

UNAWID

SPEECHES

24 OCT 1994-19 DEC 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]
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Your Excellency, the Special Representative of the Secretary General

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to thank you all for having honoured by your presence this modest ceremony to bid farewell to the Civil Police Observers of UNAMIR.

I should like most particularly to express my thanks to you, your Excellency, Ambassador Khan, for having proposed this ceremony as a way to show your satisfaction with CIVPOL, and your gratitude. We thank you for it and assure you once again of our deep gratitude to you for your long standing support.

CIVPOL is a component of UNAMIR, albeit a modest component. Its development was intimately bound up with that of UNAMIR, although it must end today before the conclusion of UNAMIR's mission.

Throughout UNAMIR's various mandates, CIVPOL was entrusted with two main tasks:

- the monitoring of the situation in Rwanda, and
- assisting in the formation and training of a new Police force in Rwanda.

I am proud to say today that the Police Officers I have had the honour to

command since July 1994 have spared no effort in answering the challenge of training a New Rwandan Police Force in a post-war context characterized by the destruction of training infrastructures and the absence of equipment and documents, to quote but a few.

It is in this very difficult context that without any other assistance the CIVPOL observers elaborated the following:

- a programme for training of Gendarmes and Policemen aimed at training in as little time as possible professional cadres intended to constitute the core of the new Rwandan Gendarmerie and the new Rwandan communal police and have fulfilled this programme. They worked night and day , practically in anonymity, but especially with devotion, competence and efficiency.

To date, 922 Gendarmes have been trained, thanks to CIVPOL's assistance. The training programme for 750 communal Police Officers, which had just begun in November, had to be interrupted because of the expiry of the mandate.

CIVPOL participated in monitoring activities with MILOBs in perfect cooperation. CIVPOL also fulfilled a role of adviser to the General staff of the National Gendarmerie and to the Communal Police Command. This is the appropriate moment to thank the Rwandan authorities and in particular the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie, the Commanding Officer of the Communal Police and the Commanding Officer of the National Gendarmerie Training School for their close co-

operation, which made it possible for us to fulfil our mission successfully. I should also like to thank all the staff of UNAMIR, Military and Civilian, International and Local, whose support has never been found lacking.

CIVPOL will no longer exist but will wholeheartedly stay on with you for the accomplishment of the noble task that we have pursued together.

To all the Officers, I express my utmost gratitude.

- Thank you for your support.

Please forgive my occasional moodiness, it was solely caused by my concern to fulfil the task.

I wish you a safe return to your families and, why not, Au Revoir!, until we meet again...

Thank you for your kind attention.



19 décembre 1995

Excellence Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général,
Honorable invités,
Mesdames et Messieurs

Je voudrais vous remercier tous, d'avoir bien voulu honorer de
votre présence cette modeste cérémonie d'adieu aux observateurs de
la Police Civile de la MINUAR.

Je voudrais vous remercier vous Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
KHAN tout particulièrement, pour avoir initié cette cérémonie pour
témoigner votre satisfaction et vos remerciements à CIVPOL. Nous
vous en sommes reconnaissants et vous renouvelons encore une fois,
notre profonde gratitude pour votre soutien permanent.

CIVPOL est une composante de la MINUAR, certes une petite
composante. Son évolution a été intimement lié à celle de la
MINUAR, même si elle prend fin aujourd'hui avant celle de la
MINUAR.

A travers les différents mandats de la MINUAR, CIVPOL a été
chargé de 2 (deux) missions principales:

- Le monitoring, de la situation au Rwanda
- L'assistance à la création et à l'instruction d'une nouvelle force de la Police au Rwanda.

Je suis fier de dire aujourd'hui que, les officiers de police que j'ai eu l'honneur de diriger depuis Juillet 1994, n'ont ménagé aucun effort pour relever le défi que constituait notamment l'instruction de la Nouvelle Police Rwandaise dans un contexte d'après-guerre marqué par la destruction des infrastructures d'instruction, l'absence d'équipement, l'absence de document, pour ne citer que ceux-ci.

C'est dans ce contexte combien difficile que les observateurs de CIVPOL ont élaboré sans assistance aucune:

- un programme de formation de gendarmes et d'agents de police, visant à former dans un temps minimum des cadres professionnels devant constituer le noyau de la Nouvelle Gendarmerie Rwandaise et de la Nouvelle Police Communale Rwandaise et ont mené à bien ce programme. Ils ont travaillé jour et nuit, presque dans l'anonymat, mais surtout avec dévouement, compétence et efficacité.

A ce jour, 922 gendarmes ont été formés grâce à l'assistance de CIVPOL. Le programme de formation de 750 agents de la Police Communale, qui venait tout juste de commencer en Novembre a dû être interrompu faute de mandat.

CIVPOL a participé aux activités de monitoring avec les MILOBs en parfaite collaboration. CIVPOL a aussi joué un rôle de conseiller auprès de l'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Direction de la Police Communale. C'est le lieu de remercier les autorités Rwandaises et particulièrement le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale, le Directeur de la Police Communale, le Commandant de l'EGENA pour la collaboration très étroite, qui nous a permis de remplir avec succès notre mission. Je voudrais aussi remercier, l'ensemble du personnel de la MINUAR, Militaire, Personnel Civil, International et local, dont le soutien ne nous a jamais fait défaut.

CIVPOL ne sera plus, mais restera de coeur avec vous tous, pour la finalisation de la noble mission que nous avons accomplie ensemble.

Aux Officiers je leur dis à tous Merci infiniment.
Merci pour votre soutien.

Pardonnez mes états d'âme, qui je vous assure, n'ont été guidé que par le devoir de mener à bien la mission.

Bon retour dans vos familles et pourquoi pas à un de ces jours.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.



19 décembre 1995

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Honorable invités,
Mesdames et Messieurs

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CIVPOL est une composante de la MINUAR, certes une petite composante. Son évolution a été intimement lié à celle de la MINUAR, même si elle prend fin aujourd'hui avant celle de la MINUAR.

A travers les différents mandats de la MINUAR, CIVPOL a été chargé de 2 (deux) missions principales:

FAREWELL CEREMONY FOR CIVPOL OBSERVERS
19 December 1995

Programme

Tuesday, 19 December

- 15h30 - Arrival of Invited Guests
- 16h00 - Presentation and Inspection of CIVPOL Contingents
- 16h15 - Speech by CIVPOL Commissioner
* Col. Diarra
- 16h25 - Speech by the Special Representative of the
Secretary General
* H.E. M. S. Khan
- 16h35 - End of Ceremony

Office of Special Representative, Protocol Section, Ext. 11072

Alice Schacht
Assistant of Protocol

Kigali, 18/12/95


**CEREMONIE D'AU REVOIR
DES OBSERVATEURS DE LA CIVPOL
19 DÉCEMBRE 1995**

Programme

Mardi, 19 Décembre

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15H30 | - | Arrivée des Invités |
| 16H00 | - | Présentation et inspection des Contingents de la CIVPOL |
| 16H15 | - | Discours du Commissaire de la CIVPOL,
• Col. Diarra |
| 16H25 | - | Discours par le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général,
• S.E. Monsieur S. KHAN |
| 16H35 | - | Fin de Ceremonie |

Bureau du Représentant Spécial, Section du Protocole, Ext. 11072

Alice Schacht 
Assistante du Protocole

Kigali, 18/12/95

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Executive Director

Date: Kigali, 16 December 1995

A:

FROM: C.O. Diarra, Colonel
DE: CIVPOL Commissioner

REF: CIVPOL/MEMO/1086/95

Subject: Send off Ceremony for CIVPOL Observers
Objet:

1. Following SRSG's Instruction to organise the send off
.... ceremony to thank CIVPOL Observers, please find here attached the
proposal on this issue.

2. Regards.

cc: SRSG

PROPOSAL OF CIVPOL OBSERVERS SEND OFF CEREMONY

1. Date: 19/12/95
2. Place: Trafipro Canadian ✓
3. Time: ~~10:00 am~~ 16:00 pm

Organisation

- a. Introduction and inspection of various CIVPOL Contingents.
- b. Speech by CIVPOL Commissioner.
- c. Speech by SRSG. —

Invitation (Invited Guests)

- a. UNAMIR Senior Officials
- a. Rwandese Government Officials
 - Minister of Interior
 - Chief of Staff of Gendarmerie
 - Director of Police Communale
 - Director EGENA

Refreshments

- b. To be provided by OSRSG

Programme

To be formulated after the confirmation from the office of the Executive Director.



19 décembre 1995

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Honorable invités,
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CIVPOL a participé aux activités de monitoring avec les MILOBs en parfaite collaboration. CIVPOL a aussi joué un rôle de conseiller auprès de l'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Direction de la Police Communale. C'est le lieu de remercier les autorités Rwandaises et particulièrement le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale, le Directeur de la Police Communale, le Commandant de l'EGENA pour la collaboration très étroite, qui nous a permis de remplir avec succès notre mission. Je voudrais aussi remercier, l'ensemble du personnel de la MINUAR, Militaire, Personnel Civil, International et local, dont le soutien ne nous a jamais fait défaut.

CIVPOL ne sera plus, mais restera de coeur avec vous tous, pour la finalisation de la noble mission que nous avons accomplie ensemble.

Aux Officiers je leur dis à tous Merci infiniment.
Merci pour votre soutien.

Pardonnez mes états d'âme, qui je vous assure, n'ont été guidé que par le devoir de mener à bien la mission.

Bon retour dans vos familles et pourquoi pas à un de ces jours.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.

Your Excellency Special Representative of Secretary General,
Honourable Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First and foremost, I would like to thank you all for the trouble you took to taken to participate in this farewell ceremony of CIVPOL Observers.

My special thanks go to His Excellency Ambassador Khan, who has proposed this ceremony in order to express his satisfaction and thanks to CIVPOL. We are therefore very grateful and wish to renew once again our profound gratitude for such permanent support.

CIVPOL is a UNAMIR component, a small one indeed. Its evolution is closely linked with those of UNAMIR, even if it comes to its end today, well before the end of UNAMIR mandate.

In accordance with various UNAMIR mandates, CIVPOL tasks have been:

- monitoring of the security situation in Rwanda,
- Assistance in the rehabilitation and training of a new national police force.

I am very proud today to say that the Civilian Police Officers whom I had the honour to lead since July 1994, had successfully taken up the challenge that constitute the training of a new police force in Rwanda in the aftermath of the war characterised by the

destruction of teaching infrastructures, lack of equipment, teaching documents, etc.

In such difficult conditions, the CIVPOL Observers have worked out the following: prepare a training programme for new gendarmes and communal police officers aiming at creating the nucleus of the Rwandese new National Gendarmerie and new Communal police. They have been working day and night almost anonymously, but especially with devoted competence and efficiency.

Up to now, 922 gendarmes have been trained with the assistance of CIVPOL. The training programme of 750 communal police officers that just started in November had to stop because of the mandate.

CIVPOL participated to monitoring activities together with MILOBs. CIVPOL also undertook advisory activities with the National Gendarmerie Headquarters and the Communal Police command.

I would like to thank the Rwandese Official and in particular the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie, the Director of the Communal Police, the Commandant of EGENA for their close cooperation and support. I would like also to thank all UNAMIR Personnel, Military, Civilian Staff, International and local for their support.

CIVPOL will no longer be there, but will remain together with you and wishes the best for the end of the mission.

To the officers, I say thank you to all of you.

Thank you for your support.

I apologize for any mistakes I could have done, my aim was to do the best every time for the mission.

Good luck to your families and safe journey, We shall meet one of these days.

Thank very much.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

**CIVPOL COMMISSIONER'S BRIEF
FOR MS. ELISABETH LINDEN MAYER DESK OFFICER
FOR RWANDA
DPKO U.N. ON 14/11/95**

INTRODUCTION

It is a great privilege for me to welcome you at CIVPOL HQs on behalf of all UNAMIR CIVPOL Personnel.

Your presence today at CIVPOL HQs despite your busy programme is once again evidence of your interest and support for CIVPOL. We are very grateful for your effort to support CIVPOL through the Civilian Police Unit, with which we are collaborating very closely.

My brief will be organized as follows:

CURRENT MANDATE

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, which maintained CIVPOL strength and reduced UNAMIR strength, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;
 - Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;

- Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;
- d. Assist the Human rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL will proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;
- Some observers are conducting the training of new recruits of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police in the two National Training Centres. The activities cited above including the administration, will be coordinated by a Head Quarters.

- | | | |
|----|---------|----|
| f. | Mali | 8 |
| g. | Niger | 7 |
| h. | Nigeria | 10 |

i.	Switzerland	3
j.	Tchad	5
k.	Tunisia	10
l.	Zambia	10

ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

CIVPOL Observer Teams deployed all over Rwanda on a daily basis perform the following tasks.

- a. Conducting the Training of Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri;
 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.
 - As of today, 403 gendarmes among which five are officers have been trained in two phases and the third training phase for 515 new gendarmes is under way in the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri and will end early in December. Students are currently preparing for the exams.

- Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program has been delayed due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
- The selected site for the training is located at Gishari at 50km East of Kigali. Finally, last week the construction and renovation at the Training Centre have been completed and the first batch of 750 students have arrived to the centre. The official opening ceremony will take place on Sunday 19 November 1995.
- A Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated.
- CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
- While in training, subjects of professional and legal character would be taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training will be given to the students.

The revised short-term plans for the training are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the ongoing training of 515 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
 - The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks each, starting from November 1995;
 - The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.
- b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:
- Number of police working;
 - Complaints against the police;
 - Number of crimes under investigation;
 - Means/limitations of communications;
 - Ability to respond to situations;
 - relations with people.
- c. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters; CIVPOL Monitoring Teams are collocated with MILOBs Sector HQs and work closely with them.

- d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses especially:
 - Illegal/irregular arrests;
 - Instances of torture;
 - Deliberate inhumane conditions

- e. Monitoring prison situation in particular:
 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
 - Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.

- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations: The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.

Most of the teaching manuals have been acquired by myself on my own expense.
- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 918 would have successfully completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present batch in November, 1995 would not have started

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers would have just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention and wish you an eventful and successful visit to Rwanda.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER



UNAMIR - MINUAR

CIVPOL COMMISSIONER'S BRIEF
FOR MS. ELISABETH LINDEN MAYER DESK OFFICER FOR RWANDA
DPKO. UN ON 14/11/95

INTRODUCTION

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Your presence today at CIVPOL HQs despite your busy programme is once again evidence of your interest and support for CIVPOL. We are very grateful for your effort to support CIVPOL through the Civilian Police Unit, with which we are collaborating very closely.

My brief will be organized as follows:

Scope

- A. Historical Background
- B. Mandate
- C. Concept of Operation
- D. Organization
- E. Deployment
- F. Activities
- G. Difficulties
- H. Conclusion/Recommendations

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolution of CIVPOL as a component of UNAMIR is closely linked with those of UNAMIR. In accordance with the SECCO Resolution 872 of October, 1993 which established UNAMIR, it has been decided that 60 Civilian Police Observers be deployed to Rwanda, and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of Gendarmerie and Communal Police and also to play advisory role within the frame of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

The organisation was as follows:

CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali	10	observers
Monitoring Team in Kigali	20	"
Monitoring Team in Prefectures	30	"

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war by Resolution 918 the Security Council decides to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

After the Civil war that devastated Rwanda and destroyed the state structure, a government of national unity was installed in Kigali on 19th July 1994. Following the withdrawal of the national gendarmerie and the Communal Police alongside the former Rwandese armed forces, the new government requested UNAMIR to assist in the establishment and training of a new national Police Force in view of the enormous responsibilities of the police in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity conducive to national rehabilitation and development.

Following to this request, CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new gendarmes and Communal Police officers. Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed the training programme and CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

CURRENT MANDATE

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, which maintained CIVPOL strength and reduced UNAMIR strength CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
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 - Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
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ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

CIVPOL as a component maintains HQs structure with CIVPOL Commissioner at the apex of the administrative framework. He is assisted by a Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner.

HQS structure is divided in to 4 divisions of:

- a. Operations
- b. Training
- c. Personnel
- d. Logistics

In pursuance of the mandate set objectives, CIVPOL Observers Teams are deployed in all the 11 prefectures and the 2 training Centres in Ruhengeri and Gishari.

The current strength of CIVPOL is 85 observers from 12 countries namely:

a.	Djibouti	7
b.	Guinea-Bissau	5
c.	Germany	7
d.	Ghana	10
e.	Jordan	3
f.	Mali	8
g.	Niger	7
h.	Nigeria	10
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- The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.

b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:

- Number of police working;
- Complaints against the police;
- Number of crimes under investigation;
- Means/limitations of communications;
- Ability to respond to situations;
- relations with people.

c. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters;

CIVPOL Monitoring Teams are collocated with MILOBs Sector HQs and work closely with them.

d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses especially:

- Illegal/irregular arrests;
- Instances of torture;
- Deliberate inhumane conditions
- e. Monitoring prison situation in particular:
 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
 - Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.
- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations:
The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the

training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.

Most of the teaching manuals have been acquired by myself on my own expense.

- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 918 would have successfully completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present batch in November, 1995 would not have started

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers would have just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done on a bilateral basis.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the RPA personnel in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank the delegation for its rapt attention and wish you an eventful and successful visit to Rwanda.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

Cheick Oumar Diarra

Copy to
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of S. to C. for the
of S. to C. for the

Visite au Rwanda de

Mme. Elizabeth Lindenmayer,

Chargé du Rwanda au Département

du Maintien de Paix, New York

10-14 novembre 1995

Received No.	1552
By:	
Date:	NOV 14 1995

Samedi 11 novembre

- | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 08H00 | - | Prière matinale (Grande salle de conférence au rez-de-chaussé) |
| 09H30 | - | Rencontre avec le Représentant des Droits de l'Homme:
● M. Ian Martin (Bureau de M. Martin) |
| 10H15-11H15 | - | Défilé Militaire de la Compagnie Canadienne
Place: TRAFIPRO |
| 11H30 | - | Briefing avec le Directeur Exécutif
● M. Wilfrid De Sousa

● Participants: MM Condé, Diallo, Dessande, Dao, Tikoca, Zorilla, Ischlika |
| 12H00 | - | Rencontre avec par le Représentant Résident du PNUD
● M. S. Hasegawa

Déjeuner offert par le Représentant du PNUD |
| 16H00 | - | Rencontre avec l'Ambassadeur de la Belgique
● S.E. M. Frank DE CONINCK (à sa résidence) |
| 17H00 | - | Rencontre avec l'Ambassadeur de l'Allemagne
● S.E. M. August HUMMEL (à son bureau) |

19H00 - Programme avec le Commandant des Forces de la MINUAR:(Residence du FC)
● General-Major G. Tousignant

Dimanche, 12 novembre

10H15 - Départ pour Gisenyi en compagnie du Général Van Kappen
12H00 - Déjeuner à l'Hotel Meridien à Gisenyi
13H00 - Départ pour Nkamira (Camp de Transit)
13H10-13H30 - Visite au Camp de Transit de Nkamira
13H30 - Départ pour Kigali
14H10 - Arrivée à Kigali
14H20 - Visite à la Compagnie de Genie de la MINUAR
15H15 - Visite à ONTRACOM (Centre de detention temporaire)
15H30-16H15 - Visite à TRAFIPRO (95 CMSG et NORMED)
16H15-17H00 - Visite des Installations de la Compagnie de Transmission des Forces de la MINUAR
19H30 - Dîner offert par le SRSG à sa résidence

Lundi, 13 novembre

08h30 - Rencontre avec l'Ambassadeur de France
● S.E.M. Jacques COURBIN (à son bureau)
09H40-10H30 - Rencontre avec le Représentant de la ICRC
● M. Lazzarini (à son bureau)
10H40-11H30 - Visite aux installations de la Radio MINUAR
11H45-12H15 - Réunion avec le CAO et les divers Chefs de Section de l'Administration (Grande salle de conférence du rez-de-chaussée)

13H00 - Visite à Kibuye et Gitarama accompagné du Commandant des Forces de la MINUAR

20H00 - Dîner privé

Mardi, 14 novembre

09H15 - Rencontre avec l'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis de l'Amérique(Bureau de l'Ambassadeur)

10H00 - Réunion Conjointe Gouvernement/MINUAR présidé par le Représentant Spécial (Grande salle de conference du rez-de-chaussée)

11H30 - Rencontre avec le Commissaire de la Police Civile de la MINUAR

15H00 - Briefing par le Représentant Spécial au Corps Diplomatique accredité au Rwanda et aux Agences du Système des Nations Unies

17H00 - Départ pour Nairobi.

*Due Alice
Note
for Bureau & H
write until
13 NOVEMBER 1995*

Received	1029.15.5.1
P
File
Date	NOV 13 1995

[Signature]
13/11

MR. DESSANDE,

AS MENTIONED IN MY NOTE OF SUNDAY, THE FC WILL BE TAKING ELIZABETH ON A RECCIE THIS AFTERNOON. THEY WILL DEPART FROM THE CONVENT AT 1300 AND RETURN AT 1700.

THE PRISON VISIT IS THEREFORE CANCELLED.

TOMORROW ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE FOR HER TO VISIT CIVPOL AT 900 AND THEN BE BACK HERE AT 1000 TO ATTEND THE JOINT MEETING WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE FOR HER TO SEE THE USA AMBASSADOR TOMORROW AT 1400 , SHE SHOULD BE BACK HERE FOR THE DIPLOMATIC BRIEFING BY SRSG AT 1500.

THANK YOU.

ISEL RIVERO, SA/SRSG

CC. ALICE

CIVPOL ✓

FC

Mad: ELIZABETH
is the Desk
officer for
Rwanda in
Peace Keeping
Department, New York

Nedal 11:30
12-11.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

On behalf of all CIVPOL Personnel, I would like to welcome you at CIVPOL HQs.

Your visit to day at CIVPOL HQ, your second visit is the evidence of your support to CIVPOL. We are grateful .

Usually when we have the visit of a Distinguished Guest we try to make a brief organized as follows:

- Historical Background
- Mandate
- Concept of Operation

These tasks are:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police Force and serve as adviser;
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist the Human Rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;
- d. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters.

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL proceeds as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures;
- Some observers are conducting training of recruits in the two National Training Centres.

Organization Composition

Activities

- Training
- Monitoring

**PROGRAMME ON THE VISIT OF THE FC, UNAMIR,
M.GEN. G. Tousignant TO CIVPOL HQ
ON 10 NOVEMBER, 95 AT 1400 HRS**

SRL	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
1.	1330	CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS/CPMT - KIGALI TO BE SEATED	CPOO
2.	1400	ARRIVAL OF FC AT CIVPOL HQ	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
3.	1405	WELCOME ADDRESS/BRIEFING OF UNAMIR CIVPOL ACTIVITIES	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
4.		RESPONSE BY FC	FC
5.		INTRODUCTION TO CIVPOL HQ OFFICES	CPOO
6.		PRIVATE TALKS WITH CIVPOL COMMISSIONER	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
7.		REFRESHMENTS	WELFARE COMMITTEE
8.		FC DEPARTS	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

*Sign me
see me
1/11
I have
to represent
me.*



Received	14.86
By:	
Date:	OCT-31-1995

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO: 8H0-1 (DCOS)

DATE: 26 October 1995

TO: C CIV POL

FROM: Col W. J. Fletcher
Canadian Contingent Commander

SUBJECT: CANADIAN CONTINGENT REMEMBRANCE DAY
CEREMONY AND SOCIAL FUNCTION

1. On 11 Nov 95, the Canadian Contingent in Rwanda will be hosting a ceremony and parade to remember those Canadians who have served their country in the pursuit of peace during the 1st and 2nd World Wars, the Korean Conflict, and in the years since as members of United Nations Peacekeeping Missions.
2. This year's event, which will be hosted by the members of 95 CMSG, at Trafipro, Kigali, will commence with a parade and wreath laying ceremony at 1030 hrs, followed by a social gathering at the All Ranks Mess. You are cordially invited to join us for this solemn occasion.
3. The Force Commander, Maj-Gen. Tousignant has been invited and is expected to arrive at approximately 1015 hrs. It would be greatly appreciated if guests and spectators could be seated before 1015 hrs.
4. All guests are requested to confirm their attendance with the 95 CMSG Orderly Room, UNAMIR extension 11800, NLT 09 Nov 95.

W.J. Fletcher
W.J. Fletcher
Colonel
Commander
Canadian Contingent



UNAMIR - MINUAR

**CIVPOL COMMISSIONER'S BRIEF
FOR THE U.S. OFFICIALS VISITING UNAMIR AND CIVPOL HQS IN KIGALI
ON 29/10/95**

INTRODUCTION

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome the US Officials on behalf of all Observers and staff of CIVPOL Component of UNAMIR. Your presence today at CIVPOL HQ is evidence of your interest and your support for CIVPOL. We are grateful.

My brief will be organized as follows:

Scope

- A. Historical Background
- B. Mandate
- C. Concept of Operation
- D. Organization
- E. Deployment
- F. Activities
- G. Difficulties
- H. Conclusion/Recommendations

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolution of CIVPOL as a component of UNAMIR is linked with those of UNAMIR. In accordance with the SECCO Resolution 872 of October, 1993 which established UNAMIR, it has been decided that 60 Civilian Police Observers be deployed to Rwanda, and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of Gendarmerie and Communal Police and also to play advisory role within the frame of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

The organisation was as follows:

CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali	10	observers
Monitoring Team in Kigali	20	"
Monitoring Team in Prefectures	30	"

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the unfortunate war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

The humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war saw yet another Resolution 918 which decides to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

After the Civil war that devastated Rwanda and destroyed the state structure, a government of national unity was installed in Kigali on 19th July 1994. Following the withdrawal of the national gendarmerie alongside the former Rwandese armed forces, the new government requested UNAMIR to assist in the establishment and training of a new integrated national Police Force in view of the enormous responsibilities of the police in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity conducive to national rehabilitation and development.

Sequel to this request CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new gendarmes and Communal Police

officers. Following which, Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed a training programme and CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

CURRENT MANDATE

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;
 - Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;
 - Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Assist the Human rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;
- c. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- d. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL will proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;

- Some observers are conducting the training of new recruits at the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police in the two National Training Centres. The activities cited above including the administration, will be coordinated by a Head Quarters.

ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

CIVPOL as a component maintains HQs structure with CIVPOL Commissioner at the apex of the administrative framework. He is assisted by a Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner.

HQS structure is divided in to 4 divisions of:

- a. Operations
- b. Training
- c. Personnel
- d. Logistics

In pursuance of the mandate set objectives, CIVPOL Observers Teams are deployed in all the 11 prefectures and the 2 training Centres in Ruhengeri and Gishari.

The current strength of CIVPOL is 85 observers from 12 countries namely:

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----|
| a. | Djibouti | 7 |
| b. | Guinea-Bissau | 5 |
| c. | Germany | 7 |
| d. | Ghana | 10 |
| e. | Jordan | 3 |
| f. | Mali | 8 |
| g. | Niger | 7 |
| h. | Nigeria | 10 |
| i. | Switzerland | 3 |
| j. | Tchad | 5 |
| k. | Tunisia | 10 |
| l. | Zambia | 10 |

ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

CIVPOL Observer Teams deployed all over Rwanda on a daily basis perform the following tasks.

- a. Conducting the Training of Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri;
 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.
 - As of today, 403 gendarmes among which five are officers have been trained in two phases and the third training phase for 515 new gendarmes is under way in the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri.
 - Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program did not start due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
 - Meanwhile training would start in early November as soon as the construction and renovation at the Training Centre is completed.
 - Currently, a Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated. The selected site is located at Gishari at 50k East of Kigali.
 - Moreover CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
 - While in training, subjects of professional and legal character would be taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the

knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training will be given to the students.

The revised short-term plans are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the ongoing training of 515 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
 - The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks each, starting from November 1995;
 - The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.
- b. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters;
- c. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation vis-à-vis;
- Number of police working;
 - Complaints against the police;
 - Number of crimes under investigation;
 - Means/limitations of communications;
 - Ability to respond to situations;
 - relations with people.
- d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses vis-à-vis;
- Illegal/irregular arrests;
 - Instances of torture;
 - Deliberate inhumane conditions
- e. Monitoring prison situation vis-à-vis;
- Overcrowding and living conditions;

- Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.
- f. CIVPOL provides advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations:
The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the given number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.
- d. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. There is also the need

to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Gendarmerie

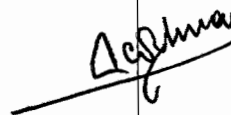
Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 918 would have successfully completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present batch in November, 1995 would not have started

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers would have just started training after the reconstruction of the training Centre in Gishari in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the RPA personnel in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank the delegation for its rapt attention and wish you an eventful and successful visit to Rwanda.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Original: French

**SUCCINCT INTRODUCTION TO THE
POLICE FORCES OF RWANDA**

27 October 1995



UNAMIR - MINUAR

SUCCINCT INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE FORCES OF RWANDA

Foreword:

Since independence, on 1st July 1962, Rwanda has adapted to national realities the constitutional principles established on 24 November 1962. Those principles included, inter alia, the restoration and strengthening of peace and national unity which had been seriously threatened a short time before independence by the events of the revolution of 1959.

According to its Constitution, the Republic of Rwanda is firmly committed to democratic principles, to the protection of the human person and to the promotion and respect of fundamental liberties, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Various institutions were established, including the Government which is responsible for public order and the protection of persons and property. The Government thus created the Police Forces, which are responsible for ensuring the application of the laws and regulations that govern society.

In accordance with Belgian tradition, Rwanda has two Police Forces: the Gendarmerie and the Communal Police. The two forces each belong to different Ministries. The Gendarmerie has nation-wide jurisdiction and is under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense. The Communal Police have local jurisdiction and are under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior.

It was the former *Police Nationale* (National Police) which, on 26 June 1973, changed its name to *Gendarmerie Nationale* (National Gendarmerie) after incorporation into the Rwandan Army.

In conjunction with incorporation of the main part of the force, the remaining part was given civilian status. That part now came under the direct authority of the Burgomaster (*le Bourgmestre*), by delegation from the Prefect (*le Préfet*). This new Force was called the *Police Communale* (Communal Police).

1. The Gendarmerie (*la Gendarmerie Nationale*)

The Gendarmerie was established by the Law of 23 January 1974 as an institutional armed force responsible for maintaining law and order.

This force is under the authority of the Ministry of Defense (*Ministère de la Défense*) and is modelled on the military. It responds to requisitions from the

administrative and judicial authorities that are empowered to mobilize its assistance.

The Gendarmerie is competent throughout Rwanda and its functions and organization can be summarized as follows:

1.1. Functions

The role of Gendarmerie is both preventive and repressive. Its functions can be divided into ordinary functions and special functions.

Its ordinary functions are those that it fulfils in pursuance of legislation without any prior requisition. This is the case in the prevention of breaches of the law, investigation of offences and of offenders, enforcement of laws and regulations, the policing of traffic etc.

Its special functions are those that it can only undertake upon requisition by an appropriate authority. Inter alia this includes the maintenance and re-establishment of public order, the delivery and execution legal warrants and summonses, to lend assistance to the judiciary and to judicial officers.

1.2. Organization

1.2.A. Size

The Gendarmerie's establishment consists of officers, NCOs (non-commissioned officers), corporals and gendarmes. Its strength, in accordance with the Arusha agreements, is fixed at six thousand (6 000) men. Grade ratios, in relation to the entire establishment, are as follows: officers 6%, NCOs 24%, corporals and gendarmes 70%. Mode of recruitment is regulated by the established conditions which should be met in regard to, among other things, minimum and maximum age, years of schooling, physical fitness etc

1.2.B. Structure

The Gendarmerie includes:

B.1. The Command Council -

A discussion and decision making body concerned with the organization and coordination of the Gendarmerie's activities.

The Gendarmerie's Command Council (*CCGN - le Conseil de Commandement de la Gendarmerie Nationale*) is composed of:

- The Chief of Staff (*le Chef d'état-major*) of the Gendarmerie, Chairman;

- The Deputy Chief of Staff (*le Chef d'état-major adjoint*) of the Gendarmerie, Vice Chairman;
- The "Groupements" Commanders (11), Members.

B.2. H.Q. (*l'Etat-major*)

This body ensures liaison between the Gendarmerie and the Government. It is also responsible for the day to day administration and command of the Gendarmerie.

B.3. The Security Committee (*le Comité de sécurité*)

A discussion and decision making body concerned with the management of internal security.

It is chaired by the Chief of Staff assisted by a deputy and composed of members such as:

- The Head of the Criminal Investigation section (*le Chef du service de recherche criminelle*);
- The Head of Special Intelligence section (*le Chef du service de renseignement spécialisé*);
- The Commanding officer of Kigali Urban gendarmerie (*le Commandant de groupement de la Préfecture de la ville de Kigali*).

B.4. Territorial units (*les Unités Territoriales*):

These are grouped at prefectural level; they are called "*les groupements*". Each *groupement* is composed of territorial companies (*les compagnies territoriales*) and these in turn are composed of Gendarmerie stations (*les postes de Gendarmerie nationale*).

B.5. Specialized Sections:

These are ten (10) in number, from Criminal Investigation through to Military Police, who keep discipline among the gendarmes, and including the Intervention Force (*le Groupement d'Intervention*), Intelligence (*le Service de Renseignement*), the Republican Guard (*la Garde Républicaine*), the Mobile Brigade (*la Brigade mobile*), Traffic Section (*l'Unité de Circulation routière*), Airport Security (*la Police des Aéroports*), the Fire Brigade (*la Brigade des Sapeurs-Pompiers*) and the Drugs and Explosives Squad (*la Brigade des Stupéfiants et des Explosifs*).

B.6. Support Sections and Services:

Consisting essentially of the Headquarters' Company (*Compagnie de Quartier Général*), Logistics (*le Groupe des Services logistiques*), the Music Section (*l'Unité de Musique*) and the Medical Service (*le Service médical*).

1.3. Present state of the Gendarmerie

1.3.A. Strength

Present strength is about 5 000 men. The government, considering security requirements in the long term, plans to increase strength to 15 000 men. Its aim is to achieve a coverage ratio of about 2 gendarmes per 1 000 inhabitants.

1.3.B. Infrastructures

Throughout the country infrastructures are run-down, damaged or, quite simply, completely destroyed. This critical situation in general frequently delays the resumption of Gendarmerie services.

1.3.C. Equipment

Equipment is practically non-existent, which is a major handicap to operations.

1.3.D. Vehicles

The vehicle pool is extremely small. Indeed, there are only about 30 vehicles in good running order for all Gendarmerie sections, of which 10 are for the H.Q. Staff and about 15 are for the *groupements* at an average of 2 per *groupement*.

2. The Communal Police (*la Police Communale*)

The Rwandan Police forces, from their beginnings to the present day, have gone through several transformations and have had several names.

On 26 June 1973, when it was called the National Police (*la Police Nationale*), it was integrated with the Rwandan Army as an institutional armed force to be called the Gendarmerie (*la Gendarmerie Nationale*).

It was subsequent to that act of incorporation that the need was felt to establish a communal police force in order to fill the administrative vacuum that followed the integration with the Army.

The Communal Police force when created will operate at communal level under the authority of the Burgomaster.

2.1. Functions

Like the Gendarmerie, the Communal Police have both a preventive and a repressive role. Prevention consists of undertaking appropriate action before an offense is committed to keep it from happening, repression is pursued after an offense has been committed.

Under the authority of the Burgomaster, the Communal Police is principally entrusted with the implementation of laws, bye-laws and regulations and, more particularly, with the following:

- To inform the Burgomaster of any offense it is aware of and to make records of events witnessed by policemen;
- To ensure supervision of markets, public establishments and of public thoroughfares;
- To contribute to the maintenance or restoration of public order;
- To apprehend and bring before the Burgomaster any person guilty of a scandalous act on the public thoroughfare;
- To apprehend and bring before the competent authority any person that is the subject of legal prosecution;
- In cases of *flagrante delicto*, someone caught in-the-act, or of offences reputed as such, to apprehend and bring the offender before the competent authority, in accordance with the penal code;
- To lend assistance in the execution of judicial sentences when force members have been requisitioned to do so in the appropriate way;
- To fulfil, when instructed to do so by higher authority, administrative and policing functions that are not contrary to laws, bye-laws and regulations.

2.2. Strength

The target total is about 3 000 strong. The Government plans however to initially deploy a force of 1 500, on the basis of a minimum strength of 10 men per commune.

Recruitment is competitive and conditions are fixed by the authorities responsible for this Force. Armed forces reservists have priority over other candidates.

2.3. Structure

A Communal Police unit consist of:

- A Sergeant (*un Brigadier*)
- A Deputy Sergeant (*un Brigadier adjoint*)
- Policemen (*des Policiers*).

The Sergeant is the commanding officer of the Communal police under the authority of the Burgomaster.

The Deputy Sergeant assists him and replaces him in case of unavailability or absence.

The policemen constitute the basic executive component of the functions attributed to the Communal police.

2.4. Present state of the Communal Police

After the tragedy that befell Rwanda, the Communal Police, like other Public services, found itself in a complete state of destitution - not only devoid of manpower but also of infrastructures, equipment and vehicles. Apart from the recent nomination of a National Director of the Communal Police force, under the Minister of the Interior, and of a Director of the Communal Police Training Centre, in material terms, the Communal Police exists in name only. It is therefore evident that the rehabilitation of the Communal Police will require the mobilization of considerable resources, needing a large contribution from the international community.

3. Relations Between The Two Forces and Ministerial Departments

Apart from the ministries to which they directly belong, a close degree of cooperation exists between the two Police Forces (Gendarmerie and Communal police) and other ministerial departments.

In other words, the Gendarmerie and the Communal police are both functionally and operationally at the disposal of the Government while remaining under the authority of their respective departments.

The Gendarmerie, which belongs to the Ministry of Defence, works closely day to day with the ministries of Justice and of the Interior in official functions which cannot and should not be discharged without the presence of a force that is legally empowered to that effect.

In conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior, the Gendarmerie, if expressly requisitioned to do so, can be brought to intervene in the maintenance or restoration of public order.

The Gendarmerie is also the right arm of the Ministry of Justice in judicial police functions including the notification and execution of legal warrants and summonses. The Gendarmerie can also be called upon to lend assistance to officials of the Judicial Police who belong to the Public Prosecutor's department.

The Communal police force, in relation to the Ministry of Justice, is required to discharge functions similar to those of the Gendarmerie.

Apart from its functions on behalf of the Public Prosecutor's department, the Communal police force is a civil force under the direct control of the ministry to which it belongs.

4. Conclusion

This succinct introduction to the Gendarmerie and to the Communal police is in several respects based on the intentions of Rwandan legislation and the Arusha Peace Agreement.

Indeed, in relation to the present state of the country, as the preceding analysis reveals, the attributed manning strengths and functions are generally theoretical. The level of vocational training of force members is often very low and facilities are extremely impaired.

That is why, as soon as it was instituted, the new Rwandan Government emphasized the urgency of the need to reconstitute the Police forces in order to ensure public security to the fullest possible extent.

When requested by the Rwandan government to help with this task, UNAMIR responded positively and entrusted CIVPOL with the task of assisting the new government to establish and train a new, integrated national Police Force. This decision was confirmed in resolution 965 (1994) and reaffirmed by resolution 997 of the Security Council.

The assistance of UNAMIR for the Rwandan Police includes training, advisory and material support.

A training programme for gendarmes and policemen has been formulated by UNAMIR in cooperation with the Rwandan government. The programme is at present under way and includes the following:

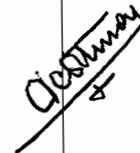
- The training of a nucleus of a thousand Gendarmes and a hundred instructors;
- The training of 1 500 Communal policemen.

It also appeared necessary to prepare two documents, one each for the Gendarmerie and the Communal police, identifying all operational and training requirements, which could constitute a frame of reference for any assistance from the international community.

Recently on July 1995, the Assistance Programme to Rwandan Police has been supported by the UN Trust Fund for an amount of US\$400.000.000 for the Communal Police and US\$ 350.000.000 for the National Gendarmerie.

A request has been also submitted to the donors for an amount for 7,200.000 for the equipment of the Communal Police and 40.953.875 for the equipment of National Gendarmerie.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

CIVPOL

**NOTE ON THE UPDATED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR
THE RWANDAN POLICE**

27 October 1995

NOTE ON THE UPDATED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RWANDAN POLICE

I. INTRODUCTION

The civil war of April 1994, which has shaken all the administrative departments has not spared the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police. Both police forces were directly involved in the tragedy.

At the end of the war, there was the increasing needs for public security and judicial police. It was therefore necessary for the new Rwandan authorities to redynamise the two Police Forces by allocating to them equipment and human resources necessary for implementing their duties.

The needs of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police are enormous and require the assistance of the International Community.

The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity for establishment and training of a New National Police Force in order to solve problems related to the public security after former police forces involved in genocide fled the country.

The programme includes the training advisory and material assistance.

A. Training

The aim of the training programme prepared by UNAMIR and approved by the Government was to train as quickly as possible in different stages a nucleus of gendarmes and police officers who are able to execute the tasks assigned to them.

The programme includes basic knowledge of gendarmerie and police activities, such as the areas of the judiciary, order maintenance, public security, traffic police, administrative and scientific police, serving in brigades or police post and criminal investigation, and

intelligence, so as to make these elements available to carry out efficiently the tasks required by the duties of gendarme or police officers. The trainees must be able after the completion of their training of servicing in a mobile gendarmerie unit or in a territorial unit or in police unit.

The Government requested for the training of 6000 Gendarmes and 1500 Communal Police Officers.

Additionally, military, physical, moral and civic training will be given to the students.

I. GENDARMES TRAINING PROGRAMMES

- a. The intensive training in 45 days of 100 Gendarmes from August 16, to October 8, 1994 in order to solve security problems.
- b. The intensive training program in 16 weeks of 300 Gendarmes from 19 December, 1994 to 29 April, 1995 to be deployed throughout the country.
- c. The intensive training program in 16 weeks of 400 gendarmes from 29 May, 1995 to 19 September, 1995 to be deployed throughout the country.
- d. The intensive training program in 12 weeks of 100 trainers from 15 October, 1995 to 15 December, 1995 from the 800 already trained.

B. Communal Police

- a. The intensive training program in 12 weeks of 750 police officers from 1st April, to 1st July, 1995.
- b. The intensive training program in 12 weeks of 750 police officers from 1st August, to 1 September, 1995.

II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME

A. Gendarmerie

- a. The first contingent of 102 Gendarmes among which 3 were Officers, was trained in Kigali from 16th August, to 30th November, 1994.
- b. The second contingent of 301 Gendarmes among which 2 were officers was trained from 19th December, 1994 to 29th April, 1995.

It remains the training of 100 instructors. As of today, 403 gendarmes among which five are officers have been trained in two phases and the third training phase for 515 new gendarmes is under way in the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri.

The training program of Gendarmerie is therefore following the normal timing inspite of minor delays caused mainly by material and financial difficulties.

B. Communal Police

As of today, the Communal Police training program has not been able to start because of lack of financial resources and infrastructure.

Compared to the Gendarmerie, the Communal Police is almost inexistant. However, the Government appointed a Director of the Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre.

Meanwhile training would start in early November as soon as the construction and renovation at the Training Centre is completed.

Moreover CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.

The revised short-term plans for the Rwandan Police Training are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the ongoing training of 515 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
- The training of 2,250 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks each, starting from September 1995;
- The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.

B. Advisory Assistance

CIVPOL provides advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Direction by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

C. Material Assistance

UNAMIR is supporting the ongoing training by providing teaching materials and renovation of the training premises. Recently UNAMIR has been assisted by UNDP which has provided an amount of US\$350,000.00 to the Gendarmerie Training Programme and US\$400,000.00 for the Communal Police Training Programme to be disbursed from the UN Trust fund.

CONCLUSION

The assistance for the Rwandan Police is in progress in its various areas i.e. training, advisory and material assistance. The nucleus of 403 gendarmes already trained are deployed throughout the country. It is expected to have up to the end of the mandate 918 gendarmes and 750 Communal Police Officers. Both Training centres would be renovated.

However it is to be mentioned that the programme has been conducted with:

- absence of allocated resources;

- lack of instructors;
 - absence of infrastructure;
 - absence of teaching materials;
 - lack of support personnel;
- and requires a more important support.

CIVPOL COMMISSIONER



Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra



Received in
By:
Re n° 148130553
OCT 30 1995
Viser

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

DATE: 28 October 1995

TO: See Distribution*

FROM: Susan Matthew, CAO *Matthew*

SUBJECT: Visit of US Audit Team to UNAMIR

... Please find attached a copy of the programme for the above visit, as approved by the SRSG and Force Commander.

* SRSG
Mr. W. de Souza
Mr. Dao
Nr. Clive
Mr. McNeill
Mr. Balasubramanian

Mr. Dessande
Ms. I. Rivero

FC
DCOS(Ops)
DCOS(Sp)
DCMO
CivPol Commissioner
CO Ghancoy
CO Indian Eng. Coy
Maj. Kumar



**Programme for visit to UNAMIR of
Senior Auditor Marie Bohlmann, Senior Auditor Beryle Randall, Auditor Mike Capozzi,
US State Department's Office of the Inspector General's Audit Branch,
29 October - 2 November 1995**

Sunday 29 October

07.55 hrs Arrive Kigali, flight ET.874
Met by US Embassy
Accommodation reserved by US Embassy at Hotel Diplomat

Free Day

Monday 30 October

11.45 hrs Courtesy call on Ambassador Shaharyar Khan,
Special Representative of the Secretary-General,
UNAMIR HQ, Amahoro Hotel.

12.30 hrs Lunch hosted by Ambassador Khan

14.30 hrs UNAMIR HQ Conference Room (Ground Floor) : Briefings by:
to Major General G. Tousignant, Force Commander
17.00 (approx) Colonel D. Kattah, Deputy Chief of Staff (Ops)
Colonel W. Fletcher, Deputy Chief of Staff (Spt)
Colonel A. Nelson, Deputy Chief Military Observer
Colonel D. Cheick Oumar, Civilian Police Commissioner

Evening Free

Tuesday 31 October

09.00 hrs Depart UNAMIR HQ by UNAMIR transport
Travel by road to Ghancy, Sector 2, Kibungu
Major Upadhyaya Santosh Kumar to accompany party

10.30 hrs Arrive Kibungu.
Briefing by CO, Lt. Colonel G.E. Amameo and tour of camp

Tuesday 31 October (cont'd)

12.15 hrs	Lunch hosted by Ghancoy CO
13.30 hrs	Depart Ghancoy by road (UNAMIR transport) for Kigali
15.00 hrs	Force Commander's Conference Room, UNAMIR HQ (First Floor): Discussions on general administrative/budget/procurement matters with : Ms. S. Matthew, Chief Administrative Officer Mr. W. Clive, Chief, Integrated Support Services Mr. P. McNeil, Chief Finance Officer Mr. T.C. Balasubramanian, Officer-in-Charge, Procurement Section
17.30 hrs (approx)	Return to Hotel Diplomat

Wednesday 1 November

09.00 hrs	Depart UNAMIR HQ by UNAMIR transport Travel by road to Indian Engineer Coy Major Upadhya Santosh Kumar to accompany party
09.15 hrs	Arrive Indian Engineers Briefing by CO, Major B.D. Pandey, and tour of camp
10.15 hrs (approx)	Depart Indian Engineer Coy and return to UNAMIR HQ by UNAMIR transport
11.00 hrs (approx)	Return to Hotel Diplomat
Lunch	Free
15.00 hrs	SRSG's Conference Room, UNAMIR HQ (3rd Floor): Discussions on Public Affairs and Humanitarian Affairs with: Mr. W. de Souza, Executive Director Mr. A.B. Siddique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehabilitation Officer
17.00 hrs (approx)	Return to Hotel Diplomat

Thursday 2 November

Morning	Free
p.m.	Depart Kigali

NOTES:

- (i) All transport to be provided by US Embassy unless otherwise indicated
- (ii) UNAMIR contact point: Ms. Susan Matthew, CAO, Ext.11005
- (iii) US Embassy contact point: Mr. Eugene Tuttle, Tel.75601/2

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L O 2

Tuesday 31 October (cont'd)

12.15 hrs	Lunch hosted by Ghancoy CO
13.30 hrs	Depart Ghancoy by road (UNAMIR transport) for Kigali
15.00 hrs	Force Commander's Conference Room, UNAMIR HQ (First Floor): Discussions on general administrative/budget/procurement matters with : Ms. S. Matthew, Chief Administrative Officer Mr. W. Clive, Chief, Integrated Support Services Mr. P. McNeil, Chief Finance Officer Mr. T.C. Balasubramanian, Officer-in-Charge, Procurement Section
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Lunch	Free
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- (iii) US Embassy contact point: Mr. Eugene Tuttle, Tel.75601/2

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H2411 Kamaoaki

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L O 2

Received *1411*
 By: *miscellaneous*
 Date: **OCT 16 1995**

FROM DR LILLIAN WONG

BRITISH GOVERNMENT LIAISON OFFICE
 KIGALI RWANDA

Telephone: Kigali 82550
 Fax: Kigali 85109
 Satellite telephone: 871 144 7126
 Satellite fax no: 871 144 7127

TO His Excellency
 Ambassador S M Khan
 SRSG/UNAMIR
 Kigali

DATE 9 September 1995

Dear Ambassador Khan,

SUBJECT: Visit of British Police Adviser

1. This is to let you know that Chief Inspector(rtd) Lionel Grundy, the British Government Overseas Police Adviser (OPA) has arrived in Kigali this morning and that he will leave on Friday 15 September.
2. I have asked your Secretary if you could meet the OPA on Mon 11 at pm in your office. Unfortunately I have to travel to Kampala until Tuesday afternoon on urgent business. So I will not be able to accompany Mr Grundy on his call to you. The Gendarmerie is largely in charge of his programme but they have taken note of the political calls which I have requested. I have asked for the use of UNAMIR helicopters on several days to facilitate the visit. Air Ops is working on the schedule with the RPA Liaison Officer. I am very grateful for this courtesy.
3. I shall be in touch with you on my return to Kampala. If you were free I would be delighted to have you to dinner on Tues 12 or Wed 13 evening at my house. Perhaps your secretary could confirm with my office.

Yours sincerely,
Lillian Wong

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
 LIAISON OFFICE
 KIGALI



19/10
CRP

*I have a friend
 meeting with him at
 3pm on a
 Friday. I can't see him
 at any other time.
 Dinner ok
 Wed 14
 9.9
 Bel
 Betty*

*Sumar
C*

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Received in R. 261.....
By:.....
For:.....
Date: JUL 17 1995

*With the Compliments of the
Office of the Spokesman*

*Avec les compliments
du Bureau du Porte-parole*

I.A. DIALLO
17-7-95

Col. C.O. Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner
Kigali



Office of the Spokesman

Please find herewith attached, texts of the public statements made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations during his official visit to Rwanda.

IMPORTANT:

All the texts are un-official and unedited versions from audio transcripts.

Sorry that the copies are not so clean.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL IN KIGALI

Journalist: Mr. Secretary-General, do you have any comments on the

SG: I will have a press conference tomorrow and I am ready to answer to all your questions. Thank you!

SG: Je voudrais remercier le Gouvernement de Kigali pour l'accueil qu'il m'a fait, ainsi qu'à ma propre délégation et vous dire combien je suis heureux de retrouver cette capitale, cette fois-ci en ma nouvelle qualité de Secrétaire général des Nations Unies. Je pense que c'est la première fois qu'un Secrétaire général des Nations Unies vient visiter votre beau pays et je suis fier que ce soit un Africain qui soit le premier Secrétaire général des Nations Unies à visiter votre pays.

I just want to express my gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and to say how happy I am to be here and that it is the first time in the history of your country that a Secretary-General of the United Nations pays a visit and I am very proud that I am the first African Secretary-General to pay this visit. And on this visit, I want to express the importance the United Nations gives to the relations between the United Nations and Africa and between the United Nations and the Republic of Rwanda.

Excellence M. le Premier Ministre

Excellence M. le Vice Premier Ministre

Monsieur Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies

Monsieur les Ministres

Honorable Député

Monsieur les Ambassadeurs,

Je devrais commencer par vous présenter notre hôte ce soir, c'est Son Excellence Dr. Boutros-Ghali et c'est pour moi un agréable plaisir que de lui souhaiter une chaleureuse bienvenue, un agréable séjour parmi nous aussi bien pour lui-même que pour la délégation qui l'accompagne. C'est un honneur pour notre Parlement que d'être le lieu où Monsieur le Secrétaire général vous avez bien voulu vous adresser au peuple rwandais; ses représentants en sont honorés et nous pensons que le message que vous allez nous transmettre sera un message d'encouragement et de soutien pour la paix dans le pays et dans notre région et pour la réconciliation du peuple rwandais.

Excellence M. le Secrétaire général,

Le peuple rwandais connaît une longue histoire avec les Nations Unies. Au lendemain de la première guerre mondiale, la société des Nations a confiée à la Belgique le mandat de gouverner ce pays. Après la seconde guerre mondiale et la création de l'ONU la tutelle a été confiée à la même Belgique. Vous comprenez donc avec moi que l'Organisation des Nations Unies a eu malgré tout un droit de regard sur la gestion socio-économique et socio-politique de ce pays. Les Nations Unies ont assisté à la décolonisation tumultueuse de ce pays et les premiers flux des réfugiés ont eu lieu quand notre pays était encore sous tutelle. 34 ans après, l'ONU est revenu contre l'avis de ceux qui préparaient avec précision et avec précaution le génocide auquel vous avez assisté en direct

sur vos écrans de télévision. Ce génocide a eu lieu. Les forces des Nations Unies étaient présentes; elles se sont retirées pour revenir quand tout était consommé. Il s'agit donc d'un lourd contentieux avec le peuple rwandais et votre présence parmi nous, votre présence, votre passage, nous aidera à l'éclaircir. A côté de ce passage d'ombre nous n'oublions pas les résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité portant création du Tribunal International pour juger les crimes de génocide, celles demandant aux pays qui les hébergent de faciliter leur traduction devant la justice. Nous croyons que ce sont des dispositions positives qui marquent la bonne volonté de la communauté internationale.

Excellence Monsieur le SG des NU

Vous vous souvenez que les Nations Unies ont décrété l'embargo contre notre pays. Cet embargo était dirigé contre le régime qui a perpétré le génocide et les massacres des populations. Les fondements de cette résolution ne sont plus d'actualité, surtout que les responsables de ce crime s'arment au vu et au su de tout le monde et ne cachent pas leur objectif de déstabiliser le pays et d'achever le travail commencé. Nous vous demandons d'user de vos moyens pour lever cette mesure devenue anachronique. Je terminerai en exprimant un souhait: Vous êtes intervenus au Rwanda avec des militaires en armes pour maintenir la paix. Cette paix et cette sécurité reviennent peu à peu grâce aux efforts de notre armée et de notre peuple qui se sont donnés pour mission de lutter pour la paix. Nous vous demanderions de transformer cette force des Nations Unies en une armée d'enseignants, de professeurs, de médecins, d'ingénieurs; dont la mission serait de lutter contre l'ignorance, la misère, la pauvreté, toutes des maux qui ont été à la base du génocide que nous avons connu. Cette contribution serait sans aucun doute positive pour la paix dans le pays et dans notre région. Tout en réitérant mes souhaits de bienvenue, je tiens

à vous assurer que l'auditoire ce soir sera attentif à votre discours. Ils vous écouteront et sans doute ils attendent beaucoup de vous. Ainsi vous pouvez vous adresser à cet auditoire, à cette Assemblée Nationale, à ce Gouvernement qui se réunissent ce soir. A vous la parole Excellence.

ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE DU RWANDA
Intervention du Secrétaire général de l'ONU

Monsieur le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale

Monsieur le Premier Ministre

Monsieur le Vice Premier Ministre

Messieurs les Ministres

Messieurs les Ambassadeurs accrédités auprès de la République Rwandaise

Messieurs les membres de l'Assemblée Nationale

Dans quelques jours vous allez célébrer le premier anniversaire du Gouvernement qui est entré en fonction à la fin du génocide et des atrocités insupportables qui ont tant endeuillé le Rwanda, qui ont tant endeuillé aussi tout le continent africain; parce que tous les pays africains sont solidaires, que ce soit à travers leur Organisation de l'Unité africaine ou à travers les expériences qu'ils ont eues jusqu'au moment de la création des Nations Unies; il n'y avait que trois Etats qui étaient semi indépendants, l'Ethiopie, l'Egypte et le Libéria. Donc le Continent africain a en commun une expérience qui a aidé à forger une certaine solidarité. Si bien que quand il y a un drame qui se passe dans un pays, ce drame a des répercutions sur tout le continent. Et le génocide qui a eu lieu au Rwanda a diminué l'image de tout le continent africain. C'est une guerre fratricide qui a rendu plus difficile la tâche de l'Organisation Internationale, de la communauté internationale pour coopérer avec le continent africain, pour aider les Etats africains à trouver des solutions pacifiques à leurs conflits internes ou internationaux, pour aider l'Afrique à se reconstruire et à pouvoir participer au progrès de la communauté internationale. Je voudrais donc vous féliciter pour ce premier anniversaire mais en même temps vous dire que vous êtes au début d'un très long chemin. Certes nous pouvons trouver des éléments de satisfaction dans un commencement à la vie normale. Votre présence ici est une autre preuve que vous vous intéressez à un système démocratique, que vous voulez discuter, que vous voulez engager un dialogue. C'est pourquoi Monsieur le Président, en tant qu'ancien parlementaire bien plus qu'en tant que Secrétaire

général des Nations Unies je vous proposerai, si vous acceptez, d'engager un dialogue à la suite de cet exposé. Et je répondrai sans hésiter aux questions que me feraient les parlementaires et je leur dirai: "n'hésitez pas à me poser des questions non diplomatiques et je vous promets que vous aurez des réponses non diplomatiques". Mais revenons aux éléments de satisfaction. Nous voyons que nous sommes sur le chemin d'une reconstruction et que le Rwanda essaye d'oublier le drame. Malheureusement il reste beaucoup à faire. Il est tout d'abord urgent de travailler à la réalisation des objectifs qui ont été fixés durant l'Accord d'Arusha. J'insiste en particulier, et ce sera l'objet de notre discussion, sur l'importance, sur la nécessité que toute la nation rwandaise puisse participer pleinement et démocratiquement à la gestion des affaires du pays. Les politiques d'exclusion auraient des conséquences que vous avez vécues et que nous avons vécues avec vous. Bien plus, des politiques d'exclusion rendraient l'assistance, la coopération, la collaboration de la communauté internationale à l'égard de votre pays, mais et à l'égard des autres pays africains aussi, extrêmement difficiles. La seconde idée extrêmement importante à laquelle nous sommes tous engagés c'est la protection des droits de l'Homme. Je sais bien que les droits de l'Homme ont été violés de la façon la plus atroce et qu'il y a eu un génocide. Je tiens à vous rappeler que j'ai été le premier à prononcer le mot de génocide dans les assemblées internationales pour mobiliser, pour sensibiliser l'opinion publique internationale, pour obtenir de l'opinion publique internationale une aide accrue; que ce soit une aide politique, une aide militaire, une aide financière, une aide technique pour votre pays. Je n'ai pas réussi. J'ai eu des difficultés beaucoup plus grandes que dans d'autres situations qui n'étaient pas aussi graves mais qui elles aussi demandaient une aide. Donc il est important de trouver une solution. Et une des solutions les plus importantes c'est une solution aux problèmes des réfugiés. Là, l'Organisation des Nations Unies est liée par certaines normes internationales et l'une des normes internationales

nous interdit d'obliger les réfugiés à retourner dans leur pays. Donc nous n'avons pas des moyens d'imposer un retour. Voici un premier obstacle. Mais un second obstacle c'est une crainte que vous retrouvez dans les camps de réfugiés, qu'ils se trouvent à Bukavu, à Goma ou sur la frontière de la Tanzanie. Vu cette crainte - il est de votre devoir, parce que se sont vos frères, et je ne parle pas d'une façon morale - il est de votre devoir, je dirai même de votre intérêt d'engager un dialogue avec ces réfugiés. Il y a des coupables, ces coupables doivent être punis. Nous avons créé un Tribunal International pour vous aider, vous aurez vos propres tribunaux nationaux. Mais avec la grande masse des réfugiés, il est important d'engager un dialogue. Seul à travers un dialogue ils seront amenés à retourner dans leur pays, dans leurs villages et à participer à la vie politique, à la reconstruction de votre pays. Tant qu'ils resteront dans des camps des réfugiés, la reconstruction sera incomplète et ce qui est plus grave, l'aide internationale sera elle aussi incomplète. Et nous aurons des difficultés à obtenir cette aide. Je crois que j'ai eu une conversation extrêmement franche avec le Premier Ministre où je lui ai expliqué les difficultés que j'ai aujourd'hui en tant que Secrétaire général des Nations Unies d'obtenir l'aide que ce soit des pays donateurs ou des organisations non gouvernementales. Vous allez me demander pourquoi. Vu la multiplicité des conflits, l'aide, l'intérêt, l'attention de la communauté internationale se dirige vers les pays ou les situations progressent. Je suis le premier à avoir reconnu qu'il y a un progrès incontestable dans la reconstruction. Mais dans le domaine de retour des réfugiés qui est lié aux problèmes des droits de l'Homme, il n'y a pas eu de progrès. Je ne connais pas quelle est la solution et certainement ce n'est pas aux Nations Unies de trouver la solution parce que c'est un problème interne, c'est un problème du Rwanda. C'est aux rwandais de trouver une solution à leur propres problèmes. Et cette solution, le plus vite vous la trouverez, le mieux vous obtiendrez une assistance internationale, une

coopération et un appui de la communauté internationale. Plus vous tardez, plus nous nous trouverons devant des conflits, des futurs conflits et des difficultés. Et ce qui m'inquiète le plus, et je vous parle en frère, je vous parle en africain, ce qui m'inquiète le plus c'est que nous sommes confrontés à une nouvelle fatigue des Etats donateurs. Des Etats donateurs ont d'autres priorités. Leur opinion publique est mécontente. Elle dit: **"nous avons nos propres réfugiés au sein de nos propres pays, nous avons nos propres malades, nous avons nos propres pauvres; pourquoi nous nous occupons nous des autres?"**. Evidemment, le rôle des Nations Unies c'est de promouvoir cette solidarité internationale; le rôle de l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine c'est de promouvoir cette solidarité africaine; le rôle des 77 c'est d'attirer l'attention des G7 et leur dire: **"occupez-vous des pays du tiers monde, occupez-vous des pays en voie de développement"**. Mais nous avons et nous aurons de plus en plus de difficultés à obtenir cet appui, à obtenir cette collaboration de la communauté internationale.

Le Tribunal International pour le Rwanda est une opération qui n'est pas facile. Il n'est pas facile d'obtenir les fonds nécessaires pour créer ce Tribunal. On a mis du temps pour pouvoir élire des juges. Le mécanisme du système, le mécanisme du multilatéralisme est un processus extrêmement long. Indépendamment de l'existence de ce Tribunal, il ne faut pas attendre la création du Tribunal International pour dire **"nous allons promouvoir la réconciliation"**. Il faut commencer immédiatement à promouvoir la réconciliation. A cet égard, je suis en contact avec l'Organisation de l'Unité africaine; nous collaborons avec les organisations régionales, nous collaborons avec les organisations non gouvernementales, nous collaborons avec les nouveaux acteurs des relations internationales pour pouvoir démocratiser les relations internationales, pour pouvoir obtenir l'appui que nous n'arrivons pas à obtenir des Etats donateurs. Donc nous faisons appel aux organisations régionales, aux organisations non

gouvernementales, à toutes les nouvelles institutions aux unions, aux syndicats, aux hommes d'affaires, en leur disant: **"aidez nous en pour que nous puissions aider un pays qui veut se reconstruire, un pays qui a subi un drame inouï dans la seconde moitié du vingtième siècle"**. Alors que l'on croyait qu'une fois la seconde guerre mondiale terminée il n'y aurait plus de génocide, nous avons vécu de nouveau un génocide. Donc il faut que nous trouvions des solutions. Il faut que le retour à la paix soit une condition indispensable pour la reconstruction du Rwanda. Vous n'aurez pas une véritable reconstruction à moins de trouver une solution à l'intégration et au retour des réfugiés. Si jamais ce retour commence, si jamais vous arrivez à prendre des dispositions qui vont rétablir la confiance, qui laissent entendre que vous voulez la justice et non pas la vengeance - je précise que vous voulez la justice, que vous êtes en faveur de la justice et non en faveur de la vengeance - alors en ce moment vous pourrez construire une paix nouvelle et il faudra des années et des années pour oublier ce génocide, pour oublier cette guerre fratricide où des milliers et des milliers des femmes, d'enfants, d'hommes ont été tués de façon horrible. Et nous avons besoin de la réconciliation. Et cette réconciliation ne doit pas être des mots; elle doit être dans les faits. Nous sommes observés par 185 Etats, nous sommes observés par des milliers d'organisations non gouvernementales, dont chacun a son opinion et ses exigences. Je suis confronté à ces problèmes tous les jours, des demandes des organisations internationales, des critiques des organisations internationales. L'opinion publique est devenue un nouveau facteur de la révolution médiatique qui amène les événements dans la chambre de n'importe quelle partie du monde. Donc nous sommes obligés de nous occuper de ce problème.

Quant aux forces des Nations Unies, je tiens à vous dire que s'il s'agissait du Conseil de Sécurité ou de la communauté internationale, on souhaiterait le

départ des forces des Nations Unies aujourd'hui, avant demain. Et vous avez un exemple devant vous qui s'est passé (en Yougoslavie), en Somalie. Et moi je me bats en ce moment pour pouvoir maintenir les forces des Nations Unies en Yougoslavie. Je suis tous les jours sous la pression des Etats membres qui disent: ça suffit, il faut se retirer; s'ils veulent se battre, qu'ils continuent à se battre; s'ils veulent continuer à se préparer des futurs conflits qu'ils fassent des nouveaux conflits; nous n'avons plus l'intention d'intervenir; nous n'avons plus l'intention d'envoyer nos hommes pour s'occuper des problèmes d'autres Etats; ce sont des Etats indépendants, qu'ils assument leur indépendance; ce sont des Etats souverains, qu'ils assument leur souveraineté, qu'ils se débrouillent. Je suis obligé de me battre pour leur expliquer que nous appartenons à la même famille, la famille des Nations: **"nous sommes égaux, nous appartenons à la même famille; si un malheur arrive à un membre de la famille il faut que les autres membres de la grande famille, s'intéressent à ce malheur et puissent l'aider; nous appartenons à cette même famille humaine, nous nous avançons dans la civilisation de l'universel et si vous ne faites pas les efforts nécessaires, vous allez marginaliser tout un continent; vous allez marginaliser des pays, des millions et des millions d'habitants; vous devez nous aider"**. Et nous nous trouvons devant ces difficultés. Heureusement que nous avons obtenu la résolution 997 par laquelle on arrive à maintenir les troupes des Nations Unies jusqu'au 8 décembre prochain. Mais je vous garantis que si vous demandez le départ des troupes demain, je considère que je serai très populaire auprès du Conseil de Sécurité et je serai très populaire auprès des Etats qui contribuent aux frais de ces troupes. Vous devez avoir des chiffres pour vous faire une idée des difficultés que nous avons. Il y a quelques années les casques bleus ne dépassaient pas 3000 ou 4000 hommes. Et le budget des opérations de maintien de la paix ne dépassaient pas les 400 ou 500 millions de dollars chaque année. Aujourd'hui nous avons 70 000 casques bleus dans différentes parties du monde,

sans parler des Observateurs. Le budget qui atteint 3, 6 milliards de dollars. Et les Etats ne payent pas leurs contributions. Donc les Nations Unies se trouvent face à une crise financière extrêmement grave et la première réaction des Etats membres est de dire : **"diminuez les forces de maintien de la paix, ne vous occupez pas des Etats qui ne veulent pas nous aider pour que nous puissions les aider"**. Donc je reviens sur cette idée: il est important que nous nous adressions à la communauté internationale, il est important que nous expliquions à la communauté internationale que nous voulons trouver une solution. Et nous ne voulons pas trouver une solution provisoire. Vous avez eu des solutions provisoires et vous savez bien que des solutions provisoires ne servent qu'à préparer de nouvelles confrontations. Nous voulons une véritable solution, une solution qui est basée sur un dialogue, une solution qui est basée sur une fraternité qui devrait exister, une solution qui est basée sur un esprit de conciliation, de modération. Je dirais même qu'il faut essayer de pardonner. C'est difficile, mais il faut essayer de pardonner, il faut essayer d'oublier. Je suis d'accord qu'il ne faut pas oublier les criminels, mais il faut surtout éviter de punir tout un peuple parce que si vous punissez tout un peuple vous vous punissez vous même. Vous appartenez à ce peuple, c'est votre pays et vous obtiendrez moins d'intérêt de la communauté internationale. Voilà ce que je voulais vous dire. Je voulais vous dire que les Nations Unies et surtout le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies qui a consacré une grande partie de sa vie à s'occuper des problèmes africains - j'ai commencé il y a à peu près 40 ans, si vous voulez les dates précises, mon premier voyage a été en 1944 avant l'indépendance au Soudan et par après j'ai connu tous les pays africains et les ai visités des dizaines de fois - je sens que c'est mon devoir d'aider le continent africain. Et je suis reconnaissant à la communauté internationale de m'avoir élu comme Secrétaire général pour que je puisse aider encore plus le continent

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africain. Je vous avoue en toute honnêteté: j'ai souvent échoué et le continent africain ne m'aide pas afin que je puisse l'aider.

Merci.

Réponses du Secrétaire général aux questions de deux députés et de deux Ministres

Question en arabe.

Réponse:

On avait parlé de génocide l'an dernier et dans la fameuse résolution 997 on a parlé de crime. Est-ce-qu'il y a une différence entre les deux? Je pense que le génocide est un crime, c'est un crime international. Je ne pense pas que le Conseil de Sécurité avait une idée quelconque en voulant mentionner crime plutôt que de mentionner génocide. Pourquoi? Parce qu'une fois que le mot génocide a été prononcé par une résolution du Conseil de Sécurité, il est valable pour toutes les autres résolutions.

Question

Notre peuple a été massacré en présence des forces de l'ONU très bien armées. Au lieu d'aider cette population en détresse, la force de l'ONU s'est retirée. Au moment où les forces patriotiques combattaient vaillamment contre cette force du mal, je veux dire les forces du Gouvernement, et au moment où on allait les mettre en dehors du pays, c'est le moment où les Nations Unies ont créé une zone pour sauver les massacreurs. La question est celle-ci, "Excellence: Notre peuple aujourd'hui n'a plus confiance dans les forces de l'ONU. Comment est-ce que vous allez nous aider pour leur donner cette confiance et en plus dans laquelle nous avons besoin?"

Réponse

Je crois que seul le peuple rwandais peut se donner à lui-même confiance. Les Nations Unies ne peuvent pas vous donner.... les Nations Unies peuvent vous aider. Il faut vous aider vous-même et le ciel vous aidera. C'est à vous de trouver des solutions. C'est à vous de promouvoir certaines formules de réconciliation. Nous sommes prêts à vous aider mais nous ne pouvons pas vous remplacer. Et nous ne vous remplacerons jamais. C'est une des politiques des Nations Unies. Les Nations Unies aident les peuples, aident les protagonistes en conflit. Encore faut-il qu'ils trouvent eux-mêmes des solutions. Nous sommes prêts à les aider. Donc pour la question de confiance c'est au peuple rwandais lui-même de panser ses plaies et de trouver des moyens pour engager un dialogue pour commencer à adopter certaines mesures pour créer une confiance. Et à partir de ce début vous pourrez construire la paix. Je dirais, institutionnaliser la paix. Ce que nous appelons dans notre jargon des Nations Unies "peace-building" : construire la paix. Donc il ne s'agit pas seulement de trouver un papier ou de faire même revenir les réfugiés. Il s'agit de passer une autre étape et de se préparer une autre étape plus importante qui peut construire la paix. Si deux pays qui ont eu trois guerres terribles et je vais les citer: la France et l'Allemagne; ces pays en 1870, 1914, 1939 ont eu des millions de morts mais sont arrivés à construire une unité. Ils avaient deux grands hommes: Adenauer et De Gaulle. S'ils sont arrivés à trouver une solution, si en Espagne à travers une guerre fratricide, ils sont arrivés à trouver une solution, si au Nigéria ils ont trouvé une solution ou devaient trouver une solution, si d'autres ont trouvé une solution, vous devez trouver une solution, et ce sera votre solution; à vous de trouver la formule, à vous d'engager le dialogue, à vous de créer la confiance réciproque et seule votre action ... nous sommes là pour vous aider mais nous ne pouvons pas vous remplacer. Et c'est ça, si vous

voulez dire le message. Au contraire. Mon message c'est: aidez-nous pour que nous puissions vous aider, parce que j'ai des difficultés à vous aider. Donc si vous ne m'aidez pas je n'arriverai pas à vous aider. Donc c'est à vous de trouver la solution.

Question

(a) You dwelt on the question of dialogue. And I am sure, both the UN and the international community in general know that Rwanda has opened its gate or its gates to Rwandese outside these borders. On no conditions. But you insist that there should be dialogue. My question is: must we have dialogue with those who committed genocide - is that your advice?

(b) Reports have again and again come that people who committed genocide in this country have been armed and are continuing to be armed outside this country. This Government has inherited an arms embargo and that arms embargo is being maintained by the UN, the same UN that has had consistence report of people who committed genocide being armed. Is that logical, Your Excellency?

(c) The question of reconciliation: In Rwanda we think and believe that reconciliation is a process that needs a number of prerequisites. Perequisiste No.1 is justice; prerequisite No.2 is that there must be a level of consent of whoever committed crime, and even those against whom crime was committed must have a kind of relationship with those who committed it. How does the UN foresee a reconciliation without those necessary prerequisites? That is an advice I would like the Secretary-General of the UN to give to this country.

Answer

Concerning the first question, certainly I did not advocate dialogue with those who committed genocide or those who were the instigators of genocide. They have to be condemned. This is why we have the International Tribunal. But there is a difference between those who were behind the operations and the average men who may have done a lot of mistakes. So this is the first difference. The second one, I completely agree. That is why we adopted a resolution of the Security Council to send observers on the border to stop the infiltration of arms coming to certain elements belonging to the former Government. We are aware of this but again we cannot do this unless there is an agreement of the member States. The Security Council has sent a special envoy who was received by your Government, he went without delay around the neighbouring countries and all of them, have refused the presence of observers. They said are intervening in their internal affairs and this is the problem of the Government of Kigali. It must find a solution to bring back the refugees and it will not be at our expense. It is enough that we are paying the price of having a million refugees with all the complications and I have received letters asking to intervene to get rid of those refugees. So we have tried, but again the problem is that according to the rule, and I have mentioned this already, we have no permission and our system does not allow to use force to compel the refugees to return. It must be based on their own political will.

Finally about the embargo, I have no objection of lifting the embargo. It is not my decision, it is the decision of the Security Council. But I am afraid that the day you lift the embargo you will have complications that the international community, saying: they are buying arms, then they are using our assistance to buy arms let us stop our assistance. So if you are sure lifting the

embargo will have no impact on the international community, I am the first one to say: come on! Lift the embargo. We had the same problem in Bosnia, but again you have to understand this is not my decision. This is the decision of the donor countries and unless the donor countries are ready to adopt a new resolution, we will not be able to change their mind.

Question

Merci Monsieur le Président, Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, je pense que votre diagnostic est exact quand vous dites que le problème du Rwanda est essentiellement le problème des réfugiés qui sont à l'intérieur. Mais, il peut être moins exact quand vous dites que c'est le problème fondamentalement rwandais. C'est comme si vous disiez que le Rwanda a refusé de rentrer ses réfugiés. Or à moins que des rapports que vous receviez disent des choses dans ce sens là, le Rwanda l'a proclamé qu'il voudrait recevoir les rwandais qui sont à l'extérieur. Mais le problème que nous avons toujours évoqué est le fait que ces réfugiés sont embrigadés par ceux là même qui ont commis le génocide. Et nous avons demandé aux Nations Unies de faire en sorte qu'il y ait séparation de ceux qui ont commis le génocide d'avec cette autre partie de la population. Alors je pense donc que le problème réel si les réfugiés ne rentrent pas, il y a une part de la communauté internationale qui devrait nous aider à ce que cette séparation se fasse. Que fait l'ONU pour faire cette séparation? Deuxième chose des prisons, vous semblez dire que ce qui se passe au Rwanda, le Rwanda connaîtra la paix s'il y a une justice et non la vengeance. Il y a une sorte de jugement d'intention à travers ce que vous aviez dit du moins dans la façon dont vous l'aviez dit. Dans la situation présente, il y a effectivement beaucoup de prisonniers, mais s'il y avait vengeance, il n'y aurait pas de prisonniers. Nous attendons la justice. Et nous voulons que cette

justice se fasse. Donc je pense que nous sommes conscients qu'effectivement l'avenir du Rwanda reposera sur une justice saine. Et nous voulons le faire. Mais je pense qu'à travers la façon dont vous dites les choses, il y aurait, semble-t-il, des accusations comme quoi on prônerait plutôt la vengeance. Je vous assure que ce n'est pas le cas, et si tels étaient les rapports que vous receviez, je pense que ces rapports devraient être revus ou du moins il faudrait demander que ces rapports précisent et témoignent, donnent des preuves de ce qu'ils avancent.

Réponse

Monsieur le Député je n'accuse personne, il n'y a aucun procès d'intention de ma part. J'essaye de vous aider, vous êtes ici isolés, vous ne savez pas qu'elle est l'attitude de l'opinion publique internationale. Mon objectif c'est de vous aider et de vous dire voilà la perception de la communauté internationale. Ça ne veut pas du tout dire que je partage ce point de vue. Au contraire, j'essaye de vous aider en vous disant: voilà ! j'ai essayé d'obtenir ce que vous voulez, je me suis adressé à 46 Etats pour obtenir des forces pour pouvoir dégager les camps de réfugiés et éliminer dans les camps de réfugiés les éléments négatifs, qui comme vous le connaissez, s'arment et se préparent à des nouvelles confrontations. Je n'ai pas réussi. Ça ne dépend pas de moi. Non c'est intéressant de savoir pourquoi je n'ai pas réussi. Parce que la communauté internationale n'a pas accepté cette approche, et c'est là le problème. Vous avez intérêt à essayer de convaincre la communauté internationale, le fait que 46 Etats aient refusé d'intervenir ou d'envoyer des troupes c'est qu'ils ne partagent pas mon analyse. Mon analyse c'est la vôtre. Je partage votre analyse à 100 %, mais je ne suis qu'un élément. La communauté internationale a une autre vision des choses. Donc votre rôle de

parlementaires c'est d'essayer de corriger cette vision ou de corriger cette perception et ce que je vous transmets, c'est sûr, ce ne sont pas nos rapports du tout, ça n'a aucun rapport n'avoir avec nos rapports. Je vous donne ce que je reçois comme réactions des organisations non gouvernementales. Je vous dis ce que je reçois comme réponse des Etats membres de la communauté internationale. Prenez un cas particulier: 46 ont dit non. Mais enfin ça veut dire quelque chose. Moi je ne suis pas ... moi je tiens à vous spécifier que je partage 100% votre analyse et vos trois questions. Je suis d'accord avec vous. Mais je n'ai rien dans ma main, moi je suis un honest broker, je suis un catalyste qui essaye d'obtenir l'appui de la communauté internationale, je ne dispose pas d'argent. C'est moi qui vais auprès des Etats, je dis on a besoin de créer un fonds spécial pour aider le Rwanda. Nous avons besoin de l'argent nécessaire pour telle opération. La communauté internationale a répondu autrement. La seule chose que je vais vous dire - et c'est mon message- vous devriez tenir compte de la communauté internationale. Parce qu'aujourd'hui elle joue de plus en plus un rôle important et c'est elle, et c'est à elle que nous nous adressons pour obtenir sa coopération, son appui, son aide, son aide technique etc... Donc mon message n'est pas du tout que je vous dise que je partage ce que je vous ai dit, je vous dis non. Faites attention. Vous ne savez pas ce que pense la communauté internationale. Vous ne savez pas ce que pensent les NGO (les organisations non gouvernementales). Vous ne savez pas ce que pensent les gouvernements. Je vous le dis maintenant pour que vous en teniez compte et que vous essayez de trouver une solution à ce problème. Parce que vous avez besoin de la communauté internationale. Tous les Etats ont besoin de la communauté internationale. Nous allons devant une nouvelle globalisation des événements internationaux où de plus en plus la communauté internationale doit jouer un rôle important que ce soit les organisations non gouvernementales, les syndicats, les parlementaires, la presse, CNN, la télévision, les commentateurs

des journaux, les articles etc.. Et l'image de la communauté internationale est là, non seulement c'est une image, mais les résultats sont là. J'ai de plus en plus des difficultés à obtenir une aide pour vous et je me bats pour vous. J'ai de plus en plus des difficultés à obtenir des soldats et je me bats pour obtenir ces soldats, je n'ai pas réussi. Vous pensez que je ne me suis pas battu au moment où vous avez eu le génocide pour essayer d'obtenir, de maintenir les soldats sur place? Je n'ai pas réussi parce que je n'ai pas les moyens de dire aux Etats "vous devez rester," c'est eux qui décident. Donc mon message c'est qu'il est important de tenir compte de la communauté internationale. On n'est plus seul aujourd'hui. Et la communauté internationale a l'interprétation que je vous ai donnée. Voilà pour conclure.

Je vous remercie en tant qu'ancien parlementaire. Je vous souhaite bonne chance et je vous dis que vous avez au moins un ami qui veut vous aider. Et c'est parce que je me considère comme un frère au peuple rwandais que je vous ai parlé avec cette franchise. J'aurais pu vous dire des mots très aimables et vous auriez quitté cette réunion en disant comme il est gentil ce Secrétaire général. Il nous a dit bravo, vous avancez, vous avez trouvé une solution à vos problèmes, je vais vous aider, tout est magnifique. J'ai considéré que vous êtes suffisamment sages et importants pour que je vous parle avec la franchise avec laquelle je vous ai parlé. Peut être ça vous a choqué mais parce que je me considère comme un frère et un ami. Et je me suis battu pour vous pendant deux ans. Et plus je continuerai à me battre pour vous. Mais aidez-moi. Voilà mon message. J'ai besoin de votre aide si vous voulez que j'arrive à gagner le combat que je fais pour vous. On m'a demandé d'aller en Yougoslavie en ce moment. J'ai refusé, je suis venu ici pour vous dire mon appui et pour vous dire combien je veux vous aider. Mais je vous demande de m'aider, et c'est ce que j'ai dit à votre Premier Ministre; ce que je dis à vous parlementaires et c'est ce

que je dirai au peuple si j'ai l'occasion de rencontrer le peuple rwandais. C'est à vous de trouver une solution et les critiques, ce ne sont pas des critiques, c'est ce que vous dites être un procès d'intention. Je vous ai donné l'image qu'on a du Rwanda dans la communauté internationale.

**ALLOCUTION DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL A LA PARADE MILITAIRE ET DEVANT LE
PERSONNEL DES NATIONS UNIES AU SIEGE DE LA MINUAR**

I will ask you one minute of silence in memory of the Rwandese citizens and UNAMIR soldiers who lost their lives during the war and during the genocide.

First of all I want to thank the staff and the troops of UNAMIR for the dedication and commitments specially those who remained in Rwanda during the war. In spite of every thing which was said you have helped the people of Rwanda. We are there to promote peace, development and democracy. These are the objectives of the United Nations. We must never forget the genocide, the atrocities which have been committed, and justice must be transparent; justice must be strong. This is the reason why the United Nations have created an International Tribunal. We have finished all the formalities, the Tribunal will be in Arusha and they will condemn those who have participated in the genocide. Saying this, it is important to make a distinction between justice and vengeance. We are for justice, for equitable justice and then, we must promote the national reconciliation of this nation.

Je voudrais continuer en disant que le travail que vous faites est admirable, que la communauté internationale vous remercie pour ce que vous avez fait et ce que vous allez faire. La communauté internationale a besoin des Nations Unies. La communauté internationale a besoin des casques bleus. Nous avons aujourd'hui 70 000 casques bleus dans toutes les parties du monde et en dépit des difficultés en ancienne Yougoslavie, en Angola, en Amérique centrale, à Haïti. Nous continuerons notre oeuvre pour maintenir la paix, promouvoir le développement et ce qui représente la synthèse entre la paix et le développement; la démocratie. Encore une fois merci pour ce que vous faites pour la communauté internationale. Votre présence ici exprime la solidarité internationale entre les nations et les peuples.

Merci.

Conférence de Presse à l'Aéroport Kanombé (Kigali)

Introduction du Secrétaire général

Je voudrais remercier le Président de la République , le Vice Président de la République, le Premier Ministre, les membres du Cabinet, les parlementaires, le peuple rwandais pour l'accueil chaleureux avec lequel j'ai été reçu. Je voudrais dire que j'ai eu des négociations ... et le (cris des manifestants) des négociations extrêmement constructives avec le Premier Ministre, avec le Président de la République, avec le Vice Président, et que je suis venu donner un message, apporter un message d'amitié au peuple rwandais, à l'occasion de premier anniversaire du nouveau Gouvernement et souhaiter succès dans la reconstruction du pays et dans la réconciliation nationale. Le Rwanda a besoin de paix, de développement économique, de démocratie et les Nations Unies sont là pour l'aider à achever ces grands objectifs. J'ai dû remarquer la différence entre la situation il y a une année et la situation aujourd'hui. Il y a des progrès réels, mais il faut continuer, il faut maintenir le momentum en faveur de cette avancée vers la paix, le développement économique et la démocratie.

Question

Monsieur le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, vous venez de visiter le Rwanda, une visite éclair de 12 heures au Rwanda. Vous avez rencontré des responsables du Gouvernement comme vous venez de le dire, il y a quelques semaines, fin mai, c'est "la Lettre du Continent" qui l'écrit dans quelques lignes, vous receviez Mme Aima Bonino, Commissaire européenne et selon la Lettre du Continent, à cet occasion là vous auriez dit n'avoir pas confiance dans le Gouvernement rwandais. Je cite la Lettre du Continent (c'est une publication qui

est publiée en Europe et dont nous avons une copie ici, vous allez me dire si je ne dis pas la vérité).... Est-ce-que je peux terminer ma question Monsieur le Secrétaire général... vous avez.... c'est la Lettre du Continent, c'est vous n'avez même pas écouté ma question, Monsieur le Secrétaire général.

Question

The support to use of Military Force to protect the Bosnia muslims around Cevenitia? and the other UN sectors.

Réponse

We are studying now what are the resources which can be put at the service of the resolution which has been adopted two days ago by the Security Council. I will not be able to give you an answer to your question before I will know exactly what are the resources which are at our disposal.

Question

From French side it will be within 48 hours to be ready to intervene militarily.

Réponse

This is why we are in contact with the military people on one side and on the same side we are in contact with the Diplomats to be able to find a solution on the diplomatic level.

Question

Monsieur le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, aujourd'hui les Nations Unies affichent une forme assez basse, il y a toujours des difficultés au niveau de l'Organisation, dernièrement on évoquait une possible de réforme de l'Organisation. Est-ce que vous êtes prêt à faire cette réforme?

Réponse

Je suis en faveur de la réforme, la réforme est un processus continué que nous faisons chaque jour.

Question

Ma question est très simple. Quel est votre sentiment au moment où vous vous trouvez au Rwanda alors que le Conseil de Sécurité a autorisé le départ de la MINUAR en plein génocide. Merci.

Réponse

Le Conseil de Sécurité n'a pas autorisé le départ de la MINUAR en plein génocide. Le Conseil de Sécurité avait le choix entre plusieurs options: une, d'augmenter les forces, et une autre de diminuer les forces. Vous devez savoir que le Conseil des Nations Unies ne possède pas des forces. Ces forces dépendent des Etats membres. Or si un Etat membre décide de retirer ses forces nous ne pouvons rien faire pour l'empêcher de retirer ses forces.

Quand nous étions en Somalie, les autorités, les forces américaines, les forces françaises, allemandes se sont retirées. Donc ça ne dépend pas de nous. Les Etats mettent à la disposition des Nations Unies des forces du maintien de la paix, mais ils ont le droit de retirer quand ils veulent. Vous voyez le problème

Question

Your Excellency, yesterday you said that you help us so that we may help you, you are telling the Government of Rwanda. If you are giving in the same position assuming that you are one of the Government Leaders in Rwanda, upto there is a problem of Refugees already, one million of refugees have come back and there is a problem of prisoners, the infrastructures of prisons are not yet at up to standard, what exactly will you do bearing in mind of all these problems that have been in the country?

Réponse

We are there to help to solve those problems and this is the purpose of my visit to see how we are operating, how we are offering that technical assistance. I visited the new buildings which have being constructed, we are there to help.

Question

Your Excellency, the United Nations Security Council put an embargo on Libya because of the incidence of Lockerbie bombing because they could not give the two suspects who are concerned with the bombing. But on the other hand the killers who killed over one million Rwandese people are running free in

various countries, Europe and in Africa and it seems that the Security Council has not mentioned even trying to apprehend the suspects even and putting an embargo on those countries. Don't you think that it is double standards and the fact?

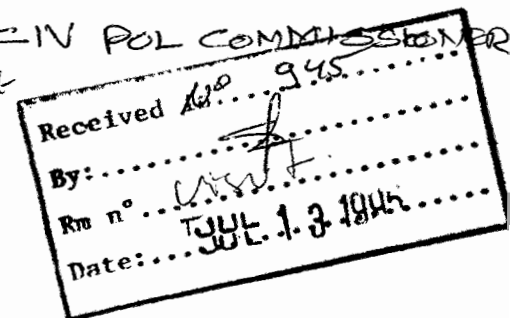
Réponse

I have received the mandate from the Security Council to negotiate with the Libyan Government to find the solution to this problem.

Thank you.

FROM : DCOS/OPS
TO : LISTS A, B, C, D
SUBJECT : UN SECRETARY GENERAL VISIT IN RWANDA

1. For your info find here attached the programm of the UN SG's visit in Rwanda from 13 to 14 Jul 95.
2. Regards.



13 JUL 95

- 17.20 - Arrival to Kigali International Airport.
- RECEPTION BY H.E FAUSTIN TWO GIRAMUNGU, Prime Minister.
- Reviewing Honor Guard - RWANDESE NATIONAL FORCES
- Presentation of the members of the Parliament bureau by the Prime Minister.
- Presentation of the members of the government.
- Presentation of the diplomatic corps.
- Presentation of the general prosecutor substitute of the international Tribunal for RWANDA.
- Presentation of UN agencies and specialised institutes' representative and main NGO's.
- 17.40 - DEPARTURE for Hotel Mille Collines.
- 17.55 - ARRIVAL and Installation in Hotel Mille Collines.
- 18.30 - Discussions with the Prime Minister in his office followed by working group between the two delegations.
- 19.15 - S G's address to the parliament under attendance of government members, high personalities, chief of diplomatic and conselar missions, chief of UN agencies, other international agencies and main NGO's.
- 20.00 - DEPART from the PARLIAMENT.
- 20.15 - Diner offered by HE Mr Pasteur Bizumungu, President of the Republic at Hotel Mille Collines.

14 JUL 95

- 08.15 - DEPART from Hotel Mille Collines to UNAMIR HQ.
- 08.30 - Visit to UNAMIR HQ. Meeting with personnel and chiefs of UN agencies, chief of main NGO's, visit to the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

09.00 - DEPARTURE for Kigali International Airport.

09.15 - DEPARTURE TO NYARUBUYE by Heli, with H.E the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, of Superior Education, of Scientific Search and Culture, of Justice and Social Affairs.

09.45 - ARRIVAL TO NYARUBUYE. visit of the site.

10.15 - Visit of NSENDA prison.

10.30 - END of the visit.

10.45 - RETURN to Kigali Airport.

11.00 - Discussions with H>E president Pasteur Bizimungu and Maj Gen Paul Kagame, vice President and Defence Minister, in the presidency's office.

12.00 - Press conference at Kigali Airport.

12.15 - DEPARTURE for LUANDA (ANGOLA).

W. B. R. N. O. S.
CD PRO 100
see me 5/7
3000.15 (Ops)

W. B. R. N. O. S.

NO. 90.9...
By:
Date: UNAMIR 5. 1995.
Force HQ

05 Jul 95

See Distribution

Subject : WARNING ORDER

SITUATION

1. The Secretary General of the United Nations will be visiting Rwanda and UNAMIR from 13 Jul 95 to 14 Jul 95. For this visit, various responsibilities have been allotted to units which are given in the succeeding paragraphs so as to enable units to take appropriate action in time.

MISSION

2. To support the visit of the UN Secretary General to Rwanda.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

3. The detailed schedule of visit of the Secretary General is still being finalized and will be forwarded subsequently. The tentative timings are given below and are likely to be amended once the visit programme is finalized. Details should be guarded as confidential.

EXECUTION

4. Tasks

a. INDBATT

(1) 13 Jul 95. Provide a guard of honour with a band at KIA or alternately at Amahoro Hotel Parking lot/ Hotel Mille Collines from 1700 hrs to 1720 hrs. In case the guard of honour is to be provided at KIA, it may be in conjunction with an RPA guard of honour.

(2) 14 Jul 95

(a) Coordinate all aspects of a UNAMIR parade, including music, clearing of the Amahoro Hotel parking lot (with Camp Comdt) and arrange loud speaker system for the Secretary General's address.

(b) Arrange seating for VIPs, Military and Civilian Staff for the parade.

b. GHANBATT

(1) 14 Jul 95

(a) At 0800 hrs, provide perimeter security at LZ and site at Nyamata.

(b) At 1200 hrs, provide a guard of honour including the band at KIA.

c. 95 FLSG

(1) Provide transport and baggage party for 30 pcs of luggage on arrival and departure of the Secretary General on 13 Jul and 14 Jul 95.

(2) Provide two close protection bodyguards throughout to augment two civilian close protection bodyguards.

d. G3 AIR On 14 Jul 95, provide 5 x Helis for departure from KIA VIP Lounge to Nyamata as per the following schedule:

(1) 0800 hrs - Departure from KIA VIP Lounge to Nyamata.

(2) 0810 hrs - Arrival Nyamata.

(3) 0845 hrs - Depart from Nyamata to Rebero (TBC).

(4) 0910 hrs - Depart from Rebero to KIA VIP Lounge.

e. FMO Provide a Medical Officer who will remain at Hotel Mille Collines with effect from 1700 hrs on 13 Jul 95 until 0800 hrs on 14 Jul 95. MO will also be on call throughout the visit.

f. FSO Provide reliable/dedicated telecomm link with the CCO for the Secretary General from Rwanda to UN HQ New York.

g. G 1/FWO Determine those eligible for award of the UNAMIR medal and arrange availability.

5. Coord Instructions

a. Medal Parade All units, Milobs and Civpol will provide 10 men contingents for the UNAMIR parade on 14 Jul 95. The contingents will include one representative person each who will receive the UNAMIR medal from the Secretary General. Contingents will provide own transport for the parade personnel who will be present in the UNAMIR HQ parking lot by 0900 hrs on 14 Jul 95.

b. Aide-De-Camp DCMO, Col Nelson is appointed as the Aide-De-Camp to the Secretary General for the duration of the visit.


c. UNAMIR Protocol Officer Is requested to issue invitations to concerned personnel to attend and view the Medal Parade on 14 Jul 95.

6. Ack Instructions Ack.


for J Arp
Col
A/COS

Distribution:

Action:

NIBATT
GHANBATT
SENBATT
ZAMBATT
ETHIOBATT
INDBATT
MALAWICOY
MALICOY
AUSMED
95 FLSG
FORCE ENGR COY
FORCE SIGNAL COY
FMO
FSO
G3 AIR
FWO
G1
DCMO
UNAMIR Protocol


Info:

SRSG's Office
FC
DFC
COS
DCOS SP
G3 PLANS



15 June 1995

Your Excellency the Vice-President and Minister of Defense
Colonel Ndibwami, Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen
Dear guests

Very soon after the Government of National Unity was established, the new Rwandan authorities requested UNAMIR's assistance in the rapid training of a new national gendarmerie.

UNAMIR gave a favourable response to this request, in view of the fact that the existence of a professional police force is an essential factor in ensuring public security and the rule of law, thus contributing to the normalization of the situation in the country.

Working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Defense, a training programme was prepared, designed to endow the country with a nucleus of gendarmes who are knowledgeable in the techniques and values of a modern Police Force.

The programme in question involves the training of both gendarmes and instructors.

Your Excellency the Vice-President and Minister of Defense
Colonel Ndibwami, Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen
Dear guests

It will be remembered that on the 5th of November, 1994, in Kigali, in the presence of His Excellency the Vice President and Minister of Defense, the passing-out parade of the first class of graduates numbered 99 gendarmes and 3 officers.

Today is being held the passing out parade of the second class of graduates, numbering 301 gendarmes, including 2 lady gendarmes.

The class' training began on the 19th of December 1994 and was entirely organized at the National Gendarmerie Training School of Ruhengeri which has been partly renovated.

Your Excellency the Vice-President and Minister of Defense
Colonel Ndibwami, Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen
Dear guests

The number of Gendarmes trained with UNAMIR assistance now totals 400. They are all able to function efficiently both in territorial and in mobile units.

The training programme covers both theoretical and practical aspects of the functions of a gendarme. Thanks to the unstinting commitment of UNAMIR Civilian Police Instructors and that of Rwandan cadres, the training programme took place in the best possible conditions.

On behalf of His Excellency Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, who is on mission and regrets that he could not be here today in person, I should like to congratulate the instructors, the trainees and all the staff at the training school, thanks to whose efforts the training programme has been a great success.

Your Excellency the Vice-President and Minister of Defense
Colonel Ndibwami, Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen
Dear guests

UNAMIR's mandate, as defined in resolution 997 of the 9th of June 1995 offers an opportunity to continue the training programme - as it has been decided in cooperation with the Rwandan authorities.

UNAMIR will also continue to assist in renovation of the training school and in the supply of training materials.

UNAMIR hopes that this new class of 301 gendarmes will be a further major contribution to the rebuilding of a climate of security in Rwanda, and assures the government of its unreserved support in its efforts to promote a policy of pursuit of peace and security.

Thank you.



15 juin 1995

Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense
Monsieur le Colonel Ndibwami, Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie
Nationale
Excellences
Mesdames et Messieurs
Chers invités

Au lendemain de la mise en place du Gouvernement d'Union Nationale, les nouvelles autorités Rwandaises ont sollicité l'assistance de la MINUAR pour la formation rapide d'une nouvelle force de gendarmerie dans le pays.

La MINUAR a répondu favorablement à cette requête eu égard au fait que l'existence d'une force de police professionnelle est un facteur essentiel pour assurer la sécurité publique et le respect des lois, contribuant ainsi à la normalisation de la situation dans le pays.

En collaboration étroite avec le Ministère de la Défense (Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale) un programme de formation a été élaboré visant à doter le pays d'un noyau de gendarmes rompus aux techniques et valeurs d'une Police moderne.

Ce programme comprend aussi bien la formation de gendarmes que celle de formateurs.

Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense
Monsieur le Colonel Ndibwami, Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale
Excellences
Mesdames et Messieurs
Chers invités

On se souvient que la sortie de la première promotion de gendarmes composée de 99 élèves gendarmes et de 3 officiers élèves a eu lieu le 5 novembre 1994 à Kigali en présence de Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président, Ministre de la Défense.

Aujourd'hui a lieu la sortie de la deuxième promotion composée de 301 gendarmes dont 2 du personnel féminin.

Leur formation commencée le 19 décembre 1994, a eu lieu entièrement à l'Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale à Ruhengeri, qui a été en partie restaurée.

Ceci porte à 400 le nombre de gendarmes formés avec l'assistance de la MINUAR. Ils sont tous à mesure de travailler efficacement aussi bien dans une unité de gendarmerie territoriale que dans une unité de gendarmerie mobile.

Le programme dispensé couvre les connaissances théoriques et pratiques relatif à l'exercice de la fonction de gendarmes.

Grâce à l'engagement sans réserve d'instructeurs de la Police Civile de la MINUAR et de cadres Rwandais cette formation s'est déroulée dans les meilleures conditions.

Je voudrais au nom de Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan en mission et qui regrette de ne pouvoir être présent parmi nous aujourd'hui, féliciter les instructeurs, les élèves et l'ensemble du personnel de l'Ecole grâce à l'engagement desquels cette formation a été une réussite.

Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense
Monsieur le Colonel Ndibwami, Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale

Excellences

Mesdames et Messieurs

Chers invités

Le Mandat de la MINUAR exprimé dans la Résolution 997 du 9 juin 1995 offre l'opportunité de poursuivre le programme de formation tel que décidé en collaboration avec les autorités Rwandaises.

La MINUAR continuera aussi à apporter son soutien dans le cadre de la restauration de l'Ecole et de la fourniture de matériel

pédagogique.

Elle espère que ce nouveau contingent de 301 gendarmes apportera un maillon de plus au processus de restauration d'un climat de sécurité au Rwanda et exhorte le Gouvernement Rwanda dans ces efforts visant à promouvoir une politique de paix et de sécurité.

Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

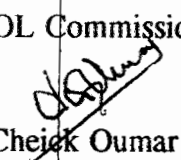
**EXTRAIT DU PROGRAMME DE LA CEREMONIE DE FIN D'ETUDES DES
ELEVES GENDARMES A L'ECOLE DE LA GENDARMERIE NATIONALE DE
RUHENGARI**

Sous la Haute Présidence de
Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République
et
Ministre de la Défense

Jeudi 15 juin 1995

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10h45 | - | Mise en Place des Invités |
| 11h00 | - | Arrivée de Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République et Ministre de la Défense |
| | - | Revue des Troupes |
| | - | Défilé |
| | - | Démonstration |
| | - | Allocution de Bienvenue du Préfet |
| | - | Allocution du Directeur de l'Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale |
| | - | Allocution du Force Commander, Représentant de la MINUAR |
| | - | Allocution du Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale |
| | - | Discours du Vice-Président |
| | - | Défilé de clôture |
| | - | Déplacement du stade à l'EGENA |
| | - | Visite de l'Ecole |
| | - | Rafrâichissement |
| 14h00 | - | Fin de la cérémonie |

CIVPOL Commissioner


Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra

General Anyidoho

I would like to welcome you to CIVPOL HQ.

We are very honoured by your visit. I would say your last visit to CIVPOL as you are leaving RWANDA soon to GHANA, your home country after a successful completion of your tour of duty.

Your presence here at this moment when you have so many important activities to do is the evidence of your interest and support for CIVPOL and for ourselves. We are most grateful. Usually when VIPS visit CIVPOL, I try to give a general overview on CIVPOL organization as follows. General background on CIVPOL UNAMIR mandate/task. CIVPOL concept of operation, organisation and structure

Composition;

Deployment;

Activities;

Difficulties, suggestions and recommendations.

I recognised that I could not find a brief which could have a real interest for an officer who has been acting as a main person in the story of UNAMIR. I think that no one have seen so much, heard so much, and lived so much during the one and half year stay in this country. You deserve to be called "Sir Rwanda" you deserve respect and consideration from our part, from all those who witnessed what you did and for those who will come later. We are proud of you.

What to tell you about CIVPOL.

The evolution of CIVPOL has been closely linked to the evolution of UNAMIR with the assistance and support from MILOBS, Force HQ and with your direct assistance CIVPOL was born and has grown. I have tried to organize it, to make it operational. Now we are deployed in the prefectures, performing tasks according to the mandate.

We have trained 400 (four hundred) gendarmes in a very difficult, material and psychologic conditions. We are ready to train more Gendarmes, and more Police officers, to contribute to the public security and rights in Rwanda. We have the will to help RWANDA to regain peace, national reconciliation and rehabilitation. Nobody here at the moment knows what will be the next mandate. I think and I hope that UNAMIR will never be like the past. I hope that those who will remain here will not have the opportunity and the chance to do what you did. We will do our best I assure you that we will follow your example of commitment, sacrifice and neutrality.

PROGRAMME ON THE VISIT OF THE DFC/CMO, UNAMIR,
BRIG-GEN. H.K.ANYIDOHO TO CIVPOL HQ
ON 09 JUNE, 95 AT 1100HRS

SRL	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
1.	1045	CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS/CPMT - KIGALI TO BE SEATED	CPOO
2.	1100	ARRIVAL OF DFC/CMO AT CIVPOL HQ	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
3.	1105	WELCOME ADDRESS/BRIEFING OF UNAMIR CIVPOL ACTIVITIES	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
4.	1130	FAREWELL ADDRESS	DFC/CMO
5.	1145	INTRODUCTION TO CIVPOL HQ OFFICES	CPOO
6.	1155	TALKS WITH CIVPOL COMMISSIONER	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
7.	1205	REFRESHMENTS	WELFARE COMMITTEE
8.	1230	DFC/CMO DEPARTS	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

PROGRAMME ON THE VISIT OF THE NEW CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATION,

UNAMIR, MR. CHAIM QUZIEL TO CIVPOL HQ

ON 30 MAY 95 AT 09.30 a.m.

SRL	TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
1.	0915	CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS/CPMT-KIGALI TO BE SEATED	CPOO
2.	0930	ARRIVAL OF CAO, UNAMIR AT CIVPOL HQ	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
3.	0935	WELCOME ADDRESS/BRIEFING OF UNAMIR CIVPOL ACTIVITIES BY CIVPOL COMMISSIONER	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
4.	1015	INTRODUCTION TO CIVPOL HQ OFFICES	CPOO
5.	1025	TALKS WITH CIVPOL COMMISSIONER	CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
6.	1035	REFRESHMENTS	WELFARE COMMITTEE
7.	1100	CAO, UNAMIR DEPARTS	--



UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL

FAREWELL PARTY FOR DEPUTY CIVPOL COMMISSIONER AND MALIAN
CIVPOL OBSERVERS WHO HAVE COMPLETED DUTY TOUR IN UNAMIR.

PROGRAMME.

TIME	EVENT	REMARKS
1. 15:00 Hrs	Invited guests seated	Duty Officer
2. 15:10 Hrs	Arrival of departing officers	CPOO
3. 15:15 Hrs	CIVPOL Commissioner arrives	CPOO
4. 15:30 Hrs	Music/Exchange of greetings	Drinks and brochettes to be served
5. 16:00 Hrs	Speech by CIVPOL Commissioner	
6. 16:30 Hrs	Presentation of gifts	CIVPOL Welfare Committee
7. 17:00 Hrs	End of function.	



PROGRAMME OF FORCE COMMANDER'S VISIT TO CIVPOL HQ ON 14/4/95

1. 14:30 HRS FORCE COMMANDER'S ARRIVAL
2. 14:35 HRS WELCOME AND BRIEFING BY THE CIVPOL COMMISSIONER IN
OPERATIONS ROOM.

IN ATTENDANCE: - DEPUTY CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

- ALL CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS-CIVPOL HQ

- CPMT KIGALI PREFECTURE
3. 14:45 HRS BRIEFING BY CPMT KIGALI PREFECTURE
4. 14:50 HRS VISIT OF CIVPOL HQ OFFICES
5. 15:00 HRS COFFEE
6. 15:15 HRS FORCE COMMANDER'S DEPARTURE



PROGRAMME OF FORCE COMMANDER'S VISIT TO CIVPOL HQ ON 14/4/95

1. 14:30 HRS FORCE COMMANDER'S ARRIVAL
2. 14:35 HRS WELCOME AND BRIEFING BY THE CIVPOL COMMISSIONER IN
OPERATIONS ROOM.

IN ATTENDANCE: - DEPUTY CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

- ALL CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS-CIVPOL HQ

- CPMT KIGALI PREFECTURE
3. 14:45 HRS BRIEFING BY CPMT KIGALI PREFECTURE
4. 14:50 HRS VISIT OF CIVPOL HQ OFFICES
5. 15:00 HRS COFFEE
6. 15:15 HRS FORCE COMMANDER'S DEPARTURE

ADDRESS BY DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER CIVPOL HQ

Ladies and Gentlemen, I welcome you all to UNAMIR CIVPOL HQ. I am Lt.Col Arouna Traore, Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner. The Commissioner, Col Diarra is at the moment on leave outside the country.

As you might have noticed during your duty tour, UNAMIR is made up of different components and CIVPOL is one of such components. Our numerical strength stands at 80 made up of personnel from 7 countries. Djibouti (15), Ghana (10), Guinée Bissau (20), Jordan (5), Mali (10), Nigeria (10), and Zambia (10).

Each UNAMIR Component has its mandate or task to fulfil. I will therefore take this opportunity to enumerate a few. According to security Council Resolution 872 of October 1993 and 965 of November 1994, the mandates of CIVPOL are :

1. To monitor Gendarmerie and Communal Police and provide supervision and advice to these bodies as required.
2. To assist in the establishment and training of a new integrated National Police Force.

To execute these mandates there are different tasks to be performed, some of which are : -

- a) Assist the Prefets in law and order maintenance.
- b) Monitor Police and gendarmes security situation.
- c) Investigate any cases of violations in conjunction with local authorities and human rights organisations.
- d) Monitor the process of return of Rwandan refugees/displaced persons and their resettlement.
- e) Assist in the establishment of communal Police training centres within the Prefectures.
- f) Conduct an intensive training programme to induct the communal Police and serve as an advisor when necessary.
- g) Supervise the screening of Communal Police and issue credentials at the end of their training.
- h) Assist to plan for disarming and facilitating the integration of ex RGF gendarmes in Rwanda.
- i) To undertake the training of new gendarmes.
- j) Training the trainers
- k) Assist milobs and ground troops in Police matters
- l) Conduct operations in coordination with Milobs as troop redeployment/withdrawal is effected.

Finally in the framework of the application of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary General, CIVPOL participates in the rehabilitation programmes of reformation of prisons in Rwanda.

To be able to perform these tasks effectively CIVPOL has established various units within its set up each headed by a competent officer.

At the central level there is the headquarters composed of:-

- CIVPOL Commissioner
- Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner
- Secretariat and
- Five divisions led by :
 - 1) Chief Operations Officer
 - 2) Chief Investigation Officer
 - 3) Chief Monitoring Officer
 - 4) Chief Training Officer
 - 5) Chief Administration and Logistic Officer

There is also the Gendarmerie Training Centre at Ruhengeri for the Training of gendarmes.

At the Prefecture level CIVPOL Observers are deployed in teams to monitor the local Police and gendarmes security situation, Investigate cases of human right violations and to undertake the training of Communal Police.

All these activities are coordinated at the headquarters level.

I will now stop here and allow the heads of three of the Divisions, Operations, Training, and Kigali Monitoring Team to tell you briefly what their units do.

Thank you for calling.



ADDRESS BY CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

- 1) CIVPOL Headquarters on 18 November 94 moved to a new office acquired by UNAMIR behind the MILOBS HQ at Kimihurura - Kigali.
- 2) In spite of logistic constraints, arrangements are being made to deploy four (4) Police Monitoring Teams to Kigali Sect - 6, Kibuye Sec - 4, B Cyangugu Sec - 4C and Ruhengeri Sec - 5 by next week.
- 3) The two (2) Police Monitoring Teams already deployed in Butare Sec - 3A and Gitarama Sec - 3B have received maximum co-operation from the sector commander and heads of Other units/organisations.
- 4) I will therefore take this opportunity to thank the Sector Commander and the others concerned for their co-operation and I hope that the same co-operation will be extended by heads of all the sectors to the new police monitoring Teams that will soon be deployed to their sectors.
- 5) Thank you

5) Thank you

Received	NO 729
By:	
For:	Speeches
Date:	MAY 21 1995



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

5 November 1994

NOTE FOR THE FILE

A graduation ceremony for 99 cadets and 3 officers who recently completed a two-month intensive gendarmerie training programme was held today 5 November in Kigali. The ceremony was attended, among others, by senior Rwandese Government officials including the Vice-President and Defence Minister, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, as well as representatives of UNAMIR, including the CIVPOL Commissioner and the Political Adviser.

In his statement on behalf of UNAMIR, the CIVPOL Commissioner, Cheick Oumar Diarra recalled the request made by the Rwandese Government three months ago for UNAMIR's assistance for the setting up of a police force, the main component of which is the gendarmerie. He said UNAMIR had responded favourably in order to help meet Rwanda's urgent needs in the area of public security. The cadets and officers who graduated today, he pointed out, represented the first batch of the new Rwandese gendarmerie. Col. Diarra also indicated that the next phase of UNAMIR's assistance in this field would entail the training of 300 more cadets to be followed by the training of instructors.

Although the training programme was designed by UNAMIR which also provided the bulk of instructors (5 CIVPOL officers), Col. Diarra thanked the Government of Rwanda, and in particular the three Rwandese military officers who had also served as instructors, for facilitating the successful completion of the programme.

On his part, Maj. Gen. Kagame, from the outset, expressed his Government's "sincere gratitude" to UNAMIR "for helping to stabilize the situation in Rwanda, specifically by participating in the training of a gendarmerie force to help ensure internal security." He said that the task ahead for the young gendarmerie graduates was a particularly difficult and challenging one as they will be called upon to execute their duties in a manner that would show a clear and positive difference between the present and former Governments and also to help ensure that criminals were held accountable and brought to justice. In this connection, he stressed that while the former Government forces, rather than protecting the population, had instead perpetrated heinous crimes against them, the forces of the new Government were committed to seizing every opportunity to acquire the necessary professional training to enable them to serve and above all protect the people of Rwanda. He denounced misdeeds by individual elements of the security forces, warning that such acts could be exploited to tarnish the Government's image.

.../...

Maj. Gen. Kagame was particularly critical "of those members of the international community" whom he accused of trying to sully the image of Rwanda's new army and Government. He expressed his Government's concern that while the international community was "feeding criminals and others in refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania and elsewhere," whom he said were planning more killings, it was, at the same time, denying assistance to the people of Rwanda. Visibly irritated, he stressed that "the same people who had stood by while Rwandese were indiscriminately being massacred lacked the moral credibility to impose their views on the Rwandese Government and people." In his view, the RPA deserved credit "for almost single-handedly" ridding Rwanda of the former "murderous" regime. Maj. Gen. Kagame concluded his remarks by stating that his Government had the capacity and will to defend the country. He therefore called on the armed forces to work together and to avoid repeating the same errors made by the former regime.



Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser

cc.: SRSG
FC
ED
CIVPOL Commissioner



UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 5 novembre 1994

Monsieur le Vice-Président, Ministre de la Défense Nationale,
Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale,
Mesdames et Messieurs,
Excellences, Chers invités.

Il y a trois mois environ, au lendemain de la mise en place du Gouvernement d'Union Nationale à base élargie, les nouvelles autorités rwandaises, face à l'état d'insécurité qui régnait dans le pays, ont demandé l'assistance de la Mission des Nations Unies pour mettre en place les bases d'une structure urgente de police dans le pays.

En répondant favorablement à cette requête, nous savions qu'il s'agissait d'aider le peuple rwandais à surmonter un besoin vital, car la sécurité tout comme la santé, est un élément sans lequel la vie n'a point d'assurance.

Devant la pression des besoins, il s'agissait donc avant toute chose, de préparer à court terme une structure opérationnelle, une unité de gendarmerie polyvalente constituée à la fois d'une unité de gendarmerie départementale et d'un peloton de gendarmerie mobile en vue de faire face aux besoins de sécurité dans la ville de Kigali, tout en prévoyant dans un second temps d'autres formations pour couvrir les besoins de l'ensemble du pays.

- Monsieur le Vice-Président, Ministre de la Défense Nationale,
- Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale,
- Mesdames et Messieurs,
- Excellences, Chers invités.

Grâce à l'engagement sans réserve d'instructeurs expérimentés de la MINUAR appuyés par de jeunes officiers encadreur rwandais, ce défi a été relevé et c'est avec une légitime fierté et un soulagement réel que nous célébrons ensemble aujourd'hui la fin de la formation de ce premier maillon de la nouvelle gendarmerie rwandaise.

Cette unité de gendarmerie qui vient d'être formée, est constituée de 99 Elèves Gendarmes et de trois officiers, tous ayant suivi avec succès un stage de deux mois au cours duquel ils ont acquis des connaissances professionnelles et juridiques (Service en Brigade, Maintien de l'ordre, Police Administrative, Police Scientifique, Renseignement, Police de la Circulation Routière et Régulation, Droit Pénal Général, Droit Pénal Spécial, Procédure Pénale) ainsi qu'une formation militaire de base.

- Monsieur le Vice-Président, Ministre de la Défense Nationale,
- Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale,
- Mesdames et Messieurs,
- Excellences, Chers invités.

C'est vous dire que ces jeunes gendarmes, formés aux méthodes les plus modernes d'exécution du service à la Gendarmerie, sont dotés à présent de connaissances techniques, professionnelles et juridiques leur permettant, nous en sommes sûrs, d'exécuter toutes les missions du gendarme dans n'importe quel pays.

En nous adressant à vous, Monsieur le Ministre de la Défense Nationale, et à Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie en particulier, nous sommes convaincus que bon emploi sera fait de ce premier maillon pour l'instauration d'un climat de sécurité dans le pays. Aussi, la MINUAR, par ma voix, vous assuré-t-elle de son assistance pour la formation du prochain contingent de 300 (trois cent) Elèves Gendarmes, suivie plutard de celle des formateurs.

- Monsieur le Vice-Président, Ministre de la Défense Nationale,
- Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale,
- Mesdames et Messieurs,
- Excellences, Chers invités.

Avant de terminer, nous voudrions adresser solennellement notre reconnaissance et nos remerciements sincères aux instructeurs de la MINUAR comme à ceux de l'Armée Patriotique Rwandaise grâce aux efforts desquels cette formation a été une réussite.

Merci.

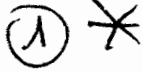
UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 5 November 1994



- Mister Vice-President and Minister of Defense
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

Three months ago, the day after the establishment of the broad-based National Unity Government, the new Rwandan authorities, faced with the insecurity which loomed large over the country, asked for the United Nations Mission's help in urgently establishing a police infrastructure in the country.

When we responded favourably to this request, we knew that it meant helping the Rwandan people meet vital needs since security, like health, is an element without which life has no guarantees.

Faced with pressing needs, it was necessary first and foremost to install a short-term operation, a flexible gendarmerie unit made up of a departmental gendarmerie unit and a mobile gendarmerie platoon to meet the security needs in the city of Kigali, while still providing for other training to cover the needs of the country as a whole.

- Mister Vice-President
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

Thanks to the unwavering commitment of the experienced UNAMIR instructors and the support of the young administrative Rwandan officers, this challenge has been met and it is with great pride and genuine relief that we celebrate today the end of the training of first constituting elements in the new Rwandan gendarmerie.

This recently trained gendarmerie unit is composed of 99 gendarme cadets. All of them successfully completed the two months internship during which they acquired professional and legal competencies (Brigade Service, Law Enforcement, Administrative Police, Scientific Police, Intelligence Gathering, Traffic Police and Traffic Laws, General Criminal Law, Special Criminal Law, Criminal Procedures) as well as basic military training.

- Mister Vice-President
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests

- This is to inform you that these young gendarmes, trained in the use of the most modern methods in the Gendarmerie are now equipped with technical, professional and legal knowledge which I am sure will allow them to carry out all the missions of the Gendarmerie in any country.

Thus in speaking to you, Mister Vice-President, and to you the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie, we are convinced that you will make good use of this first element to install a safer environment in your country. Therefore I, on the behalf of UNAMIR, promises its assistance to the training of the next three hundred (300) Gendarme cadets which will be followed by that of the instructors:

- Mister Vice-President
- Mister Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie
- Ladies and Gentlemen
- Excellencies
- Dear guests



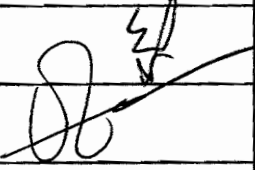
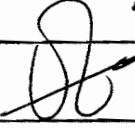
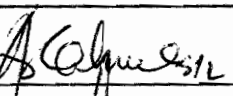
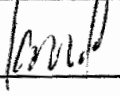
Before concluding, we would like to express our solemn gratitude and sincere thanks to the UNAMIR instructors and those of the Rwandan Patriotic Army without whose efforts none of this would have been possible.

Thank you.

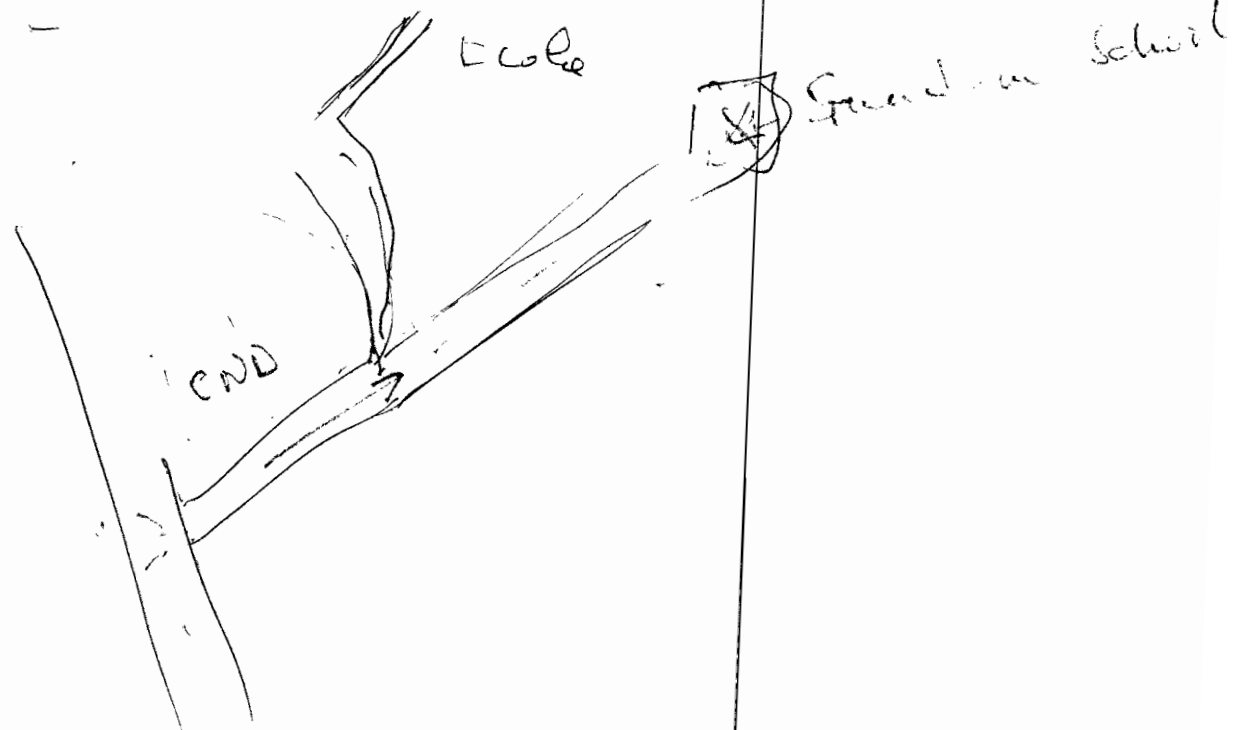
outgoing

LISTE DES INVITEES A LA CEREMONIE DE CLOTURE DE
LA FORMATION DES GENDARMES

Kigali, 5 novembre 1994

Division	Signature	Date
FORCE COMMANDER , "		5 Nov 94
Dr. ABDUL HAMD KABIA, E.D.		5/11/94
ALLY GOLO, OIC/ADM	EA	5-11-94
DFC/COS/CMO	SD	5 Nov 94 -
A/CMO		5/11/94
D/COS/OPS		5-11
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER		
C.O.O. (MILOBS HQ)		5/11
C.S.O.		5/11/94
COMMANDER, MILOBS SECTOR 6		
ALL CIVPOL OFFICERS		

Village Belge SMD a droite.



**LISTE DES INVITEES A LA CEREMONIE DE CLOTURE DE
LA FORMATION DES GENDARMES**

1. FORCE COMMANDER
2. Dr. ABDUL HAMD KABIA, E.D.
3. ALLY GOLO, OIC/ADM
4. DFC/COS/CMO
5. A/CMO
6. D/COS/OPS
7. CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
8. C.O.O. (MILOBS HQ)
9. C.S.O.
10. COMMANDER, MILOBS SECTOR 6
11. ALL CIVPOL OFFICERS

EVENTS OF THE PASS OUT CEREMONY OF THE GD NYARUTARAMA T/W.

1. Students Fall in.

2. Invited guests arrive

3. Arrival of guest of honour.

4. National Anthem.

5. Inspection of guard of honour by the guest of honour escorted by COS and a member of Unamir .

6. Demos:

- Parade

- Singe

- Crowd dispersal ,

- Stick combat

- Karate

- Judo

7. Speech by Minuar representative ,

8. Speech by OPTO GD

9. Speech by AG.COS GD

10. Speech by the guest of honour

11. National Anthem

12. End of Ceremony / Reception

150
Not for publication or dissemination before 24 Oct 94.

File Circular

**MESSAGE FOR UNITED NATIONS DAY
24 OCTOBER 1994**

**FROM BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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 review progress on agreements 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 1994, 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 is now, and increasingly will be, what we choose to make of it.

Knowledge about the United Nations is thus ever-more important for people everywhere. With the active commitment of people, the United Nations can continue to play its indispensable role for peace and security, social and economic progress, and global human development.

Let us take up the challenge of the next fifty years. It is in our power to use the United Nations as a force for fundamental transformation to a world peace and enduring prosperity.

Let this Day be the starting point for taking your United Nations on the road to the future.

UNITED NATIONS DAY
24 OCTOBER 1994

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL GUY TOUSIGNANT
UNAMIR FORCE COMMANDER

As the United Nations prepares for its 50th anniversary this year, it is opportune for us to reflect on our collective achievements in this international effort towards peace in Rwanda.

We now have more than 5000 troops on Rwandan soil, fulfilling a delicate and complex mandate. As United Nations soldiers, you are the glue that bonds all humanitarian effort and assistance in Rwanda. You are the soldiers that promote and ensure security for millions of Rwandans and hundreds of UN agency and NGO personnel. The level of personal discipline and self control which you have demonstrated since my arrival on the 15 August is second to none and is at the root of UNAMIR's successes.

In addition to fulfilling your basic mandate, you have assisted more than 6000 displaced persons and refugees in returning to their homes in all sectors of the country. In the last month, you treated more than 46,000 local patients, you immunised 21,000 children against meningitis, delivered more the 2,000 tonnes of grain and humanitarian relief supplies, thousands of gallons of potable water and intervened in many situations which could have degenerated and endangered lives.

It is through your actions that the international community has come to respect and associate the blue beret troops with peace and security. You should therefore be proud of your contribution to the global peace process in which you are taking part.