

[ 4 CONFIDENTIAL ]

UNARCHIVES

SERIES 5-1120

BOX 66

FILE 6

ACC. 1998/0278

## ROUTING SLIP

## FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Khan		
FROM: DE: Wilfrid de Souza <i>WS</i>		
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date 12/4/96
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Reference is made to para.4  
of the attached cable.  
I believe it is absolutely  
necessary that Mr. Ssekandi  
be part of the team.

*yes. I have  
conveyed. Sm*

CNR 75 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

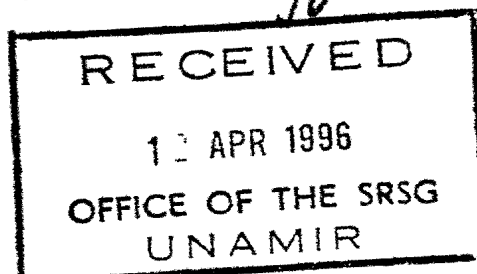
FROM: GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 11 APRIL 1996

NUMBER: 1051

SUBJECT: My VisitIMMEDIATE  
UNAMIR

1996 APR 12 A 7:35

RECEIVED  
UNATIONS  
DELEGATIONS  
11 APR 11 P 8:35

1. Many thanks for the great flexibility you displayed in our telephone conversation earlier today.
2. There are still some problems but I hope to arrive in Nairobi by LH 580 at 19.50 hours on Thursday, 18 April. I understood you to say that you could arrange a UN flight to take me from Nairobi to Kigali first thing the following morning but perhaps you could confirm this. (The only commercial flight that day is Kenya Airways arriving at 14.30 hours).
3. Thank you also for your MIR-798 which preceded our conversation. Aimé has asked me to let you know that the Secretary-General will be in Nairobi for less than 48 hours and will spend the whole time in the ACC, except for one brief meeting with the Kenyan authorities. He does not think that the Secretary-General would be able to fit you in and suggests that you should either come here before he leaves (which I recognize may be difficult) or after he gets back, which is likely to be about 4 May. You may wish to discuss with Annan the best timing for your de-briefing visit in these circumstances.
4. I have not yet had time to think about who might accompany me. But FALD have suggested that Ssekandi should come, given the likelihood that the Rwandese will keep taxation in the negotiating pot and may also throw in the new SOMA. I should be grateful for your views.

Best regards.

Reçu le 12 AVR. 1996

1996-04-12

00:40

TOTAL P.01  
PAGE = 10

CNR 75 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 11 APRIL 1996

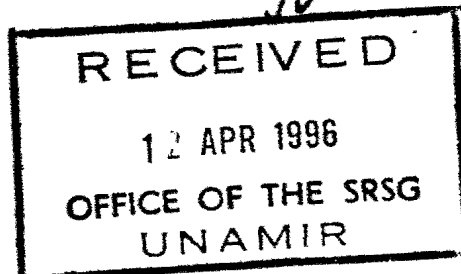
NUMBER: 1051

SUBJECT: My Visit

IMMEDIATE  
UNAMIR

1996 APR 12

A 7-35



11 APR 11 P 8:35  
UNAMIR  
OPERATIONS

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*It is the last day I can leave it must be in the morning!*  
EJ  
CAO

3. Thank you also for your MIR-798 which preceded our conversation. Aimé has asked me to let you know that the Secretary-General will be in Nairobi for less than 48 hours and will spend the whole time in the ACC, except for one brief meeting with the Kenyan authorities. He does not think that the Secretary-General would be able to fit you in and suggests that you should either come here before he leaves (which I recognize may be difficult) or after he gets back, which is likely to be about 4 May. You may wish to discuss with Annan the best timing for your de-briefing visit in these circumstances.

*i shall talk to them. sr*

4. I have not yet had time to think about who might accompany me. But FALD have suggested that Ssekandi should come, given the likelihood that the Rwandese will keep taxation in the negotiating pot and may also throw in the new SOMA. I should be grateful for your views.

*Good.*

Best regards.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

UNAMIR  
1996 MAR -5 A 2:04

CRN 060

OUTGOING CODE CABLE  
MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

*Shaharyar M. Khan*

DATE: 5 MARCH 1996

NO.: MIR 523

NO. OF PAGES: 6

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF RWANDA

1. Attached is a letter from the Foreign Minister of Rwanda dated 1 March 1996 addressed to the Secretary General that was hand carried last night to my office. It is not clear whether the Minister has sent a similar letter to their Ambassador for transmittal to the Secretary General.

2. The new elements in this letter not contained in Mr. Dusaidi's non-paper which was handed over to Mr. Kouyate in Addis Ababa, have been bracketed by me and are as follows:

Page 2 Paragraph which begins "In order to coordinate ...."

Page 4 Last sentence in first paragraph under "D": "The UN Secretary General should continue to mobilize both human and financial resources for the Tribunal so that it can accomplish its task".

Page 5 Third paragraph which begins "The Government of Rwanda takes this opportunity".

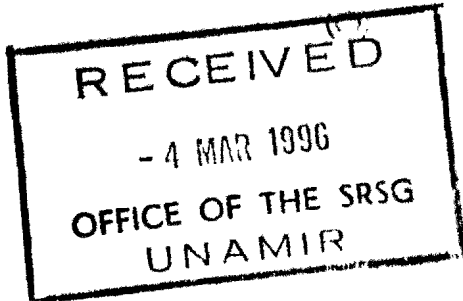
3. The new paragraph on page 2 is of course the most relevant for the United Nations post UNAMIR involvement in Rwanda and coincides with views we had exchanged while I was in New York. I would assume that this document which reflects the Rwandese Government official position on the matter should be circulated to the Security Council as an official document.

Best regards.

UNAMIR  
1996 MAR -5 A 2:16

CRN: D60 P2/6

1st March, 1996



**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
& COOPERATION  
P. O. BOX 179  
KIGALI**

His Excellency Boutros-Boutros Ghali  
United Nations Secretary General  
United Nations  
New York

**RE: THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA'S PROPOSAL FOR CONTINUED  
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL RECOVERY AND  
REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY.**

In the 1994 Genocide over one Million people were brutally murdered. Each village in Rwanda was affected with about 4 million people internally displaced and 2.5 million refugees lured into exile by the perpetrators of genocide.

The tragedy has left a big problem of orphans, widows, and other helpless people who survived death but have hardly any means of survival. The National wealth, including money in Banks, was looted and both the physical and economic infrastructures were completely destroyed.

The government of Rwanda has stopped genocide and restored relative peace and security, but it is still confronted with the enormous task of rebuilding a nation shattered by genocide. Given the fact that Rwanda lacks adequate resources, the government appeals to the international community to mobilize both bilaterally and multilaterally, and particularly through the United Nations system, for the recovery and rehabilitation of post-genocide Rwanda.

**OFFICE OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE**

With the end of UNAMIR's peacekeeping mandate on 8 March 1996, there will still be need for meeting specific post-genocide peace building requirements and for undertaking rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country for which UN agencies should increase

Rwandan government. Furthermore, upon UNAMIR's departure UN agencies will need to strengthen their collaboration in order to benefit from common services on a cost-effective basis, so that the bulk of their assistance can benefit Rwanda directly.

In order to coordinate the United Nations assistance to National recovery and Rehabilitation of the Country, the Rwandan Government accepts the proposal of the United Nations Secretary General to maintain the office of the special representative in Kigali for a period of six months. In addition to coordinating all UN activities, the special representative should monitor political developments and use his good offices to support the promotion of peace and national reconciliation.

Appropriate UN Agencies, in addition to those already present in Rwanda such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR etc. should concentrate their common initiatives in the following areas of activities:-

1. Repatriation of refugees.
2. Resettlement of returnees & Internally displaced .
3. Support for survivors of genocide.
4. Justice & Human Rights.
5. Improvement of detention centres.
6. Institutional capacity building.
7. Infrastructure rehabilitation.
8. National Reconciliation.

A trust fund for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be pursued as a mechanism for the donor countries to contribute resources to enable the government and UN agencies to undertake these recovery and rehabilitation activities, but should make the disbursement of required funds easy.

#### **A. Repatriation of Refugees:-**

Repatriating all Rwandese nationals would promote the process of national reconciliation. The Government is committed to the unconditional return of all Rwandan nationals to the Country. Bilateral and multilateral agreements have been reached between the government of Rwanda and the governments of neighbouring countries on the repatriation mechanism.

The government has translated its commitment to the return of refugees through the following actions:-

1. Advocacy for national reconciliation.
2. Restoration of security within our borders.

3. Discouraging revenge through enforcement of law and order.
4. Promoting a culture of transparency by, for example, allowing human rights monitors throughout the country.
5. Enforcement of laws governing Property Rights.
6. Resettlement and reintegration of returnees both in the administration, army and in other social structures.

These measures have already led to the return of 2,272,000 in only one year. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has played an instrumental role in the conclusion of repatriation agreements with neighbouring countries and should continue to be the lead agency during the repatriation process. Resources should be made available so that the UNHCR could continue to coordinate and cooperate closely on that matter with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

#### **B. Resettlement of Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons.**

During the Thematic Consultation on Refugees held in Kigali in November 1995, the government of Rwanda presented to the International Community a plan of action for the repatriation, resettlement and social reinsertion of refugees and internally displaced persons.

This plan of action indicates priority actions which are estimated to cost \$ 131 million over the next 3 years to resettle and offer support for the socio-economic reintegration of all refugees coming back to the country and internally displaced persons.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) will continue to require support from the UNDP to strengthen its capacities to support, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the plan of action at the national and Prefectoral level. The UNDP, through the various specialised UN agencies, such as the UN center for Human Settlement (HABITAT) and the UN office for project services, should continue to support resettlement and social reintegration in, respectively, urban areas and rural areas. The UNHCR will be expected to facilitate first stage resettlement through the provision of reinstallation Kits and shelter material.

#### **C. Support for the Survivors of Genocide.**

The genocide of 1994 left hundreds of thousands of people, such as handicapped, widows, orphans or unaccompanied children, elderly, etc. in Rwanda in deplorable living conditions. These vulnerable groups could be assisted by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Women Fund (UNIFEM), UN Centre for Human Settlement (HABITAT) and World Food Programme (WFP), who will develop, in close



collaboration with the government (as well as international and local Non-governmental organizations, targeted assistance projects and programmes to reduce the vulnerability of these groups.

#### D. HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

##### 1. International Tribunal for Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda recognizes the complementarity of the mandate of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to its own action to bring to justice the Rwandese presumed guilty of acts of genocide and will continue to support its work in the country. The UN Secretary General should continue to mobilize both human and financial resources for the tribunal so that it can accomplish its task.

##### 2. Monitoring of Human Rights Situation

The Government of Rwanda recognize the importance of the monitoring of the human rights situation in the country as a factor contributing to the establishment of a climate of confidence. The UN Human Rights Operation in Rwanda will thus continue to monitor the human rights situation in the country, carry out investigations on acts of genocide for the International Tribunal for Rwanda and promote post-conflict confidence building.

##### 3. Rehabilitation of the Judiciary and Improvement of Detention Conditions

The rehabilitation of the judiciary is one of the main priority of the Government of Rwanda and it will continue to need the assistance of the international community in order to support its proper functioning over the years to come. The United Nations Development Programme and its executing agency in that sector the UN Department for Development Services and Management Support (UNDDSMS) will be requested to continue to provide assistance to strengthen national capacity and support the coordination of external assistance in that sector.

Following the tragic events of 1994 during which thousands of criminals participated to the genocide of up to 1 million persons, large number of Rwandese are currently in custody. Detention conditions in Rwanda have been largely recognized as being below human standards and should be radically improved. The United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA) will be requested to continue to bring to the attention of the International Community the need for their support to improve the detention conditions. The United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with the Government, will continue the implementation of the rehabilitation work.

CRN 060 P/6

**E. HUMAN SECURITY**

**1. Internal Security**


The Government of Rwanda has already started to reorganize and strengthen its Gendarmerie and Communal Police and has expressed its intention to proceed to the demobilization of part of its army. The United Nations Development Programme will continue to provide support to the strengthening of Rwandese Gendarmerie and Communal Police, particularly in the areas of training and non lethal equipment, and the World Bank will support the preparation and implementation, in collaboration with other agencies such as the International Organization for Migration and UNICEF, of a comprehensive demobilization and social reinsertion programme.

**D. TRUST FUND FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF RWANDA**

It is suggested that financing of the above mentioned activities be provided by bilateral and multilateral donors through the expanded Trust Fund for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. All funds contributed will be managed by a committee composed of representatives of the Rwandese Government, bilateral and multilateral donors and United Nations agencies. UNDP will assure the secretariat of the committee and will report to donors on the use of the funds.

The Government of Rwanda takes this opportunity to renew its commitment to the principles and ideals of the United Nations, and wishes to express its great appreciation for the sacrifices and contributions UNAMIR personnel have made during their tenure in Rwanda.

Please accept, your Excellency, the expression of my Government's compliments and highest consideration.



**Dr. Anastase GASANA**  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation**



- c.c. H.E. The President of the Republic of Rwanda  
" H.E. The Vice President and Minister of Defence  
" H.E. The Prime Minister

RECEIVED

13 APR 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

CNR 78 P 1/13

UNAMIR

1996 APR 13 A 7:33

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
FROM: GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
DATE: 12 APRIL 1996  
NUMBER: 1072  
SUBJECT: Secretary-General's report to the Security Council

The draft of the above report you saw earlier has been updated to take account of certain recent developments. It was submitted to the Secretary-General today and is attached for your information. Because of the financial crisis it cannot be processed over the weekend and will therefore probably not appear until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

*But again. Much love from me to seeing  
You next week.*

ED  
A-FC  
CAC

Reçu le 13 AVR. 1996

Draft:12 April 1996

SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1996/  
— April 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1050 (1996)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1050 (1996) of 8 March 1996, in which I was requested to report to the Council by 5 April 1996 on what arrangements had been agreed with the Government of Rwanda for the protection of the personnel and premises of the International Tribunal for Rwanda after the withdrawal of UNAMIR and on the arrangements to maintain a United Nations political office pursuant to paragraph 4 of that resolution.

2. In addition to providing the information requested above, the present report also describes the arrangements made for, and the progress of, the withdrawal of UNAMIR pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995 and 1050 (1996) of 8 March 1996.

3. As the Council has been informed orally, negotiations on these matters with the Rwandese Government have proved difficult and I was not in a position to report to the Council by the requested date of 5 April 1996.

II. WITHDRAWAL OF UNAMIR

4. In its resolution 1029 (1995), the Security Council decided

- 2 -

to reduce UNAMIR to 1,200 troops and 200 military observers, headquarters and other military support staff. The Council also requested me to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR, which was to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate on 8 March 1996.

5. Detailed plans for the withdrawal of the UNAMIR military personnel have been drawn up and are being implemented. As of 12 April 1996, a total of 679 personnel, comprising 11 military observers, 648 troops and 20 headquarters staff remained in Rwanda. It is expected that their withdrawal will be completed between 12 and 19 April (see Annex).

6. In the same resolution, the Council also requested me to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment for use in Rwanda. In a letter dated 13 February 1996, the President of the Security Council urged me, in light of the unique circumstances and recent history of Rwanda, to employ flexibility, while staying within the bounds of the regulations established by the General Assembly, in resolving the question of the disposition of UNAMIR's equipment.

On 25 March 1996, I submitted a report to the General Assembly on the disposition of UNAMIR assets (A/50/712/Add.2), in which I indicated that the estimated inventory value of the Assistance Mission's assets as of 19 October 1995 amounted to approximately \$62.5 million. I also stated in the report that non-lethal assets valued at approximately \$9.2 million were earmarked for donation to the Government of Rwanda. In addition, assets considered beyond economic repair or removal, valued at approximately \$6.1 million, would be made available to the Government, subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and Government have reached an agreement on the rental of the Ihororo Hotel, the current UNAMIR Headquarters, which is to be

4/13

- 3 -

taken over by ICTR following the departure of UNAMIR. The Tribunal will take over responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the UNAMIR communications system and provide the communications needs of all other United Nations agencies in Rwanda which formerly relied on UNAMIR for this purpose.

### III. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN RWANDA

9. In its resolution 1050 (1996), the Council encouraged me, in agreement with the Government of Rwanda, to maintain in Rwanda a United Nations office, to be headed by my Special Representative and to include the present United Nations communications system and radio station, for the purpose of supporting the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to promote national reconciliation, strengthen the judicial system, facilitate the return of refugees and rehabilitate the country's infrastructure, and of coordinating the United Nations efforts to that end.

10. At a meeting with United Nations officials last month, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda said that his Government wanted an early discussion with the Secretariat to "clarify" the mandate of the United Nations office. Although the mandate described in paragraph 4 of resolution 1050 (1996) had already been accepted by the Government, the Secretariat agreed to ask my Special Representative to meet with the Rwandese authorities as soon as possible on the matter. Following consultations held accordingly, my Special Representative informed me that, from the Government's point of view, the formal process of proposing the terms of reference, status and size of the United Nations office needed to be completed. The Government was thus insisting on a formal proposal from the United Nations, to which it would provide an appropriate response. A draft status of mission agreement (SOMA) has since been prepared for discussion between my Special Representative and the Government.

- 4 -

11. Subject to the agreement of the Government of Rwanda and the availability of funds, the new office will be known as the United Nations Office in Rwanda (UNOR). Taking into consideration its reduced needs and functions, as well as the Organization's financial constraints, I have decided that it should be headed by a Special Representative at the Assistant Secretary-General level and that the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Rwanda will serve as his/her deputy. The Office will include four other international professional staff: a political adviser/special assistant at P-5 level, a legal affairs officer at P-5/P-4 level, military advisor at P-4 level and an administrative officer at P-3 level. Its support staff will consist of ten international and locally-recruited general service staff and two security officers.

12. The United Nations radio station, which will be part of UNOR, will be headed by an international staff member at P-4 level who will also be the Office spokesman and media contact. He/she will be assisted by a deputy head/programme coordinator at P-3 level, three journalists at P-2 level and a secretary. The radio station will continue to be assisted by sixteen locally-recruited journalists and staff members. With the termination of UNAMIR's mandate on 8 March 1996, "Radio UNAMIR" temporarily suspended its broadcasts pending Government authorization for the station to continue to broadcast under the new name of "Radio United Nations Rwanda". The Government of Rwanda has indicated that while it has no objection to "Radio UN Rwanda" replacing "Radio UNAMIR", formal authorization will be conveyed after finalization of UNOR's mandate. However, the problem that has arisen over office accommodation for the International Tribunal may also have implications for the future of the radio station.

13. Resource requirements for UNOR will be sought from the General Assembly in due course.

#### IV. UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUNDS

- 5 -

14. With reference to paragraph 6 of resolution 1050 (1996), relating to the United Nations Trust Funds for Rwanda, there are currently two such funds. The Secretary-General's Trust Fund for Rwanda was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 925 (1994) in response to the urgent needs which arose out of the crisis in Rwanda and in order to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes. The utilization of this Trust Fund is guided by the need for rapid disbursement, maximum flexibility and targetted support for the Government of Rwanda. The specific task of the Trust Fund, which is managed by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, is to focus on non-traditional assistance such as operational costs and administrative support. By 31 March 1996, the Trust Fund had received \$7.3 million, of which some \$5 million has been transferred to UNDP for implementation.

15. The second is the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda which was established in March 1995 following a request by the Government of the Netherlands with the specific purpose of supporting the follow-up efforts to the Rwanda Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995. The Trust Fund's objective is to provide the donor community with a financial mechanism to support the rapid implementation of the "Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Recovery" presented by the Government of Rwanda. Activities financed through the Trust Fund include rehabilitation, reconstruction, reintegration and resettlement programmes, as well as direct financial support for the Government. The total pledges to the UNDP Trust Fund, as of 31 March 1996, reached \$35.5 million out of which actual contributions totalling \$20.6 million have been received.

16. As outlined, the Secretary-General's Trust Fund responds to needs for short-term humanitarian support, whereas the UNDP Trust Fund covers mid- to long-term developmental needs in Rwanda. At the current juncture, I do not see the need to change the scope and purposes of the Trust Funds. However, I appeal to Member States to continue to make contributions to them in order to meet the on-going and urgent humanitarian requirements of Rwanda.

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- 6 -

V. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PERSONNEL AND PREMISES  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

17. In paragraph 2 of resolution 1050 (1996), the Security Council authorized elements of UNAMIR remaining in Rwanda prior to their final withdrawal to contribute, with the agreement of the Government of Rwanda, to the protection of the personnel and premises of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Accordingly, following consultations, the Malawi infantry company of UNAMIR was retained in Kigali to assist in protecting the Tribunal until April 1996.

18. Long-term measures for the protection of the International Tribunal are also being put in place on the basis that the primary responsibility for the security and protection of the Tribunal, its personnel, premises and investigation teams, rests with the Government of Rwanda.

19. Pursuant to discussions between the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, and officials of the Tribunal, an understanding has been reached on the concept of security proposed by the United Nations Security Coordinator in November 1995. Accordingly, United Nations Security Officers will be responsible for security within the Tribunal's premises and for accompanying investigation teams. The original United Nations proposal was that the security of the premises be augmented by a local company contracted to provide guard service. However, Vice-President Kagame was unable to accept this; instead, he offered to make available Rwandese gendarmes whom the ICTR would recruit on an individual basis. This proposal is presently under review in light of the general responsibilities of the Government of Rwanda for the security and protection of the Tribunal and its staff.

20. In accordance with the above understanding, United Nations Security Officers would be authorized to bring the required arms

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- 7 -

and ammunition into Rwanda and to import other security equipment such as ballistic vests, binoculars and training ammunition necessary for their work. The Government of Rwanda has also appointed a senior-level liaison officer to discuss the implementation of these security arrangements with the Tribunal, and consultations with him have already begun. In addition, the Government has agreed to provide a rapid reaction force to assist the Tribunal in the event of an emergency beyond the capacity of the Tribunal's security to resolve and has pledged the assistance of local authorities in providing security for the Tribunal's investigation teams.

21. It is expected that, following further discussions with the Government of Rwanda on the practical modalities of the security arrangements, a written agreement will be reached, probably on the basis of an exchange of letters between the International Tribunal and the Government.

22. In the meantime, the recruitment of a Chief Security Officer (CSO) and Security Officers has gone forward, and the Tribunal's CSO visited Kigali on 16 March 1996. A proposal calling for the recruitment of a Deputy CSO at the Professional level, 18 international United Nations Security Officers and a locally-contracted guard force, as originally recommended to meet the Tribunal's basic security requirements, is now being considered by the appropriate legislative bodies. The recruitment of the international personnel is under way and it is expected that at least 12 Security Officers will be in place by 12 April.

## VI. HUMAN RIGHTS

23. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1050 (1996), the Security Council called upon States to contribute urgently to the costs of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR), and encouraged me to consider what steps might be taken to place the Operation on a more secure financial basis. The High

- 8 -

Commissioner for Human Rights has advised me that, in the absence of sufficient financial resources, it has not been possible to maintain the required number of staff. He considers that 120 human rights field officers constitute the minimum presence necessary for a professionally sound human rights operation in Rwanda. However, by mid-March the number of staff on the ground had been reduced from 120 to 95, of whom only 78 were human rights monitors.

24. As the High Commissioner has reiterated on numerous occasions, the lack of secure and predictable sources of funding continues to create serious impediments to the coherent planning and stable functioning of HRFOR. In particular, the ongoing work of HRFOR with the Government of Rwanda at all levels, as well as HRFOR's administrative and logistical planning, remain hampered by the fact that voluntary contributions, for which the High Commissioner is very grateful, are decreasing. The estimated operating cost of HRFOR from 1 April 1996 to the end of the year amounts to \$6.5 million.

25. The presence of human rights monitors in the field is crucial, especially at a time when the refugees are being encouraged to return and when the Rwandese justice system is not yet functioning adequately. To ensure the smooth running of HRFOR after the withdrawal of UNAMIR, it is essential that the Government of Rwanda continue to cooperate and provide information and adequate security to the field teams.

26. The Government of Rwanda has consistently supported the presence of HRFOR and expressed the wish that the Field Operation be maintained after the departure of UNAMIR. In the Declaration adopted at the Tunis Summit of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region on 18 March 1996, it was reaffirmed that Rwanda would welcome the deployment of an expanded number of human rights monitors throughout the country and was prepared to permit the number to rise to 300. The Declaration also stressed, however, that the necessary resources should be made available.

- 9 -

## VII. OBSERVATIONS

27. As I stated in my last report on UNAMIR on 29 February 1996, I remain convinced that, in spite of the withdrawal of that mission, a number of outstanding issues still need to be addressed in Rwanda with the support of the international community. It is my belief that the Office proposed in the present report will serve that function effectively.

28. I had hoped to be able to report to the Security Council that agreement had been reached with the Government of Rwanda on the establishment of UNOR and that there could therefore be a smooth transition from UNAMIR to the new Office when the former's funding expires on 19 April 1996. Unfortunately, this is not the case. In spite of intensive efforts by my Special Representative, it has not yet been possible to confirm the Government's acceptance of the mandate described in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1050 (1996) on which the Government is still seeking "clarifications". Nor has the Government yet confirmed its agreement that the United Nations should continue to operate a radio station in Rwanda. On the other hand, agreement has now been reached on the new rent to be paid, mainly by the ICTR, for the premises previously occupied by UNAMIR which are to be taken over by the International Tribunal and UNOR. But it appears unlikely that the other outstanding issues can be resolved by the time my Special Representative leaves Rwanda on 19 April. I am therefore sending the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on an urgent mission to Kigali to carry the negotiations forward after my Special Representative's departure. I will report to the Security Council on the outcome as soon as possible.

29. The establishment of UNOR will not only require the formal approval of the Government of Rwanda. Like the continuation of HRFOR, it will also be possible only if Member States are prepared to ensure that the necessary financial resources are

- 10 -

made available. In this connection, I believe it would be useful if the Security Council formally stated its approval for the establishment of an office along the lines I have proposed.

30. As called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 1050 (1996), I trust that the Government of Rwanda will take the necessary measures to ensure that UNAMIR personnel and equipment can be withdrawn without impediment in an orderly and safe manner.

31. As the departure date of the last UNAMIR elements approaches, I wish to reiterate my warm appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, and to all his dedicated staff who have carried out their task so ably under sometimes trying conditions.

Annex

Composition of the UNAMIR military component  
as of 31 March 1996

MILITARY PERSONNEL				Grand
Country	Troops	Staff	Observers	Total
Austria			1	1
Bangladesh			1	1
Ghana		6	4	10
India	556	6	4	566
Malawi	83			83
Nigeria		2	4	6
Senegal		1	1	2
Zambia	10	5	2	17
Zimbabwe			2	2
Total	649	20	19	688

Annex

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Composition of the UNAMIR military component  
as of 12 April 1996

MILITARY PERSONNEL				
Country	Troops	Staff	Observers	Grand Total
Austria			1	1
Ghana		6	2	8
India	555	6	3	564
Malawi	83			83
Nigeria		2	3	5
Senegal		1	1	2
Zambia	10	5	1	16
Total	648	20	11	679