to the Secretary-General informing him that the Council had decided that troop-contributing countries should have access to the Somalia report on the same basis as members of the Council, which meant that they could make an appointment with the Legal Office to read the report there. The President had said that the Council intended to make a decision on the disposition of the report by the end of the week. Mr. Sills said he read that as meaning they would decide whether to make the report public or not.

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MSF 2042-04

Daily Press Briefing

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5 April 1994

Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that at 2 p.m. today, in the public lobby, the international team completing the first overland trip from London to New York would be arriving at Headquarters. The Mission of the United Kingdom had issued a press release on the event. At 1 p.m. in Room 226, there would be a press briefing by Afonso Van Dunem "Mbinda", Permanent Representative of Angola.

Mr. Sills then informed journalists about some information available from the Department of Public Information (DPI). a press kit on the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which opens on 25 April in Barbados; a reference paper on the United Nations and the situation in Somalia, primarily an update on the different reports and resolutions concerning that country; and two fact sheets on South Africa, one on recent developments on the issue of apartheid in that country and one on the United Nations observer role there.

Asked for clarification on remarks by the Secretary-General regarding Russian participation in peace-keeping operations, Mr. Sills stated that the Secretary-General's position was that if there were a traditional United Nations peace-keeping operation, with blue berets and the United Nations flag, under United Nations control and United Nations command, Russian troops would be welcome but they would have to participate in conjunction with troops from many other countries so that the operation would be international in character, with any one troop contributor providing only a minority of the force. A second possibility would be the use of Russian troops authorized by the Security Council, not under United Nations command, but perhaps with United Nations military or civilian observers in the same country. Then they could make up a majority of the troops and have a Russian command.

Asked if the first scenario meant that the rule on not allowing neighbouring countries to have peace-keeping forces involved would be bent, Mr. Sills said that the rule could be bent in certain situations in which the Secretary-General would make a recommendation to the Council for the countries to be included. The Council would then have to approve that request.

Asked why that decision would be made, Mr. Sills reminded the press that the United Nations was having a difficult time getting peace-keeping troops for its current operations. With additional operations, there would be a need to attract even more troops from as many Member States as possible. While he could not predict what the Council would do, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General had left the option for Russian participation open in his remarks, under the conditions he had just reviewed, and subject to the Council's approval.

A correspondent said that there was strong impression emerging that the international community was allowing Russia to create a sphere of influence and use its forces there to maintain its influence. Mr. Sills said that while he had seen articles to that effect, the Secretary-General had clearly outlined the role of Russia, or any other Member State, for that matter, in a United Nations-controlled peace-keeping operation.

The correspondent then asked for comments on a statement by the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a press conference which had just

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concluded, that United Nations officials were misinforming the Council, portraying the situation in Goradze in a mistaken light by saying that the situation was stabilizing when it was not and that the Bosnian army was responsible for provoking attacks, an assertion which he had denied. Mr. Sills replied that he could not comment directly on what the Ambassador had said as he had not heard it, or seen the text. However, he categorically denied that United Nations officials were intentionally misleading the Council. To be sure, there were different interpretations of what was occurring in Goradze as the situation was volatile; it had deteriorated in the last 24 hours. Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan, Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General, would brief the Council further on the matter this afternoon. Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, would go to Goradze either Wednesday or Thursday and, following his visit, there would be more first-hand information available. Also, planning was under way to deploy Ukrainian UNPROFOR troops there.

A correspondent said the Council proceeded yesterday on the understanding that the situation in Goradze was not one where Serb forces had breached the defensive line and there was general description of the event as not a very grave situation or threat to the safe area as a whole. There was an additional suggestion that the Muslims had brought the problem on themselves. The correspondent asked whether there was a time lapse in the reporting yesterday afternoon from the United Nations to the Council as wire service reports were different. Mr. Sills repeated that the situation was changing rapidly; for instance, the confrontation line had now shifted. This and other new information would be brought to the Council's attention by Mr. Gharekhan later today. Mr. Sills stated that the attacks that were taking place there were serious and included a number of civilian casualties; however, they were not at the level of the shelling that took place earlier in Sarajevo or Mostar. There was a question of interpretation or information and General Rose would be able to provide a much clearer picture. He said he did not want to minimize the seriousness of the situation.

A correspondent said that as Mr. Gharekhan was briefing the Council, reports were coming out of the area that Serb forces had breached the line, then the President came out after the meeting and said that the lines had not been breached. Mr. Sills said that Mr. Gharekhan briefed the Council on the most current information he had. Sometimes reports came out unconfirmed and it took time for military observers to confirm them. There were only four military observers in Goradze, therefore it was difficult to get immediate confirmation of every detail. And Mr. Gharekhan could not give the Council fragmentary, unconfirmed information.

Asked about reports that the United Nations observers in Goradze were stationed in the centre of town and thus could not know what Bosnian forces had done, Mr. Sills said he did not have information on their positions.

Asked for the Secretary-General's reaction to the recent killing of a journalist in northern Iraq, and to the attacks on United Nations personnel who were injured, Mr. Sills said he would look into the situation in northern Iraq. He reiterated the Secretary-General's condemnation of attacks on journalists who were pursuing their work.

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MSF 2042-04

Daily Press Briefing

- 4 -

5 April 1994

The correspondent asked how many United Nations personnel were in northern Iraq. Mr. Sillis replied that there were around 250 guards; he would check the exact figure.

Asked for the status of the formal request by Bosnia and Herzegovina for an emergency meeting of the Council, Mr. Sillis replied that the Council had decided not to meet over the weekend or yesterday, but were considering the request further today.

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FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

28 March 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by announcing that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had met at 10:00 a.m. with senior aides. At 11 a.m., the Secretary-General had met with March Vila Amigó, Foreign Minister of Andorra. At 11:45 a.m., he met with the Permanent Representatives of France, the United States and Belgium -- Jean-Bernard Merimee, Paul Noterdaeme, and Madeleine Korbel Albright, respectively. They had met to discuss Zaire.

At 12:15 p.m., Mr. Fawzi continued, the Secretary-General would meet with Finland's Minister of Defense, Elizabeth Rehn. At 12:45 p.m., he would meet with the Joint Group for the Investigation of Politically Motivated Illegal Armed Groups in El Salvador. Mr. Fawzi reminded correspondents that the group was established in December 1993 to investigate the existence of politically-motivated illegally armed groups and their acts in El Salvador during the period 16 January 1992, when the peace agreement was signed, to the present. A list of the members of the group would be available after the briefing, Mr. Fawzi said.

At 1 p.m., the Secretary-General would receive credentials from Erich Vilchez Asher, the new Permanent Representative of Nicaragua, Mr. Fawzi said. At 4:30 p.m., he would meet with Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

The Secretary-General would receive two farewell calls this afternoon: Yoshio Hatano, Permanent Representative of Japan, at 5 p.m.: and Adolfo Taylhardat, Permanent Representative of Venezuela, at 5:30 p.m.. Mr. Fawzi said. At 6:30 p.m., he would meet with Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, his Special Envoy for Tajikistan.

Mr. Fawzi then announced that the Secretary-General had decided to appoint Rosario Green as Assistant Secretary-General in the Department of Political Affairs. Ms. Green is currently Under-Secretary-General for Latin America, Cultural Affairs and International Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. She would assume her functions in the coming weeks and would report to Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding. Correspondents were informed that a biographical note would be available at the end of the briefing.

Briefing notes from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for 27 and 28 March were also available in the Spokesman's office, Mr. Fawzi went on. In those notes it was stated that, after two weeks of informal talks in Nairobi, Kenya, the parties involved in the Kismayo conflict had agreed on an agenda for a full-scale peace conference, to be convened on 8 April in Somalia. The parties had agreed to appoint a committee to work out the details of the agenda.

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1792-03

Daily Press Briefing

- 2 -

28 March 1994

Mr. Fawzi went on to say that the briefing notes also contained the information that the Secretary-General's Acting Special Representative of UNOSOM II, Kouyate Lansana, had opened a three-day meeting of UNOSOM's Zone Directors, in Mogadishu, to discuss UNOSOM's new mandate and its impact on developments in their various zones. He had briefed them on the Nairobi consultations of Somali faction leaders and on the efforts to bring peace to Kismayo. He had stated that a settlement of the Kismayo conflict could facilitate the resolution of Somalia's problems.

Referring to the briefing notes, Mr. Fawzi also informed correspondents that Major Chris Budge, Chief UNOSOM Military Spokesman, had reported that two Indian soldiers, a sergeant and a corporal, had been killed at about 8:30 a.m. today in an ambush at the southern port city of Kismayo. The soldiers had been escorting two United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) employees in a vehicle on a trip between two feeding points in the western part of Kismayo when they were killed in an exchange of small arms fire with armed Somalis, Mr. Fawzi said.

Mr. Fawzi then read the following statement attributable to the Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"The Secretary-General has learned with pleasure that the Organization of American States (OAS) has been able to agree rapidly on its choice for the new Secretary-General of the Organization in the person of President César Gaviria of Colombia, to succeed outgoing Secretary-General Jaoa Clemente Baena Soares. The Secretary-General has sent a personal message of congratulations to President Gaviria, under whose leadership he is sure that cooperation between the United Nations and the OAS will flourish."

The Deputy Spokesman went on to say that he had an addition to make to the figures on the withdrawal of UNOSOM II's peace-keeping forces, which he had given during Friday's noon briefing. Kuwait had also withdrawn its 150 troops from Somalia.

Information had been received from Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Mr. Fawzi continued. He had met with the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the representative of the Facilitator and the Ambassadors of Observer countries to the Arusha peace process, Belgium, Burundi, France, Germany, United States, and Zaire to examine the political impasse that continued to prevent the installation of transitional institutions in Rwanda. Following an examination of the reasons for the impasse, they had issued a communique appealing to all political parties to demonstrate a spirit of compromise and urgently resolve the last pending problems. It was signed by all the participants of the meeting. The communique would be available in the Spokesman's office.

Regarding South Africa, Mr. Fawzi said that the Secretary-General was extremely concerned with the violence in that country and he called on all the parties concerned to exercise restraint and to do nothing that would further aggravate the situation. A press release on the activities of Lakhdar Brahimi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for South Africa, was also available in the Spokesman's office.

(more)

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Release

## COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

SG/SM/5611  
11 avril 1995

### Le Secrétaire général déplore les discours incendiaires prononcés contre la MINUAR

Le porte-parole du Secrétaire général a lu la déclaration suivante :

Le Secrétaire général, M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, a été informé par son Représentant spécial au Rwanda qu'une manifestation a eu lieu aujourd'hui près du Siège de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR).

Le Secrétaire général déplore que des discours de nature incendiaire, contenant des allégations complètement sans fondement, aient été prononcés contre la MINUAR et les Nations Unies. Il regrette tout particulièrement que des responsables officiels rwandais aient participé à la manifestation et auraient fait des déclarations malvenues.

Le Secrétaire général lance un appel à toutes les couches de la société rwandaise lui demandant de faire preuve de retenue à cet instant critique, afin de ne pas exacerber davantage les tensions. Le Secrétaire général espère que le Gouvernement du Rwanda fera tout son possible pour que la MINUAR obtienne, à tous les niveaux, la coopération nécessaire pour s'acquitter de son mandat.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

SG/SM/5611  
11 April 1995

**SECRETARY-GENERAL, DEPLORING INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AGAINST  
UNAMIR, URGES ALL SEGMENTS OF RWANDESE SOCIETY  
TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT**

The following statement on Rwanda was issued today by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has been informed by his Special Representative in Rwanda of a demonstration held outside the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) today.

The Secretary-General deplores the fact that speeches of a highly inflammatory nature, and containing completely unfounded allegations, were made against UNAMIR and the United Nations. He particularly regrets that some responsible officials in Rwanda attended the demonstration and are reported to have made unfortunate statements.

The Secretary-General calls on all segments of Rwandese society to exercise restraint at this critical time in order not to exacerbate tensions further. He also hopes that the Government of Rwanda will do everything possible to ensure that UNAMIR receives, at every level, the cooperation necessary for carrying out its mandate.

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