

UNAMIR

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY - GENERAL 25 NOV 1994 - 14 MAR 1995
TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

[7 CONFIDENTIAL]

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Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

CC: Mr. Randolph Kent

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa *S. Hasegawa*
UNDP Resident Representative

DATE: 14 March 1995

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council

In response to your request for information for inclusion in the Secretary-General's report, I attach notes indicating (1) the status of commitments and disbursement made on pledges announced by the donors at the Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995, and (2) the status of the Trust Fund as of 12 March 1995.

I wish to bring to your attention the situation related to the external assistance for the rehabilitation efforts is not at all as bad as commonly thought. Out of \$587 million pledged at the Round Table Conference, nearly \$110 million has been put to work through implementation of approved projects. The bilateral donors and the international organizations are actively programming and finalizing additional \$263 million of projects which are expected to become operational within the next several weeks. As you have rightly pointed out, what is now needed is for the international community to provide more resources to the Government for their use so that they feel ownership of the assistance provided. You may wish to emphasize this point to New York.

With best personal regards.



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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCILFollow-up of the Round Table:

The sixth of February, the Prime Minister convened a meeting with bilateral donors and international organizations and established a structure for Round Table follow-up mechanism.

The proposed structure of three levels was composed of :

i) A "Steering committee" chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of key ministers (Planning, Finance, Rehabilitation and Public Works) and the President's economic advisor. A selected number of donors representatives will be invited to participate in this committee.

ii) An "Intersectorial Committee" formed at an intermediate level. It is responsible for the precise identification of the needs by sectors and for the monitoring of the projects implementation process. All the ministries are member of this committee and have been regrouped by sector of activities (social, economic, public management and technical). Donors and international organizations will also be invited to participate in this committee.

iii) At the technical level, a "Follow-up Secretariat" was set up and based in the Ministry of Planning. All information pertaining to the general execution of the program and the identification of needs will be centralized at this level. The Secretariat will thus be in contact with the donors, the ministries and the Steering Committee.

The donor countries and the international organizations have made formal commitment totalling \$373 million compared with \$587 million of pledges made at the Rwanda Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995. Out of this amount, \$109 million have been put into work through projects for which documents have been signed.

Among the donor countries, Germany have confirmed its readiness to fund equivalent of \$100 million and are finalizing project and other necessary documentation. The amount of \$100 million exceeds \$80 million announced in Geneva. The Netherlands similarly have affirmed its commitment amounting to \$34 million, which represents \$1.0 million more than \$33 million pledged in Geneva. Belgium has also re-affirmed its readiness to fund \$35.5 million as soon as the negotiation of projects and programmes have been completed. Out of \$59.8 million pledged by the United States at the Round Table Conference, \$4.0 million has been approved for expenditure, while the remaining amount is yet to be programmed. Japan has distributed \$22 million it has committed to UN agencies for reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons.

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- 2 -

The United Kingdom is evaluating project proposals for funding up to \$3.0 million. Canada and Switzerland are now actively assessing various possibilities for formulation of projects and programmes amounting to \$17.2 million and \$12.8 million respectively. Austria, Ireland, Spain, and Sweden are expected to confirm their commitment to provide assistance either through support to projects or contributions to the UN Trust Fund.

The European Union has already programmed \$84 million out of \$127 million pledged in Geneva, while the World Bank has already programme the entire amount of \$75 million announced at the Round Table Conference. Project execution has already started for \$50.8 million worth of project financed by the World Bank, and \$43.4 million by the European Union. The International Fund for Agricultural Development is currently negotiating with the Government for finalization of projects amounting to \$15 million pledged in Geneva.

The implementation of the pledges and announcement made by the donor countries and the international organizations has advanced at a pace considered as fairly fast by the normal standard. However, the Government has somewhat been disappointed given the need for rapid implementation of rehabilitation activities and the expectation created for rapid and massive flows of resources.

UN Trust Fund

The United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda was established on 14 July 1994 in order to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in the country. So far, \$1.0 million has been contributed and additional \$15 million has been committed by a single donor, the Netherlands. Although several other countries have indicated informally their intention to contribute to the Trust Fund, they have made neither any firm commitment nor payments to the Fund.

The first contribution of \$1.0 million was committed for implementation of the rehabilitation of Government ministries, Kigali and other urban areas. Pressed for an urgent action to rehabilitate prisons, UNDP has advanced its own resources to enable the approval and starting of the Rehabilitation of Prisons and the Justice System (\$980,000) and the Emergency Assistance to the Operations of the Rwandese Administration (\$2,000,000) pending actual receipt of funds which was entrusted with the responsibility of managing the Trust Fund in consultation with the Government and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

(3)

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Situation des engagements du PRRRSE, 14/03/95 Annonce Confirme Engage			
T O T A L G E N E R A L	586,70	373,23	109,07
S O U S - T O T A L M U L T I L A T E R .	307,10	174,73	95,41
BAD	50,00		
UNION EUROPEENNE	127,20	83,75	43,63
Rehabilitation 4 usines a the (equipmt)	11,88	11,88	
Rehabilitation plantations de the	5,00		
Surveillance rehabilitation usines a the	0,88	0,88	
Assistance technique	3,75		
Pesticides pour cultures cafeieres	6,25		
Supervision rehabilitation usines a the	0,88	0,88	
Importations hydrocarbures (BNR)	12,50	12,50	
Autres importations (BNR)	6,25	6,25	
Rehabilitation ecoles et hopitaux	8,75		
Mobilisation fonds de contrepartie exis.	10,00	5,00	
Observateurs des droits de l'homme (GTZ)	6,25	6,25	
Rehabilitation de routes	3,75		
Rehabilitation parc Akagera	2,50		
Rehabilitation forets	2,50		
Rehabilitation de l'aeroport de Kanombe	2,50		
A preciser	0,13		
FIDA	15,00	15,00	
A preciser dont			
Developpement agricole Byumba			
Espaces ruraux Suberuka			
Developpement agricole Gikongoro			
Mais Virunga			
PMI	13,00		
OPEP	12,90		
NATIONS UNIES	14,00	0,98	0,98
PNUD, Suivi de la Table Ronde		0,98	0,98
A preciser			
BANQUE MONDIALE	75,00	75,00	50,80
Rehabilitation de l'aeroport de Kanombe		0,80	0,80
Appui a la balance des paiements (a ratifier)		50,00	50,00
Reorientation projets anciens		24,20	

(4)

Situation des engagements du PRRSE, 14/03/95 Annonce Confirme Engage

S O U S - T O T A L B I L A T E R A U X	279,60	198,50	13,67
AUTRICHE	1,70		
BELGIQUE	35,50	35,50	0,00
Support financier		2,30	
Fonds de contrepartie (1,3 milliard FRW)		4,26	
Payement des arrieres Banque Mondiale		2,50	
Appui a la balance des paiements		5,00	
A preciser		21,44	
CANADA	17,20		
ALLEMAGNE	80,00	100,00	4,67
Equipements services publics		4,67	4,67
AEP Bugesera		16,67	
Centrale Ntaruka		6,67	
ORINFOR/Radio Rwanda		0,47	
Aeroport Kanombe		4,67	
Programme d'importations		10,00	
A preciser dont		56,87	
Appui au secteur education			
Ecoles techniques			
Appui aux professionnels debutants			
Appui a la Justice			
Projet PRORENA			
Parc Akagera			
Sante de base et planning familial			
Reinstallation des refugies			
Demobilisation jeunes soldats			
IRLANDE	1,60		
JAPON Reinstallation des refugies	22,50	22,00	
PAYS BAS	33,00	34,00	5,00
Trust fund 1994			
Habitat		2,00	2,00
Prisons		1,00	1,00
Equipements		2,00	2,00
Trust fund 1995		11,00	
Aide bilaterale			
Ancien projet		3,00	
A preciser dont		15,00	
Justice			
Sante			
Developpement rural			
ESPAGNE	9,50		
SUEDE	3,00		
SUISSE	12,80		
ROYAUME UNI	3,00	3,00	
Rehabilitation et equipts bat.publics		3,00	
ETATS UNIS	59,80	4,00	4,00
Ancien projet Gouvernance		4,00	4,00

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

FROM: Sukehiro Hasegawa *SH-1*
UNDP Resident Representative

DATE: 14 March 1995

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council

Further to our telephone conversation yesterday, I attach copy of a proposal for the Immediate Reactivation and Rehabilitation of the Justice System in Rwanda to be financed by UNAMIR peace-keeping budget.

In Somalia where I spent nearly a year as Director of Policy and Planning of UNOSOM II, the United Nations had a Justice Rehabilitation Programme which was financed by the regular peace-keeping operations budget. In my view, there is a stronger case for support by the Security Council as it is not at all certain that we will be able to obtain sufficient resources from voluntary contributions. The programme of this nature, I believe, should be undertaken quickly on a scale that will have tangible impact politically and internationally.

It is suggested that the reference to the proposed programme and a necessary budgetary provision be included in the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council.

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Working Draft

GLOBAL STRUCTURE
FOR COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE
FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RWANDA

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A. Background

1. As indicated in its *Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery*, prepared for the Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995, the Government of Rwanda considers that the rehabilitation of the country's justice system is of primordial importance to the task of rebuilding the country and ultimately achieving national reconciliation following the devastation caused by last year's genocide and civil war. In fact, the Government sees the proper trial of those responsible for the genocide as a prerequisite to national reconciliation and a means of limiting acts of private vengeance.

2. The international community has expressed its readiness to assist the Government in rehabilitating the justice system. Several donor countries have offered specific forms of technical assistance, including the training of Rwandan nationals and the fielding of expatriate staff. It is, however, imperative that this assistance be coordinated in such a manner as to ensure the most efficient and productive use of the resources made available.

B. A Structure for the Coordination of International Assistance to Rwanda for the Rehabilitation of its Justice System: Strategy Formulation

3. The *Communiqué final*, adopted by the participants to the Geneva Round Table Conference on 19 January 1995, calls for the creation of follow-up mechanisms for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of programmes agreed upon by Round Table participants. The Government has since established a Steering Committee (Comité d'orientation), presided by the Rwandan Prime Minister, an Inter-sectoral Committee, and a Secretariat which provides technical support to both committees.

4. A similar structure could serve for the purpose of coordinating international assistance to Rwanda for the rehabilitation of its justice system. Such a structure, in order to be optimally effective, would include representatives of respective ministries concerned within the Government of Rwanda, interested donor countries, and UN agencies involved in the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system.

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5. Such a body, which could be called the **Consultative Group on Justice Rehabilitation**, may consist of representatives of the Government ministries, the donor countries and the international organizations as shown in the attached list.

6. The **Consultative Group** will meet once a month and review various programmes and activities supported by bilateral donors and multilateral organizations, and ensure that any external assistance provided is consistent with the overall policies and strategies agreed upon by the Government and the international community. The Consultative Committee will thus help avoid any duplications of efforts made by various groups and organizations supported with external assistance.

7. A **Steering Committee** will be established to carry out frequently consultations on any specific policy issues and to facilitate the deliberation of the Consultative Group. The Steering Committee will consists of the following three or four members:

Ministry of Justice,
_____ (countries)
_____ (international organizations)

8. The **Steering Committee** will produced a concise report on its work and the outcome of the deliberations of the Consultative Group on Rehabilitation of the Justice System. The Steering Committee should also assist the Secretariat of the Comité d'Orientation the content and value of assistance provided in the area of justice and human rights. The Steering Committee is expected to produce a succinct report which should be submitted to the Prime Minister who presides over the Comité d'Orientation, as well as the countries and the international organizations that participated in the Rwanda Round Table Conference held in Geneva in January 1995.

C. A Structure for the Implementation of International Assistance to Rwanda for the Rehabilitation of its Justice System

Secretariat

9. The Consultative Committee will be assisted by a Programme Implementation Task Force (ITF), will be set up within the Ministry of Justice in Kigali. The Task Force will consist of:

a Director (Rwandan official),
a Deputy Director (expatriate national),
5 expatriate officers and technical staff member, and
8 national staff members.

10. The ITF will carry out all managerial tasks required for formulation and implementation of the proposed urgent programme of action for immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system in Rwanda including immediate processing of pending cases.

13 March 1995
Kigali, Rwanda

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON REHABILITATION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Consultative Group will consist of the following members and will meet at least once a month to share information and discuss issues on the requirements, programmes and activities related to the reactivation and rehabilitation of the Justice system in Rwanda.

Government:

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of the Plan
Ministry of Rehabilitation
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of the Interior
etc.

Donor Countries:

Belgium
Canada
France
Germany
Switzerland
The Netherlands
United Kingdom
United States
etc.

International Organizations:

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Draft Summary(13/3/94)

PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR
THE IMMEDIATE REACTIVATION AND REHABILITATION OF
THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RWANDA

Programme Title: The Rehabilitation of the Justice System in Rwanda (Phase II)

Programme Number: UN/TFR/2 (RWA/95/003)

Duration: One year

Starting Date: April 1995

Executing Agency: Ministry of Justice
Government of Rwanda

Co-operating Agencies: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN High Commissioner for Refugees
International Committee of the Red Cross
United Nations Development Programme

Co-ordinating Agency:

Programme Budget: US\$ 25.5 million

Source of Funds: UN Trust Fund for Rwanda

Summary

The programme is designed to help (1) establish a co-ordinating structure for external assistance directed to the immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system in Rwanda, (2) train Rwandan personnel in the execution of justice, and (3) recruit and field expatriate judges, investigators, prosecutors, and defense lawyers who will conduct trials and assist in training of national staff.

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I. JUSTIFICATION

Last year's genocide and civil war resulted in the near total destruction of Rwanda's existing judicial system. The Ministry of Justice of the Government of Rwanda estimates that only 20 percent of the judicial personnel working in the country before 1994 are still available for work, the majority having either been killed or having fled abroad. Added to the severe shortfall in qualified personnel is the fact that the entire judicial infrastructure was either damaged or looted during the war.

The justice situation in Rwanda today is a cause for great concern. Of the 17 prisons in operation before the war, only ten still function. The Kigali central prison now holds more than 7,000 prisoners, despite the fact that its official capacity is 2,000 prisoners. This means that less than one square metre of space is available for each prisoner. The Gitarama prison now holds 4,500 prisoners, far exceeding its official capacity of 750. The situation is analogous in Butare prison, which has a capacity of 1,000 prisoners but now holds 4,500. Overall there are an estimated 23,000 prisoners awaiting trial with this number increasing rapidly.

There is, thus, on the one hand, an immediate need to carry out proper trials of those being detained and, on the other hand, an acute shortage of the qualified personnel needed to conduct the necessary investigations and trials. As one means of combatting this situation, the Minister of Justice of the Government of Rwanda requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 22 February 1995 to provide the country with a total of 678 justice personnel consisting of 303 judges, 300 prosecutors, and 75 investigators.

At the same time, there is an imperative need to co-ordinate the assistance now being offered by donor countries and international organizations for the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system in order to ensure its maximally efficient and productive use.

II. OBJECTIVES, PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

The programme seeks, overall, to reactive and rehabilitate the justice system through (1) the establishment of a global system of co-ordination of external assistance; (2) the training of Rwandan justice personnel; and (3) the recruitment and fielding of expatriate judges, prosecutors, investigators and defense lawyers.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1:

To establish a global structure of co-ordination of external assistance in the immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system.

Product:

A structure established for the co-ordination of external assistance in the immediate reactivation and rehabilitation of the justice system.

Activities:

- 1.1 A Consultative Group on Justice Rehabilitation, consisting of representatives of Rwandan Government ministries, donor countries and international organizations is established. The Group reviews various programmes and activities supported by bilateral donors and multilateral organizations and ensures that any external assistance provided is consistent with the overall policies and strategies agreed upon by the Government and the international community.
- 1.2 A Steering Committee, composed of the Minister of Justice and two or three representatives from donor countries and international organizations, is established to carry out frequent consultations on specific policy issues, to facilitate the deliberations of the Consultative Group, and produce reports on the work of the Steering Committee and the Consultative Group.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2:

To increase the number of qualified Rwandan justice personnel able to carry out the necessary investigations and trials.

Product:

23,000 pending cases processed through investigations and trials.

Activities:

- 2.1 Rwandan nationals are trained to perform various functions within the Rwandan justice system. The training is conducted by Rwandan nationals, assisted by expatriates, under the supervision of the Rwandan Ministry of Justice.
- 2.2 Rwandan nationals previously trained to work in the

Rwandan justice system are given refresher courses where their skills need to be honed before resuming judicial work.

- 2.3 Existing training centres and schools are rehabilitated where necessary.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3:

To recruit and field a total of 678 expatriate justice personnel, including 303 judges, 300 prosecutors, 75 investigators and defense lawyers who will carry out investigations and trials for a period of 6 months, or a total of 300 for one year.

Product: 23,000 pending cases processed through investigations and trials.

Activities: Expatriate justice personnel are recruited and fielded after attending induction training seminars and workshops. Necessary transport equipment and office materials and supplied.

PROVISIONAL BUDGET

1) Personnel

Expatriate justice personnel (300 x \$50,000)	15,000,000
National justice and support personnel	4,000,000
300 x \$6,000 = \$1,800,000	
600 x \$3,600 = \$2,160,000	
10 x \$4,000 = \$ 40,000	
Programme implementation task force	500,000

2) Training and workshops

1,000,000

-Training of Randese investigators, prosecutors, and judges (\$500,000)
-Workshops for expatriate investigators, prosecutors, and judges (\$500,000)

3) Equipment

Transport vehicles etc. (100 x \$20,000)	2,000,000
Office equipment and materials (100 x \$10,000)	1,000,000

4) Rehabilitation of court buildings and premises

2,000,000

Grand total

25,500,000

DRAFT PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL
TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON UNAMIR

GENERAL

On the military aspect of the mission, the following changes have occurred since the last progress report:

- a. The force level of formed troops has decreased slightly down to 5648 including the signal company from India which has deployed in late March.
- b. The Franco African battalion left the mission completely on 23 February and is now replaced by a Senegalese battalion of 241 all ranks.
- c. Malawi company has rotated with a strength of 181.
- d. The Australian Medical Support Group has rotated with equal strength.
- e. 95 Forward Logistics Support Group from Canada also completed its deployment.

DEPLOYMENT

The UNAMIR military component in formed troops and observers have deployed across the country and therefore are showing a presence throughout. As anticipated, the logistics support is increasing and we should be able to even spread a lot more in the near future.

CO-OPERATION WITH RPA

The military component of UNAMIR has continued to hold meetings with the RPA both at command and staff levels. Even though the RPA appeared sometimes assertive of their rights during the these meetings, we have found them to be most useful and productive. The meetings provide us a forum for regular discussions on matters related to co-operation among our forces throughout the country. Our contingents and MILOBS have however continued to experience restrictions in certain sectors of the country notably sector 2 in the Kibungo Prefecture. These restrictions have mainly been due to the fact that some local RPA commanders consider it a right not to allow us to find information on certain specific holding centres or temporary prisons for returnees or their training camps.

We have, however, continued to press hard to gain access to such places. We used to experience the same restriction in Sector 1, Buyumba Prefecture, but we have

gained access to certain parts of that prefecture also; as illustrated by the platoon redeployments to Nyagatare and Ngarama. Generally a number of the RPA local commanders still seem to be implementing their own plans and orders instead of those instructions the hierarchy often professed giving to them. It follows therefore that we do not enjoy complete unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda.

The RPA and government authorities have recently insisted on searching UN aircraft and searching personal items and luggage of incoming UN personnel contrary to the Status of Mission Agreement. This was exacerbated when the incoming Senegalese Battalion was delayed entry into Rwanda at the Kigali International Airport for over seven hours because they were not in possession of individual passports. Even though UNAMIR created temporary travel documents, it required the personal intervention of the Force Commander with the Rwandan Vice-President before the contingent was allowed entry. Additionally, the RPA have denied permission for UNAMIR to conduct helicopter surveillance flights over Lake Kivu at night, without an RPA Liaison Officer on board during such flights. The FC has therefore suspended all activities in this regard.

In Kigali, the difficulties that existed between the first Australian Medical Support Group and the RPA obviously seems to be decreasing owing to tactful handling of the situation by the new team of Australians. There are signs of co-operation.

SECURITY

In general terms, security for human rights monitors, UN agencies, NGOs, and UNAMIR personnel continues to be averagely good even though there have been occasional harassments. Since my last report a number of disturbing incidents have occurred in UNAMIR which have resulted in a slightly more tense situation. In the first incident, which occurred on 15 February, the Tunisian Battalion Headquarters at Mutura was hit by small arms fire, including three rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) rounds in a 30-second, deliberate, unprovoked attack on the battalion's signal installation. The following morning, while conducting a search for possible clues of the perpetrators, a Tunisian patrol detonated a mine believed to have been planted by the withdrawing attackers, resulting in the injury of eight troops, of which four were serious. A second mine was discovered and defused. In an unrelated incident on 18 February, a WFP convoy of 16 trucks carrying relief items to Goma was attacked and looted at the Gisenyi customs post by approximately 500 refugees from a transit camp resulting in the fatal shooting of two of the looters by the RPA.

UNAMIR forces arrived belatedly as reinforcements with three armoured vehicles. In another incident on 5 March, three grenades were thrown by unknown assailants at a Nigerian Battalion guard post, resulting in two wounded soldiers, one who was seriously wounded. The Force Commander, Major-General Tousignant, expressed great concern over these incidents since they were the first instances since the Civil War where United Nations troops were attacked and appear to be indications of opposition to United Nations efforts in Rwanda.

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

During the period under review, a USA military team from Department of Defence, Washington, DC, visited Rwanda and carried out a study of land mines in Rwanda. It is believed that this study, coupled with earlier data compiled by Brigadier Blagden, will form the basis for a comprehensive mine clearing programme to be pursued in Rwanda. Our contingent EOD teams continue to carry out limited mine clearing in urban centres but there is certainly the need to demine all the tea plantations and other agriculture lands of Rwanda.

SAFETY OF THE POPULATION AT RISK

As regards the Rwandese in general, a number of internally displaced people have returned to their home communes under OP RETOUR. However, the safety of the people cannot be fully guaranteed. Some arbitrary arrests are ongoing and the over-crowded jails are producing corpses in higher numbers every day. Diseases are on the ascendancy and since there are no courts operating in Rwanda, the people will continue to die in those jails without being given the chance to defend themselves. This is a clear case of violating the rights as human beings. Recently on 4 March the prefect of Butare, Mr Pierre Claver Rwangabo, was assassinated and some burgomasters have also been arrested and detained by the RPA. These incidents have increased fear and feeling of insecurity among those that have returned to their home communes.

REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES / IDP'S

After the many studies carried out by the UNAMIR the issue has been passed on entirely to UNHCR to handle in the camps of Zaire and Tanzania. UNAMIR, however, continues to appraise its role for a reception programme within the borders of Rwanda. The small number that keep on trickling in from Goma area in particular, are received and processed through transit camps for eventual return to their home communes. It must be noted that the success of resettling

the internally displaced people in their home communes is what will encourage those outside to return. With the current situation in which arbitrary arrests are being carried out only for the people to die in the over-crowded jails, refugees will certainly not wish to return home.

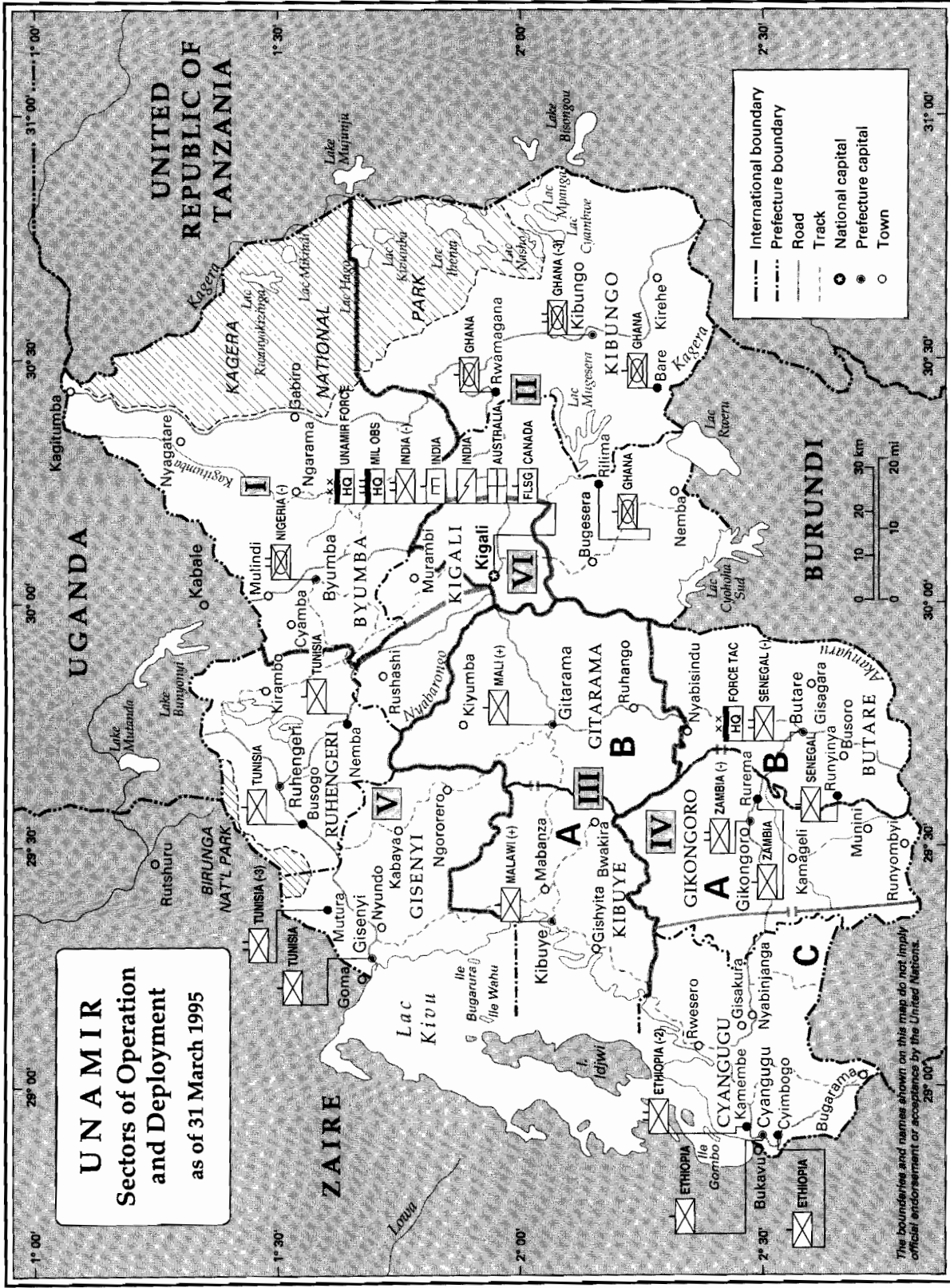
Operation Retour, which has moved just in excess of 40,000 IDPs from the camps in Sector 4, has become adversely affected by rumours and intimidation within the camps and by apprehension and uncertainty about the general security and law and order situation in Rwanda. The effort is currently on the camps which contain the "hard-core" population, characterized by extremism and intimidation. This will be the last and the most difficult group to convince to return to their communes. UNREO is intensifying its information campaign, in coordination with Radio UNAMIR and the government, however, it must make greater efforts to ensure security and to reassure the population to renew the IDP flow from the camps.

FUTURE ROLE OF THE MILITARY

In the immediate future, UNAMIR force component with the anticipated logistic backing from Somalia and Mozambique will continue to deploy to its smallest sub-units in all the communes. It is evident that the presence of the "blue-berets" instills confidence in the population, Human Rights monitors, UN agencies and NGOs need the presence of the formed troops to carry out their tasks. It should be possible in the future to re-appraise the force level in its component parts. For example if the security situation improves appreciably, and the resettlement of IDP's and refugees proceeds as planned, the level of the formed troops may have to yield for more observers, Engineers and Civilian Police.

CONCLUSION

On the military side of UNAMIR, the force level has been reduced to nearly the authorized level since my last report. The force level may have to be reviewed in the future due to the increased responsibility for security provision to the International Tribunal and human rights monitors. In the interim, the strength will have to be maintained at its present level until the security situation improves. A study is being carried out for a phased-out programme in balancing the military component of UNAMIR to meet the requirements of the government of Rwanda and the international community.



14

NATIONS
UNIES

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Conseil de sécurité

*I have kept the
English version
ED 18-4*Distr.
GÉNÉRALES/1995/297
9 avril 1995
FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAISRAPPORT INTÉIMAIRE DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL SUR LA MISSION
D'ASSISTANCE DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Le présent rapport est présenté comme suite à la résolution 965 (1994) du 30 novembre 1994, par laquelle le Conseil de sécurité a décidé d'élargir le mandat de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) et de le proroger pour une période de six mois, à savoir jusqu'au 9 juin 1995. Dans cette résolution, le Conseil m'a prié de lui faire rapport d'ici au 9 février 1995, puis le 9 avril 1995 au plus tard, sur l'accomplissement de son mandat par la MINUAR, la sécurité des populations en danger, la situation humanitaire et les progrès enregistrés en ce qui concerne le rapatriement des réfugiés. Le présent rapport porte sur les faits nouveaux intervenus au Rwanda depuis la publication de mon rapport du 6 février S/1994/167.

2. Durant la période considérée, une mission composée de membres du Conseil de sécurité s'est rendue au Rwanda les 12 et 13 février 1995. Elle a présenté ses conclusions au Conseil dans un rapport en date du 17 février S/1995/164. La Mission a souligné qu'aussi longtemps que 2 millions de Rwandais demeureraient dans des camps à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de leur pays, la situation au Rwanda resterait nécessairement instable. Elle a fait ressortir à ce propos que le Gouvernement était confronté à des questions étroitement liées : rapatriement, réconciliation, reconstruction et besoin de justice. Elle a demandé au Gouvernement d'intensifier les efforts qu'il faisait pour créer des conditions favorables et un climat propice à l'accomplissement du pays de manière à encourager et faciliter le rapatriement.

II. ASPECTS POLITIQUES

3. Il y a maintenant un an que le Rwanda souffre d'un génocide qui a fait au moins 500 000 morts. Dans le message que j'ai envoyé au Gouvernement et au peuple rwandais en commémoration de ces atrocités, j'ai fait part de ma plus profonde sympathie, soulignant que jamais plus il ne fallait permettre que les auteurs de tels crimes demeurent impunis. L'engagement énoncé au nom de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à contribuer à l'appui à la reconstruction d'une nouvelle société rwandaise, basée sur la justice, l'harmonie et la justice.

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4. Durant les neuf mois qui se sont écoulés depuis l'entrée en fonctions du nouveau Gouvernement rwandais, la situation générale du pays s'est considérablement améliorée. Les activités du secteur privé se sont ranimées dans une atmosphère de relative sécurité; on a vu resurgir des marchés, des magasins et de petites entreprises, les activités agricoles ont repris et les écoles ont été rouvertes.

5. Radio MINUAR a commencé le 16 février à diffuser ses émissions en trois langues et elle est sur les ondes sept jours par semaine, s'efforçant d'apporter une information objective au peuple rwandais chez lui et à l'extérieur dans les camps de réfugiés. Il est prévu de lui accorder le plus grand nombre d'heures d'antenne.

6. Dans mon rapport du 6 février, j'ai noté que si le rapatriement, la réconciliation et la reconstitution de ses structures administratives continuaient de poser des problèmes au Rwanda, la situation évoluait globalement de manière positive. Au cours des deux derniers mois, toutefois, des tensions et des frustrations se sont fait sentir et la situation s'est dégradée dans le pays sur le plan de la sécurité. Le préfet de Butare, tombé dans une embuscade le 4 mars, avait été assassiné; des saboteurs armés seraient entrés en territoire rwandais; et le nombre des personnes mises en détention par le Gouvernement ne cessait d'augmenter.

7. Ces événements ont contribué à ralentir considérablement le rapatriement des Rwandais réfugiés au Zaïre, en République-Unie de Tanzanie et au Burundi. En outre, plus de 200 000 personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du pays restent dans les camps, de crainte que les conditions ne soient pas sûres dans les endroits où elles résident ou parce qu'elles font l'objet d'intimidations de la part d'éléments extrémistes dans les camps.

8. On a signalé que les forces armées du précédent Gouvernement rwandais s'entraînaient et se réarmaient. Au cours des deux derniers mois, des éléments des anciennes Forces gouvernementales rwandaises, porteurs d'armes, de grenades et de mines antipersonnel, auraient été appréhendés au Rwanda. En conséquence, l'Armée patriotique rwandaise a renforcé les mesures de sécurité et les patrouilles qui surveillaient la frontière.

9. Les mesures prises à l'encontre d'éventuels agents infiltrés avaient aussi suscité des incidents dans lesquels avaient été impliqués du personnel de l'ONU et du personnel international. Des véhicules et du personnel de l'ONU avaient été fouillés et des fournitures de denrées alimentaires et de matériel stoppées à l'aéroport de Kigali. Les autorités gouvernementales aux niveaux inférieur et intermédiaire se montraient souvent très peu coopératives. Le mois dernier, Radio Rwanda avait lancé une campagne de propagande d'une virulence surprenante et diffusé des allégations dénuées de fondement de conduite répréhensible du personnel de la MINUAR. Toutefois, sur les protestations de mon Représentant spécial, Radio Rwanda est revenue à une attitude plus équilibrée à l'égard de cette dernière.

10. Mon Représentant spécial s'est entretenu avec le Président du Rwanda, M. Pasteur Bizimungu, et le Vice-Président et Ministre de la défense, le général Paul Kagame, des relations entre la MINUAR et l'Armée patriotique rwandaise. Le

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Président et le Vice-Président ont réaffirmé l'un et l'autre l'appui de leur gouvernement à la MINUAR, précisant que les incidents mineurs devraient être réglés à l'occasion de réunions mixtes bimensuelles du personnel. Le Vice-Président a ajouté que les tensions qui pouvaient se faire sentir, spécialement au niveau inférieur, tenaient en partie à l'impression qu'on avait que le Gouvernement ne pourrait exercer complètement son autorité souveraine au Rwanda tant que se maintiendrait dans le pays une importante présence militaire de la MINUAR. Le Président comme le Vice-Président pensaient qu'il faudrait, en temps opportun, examiner le mandat de la MINUAR et envisager son retrait progressif éventuel du Rwanda.

III. DROITS DE L'HOMME ET QUESTIONS JURIDIQUES

11. Face à l'accroissement des tensions dans certaines régions, l'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda a renforcé ses activités de contrôle pendant la période sur laquelle porte le présent rapport. Au 1er avril 1995, l'effectif de l'Opération se composait de 113 personnes réparties en 11 postes, à savoir : 55 fonctionnaires engagés pour de courtes durées; 30 Volontaires des Nations Unies; 12 spécialistes des droits de l'homme de l'Union européenne et 8 experts fournis par les Gouvernements des Pays-Bas, de la Norvège et de la Suisse. Un nouveau contingent de 28 spécialistes des droits de l'homme de l'Union européenne et des Volontaires des Nations Unies supplémentaires seront mis en place le 19 avril.

12. Les spécialistes des droits de l'homme travaillent directement avec la population et collaborent avec les représentants des pouvoirs publics et les personnalités civiles dans tout le pays. Ils s'efforcent de faire respecter les droits des citoyens en tant qu'individus et de restaurer un sentiment de confiance et de stabilité.

13. La mise en plan d'un bon appareil judiciaire est l'un des problèmes les plus urgents que le Gouvernement doit résoudre. Bien que celui-ci et ses forces de sécurité s'attachent bien souvent à respecter les procédures, les arrestations sont parfois arbitraires. De nombreuses personnes sont détenues sans espoir que la justice sera mise en mouvement dans les délais voulus. On compte environ 27 000 personnes dans les prisons rwandaises, désespérément surpeuplées. Celle de Kigali, par exemple, construite pour accueillir 1 500 prisonniers, en contient actuellement plus de 7 000. Le 16 mars, 24 personnes sont mortes dans une cellule de la police.

14. Le Groupe de la coopération technique de l'Opération a récemment rendu public un programme général concernant les besoins auxquels les pouvoirs publics doivent répondre pour édifier une société civile fondée sur le respect des droits de l'homme. Ce programme, mis au point au cours de consultations suivies avec les ministères compétents, comprend des recommandations quant aux mesures qui faciliteraient les poursuites contre les personnes accusées de violations graves des droits de l'homme. Il propose également une stratégie pour faire pénétrer l'éducation en matière de droits de l'homme dans les écoles et les institutions officielles du Rwanda.

15. Le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme de l'ONU, M. José Ayala-Lasso, a lancé un appel international en faveur du Gouvernement rwandais, afin de l'aider

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à restaurer, l'appareil judiciaire. Il a également réclamé des fonds pour engager des observateurs des droits de l'homme supplémentaires, qui travailleraient à ces qualités en étroite collaboration avec le pouvoir judiciaire. Au cours de son séjour au Rwanda, du 1er au 3 avril, le Haut Commissaire a eu l'occasion de débattre avec des fonctionnaires du Gouvernement de beaucoup des questions mentionnées ci-dessus.

IV. TRIBUNAL INTERNATIONAL

16. Dans sa résolution 977 (1995) du 22 février 1995, le Conseil de sécurité a décidé que le Tribunal international pour le Rwanda aurait son siège à Arusha (République-Unie de Tanzanie). Une équipe d'experts du Secrétariat de l'ONU et du Tribunal international pour l'ex-Yougoslavie se rendra bientôt dans ce pays pour trouver les locaux destinés au Tribunal et prendre avec les autorités tanzaniennes les arrangements nécessaires.

17. Le 7 mars, j'ai adressé à tous les États Membres de l'ONU ainsi qu'aux États non membres qui entretiennent une mission permanente d'observation auprès de l'Organisation une lettre dans laquelle je les ai invités à désigner des candidats pour composer le Tribunal. Je leur ai demandé de le faire avant le 7 avril 1995.

18. Les services du Procureur du Tribunal international ont été installés à Kigali en janvier 1995 et le Procureur adjoint, M. Rakotomanana, a pris ses fonctions le 20 mars. Dans une déclaration publiée le 5 avril, le Procureur, le juge Goldstone, a annoncé que le Tribunal était en voie d'instruire 400 affaires, la première devant passer en jugement pendant le deuxième semestre de l'année. Depuis janvier, le personnel du Tribunal réunit renseignements et preuves au Rwanda et dans d'autres pays. L'importance et le volume des travaux que cela suppose obligent à prévoir des spécialistes de renfort, et l'on s'occupe déjà de s'attacher les services des personnels nécessaires. Je me félicite que certains États Membres aient annoncé qu'ils verseraient des contributions volontaires pour soutenir les activités du Tribunal et je lance un appel pour que celui-ci reçoive le surcroît d'aide qui lui permettra de remplir sa tâche.

V. ASPECTS MILITAIRES

19. Au 1er avril 1995, les effectifs de la force de la MINUAR étaient de 5 529 soldats et 297 observateurs militaires (voir l'annexe). Depuis mon rapport du 6 février, une compagnie indienne de transmissions a été déployée, le bataillon interafricain a été remplacé par un bataillon sénégalais de 241 hommes (tous grades confondus), la compagnie malawienne de 181 hommes et le groupe australien de soutien sanitaire de 293 hommes ont été relevés, et le groupe canadien de soutien logistique de 95 hommes a été entièrement déployé.

20. La MINUAR opère sous une pression accrue du fait que la sécurité s'est récemment détériorée. Comme on l'a noté plus haut, les actes de harcèlement et d'intimidation dirigés contre le personnel, les biens et les installations de la MINUAR et des autres organismes des Nations Unies se sont multipliés durant la période considérée.

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21. Le 15 février, le quartier général de la MINUAR à Mutura, à l'est de Gisenyi, où est situé le bataillon tunisien, a essuyé des tirs de grenades et d'armes légères au cours d'une attaque délibérée et non provoquée contre une installation de transmissions de la MINUAR. Le jour suivant, alors qu'ils enquêtaient sur les circonstances de cette attaque, huit membres d'une patrouille de la MINUAR ont été blessés par une mine terrestre probablement posée par les assaillants. Le 5 mars, trois grenades ont été jetées dans un poste de garde du contingent nigérian à Byumba et deux soldats ont été blessés, dont l'un grièvement.

22. Ces incidents sont les premiers, depuis la fin de la guerre civile, au cours desquels des soldats des Nations Unies semblent avoir été délibérément visés. Mon Représentant spécial et le commandant de la Force ont fait part aux autorités de leur grave inquiétude et les membres du Gouvernement ont exprimé leurs regrets en indiquant qu'il s'agissait d'actes isolés. Des enquêtes sont en cours afin de déterminer les circonstances de ces attaques et l'identité des responsables.

23. Des mécanismes ont été mis en place pour permettre à la MINUAR et à l'Armée patriotique rwandaise de se maintenir en liaison et d'échanger des vues au niveau du commandement et à celui des officiers d'état-major. Ces dispositifs facilitent le règlement des plaintes et renforcent la coopération et la coordination. Toutefois, la détérioration de la sécurité a créé des tensions dans les rapports entre la MINUAR et l'Armée patriotique rwandaise. De fait, l'Armée patriotique rwandaise a fréquemment limité le mouvement du personnel de la MINUAR et lui a interdit d'accéder à certaines zones, ce qui a empêché la MINUAR d'accomplir pleinement et efficacement les tâches qui lui ont été confiées.

24. Des difficultés ont été également rencontrées à l'occasion de la rotation des troupes lorsque le personnel de la MINUAR a été bloqué ou n'a pas pu accéder à l'aéroport de Kigali. Il convient de rappeler à cet égard que le Modèle d'accord sur le statut des forces pour les opérations de maintien de la paix (A/45/594), qui reflète les pratiques et les principes coutumiers concernant ces opérations, contient des dispositions régissant l'entrée, le séjour et le départ du personnel. L'accord sur le statut de la MINUAR et de son personnel, conclu le 5 novembre 1993, renferme des dispositions identiques. À la suite de la modification du mandat de la MINUAR conformément à la résolution 918 (1994) du Conseil de sécurité, en date du 17 mai 1994, et de la mise en place du gouvernement actuel en juillet 1994, un échange de lettres devant constituer un accord entre l'Organisation des Nations Unies et le Gouvernement rwandais a été entrepris. Il s'agissait non pas de réaffirmer l'applicabilité de l'accord conclu le 5 novembre 1993 - qui ne fait pas de doute eu égard aux principes bien établis du droit international - mais de compléter cet accord en tenant compte des changements apportés au mandat de la MINUAR. Toutefois, malgré plusieurs rappels, le Gouvernement n'a pas encore répondu. Je veux espérer que cette question sera rapidement réglée et que le Gouvernement acceptera d'honorer les obligations qui lui incombent en vertu de l'accord.

25. Il est impératif de mettre en place d'urgence un vaste programme de déminage. Toutefois, le Gouvernement rwandais n'a pas encore répondu aux offres d'assistance de l'ONU concernant le déminage ainsi que le levé et le marquage

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des champs de mines. Ce programme permettrait notamment de dégager de nombreuses zones, y compris des terres agricoles, à l'intention des rapatriés. Une équipe d'experts des mines du Ministère de la défense des États-Unis d'Amérique s'est récemment rendue au Rwanda et s'est entretenue avec la MINUAR au sujet d'un plan d'action éventuel dans ce domaine. Entre-temps, des équipes de neutralisation des explosifs de la MINUAR continuent d'effectuer des opérations limitées de déminage, en particulier dans les zones urbaines.

VI. POLICE CIVILE

26. J'ai noté dans mon rapport du 6 février que la MINUAR poursuivait ses efforts en vue d'aider le Gouvernement rwandais à former une nouvelle force de police nationale intégrée. La formation de 300 gendarmes et de 20 instructeurs, qui a commencé le 19 décembre 1994, doit s'achever à la fin d'avril. Le Gouvernement a demandé à la MINUAR de former 400 autres gendarmes avant le début du programme de formation de 100 instructeurs, qui devrait commencer en juin.

27. Suite à une demande du Gouvernement, un observateur de la police civile de la MINUAR a été détaché auprès du chef d'état-major de la Gendarmerie nationale pour l'aider à définir les besoins opérationnels afin que les gendarmes, une fois formés, soient prêts à être déployés et soient équipés comme il convient.

28. En raison de difficultés financières et matérielles, le programme de formation de la police communale, qui devait commencer en février, a été retardé. Le Gouvernement a informé la MINUAR qu'il intensifiait ses efforts en vue d'obtenir les ressources nécessaires pour que la formation puisse débiter le plus tôt possible. Lorsqu'elle disposera des fonds voulus, la MINUAR commencera à former environ 1 500 agents de police communale.

29. Dans le cadre de ses activités de surveillance et d'enquête, la police civile de la MINUAR dispose d'équipes de trois ou quatre observateurs dans chacune des 11 préfectures du pays. Ces observateurs collaborent étroitement avec les autorités locales, les organismes des Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales, et aident les observateurs des droits de l'homme et le personnel de la MINUAR à accomplir leurs tâches.

30. La MINUAR continue de faire face à une pénurie aiguë de policiers civils, qui entrave considérablement l'exécution de sa mission élargie. Alors que, conformément à la résolution 965 (1994), l'effectif de la police civile de la MINUAR a été porté à 120 observateurs, seuls 58 d'entre eux sont actuellement déployés. Ces observateurs proviennent de l'Allemagne (9), de Djibouti (7), du Ghana (10), de la Guinée-Bissau (8), du Mali (10), du Nigéria (10) et de la Zambie (4).

31. Comme on l'a souligné dans les précédents rapports, il est indispensable d'accroître d'urgence le nombre d'observateurs de la police civile parlant français. À cet égard, le 22 février, je me suis de nouveau mis en rapport avec des États Membres, y compris 13 pays francophones, pour savoir s'ils avaient l'intention de fournir d'autres observateurs de la police civile. Cette démarche est restée jusqu'ici sans écho.

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VII. ASPECTS HUMANITAIRES

32. À la table ronde organisée par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD) à Genève, les 18 et 19 janvier 1995, la communauté des donateurs s'est engagée à verser environ 587 millions de dollars pour financer le programme de relèvement et de reconstruction du Gouvernement. La lenteur avec laquelle les contributions annoncées se sont matérialisées a toutefois causé des problèmes et engendré un sentiment de frustration croissant sur place.

33. Le programme humanitaire au Rwanda consiste toujours essentiellement à fournir des secours d'urgence à la population touchée ainsi qu'à promouvoir les activités visant à permettre au Gouvernement de fonctionner effectivement. Les progrès dans ces domaines ont toutefois été freinés par le manque de ressources. À ce jour, une petite partie seulement des contributions annoncées à la table ronde du PNUD a été effectivement versée. Il en est de même des réactions qu'avait suscitées l'appel interinstitutions commun lancé en faveur de l'assistance humanitaire au mois de janvier 1995. Au 1er avril, le Fonds d'affectation spéciale pour le Rwanda disposait de 4 710 857 dollars des États-Unis, qui servaient en majeure partie à financer le système judiciaire national.

34. Il y a de graves pénuries alimentaires dans le pays et la sous-région. La dernière évaluation FAO/PAM (Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture/Programme alimentaire mondial) indique que la récolte de janvier 1995 a été très inférieure à celle des années précédentes. Pour éviter la famine et la malnutrition qui menacent près de 3 millions de Rwandais et de Burundais réfugiés ou déplacés à l'intérieur du pays, il faut que la communauté internationale fournisse rapidement une aide alimentaire importante. Entre-temps, les organismes des Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales distribuent des semences et des outils à la population éprouvée. Il existe aussi un programme de distribution de semences et de protection du bétail à l'intention des groupes vulnérables. Le PAM exécute des programmes appelés "de la nourriture contre du travail", qui visent à promouvoir la reconstruction de l'infrastructure et à renforcer la sécurité alimentaire.

35. Une attention particulière continue d'être accordée aux problèmes concernant les enfants. Les organismes des Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales enregistrent les mineurs non accompagnés et s'efforcent de réunir les familles. Jusqu'ici, environ 3 000 enfants ont été réunis avec leur famille, et les programmes d'orientation psychosociale et de traitement du traumatisme psychique devraient être élargis dans un proche avenir. Un accord a été conclu avec le Ministère de la justice pour que 400 mineurs âgés de 11 à 17 ans, mis en prison parce qu'ils auraient participé au génocide, soient transférés dans un établissement qui leur sera réservé. À la suite de consultations qui ont eu lieu avec le Ministère de la défense, environ 4 000 "enfants soldats" devraient bientôt être démobilisés.

36. Des progrès ont été faits dans le domaine de la santé. Près de la moitié des 280 centres de vaccination qui étaient en service avant le mois d'avril 1994 ont été rouverts et un programme a été entrepris pour les équiper. Environ 26 centres de nutrition pour enfants non accompagnés ont été rouverts et reçoivent une aide alimentaire complémentaire. Une centaine de centres

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nutritionnels devraient être mis en service en 1995. On s'emploie activement à mettre au point des projets relatifs à la planification de la famille, aux soins maternels et à la lutte contre l'infection par le VIH et contre le sida.

37. Les organismes humanitaires ont intensifié les efforts qu'ils déploient pour assurer un plus grand accès à l'éducation. Ils ont notamment distribué du matériel et des fournitures scolaires de base et un programme scolaire de secours pour plus de 140 000 enfants en âge de fréquenter l'école primaire. Des dossiers d'enseignement de secours ont été distribués à plus de 7 000 enseignants touchant environ 600 000 enfants au Rwanda. Les dossiers sont actuellement adaptés pour pouvoir être utilisés par les jeunes qui sont en prison et pour les programmes d'alphabétisation et de formation aux techniques de base, destinés en particulier aux jeunes et aux femmes. Un projet pilote pour l'utilisation des dossiers d'enseignement de secours dans les camps de réfugiés a été entrepris au mois de février.

38. Des activités sont déployées dans le cadre de l'Opération Retour pour accélérer le retour librement consenti dans leurs foyers des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du pays. Six camps de personnes déplacées ont été fermés et quelque 40 000 personnes ont été réinstallées dans leurs localités d'origine, où les organismes exécutent des projets de relèvement. Plus de 200 000 personnes déplacées vivent encore dans le reste des camps. Dans certains milieux, au Rwanda, ces camps sont considérés comme des lieux propices aux activités de déstabilisation et le Gouvernement est fortement désireux de les fermer dès que possible.

39. La détérioration récente de la situation en matière de sécurité, à laquelle s'ajoute le manque de ressources, a eu un effet préjudiciable sur la réinstallation des rapatriés. Il n'a pas non plus été possible d'accélérer le rythme du rapatriement, les autorités rwandaises soumettant les réfugiés à un filtrage de plus en plus sévère. Les arrangements conclus récemment entre le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et les Gouvernements tanzanien et zaïrois en vue d'assurer la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés rwandais dans ces pays devraient contribuer à réduire les manœuvres d'intimidation et à augmenter ainsi le rythme du rapatriement. Toutefois, la plupart des 60 000 réfugiés qui sont rentrés au Rwanda pendant les deux premiers mois de l'année faisaient partie de ceux qui avaient quitté le pays en 1959. La plupart des derniers réfugiés rentrés jusqu'ici sont des femmes et des enfants. Les organismes des Nations Unies en facilitent le rapatriement en assurant leur accueil et en fournissant des moyens de transport.

40. Les rapatriés faisant partie de ceux qui avaient quitté le pays en 1959 sont actuellement évalués à plus de 600 000. Leur réinstallation est devenue un problème majeur pour les autorités, nombre d'entre eux ayant occupé illégalement les habitations et les terres de réfugiés partis récemment, qui commencent eux aussi à rentrer chez eux. Le Gouvernement a un besoin urgent de ressources pour loger ces deux groupes de rapatriés d'une manière qui garantisse la justice et favorise la réconciliation. Pour faciliter leur réintégration, il faudra fournir aux réfugiés une assistance dans le domaine de l'éducation, du logement et de la formation professionnelle. La quantité de bétail (évalué à 500 000 têtes) que les rapatriés faisant partie du contingent de 1959 ramènent avec eux pose un grave problème. En effet, le manque de pâturages et d'eau,

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auquel s'ajoutent les maladies du bétail, risque de causer une catastrophe écologique.

41. La solution des problèmes humanitaires qui se posent au Rwanda est un élément essentiel de ce qui est fait sur le plan international pour contribuer à la réconciliation nationale et au relèvement économique. Il est indispensable de continuer à fournir une assistance au pays pour que des progrès soient réalisés, compte tenu, en particulier, des conséquences désastreuses de la guerre et du fait que les pouvoirs publics manquent toujours de ressources.

VIII. ASPECTS ADMINISTRATIFS ET FINANCIERS

42. L'Assemblée générale, par sa résolution 49/20 du 29 novembre 1994, m'a autorisé à engager des dépenses pendant une période de quatre mois (10 décembre 1994 au 9 avril 1995) aux fins du fonctionnement de la MINUAR, jusqu'à concurrence d'un montant mensuel brut de 15 millions de dollars. Ce montant était fondé sur l'effectif alors autorisé de 320 observateurs militaires, 5 500 officiers, sous-officiers et hommes de troupe, 90 policiers civils et 398 membres du personnel civil. Par la suite, le Conseil de sécurité m'a autorisé à augmenter l'effectif de la composante police civile en portant de 90 à 120 le nombre des policiers de contrôle. Mon rapport relatif au financement de la MINUAR pendant la période du 10 décembre 1994 au 9 juin 1995 et au maintien de la mission, sur une base mensuelle, au-delà du 9 juin 1995 (A/49/375/Add.2) a été présenté à l'Assemblée générale pour examen à sa présente session.

43. En mars 1995, les quotes-parts non acquittées au Compte spécial de la MINUAR s'élevaient à 46,5 millions de dollars et le montant total des quotes-parts restant dues au titre de l'ensemble des opérations de maintien de la paix se chiffrait à 1 662 800 000 dollars.

IX. OBSERVATIONS

44. Les progrès réalisés au Rwanda pendant les neuf derniers mois sont menacés par de nouvelles tensions. Il incombe au Gouvernement et à la communauté internationale de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour remettre le pays sur la voie de la stabilité, de la réconciliation nationale et de la reconstruction.

45. Ces buts risquent, toutefois, de demeurer hors de portée, tant que 2 millions de Rwandais resteront dans des camps en dehors de leur pays. L'indignation et le sentiment profond d'injustice éprouvés par bien des Rwandais après le génocide sont certainement compréhensibles, mais on ne peut les laisser entraver le processus de cicatrization qui est indispensable si le Rwanda doit retrouver paix et harmonie. Le Gouvernement est donc instamment engagé à faire des efforts plus déterminés pour encourager un climat de confiance et instaurer des conditions qui encourageront les réfugiés et les personnes déplacées non soupçonnées de participation au génocide à croire qu'ils peuvent regagner leurs foyers en toute sécurité. En même temps, il faut prendre des mesures pour traduire en justice, aussitôt que possible, les personnes coupables de génocide.

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46. J'ai donc accueilli avec satisfaction l'adoption, le 27 février, de la résolution 978 (1995), par laquelle le Conseil de sécurité a prié les États Membres d'arrêter les personnes contre lesquelles il existe des preuves suffisantes qu'elles se sont rendues coupables de génocide. J'espère que les États Membres assureront le suivi nécessaire et aideront à faire en sorte que le Tribunal international pour le Rwanda devienne opérationnel aussitôt que faire se peut. La nécessité de ces mesures est soulignée par de récentes informations inquiétantes selon lesquelles des éléments des anciennes Forces gouvernementales rwandaises recevraient une instruction militaire et constitueraient des stocks d'armes dans des pays voisins. Les gouvernements sur le territoire desquels ces activités auraient lieu doivent veiller à ce que leurs pays ne deviennent pas des bases d'incursion au Rwanda.

47. Les besoins du Rwanda touchant la remise en état de ses structures administratives et sociales et sa reconstruction économique sont grands. Il est clair qu'avec des ressources limitées, le Gouvernement ne peut, par lui-même, faire face à tous les problèmes auxquels se heurte le pays. Il a besoin de l'assistance et de la coopération de ses voisins et de la communauté internationale. J'engage donc instamment les donateurs à ne rien négliger pour accélérer le flux de l'aide au Rwanda. À cet égard, les États Membres voudront peut-être envisager de faire passer des fonds par le Fonds d'affection spéciale pour le Rwanda, qui peut procéder rapidement et efficacement à des décaissements aux fins de l'assistance.

48. Le harcèlement croissant du personnel de l'ONUR et du personnel international en poste au Rwanda est une autre source de grave préoccupation. La MINUAR demeure un mécanisme essentiel de confiance et sa présence rehausse considérablement l'action menée par le Gouvernement pour favoriser un climat de stabilité, de confiance et de sécurité. Sa présence aide aussi à créer des conditions favorables à la réinstallation des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées et à la fourniture d'une assistance aux fins de la reconstruction. Je demande donc instamment au Gouvernement d'accorder à la MINUAR la coopération nécessaire, sans laquelle cette dernière ne sera pas en mesure de s'acquitter de son mandat et la communauté internationale jugera plus difficile de répondre aux besoins de relèvement du Rwanda. Je tiens aussi à rappeler au Gouvernement qu'il est responsable de la sécurité de tout le personnel de la MINUAR, de même qu'il lui incombe de veiller à ce que sa liberté de déplacement et d'accès dans tout le pays soit respectée.

49. Le mandat actuel de la MINUAR, tel qu'il est défini dans les résolutions 918 (1994) et 965 (1994) du Conseil de sécurité, viendra à expiration le 9 juin. Des dirigeants rwandais ont fait observer que la situation dans le pays a changé depuis juillet dernier et que, en temps voulu, il conviendrait de revoir le mandat et le rôle de la MINUAR. J'ai donc prié mon Représentant spécial d'examiner, en consultant le Gouvernement, les ajustements que l'on pourrait apporter au mandat de la Mission. En fonction de ses avis, je présenterai, dans mon prochain rapport au Conseil de sécurité, des recommandations touchant le rôle que la MINUAR pourrait jouer au Rwanda après le 9 juin 1995.

50. Le Conseil a souligné la nécessité d'une conférence internationale sur la sécurité, la stabilité et la paix dans la région. Comme suite à l'appel le plus récent par lequel il a engagé les États de la région à organiser une conférence

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de cette nature, j'ai l'intention de procéder aux consultations nécessaires avec ces États pour déterminer le type d'assistance dont ils peuvent avoir besoin à cet égard.

51. En conclusion, je tiens à remercier mon Représentant spécial, M. Shaharyar M. Khan, le commandant de la Force le général Guy Tousignant, et tout le personnel civil, militaire et policier de la MINUAR pour ce que, dans des circonstances très éprouvantes, ils accomplissent pour contribuer à la paix et à la stabilité au Rwanda.

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ANNEXE

Composition de la MINUAR au 31 mars 1995

Pays	Personnel militaire			Police civile	Total général
	Contingent	Observateur	Total		
Allemagne				9	9
Argentine					1
Australie	302		302		302
Autriche		15			15
Bangladesh	1	33	34		34
Canada	105	20	125		125
Djibouti				7	7
Éthiopie	811		811		811
Fédération de Russie		17			17
Fidji		1			1
Ghana	842	25	867	10	887
Guinée		17			17
Guinée-Bissau				5	5
Inde	833	17	850		850
Jordanie				3	3
Malawi	186	14	199		199
Mali	199	11	230	10	240
Nigéria	333	17	350	10	360
Pologne					2
Royaume-Uni	2				2
Sénégal	241				241
Tchad	2				2
Tunisie	840		840		840
Uruguay		24			24
Zambie	833	24	857	4	861
Zimbabwe		24			24
Total	5 629	291	5 920	55	5 984



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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months, until 9 June 1995. Under that resolution, the Council requested me to report by 9 February and 9 April 1995 on the implementation of UNAMIR's mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. The present report covers developments since my report of 6 February (S/1995/107).

2. During the reporting period, a mission of Security Council members visited Rwanda on 12 and 13 February 1995 and submitted its findings to the Council in a report of 28 February (S/1995/164). The Mission stressed that, as long as 2 million Rwandese remained in camps in or outside their country, the situation in Rwanda would remain inherently unstable. In this connection, it underlined the interrelated issues facing the Government: repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and the need for justice. It called on the Government to intensify its efforts to create favourable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. It has been a year since Rwanda was engulfed in a genocide that left at least 500,000 people dead. In the message I sent to the Government and people of Rwanda on the first anniversary of those horrors, I conveyed my deepest sympathy and stressed that never again should the perpetrators of such crimes be permitted to get away with impunity. I also pledged the continued support of the United Nations to the building of a new Rwandese society based on tolerance, harmony and justice.

4. In the nine months since the new Government of Rwanda assumed office, the overall situation in the country has improved considerably. The private sector has revived in an atmosphere of relative security; markets, shops and small

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businesses have sprung up, agricultural activities have restarted and schools have reopened.

5. Radio UNAMIR commenced broadcasting on 16 February and is on the air seven days a week in three languages, in an effort to present objective information to the Rwandese people at home and in refugee camps abroad. Plans are in hand to increase Radio UNAMIR's broadcast time.

6. In my report of 6 February, I noted that, while Rwanda continued to face problems in regard to repatriation, reconciliation and rebuilding its administrative structures, the overall situation was evolving positively. Over the past two months, however, tensions and frustrations have surfaced and the security situation in the country has deteriorated. The Prefect of Butare was murdered in an ambush on 4 March; armed saboteurs have reportedly entered Rwanda; and more and more people are being detained by the Government.

7. These developments have contributed to a considerable decline in the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. In addition, over 200,000 internally displaced persons remain in camps because they fear insecure conditions in their home communes or because of intimidation by extremist elements in the camps.

8. There are reports that the armed forces of the former Rwandese Government are training and rearming. Over the past two months, soldiers of the forces of the former Government have reportedly been apprehended in Rwanda, carrying arms, grenades and anti-personnel mines. As a result, the Rwandese Patriotic Army has tightened security and strengthened its border patrols.

9. These measures against possible infiltrators have also led to incidents involving United Nations and international staff. United Nations vehicles and staff have been searched and supplies of goods and equipment have been stopped at Kigali airport. In addition, government authorities at the middle and lower levels are often uncooperative. Last month, Radio Rwanda initiated a propaganda campaign of surprising virulence and broadcast unfounded allegations of misconduct by UNAMIR personnel. After a protest by my Special Representative, however, Radio Rwanda has reverted to a more balanced attitude towards UNAMIR.

10. The relationship between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army has been discussed by my Special Representative with the President of Rwanda, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, and with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame. Both the President and the Vice-President reaffirmed their Government's support for UNAMIR and said minor incidents should be cleared up at fortnightly joint staff meetings. The Vice-President added that some of the frustrations, especially at the lower level, were the result of the perception that the Government could not exercise complete sovereign authority in Rwanda as long as there was a large UNAMIR military presence in the country. In this connection, both the President and the Vice-President felt that, at an appropriate time, UNAMIR's mandate and its possible phase-out from Rwanda should be discussed.

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III. LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

11. In response to the rise in tension in parts of the country, the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda strengthened its monitoring activities during the reporting period. As of 1 April 1995, the Field Operation was composed of 113 staff in 11 field offices, including 55 short-term staff; 30 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs); 12 human rights officers from the European Union and 8 experts provided by the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. It is expected that a further contingent of some 28 human rights officers contributed by the European Union, as well as additional UNVs, will be deployed on 19 April.

12. The human rights officers work directly with the population, as well as with government officials and civic leaders throughout the country. They seek to promote respect for the rights of individual citizens and a sense of confidence and stability.

13. The establishment of an effective judicial system is one of the most pressing problems facing the Government. Although efforts are often made by the Government and its security forces to follow correct procedures, arrests are sometimes arbitrary. Many individuals are held without hope of timely trial proceedings. There are approximately 27,000 people in Rwanda's desperately overcrowded prisons. Kigali prison, for example, built to accommodate 1,500 detainees, currently houses over 7,000. On 16 March, 24 people died in a police detention cell.

14. The Technical Cooperation Unit of the Field Operation recently issued a comprehensive programme addressing the needs of the Government in establishing a civil society based on respect for human rights. This programme, which was developed in close consultation with the relevant government ministries, includes recommendations on measures to facilitate the prosecution of suspects accused of serious human rights violations. It also proposes a strategy for introducing human rights education in Rwandese schools and government institutions.

15. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. José Ayala-Lasso, has launched an international appeal with a view to assisting the Government of Rwanda to re-establish the judicial system. He has also appealed for funds to recruit more human rights monitors who, as part of their duties, would work closely with the judiciary. During his visit to Rwanda from 1 to 3 April, the High Commissioner had the opportunity to discuss many of the above issues with government officials.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

16. By its resolution 977 (1995) of 22 February 1995, the Security Council decided that the International Tribunal for Rwanda would have its seat at Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania). A team composed of experts from the United Nations Secretariat and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia will visit the United Republic of Tanzania shortly to secure premises for the

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International Tribunal for Rwanda and to negotiate the necessary agreements with the Tanzanian authorities.

17. On 7 March, I addressed a letter to all States Members of the United Nations, as well as to non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, inviting them to nominate judges for the Tribunal. I requested that these nominations be made by 7 April 1995.

18. The Office of the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal was established in Kigali in January 1995 and the Deputy Prosecutor, Mr. Rakotomanana, took office on 20 March. In a statement issued by the Chief Prosecutor, Judge Goldstone, on 5 April, it was announced that the Tribunal was processing about 400 cases and that the first case for trial was expected in the second half of the year. Since January, Tribunal staff have been gathering information and evidence in Rwanda and other countries. In view of the importance and volume of the work involved, more expert personnel are required and efforts to secure the necessary staff are under way. I welcome the voluntary contributions pledged by some Member States to support the activities of the Tribunal and I appeal for more such assistance to enable the Tribunal to carry out its tasks.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

19. As at 1 April, UNAMIR's force strength stood at 5,529 troops and 297 military observers (see annex). Since my report of 6 February, an Indian signals company has been deployed, the inter-African battalion has been replaced by a Senegalese battalion of 241 all ranks, the Malawi company of 181 and the Australian medical support group of 293 have both been rotated and the Canadian logistics support group of 95 has been fully deployed.

20. UNAMIR has been working under additional pressure as a result of the recent deterioration in security. Instances of harassment and intimidation directed at UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel, property and installations have, as noted earlier, increased during the reporting period.

21. On 15 February, UNAMIR headquarters at Mutura, east of Gisenyi, where the Tunisian battalion is located, was hit by grenades and small arms fire in a deliberate and unprovoked attack against a UNAMIR signals installation. The following day, while investigating the circumstances surrounding the attack, eight members of a UNAMIR patrol were injured by a land-mine probably planted by the attackers. On 5 March, three grenades were thrown at the Nigerian contingent's guardpost at Byumba, injuring two soldiers, one of them seriously.

22. These are the first incidents since the end of the civil war in which United Nations troops appear to have been deliberately targeted. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have informed the authorities of their serious concern and members of the Government have expressed regret for these attacks, indicating that they were isolated acts. Investigations are under way to determine the circumstances and the identities of those involved.

23. Mechanisms have been put in place to enable UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army to liaise and exchange views at both the command and the staff

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officer levels. These arrangements facilitate the resolution of complaints and enhance cooperation and coordination. However, the worsening security situation has strained relations between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army. Indeed, the Rwandese Patriotic Army has frequently restricted the movement of UNAMIR personnel and denied it access to certain areas. This has affected UNAMIR's ability to discharge its mandated tasks fully and effectively.

24. Difficulties have also been encountered on the occasion of troop rotations, when UNAMIR personnel have been held up or denied entry at Kigali airport. It should be recalled, in this connection, that the Model Status of Forces Agreement (A/45/594), which reflects the customary principles and practices of United Nations peace-keeping operations, contains provisions regulating the entry, residence and departure of personnel of peace-keeping operations. The agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel, concluded on 5 November 1993, contains identical provisions. Following the modification of UNAMIR's mandate under Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and the installation of the present Government in July 1994, an exchange of letters to constitute an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda was initiated. The purpose of this was not to reaffirm the applicability of the agreement concluded on 5 November 1993, which in accordance with well-established principles of international law is not in doubt, but to supplement it by reflecting the changes in UNAMIR's mandate. However, despite several reminders, the Government has not yet replied. It is my hope that this matter will be promptly resolved and that the Government will agree to honour its obligations under the agreement.

25. There is a pressing need for a comprehensive mine-clearance programme. However, the Government of Rwanda has not yet responded to the offers of the United Nations for assistance in mine clearance and minefield survey and marking. Such a programme would, among other things, open up many areas to returnees, including agricultural fields. A team of mine experts from the United States Department of Defense recently visited Rwanda and held discussions with UNAMIR concerning a possible plan of action in this area. In the meantime, UNAMIR explosives demolition teams continue to carry out limited mine-clearing operations, especially in urban areas.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. In my report of 6 February, I noted that UNAMIR was pursuing its efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in training a new integrated national police force. The training of 300 gendarmes and 20 instructors, which started on 19 December 1994, is expected to conclude by the end of April. The Government has requested that UNAMIR train an additional 400 gendarmes before beginning the training programme for 100 instructors, which was scheduled to commence in June.

27. Following a request from the Government, a UNAMIR civilian police observer has been assigned to assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie in determining operational requirements to ensure that, upon completion of their training, gendarmes are ready and properly equipped for deployment.

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28. Owing to financial and material constraints, the training programme for communal police, which was scheduled to begin in February, has been delayed. The Government has informed UNAMIR that it is intensifying its efforts to obtain the necessary resources to permit training to begin at the earliest opportunity. Once funding is secured, UNAMIR will begin a training programme for approximately 1,500 communal police.

29. As part of its monitoring and investigatory activities, the UNAMIR civilian police component has teams of 3 to 4 observers in each of the 11 prefectures in the country. These observers work in close cooperation with local authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and assist human rights monitors and UNAMIR personnel in the performance of their respective duties.

30. UNAMIR continues to face an acute shortage of civilian police personnel, a situation which seriously impairs the discharge of its expanded tasks. While, in accordance with resolution 965 (1994), the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component was increased to 120 police observers, only 58 are currently deployed. These observers are from Djibouti (7), Germany (9), Ghana (10), Guinea-Bissau (8), Mali (10), Nigeria (10) and Zambia (4).

31. As stressed in previous reports, there is a particularly urgent need for additional French-speaking civilian police observers. In this connection, on 22 February, I again approached Member States, including 13 French-speaking countries, to ascertain their interest in providing additional civilian police observers. I have not, so far, received any positive responses.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

32. At the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) round-table conference, held at Geneva on 18 and 19 January 1995, the international donor community pledged some \$587 million to support the Government's rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. The slow process of turning donor pledges into actual support, however, has led to problems and growing frustration on the ground.

33. The humanitarian programme in Rwanda maintains its emphasis on the provision of emergency relief to the affected population, as well as on activities aimed at enabling the Government to function effectively. Progress in these areas, however, has been affected by the paucity of resources available. To date, a relatively small portion of the contributions pledged at the UNDP round-table conference has been converted into actual disbursements. This is also true of the response to the 1995 consolidated inter-agency humanitarian assistance appeal launched in January 1995. The Trust Fund for Rwanda totalled \$4,710,857 as at 1 April, most of it being disbursed to support the national judicial system.

34. There are substantial food shortages within the country and the subregion. The recent Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/World Food Programme (WFP) crop assessment indicates that the January 1995 harvest was significantly smaller than in previous years. If the threat of starvation and malnutrition is to be averted for some 3 million refugees and internally

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displaced persons from Rwanda and Burundi, rapid and substantial food aid from the international community is required. In the meantime, United Nations non-governmental organizations are distributing seeds and tools to the affected population. There is also a programme of seed and livestock protection for the benefit of vulnerable groups. The WFP food-for-work programmes seek to promote the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the strengthening of food security.

35. Problems affecting children continue to receive special attention. United Nations and non-governmental organizations are registering unaccompanied minors and attempting to reunite families. So far, approximately 3,000 children have been reunited with their families and psychosocial counselling and trauma recovery programmes are expected to be enlarged in the near future. Agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Justice to permit 400 children between the ages of 11 and 17, imprisoned for alleged involvement in the genocide, to be moved to a separate location for children only. As a result of consultations with the Ministry of Defence, some 4,000 "child soldiers" are expected to be demobilized shortly.

36. There have been some improvements in the health sector. Nearly half of the 280 vaccination centres which were operational before April 1994 have reopened and a programme to equip them has begun. Some 26 nutritional centres for unaccompanied children have reopened and receive supplementary food aid. It is planned to have 100 nutritional centres operational during 1995. Projects relating to family planning, maternal care and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are being promoted vigorously.

37. The humanitarian agencies have intensified their efforts to ensure wider access to education. This has included the distribution of basic classroom resources and supplies and an emergency curriculum for over 140,000 primary schoolchildren. Teacher emergency packages have been distributed to over 7,000 teachers serving about 600,000 children in Rwanda. Moves are under way to adapt the packages for young people in prisons and for literacy and basic skill-training programmes, especially for youth and women. A pilot project for implementing teacher emergency packages in refugee camps was launched in February.

38. Activities are taking place, within the context of Opération Retour, to expedite the voluntary return of internally displaced persons. Six camps for internally displaced persons have been closed and some 40,000 people have been resettled in their home communities, where agencies are implementing rehabilitation projects. The remaining camps hold more than 200,000 displaced people. In certain quarters in Rwanda, these camps are viewed as breeding grounds for destabilization activities and the Government is anxious to close them as soon as possible.

39. The recent deterioration in the security situation, together with the lack of resources, has had a negative impact on the resettlement of returnees. The increased screening of them by the Rwandese authorities has also inhibited progress towards a faster rate of refugee repatriation. Recent arrangements made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, aimed at assuring

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security in Rwandese refugee camps in those countries, were expected to help reduce intimidation and thus permit a higher rate of repatriation. However, most of the estimated 60,000 refugees who returned to Rwanda during the first two months of the year were from the 1959 case-load. Most of the more recent refugees who have returned so far are women and children. United Nations organizations are facilitating their repatriation through reception and transport facilities.

40. Returnees from the 1959 case-load are currently estimated at over 600,000. Their resettlement has become a major problem for the authorities, since many of them have illegally occupied the homes and land of recently departed refugees, some of whom have also begun to return home. The Government urgently needs resources to accommodate both groups of returnees in a manner that ensures justice and promotes reconciliation. To facilitate their reintegration, returnees will have to be provided with assistance in education, housing and job training. A grave concern associated with the returnees from the 1959 case-load is the large number of cattle (estimated at 500,000) that they have brought with them. Lack of adequate grazing areas and water for these herds, combined with livestock diseases, threaten an ecological disaster.

41. Solutions to the humanitarian challenges faced by Rwanda are a vital element in international efforts to contribute to national reconciliation and economic recovery. Continued assistance is indispensable if progress is to be achieved, particularly in view of the disastrous consequences of the war and the continuing lack of resources available to the Government.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

42. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20 of 29 November 1994, authorized me to enter into commitments for a four-month period from 10 December 1994 to 9 April 1995, at a monthly rate not to exceed \$15 million gross, in connection with the maintenance of UNAMIR. This amount was based on the then authorized strength of 320 military observers, 5,500 troops, 90 civilian police and 398 civilian personnel. Subsequently, the Security Council authorized an increase in the strength of the civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. My report on the financing of UNAMIR for the period from 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995 and for the maintenance of the mission on a monthly basis after 9 June 1995 (A/49/375/Add.2) has been submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its current session.

43. As at March 1995, unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR Special Account amounted to \$46.5 million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations was \$1,662.8 million.

IX. OBSERVATIONS

44. The progress achieved in Rwanda over the past nine months is threatened by renewed tensions. It is incumbent on the Government and the international community to take the steps necessary to put Rwanda back on the road to stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction.

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45. These goals are likely to remain elusive, however, as long as 2 million Rwandese remain in camps outside their country. The indignation and deep sense of injustice felt by many Rwandese after the genocide is certainly understandable, but it cannot be allowed to frustrate the healing process that must take place if Rwanda is to be restored to peace and harmony. The Government is therefore urged to make more determined efforts to foster a climate of trust and confidence and to create conditions that will encourage refugees and displaced persons not suspected of involvement in the genocide to believe that they can return to their homes in safety. At the same time, steps must be taken to bring to trial, at the earliest opportunity, those who are guilty of genocide.

46. I therefore welcome the adoption by the Security Council on 27 February of resolution 978 (1995), in which it called on Member States to arrest persons against whom sufficient evidence existed of criminal responsibility for genocide. It is my hope that Member States will take the necessary follow-up action and help ensure that the International Tribunal for Rwanda becomes operational as soon as possible. The need for such steps is underlined by the recent disturbing reports of military training and an arms build-up by elements of the armed forces of the former Government of Rwanda in neighbouring countries. The Governments on whose territory such activities may be taking place must ensure that their countries do not become bases for incursions into Rwanda.

47. Rwanda's needs with regard to the rehabilitation of its administrative structures and social and economic reconstruction are great. It is clear that limited resources mean that the Government cannot by itself address all the problems facing the country. It needs the assistance and cooperation of its neighbours and the international community. I therefore urge donors to do all they can to accelerate the flow of aid to Rwanda. In this connection, Member States may wish to consider channelling funds through the Trust Fund for Rwanda, which can disburse assistance quickly and effectively.

48. The increasing harassment of United Nations and international staff serving in Rwanda is another source of serious concern. UNAMIR remains an essential confidence-building mechanism and its presence adds an important dimension to the Government's efforts to promote a climate of stability, trust and security. UNAMIR's presence also helps to create conditions conducive to the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons and to the provision of reconstruction assistance. I therefore urge the Government to extend to UNAMIR the necessary cooperation without which the Mission will not be able to carry out its mandate and the international community will find it more difficult to respond to Rwanda's rehabilitation needs. I should also like to remind the Government of its responsibility for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel, as well as for ensuring that their freedom of movement and access throughout the country is respected.

49. UNAMIR's present mandate, as defined under Security Council resolutions 918 (1994) and 965 (1994), will expire on 9 June. Senior Rwandese officials have pointed out that the situation in the country has changed since last July and that, at the appropriate time, the mandate and role of UNAMIR should be reviewed. I have, accordingly, requested my Special Representative to consider,

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in consultation with the Government, adjustments which could be made to the Mission's mandate. On the basis of his advice, I will, in my next report, submit to the Security Council recommendations on the role which UNAMIR could play in Rwanda after 9 June 1995.

50. The Council has emphasized the need for an international conference on security, stability and peace in the region. In accordance with the Council's most recent call for States of the region to organize such a conference, I intend to carry out necessary consultations with those States with a view to determining the type of assistance they may require in this regard.

51. In closing, I should like to thank my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, and all UNAMIR civilian, military and civilian police personnel, for their contribution to peace and stability in Rwanda under very trying circumstances.

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Annex

Composition of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
as at 31 March 1995

Country	<u>Military personnel</u>			Civilian police	Grand total
	Troops	Observers	Total		
Argentina		1	1		1
Australia	302		302		302
Austria		15	15		15
Bangladesh	1	33	34		34
Canada	105	20	125		125
Chad	2		2		2
Djibouti			-	7	7
Ethiopia	811		811		811
Fiji		1	1		1
Germany			-	9	9
Ghana	842	35	877	10	887
Guinea		17	17		17
Guinea-Bissau			-	5	5
India	833	17	850		850
Jordan			-	3	3
Malawi	185	14	199		199
Mali	199	31	230	10	240
Nigeria	333	17	350	10	360
Poland		2	2		2
Russian Federation		17	17		17
Senegal	241		241		241
Tunisia	840	10	850		850
United Kingdom	2		2		2
Uruguay		23	23		23
Zambia	833	20	853	4	857
Zimbabwe		24	24		24
Total	5 529	297	5 826	58	5 884

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE UN HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

With the compliments of

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. M. N.', written over a large, stylized 'C' or 'G' shape.

c/o UNDP COMPOUND - B.P. 445 - KIGALI - RWANDA
PHONE (250) 72951 FAX (250) 72951 - SAT PHONE 871 137 0660 - SAT FAX 871 137 0661



UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. A.H. Kabia Executive Director, OSRSG cc: Mr Sammy Kum Buo	Date: 11 March 95 File:
From: Randolph C. Kent UN Humanitarian Coordinator Kigali, Rwanda	
Subject: PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	

Thank you for your note of 9 March concerning the *Progress Report of the Secretary-General* which I received at 3:00 pm on 10 March.

The day before, however, I had a brief chat with Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, and he informed me that you would be making the request, and that copy was due on Monday, 13 March.


Accordingly, I contacted the Heads of Agencies on 9 March, and agreed that preliminary inputs from the agencies would be received at the 8:00 am, 13 March, Heads of Agencies meeting. These would be compiled and edited by mid-day for agency review by the early afternoon. During the course of the day, final editing would take place; and the contribution from the humanitarian community would be submitted by close of business, 13 March.

I hope that this schedule will fit into your overall schedule, despite your request that contributions be submitted by 10:00 am.

Best regards

c/o UNDP Compound • Kigali, Rwanda
Tel.: (250) 72951 • Fax.: (250) 72951

To: See Distribution List

From: A.H. Kabia, 
Executive Director, OSRSG

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

9 March 1995

As you are aware, the Security Council, by its resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995 on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the proposed report for 9 April to reach New York by 27 March, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, no later than **10 a.m. on Monday, 13 March**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 6 February 1995 (Document S/1995/107), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 965. In this connection, emphasis should be paid to specific aspects covered in the said resolution, especially those relating to the provision of security for human rights monitors, training of a new, integrated national police force, cooperation of the Government with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces and personnel of the international tribunal and human rights observers, the operation of Radio UNAMIR, the status of arrangements for the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme, resources needed to meet immediate needs of the Government, and any other requirements still needed for UNAMIR to carry out the extended and expanded mandate given to it in the resolution. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda as it relates to your respective area(s) of responsibility. On the basis of the contributions, the Political Adviser should prepare a first draft of the report.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution List:

<u>Action</u>	1.	Force Commander, UNAMIR
	2.	Director, UNREO
	3.	Commissioner, CIVPOL, UNAMIR
	4.	Officer-in-Charge, Administration, UNAMIR
	5.	Radio UNAMIR
	6.	Legal Adviser (International Tribunal, Human Rights)
	7.	Political Adviser, UNAMIR




FAX TRANSMISSION

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: H.E. Prof. Ibrahim A. Gambari
Permanent Representative of Nigeria
to the United Nations, New York

FAX NO.: 212 697-1970

FROM: Sammy Buo 
Political Adviser, UNAMIR, Kigali

FAX NO.: 212 963 3090

DATE: 24 February 1995

NO. OF PAGES: 6

SUBJECT: Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda

Excellency,

Your fax message of 23 February 1995 reached me earlier today, 24 February 1995. As you requested, I have tried to condense my earlier draft of the above-mentioned report and reorganized it under Parts A & B, it being understood that the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section which you have already used in New York for your oral report, would appear as Part C.

I hope that the present version meets the requirement for a sharp reduction in the size of the report. However, should it require further adjusting, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards and highest consideration.



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
... February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
ON 12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995

Letter of transmittal

Letter dated February 1995 from the members of the Security
Council Mission to Rwanda addressed to the
President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda, which took place on 12 and 13 February 1995. The report is submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the terms of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 6 February, following consultations.

(Signed)	Li ZHAOXING (China)
(Signed)	Karel KOVANDA (Czech Republic)
(Signed)	Gerhard HENZE (Germany)
(Signed)	Julio RENDON BARNICA (Honduras)
(Signed)	Nugroho WISNUMURTI (Indonesia)
(Signed)	Ibrahim A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) (Chairman)
(Signed)	Karl F. INDERFURTH (United States of America)

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**PART A: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS,
INCLUDING SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS REGARDING RWANDA,
AND ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION**

1. On 6 February 1995, the President of the Security Council announced that following consultations, the Council's mission to Burundi would make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February before its scheduled return to New York on 14 February. According to the terms of reference for the visit to Rwanda, the mission would hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees. It would also hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali and, upon its conclusion, submit a report to the Security Council.

2. The mission arrived at Kigali (Rwanda), in the morning of 12 February, from Bujumbura (Burundi). It was led by Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and comprised also Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China), Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), Mr. Julio Rendon Barnica (Honduras), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Karl Inderfurth (United States of America).

3. Two recent reports by the Secretary-General and the discussions on them within the Security Council have shown that the situation in Rwanda continues to be volatile. On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in response to a request by the Security Council contained in its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), submitted his second report on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65). On 6 February 1995, pursuant to the Council's resolution 965 of 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees (S/1995/107).

4. It emerges from both reports that while significant progress has been made towards restoring normality and stability to Rwanda, more needs to be done. By the contents of its letter of 10 February addressed to the Secretary-General and its Presidential Statement of 10 February (S/PRST/1995/...), the Security Council has demonstrated not only its continued concern but, above all, its readiness to support additional practical measures and efforts aimed at achieving effective solutions that would help turn a page towards a more peaceful and stable Rwanda. At the same time, however, the Council, while acknowledging the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the limited resources available to it, expects the Government to play an even greater role to repatriate refugees, to promote national reconciliation and to reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining dialogue between the Government, the refugee community and the United Nations.

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5. During its stay in Rwanda, the mission, bearing in mind its terms of reference, followed a programme of work which included meetings with Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda (accompanied by Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration), Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and offices in Rwanda, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission also visited a displaced person's camp in Kibeho, in south-western Rwanda.

6. The mission's visits, meetings and other contacts in Rwanda offered its members a valuable opportunity not only to exchange views on the situation in the country, but also to observe at first hand, the realities on the ground. The mission's programme of work in Rwanda, as well as a list of participants in its various meetings, are attached to the present report as Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

PART B: OBSERVATIONS OF THE MISSION

7. Several and sometimes seemingly differing perspectives were heard on how best to move forward in stabilizing the complex situation in Rwanda. While everyone agreed that the most important goal was to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy that had recently befallen Rwanda, the specific issues of repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and justice were seen as inter-related and inter-dependent, though differences were evident, even among the Government officials the mission met with, as to the order of priorities to be followed in addressing those concerns.

8. The return and proper resettlement of displaced persons and refugees was generally seen as a condition sine qua non for long-term stability and progress, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that this was a matter of the highest priority for the Government because, without it, reconciliation, which was essential for peace, would not be possible. At the same time, it was widely felt that bringing to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda constituted another area of priority concern requiring urgent and simultaneous attention.

9. The mission was informed that major progress had recently been made in facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced persons, especially through Opération Retour. This programme, jointly coordinated by UNAMIR and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with the Government and supported also by NGOs, had, since it was launched on 29 December, enabled the voluntary and safe departure of approximately half of the estimated 350,000 displaced persons in IDP camps. 35,000 IDPs had been transported in United Nations vehicles to their homes while some 150,000 had voluntarily walked home. Of these, between 20-25 per cent had transferred to other camps, notably Kibeho, a fact that was confirmed when

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the mission visited Kibeho, where it learnt that, instead of returning to their homes, some displaced persons were simply moving from one camp to another.

10. Progress on the return of internally displaced persons was considered vital for encouraging similar advances in the more complex domain of refugee repatriation. It was widely felt that repatriation could be facilitated substantially by eliminating intimidation in refugee camps, a measure which, in the Government's view, could best be achieved by separating armed elements from the civilian refugee population, and by assuring security and justice inside Rwanda as well as protecting the property rights of all citizens.

11. It emerged from the mission's meetings and consultations, including in particular its visit to the Kibeho IDP camp, that fear was the single most important factor impeding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Government officials informed the mission of progress made in the Government's efforts to ensure that the rights of innocent citizens were safeguarded and that retribution, vengeance, harassment and other arbitrary and extra-judiciary practices were eliminated. They recognized that a lot more remained to be done but pointed out their Government's material, logistical, financial and personnel constraints, especially in its attempts to restore an effective judiciary and a trained police force. The Vice-President and Minister of Defence asserted that the failure to hold accountable the perpetrators of genocide had, despite the Government's efforts to prevent and punish such actions, led to acts of vengeance. He added that some of the IDPs and refugees who cited fear as the reason for not returning home were probably implicated in the recent atrocities and were thus afraid of facing justice. In this connection, Government officials, while recalling their concerns with regard to various aspects concerning the International Tribunal for Rwanda, reaffirmed Rwanda's readiness to cooperate with the Tribunal and expressed the hope that it would begin its work as soon as possible.

12. Regarding reconciliation, it was widely felt that, despite positive commitments and other efforts by the Government, concrete progress in this sphere was largely marginal so far. While recognizing that national reconciliation was a continuous process occurring over the long-term, the view was stressed that the urgency of the Rwandese context demanded the taking of a number of immediate steps and measures, such as active repatriation, the creation of a conducive political and psychological climate and the restoration of an effective and functioning judiciary. Concern was expressed, on the other hand, especially by Government officials, that many of those accused or suspected of carrying out atrocities had so far shown no remorse or contrition, a situation that was seen as discouraging efforts towards reconciliation, by making forgiveness difficult. Moreover, it was pointed out, armed elements of former government forces and militias were not only intimidating Rwandese refugees and preventing their return home from camps in the neighbouring countries but were also increasingly infiltrating into Rwandese territory for the purpose of carrying out acts of banditry and destabilization.

13. Government officials also emphasized that they not only accepted but indeed respected the spirit of an inclusive and broad-based government, as provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement to which their Government remained fully committed. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Arusha accords were part of Rwanda's fundamental or basic law ("**loi fondamentale**"). Officials also indicated that the Government had recently commenced dialogue with representatives of Rwandese refugee communities in Burundi. They explained that dialogue

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with other refugee communities, especially those in Zaire, was not yet feasible in view of the insecurity and intimidation to which those refugees were subjected by armed elements in their midst.

14. To help enhance prospects for Rwandese to live in harmony with one another irrespective of ethnic or political differences, the role of civic education and sensitization programmes emphasizing the virtues of respect for human rights, the rule of law and tolerance, was underlined. In this connection, it was agreed that the United Nations Radio in Rwanda could make a positive contribution by providing Rwandese, both inside the country as well as in refugee camps, with factual and objective information which could counter the misinformation and rumours that were hampering repatriation and reconciliation.

15. The view was also expressed that the perception of military dominance over civilian administration in Rwanda likewise contributed to hindering reconciliation. It was felt that effective civilian control of the administration at all levels, could help build confidence among the population, including displaced persons and those Rwandese who had fled the country out of fear. While acknowledging that the military was visible throughout the country and that its size had grown, a situation which he explained was necessary because of the continuing threats against Rwanda, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence pointed out that civilian administration was largely in place at the national, provincial and local levels.

16. Concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, the mission was informed that the emergency phase was largely over and that emphasis was increasingly being placed on longer term measures to rebuild the country, based on priorities elaborated by the Government, in consultation with agencies and other aid partners. In this connection, the response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal, both of which Government officials commended as successful initiatives to assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, was discussed. The importance of setting up an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda was emphasized. Such a programme, it was explained, was especially urgent in view of the need to ensure the proper resettlement of large numbers of displaced persons and refugees upon their return to Rwanda, and to revive and revitalize agricultural and reconstruction activities overall.

17. The mission found within the diplomatic and international relief and development community, including United Nations personnel and NGO representatives, as well as on the Rwandese side, a strong commitment to consolidate the progress already made on the recovery front. Everyone recognized that national reconciliation was a vital, indeed essential factor not only for safeguarding the achievements realized but also for advancing further. The Government expressed appreciation for the support provided by the international community, including member States, international organizations and NGOs. It especially welcomed the role of United Nations agencies and operations, in particular UNAMIR, whose presence in the country Government officials, representatives of agencies and NGOs as well as the local coordinator of the IDP camp at Kibeho, viewed as a valuable and indeed indispensable factor for confidence and security in Rwanda.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/107
6 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, by which the Security Council extended and expanded the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 9 June 1995. Under that resolution, the Council requested me to report by 9 February and 9 April on the execution of UNAMIR's mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees. The present report covers developments in Rwanda since my report of 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344).

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. While progress continues to be made in normalizing the situation in Rwanda, many challenges remain. During the reporting period, the Government of Rwanda has continued to take steps towards national reconciliation and reconstruction. If many of its pronouncements still have to be transformed into concrete programmes this is, for the most part, because of a lack of resources to run an effective public administration. In addition, while the civil administration is now largely in place throughout the country, important appointments, especially in such key sectors as the judiciary, remain to be made.

3. The Government has taken some steps to ensure that its message of national unity and reconciliation reaches the Rwandese people. On 20 December 1994, the Government was formally renamed the "Government of National Unity", a modification which, by dropping references to "transitional" and "broad-based" places primary emphasis on national reconciliation. Senior government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister, the Vice-President and the Minister of Defence continue to hold public rallies around the country, emphasizing the need for harmony, tolerance, unity and reconciliation.

4. The National Assembly, officially installed in Kigali on 25 November 1994, opened its first working session on 12 December. On that occasion, the Prime Minister presented an eight-point programme reiterating the goals of

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rehabilitation and reconstruction that the Government first set out when it was installed on 19 July 1994. The programme includes restoration of a climate of peace and security; restoration of civil administration at the national, provincial, communal, sectoral and local levels; restoration and strengthening of national unity; repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; improvement of the living conditions of the Rwandese people and resolution of post-war social problems, with emphasis on orphans, widows and the handicapped; national economic recovery; redefinition of the country's foreign policies; and consolidation of democracy in the country. In his opening remarks, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, indicated that the work of the Assembly would be based on the principles of unity, democracy and respect for human rights. He called for the adoption of laws banishing forever ethnic discrimination and recommended the establishment of a commission for national unity and reconciliation.

5. Although the Assembly is composed of representatives of eight political parties and the national army, including an officer of the former Government's army, the previously dominant party, the Mouvement Républicain National Démocrate (MRND), is not represented.

6. I indicated in my last report that the Government had taken steps to reunify the army as a further measure towards reconciliation. In this connection, some 2,242 members of the former Rwandese Government Forces have undergone a five-month retraining programme. On 25 January, following its completion, a graduation ceremony was held for 73 officers and 1,011 soldiers. Another group of 900 soldiers has not yet completed the programme. At the ceremony, the Minister of Defence encouraged other military personnel from the Rwandese Government Forces to join the new national army. Rwandese Government Forces Officers have been given new appointments, including that of Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of the Gendarmerie.

7. While further progress is expected in the reconciliation process, the security situation continues to be a matter of serious concern. Reports persist of summary executions, secret detention and torture. There are also reports of banditry and other violent acts against civilians, both in Kigali and in the countryside. In a recent statement, the Catholic Church, which is an influential institution in Rwanda, commended the Government's endeavours, especially in the re-establishment of essential services and infrastructure, but expressed concern over what it considered to be discriminatory, arbitrary and inhumane treatment of some citizens.

8. In two radio interviews in December, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, as well as the Prime Minister, stressed that security in the country was a priority concern of the Government. As indicated in earlier reports, UNAMIR is helping the Government to establish a new police force. In the meantime, Rwandese military personnel continue to perform police duties.

9. A professional police force and functioning judiciary are essential to the establishment of internal security. Yet, at present, Rwanda's court system does not function, its prisons are overcrowded and thousands of suspects are awaiting trial. Of the 1,100 magistrates working in the judiciary before April 1994, only 100 are still in the country today and of 180 prosecutors, only 12 are

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12. However, fears of reprisals continue to exist among refugees and internally displaced persons. I remain convinced that the dissemination of factual information is a vital tool in creating conditions for refugees and internally displaced persons to decide freely to return to their homes. In resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council welcomed UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio-broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expressed the hope that the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR would soon conclude appropriate arrangements in that regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency.

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13. As I have already informed the Security Council, on 14 January the Government and UNAMIR signed an agreement on the establishment of the United Nations radio in Kigali and are now finalizing the necessary technical details to permit the commencement of radio operations. In this connection, UNAMIR has requested from the Government the allocation of a frequency and authorization for the installation of radio transmitters at sites that would permit broadcasts to reach the Rwandese population inside the country as well as in the refugee camps in neighbouring countries. UNAMIR is still awaiting the Government's response. Radio UNAMIR is currently staffed by three international and four local personnel. It is planned that it will initially broadcast for 4 hours per day, mainly in Kinyarwanda, the Rwandese national language, but also in English and French. In order to achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to strengthen the resources of the station, especially the number of editorial and technical staff.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

14. There is strong evidence that awareness of human rights continues to grow in Rwanda. Respect for human rights is vital not only as a confidence-building measure to facilitate the return of the refugees and internally displaced persons, but also, in the long term, for the realization of genuine and lasting peace in this traumatized country. This continues to be the principal objective of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda.

15. The number of human rights officers deployed has grown steadily and, as of 26 January 1995, stood at 88 including regular staff, experts and United Nations Volunteers (UNVs). An offer by the European Union of 36 fully equipped officers has been accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. These officers will work under his authority and will be fully integrated into the Human Rights Field Operation. It is expected that a first contingent of 12 European Union personnel will be deployed in the second half of February, together with additional UNVs. Among the functions of the Human Rights Field Operation are the monitoring of human rights conditions in all parts of the country, including life-threatening situations and other urgent cases of possible human rights violations; liaison with the Government of Rwanda with respect to human rights education; monitoring of the conditions of detainees; participation in confidence-building measures aimed at the re-establishment of civic society in Rwanda; and coordination with other international agencies in the field.

16. All human rights officers in Human Rights Field Operation receive comprehensive training to prepare them for their responsibilities in Rwanda. This training, which takes place at Geneva and Kigali, will continue as new recruits are dispatched to the field.

17. It is especially significant that the Rwandese people themselves are increasingly engaged in the promotion of human rights and the rule of law. During the commemoration of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights on 10 December 1994, seminars, lectures and other public functions were organized in Rwanda, especially in Kigali. On that occasion, the Minister of Justice reaffirmed his Government's commitment to human rights, democracy, justice and

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national reconciliation. The Human Rights Field Operation, through its technical cooperation unit, contributes to the advancement of human rights awareness and education in the country generally and in particular sectors of society, such as the police. The Human Rights Field Operation also continues to work closely with the ministries of education, culture and women's affairs to broaden respect for human rights.

18. As a result of a needs assessment mission undertaken in December 1994, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has developed a programme of technical assistance in the administration of justice, which includes review of criminal cases of detainees, improvement in prison administration, establishment of civil dispute resolution mechanisms and recruitment and training of civilian police. In this connection, the Human Rights Field Operation has been coordinating the activities of a working group with government ministers comprising two committees which meet weekly. International assistance is being sought for these projects, as well as for the continued operation of the Human Rights Field Operation in general.

19. The Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone, paid his first visit to the country on 19 and 20 December. He held detailed discussions with senior government officials as well as with my Special Representative, and also met with representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Rwanda. During the visit, the Government and the Prosecutor expressed general satisfaction with their discussions and exchange of views, which focused on the future work of the International Tribunal.

20. The first stage of the operation of the International Tribunal for Rwanda has begun with the establishment of an investigative/prosecutorial unit, temporarily located in the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) building in Kigali. The main functions of the unit are to establish the Prosecutor's Office, gather documents and information from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, initiate the process of recruitment, and develop the investigative strategy and field operating procedures. In accordance with article 15, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal (S/1994/1405, appendix I), and upon the recommendation of the Prosecutor, I appointed Mr. Honoré Rakotonanana as Deputy Prosecutor to assist with prosecutions before the International Tribunal. The Deputy Prosecutor arrived in Kigali on 26 January for an initial visit in order to initiate the operations of the investigative unit. The High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed at the Tribunal's disposal the specialized personnel and all the investigatory work of the technical cooperation unit.

21. In December a United Nations technical mission visited Rwanda, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania in order to identify suitable premises for the seat of the Tribunal. The mission has presented its report and I will, in due course, submit my recommendation to the Security Council on the location of the seat.

22. On 24 January, I announced the creation of a Trust Fund to support the activities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. A request for contributions has been sent to Member States. Contributions to the Fund would,

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in the first instance, facilitate an early start to the Tribunal's work by allowing the deployment of teams to Rwanda to investigate suspected persons held in custody there and the identification and apprehension of those located elsewhere.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

23. As of 28 January, UNAMIR's force strength stood at 5,740 all ranks and 309 military observers (see annex I). Since my last report, the United Kingdom contingent, comprising 538 troops, and the Canadian contingent, comprising communications, logistics and medical units with a total strength of 308 troops, withdrew on schedule. The logistics unit was replaced by civilian contractual arrangements with backup provided through the deployment of a Canadian logistic support unit of 85 personnel. As indicated in my previous reports, UNAMIR's troop strength will gradually be reduced to its authorized level of 5,500.

24. UNAMIR's force structure and deployment have been adjusted as a result of recent security developments in the displaced person camps and the border regions, as well as the additional tasks given to UNAMIR under the expanded mandate contained in Security Council resolution 965 (1994) in which the Council decided, inter alia, that UNAMIR should contribute to the security in Rwanda of human rights officers and personnel of the International Tribunal. Consequently, elements of the Ghanaian and Zambian battalions and the Malian and Malawian companies have been redeployed to help to improve security in various communes in their respective areas of operation (sectors 2 and 3) and to assist in enhancing security for the resettlement of displaced persons (see map). Following an increase in armed attacks by groups infiltrating across the border with Zaire in the Kimembe, Kangano, Gafunso, Kirambo and Nyamashe areas of sector IV C, elements of the Ethiopian battalion stationed in this sector have also been redeployed along the shores of Lake Kivu. The Ethiopian Battalion is conducting limited boat patrols on the lake and has deployed its available night vision resources to cover coastal approaches in this sector from Ijwi Island. However, additional naval patrol capabilities and night vision resources would be required to enhance UNAMIR's monitoring activities in this area.

25. According to some reports, these raids could signal the start of an insurgency campaign by forces opposed to the current Government in Kigali, but none of the raids has, to date, been directed at military targets inside Rwanda. Rather, the focus has been on civilian settlements and property, with the attackers stealing food, cows, personal belongings and money. The Rwandese Patriotic Army seems to have reinforced its presence along the border region, which may explain the reported drop in the number and intensity of such incidents in recent days.

26. In pursuance of its mandate to protect displaced persons and civilians at risk and to provide security for humanitarian relief operations, UNAMIR undertook an operation, from 13 to 15 December, to enhance security in the Kibeho and Ndago displaced person camps in the south-west (sector IV A) where disruptive elements had been active. The aim of the operation was to help to create conditions that would give the displaced persons the freedom to return voluntarily to their homes. The operation included screening of disruptive

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elements present in the camps and was undertaken in the presence of human rights monitors and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). A total of 44 people were detained and handed over to the Rwandese authorities in the presence of ICRC and human rights monitors. UNAMIR, using metal detectors, discovered and confiscated caches of grenades, machetes and spears. The Rwandese Patriotic Army provided liaison officers to assist in the screening process and established a security perimeter a few kilometres from the camps, but it did not participate in the actual operation.

27. The success of this operation helped to establish suitable conditions and a favourable climate for the launching, on 29 December 1994, of Opération Retour, which is an integrated inter-agency initiative aimed at facilitating the safe resettlement of internally displaced persons. Activities involved in the operation include the provision of security to ensure that displaced persons can travel safely to their homes and are protected once they reach them, as well as the provision of medical, food, water, sanitation and other basic assistance in the home communes.

28. Despite an incident on 7 January when elements of the Rwandese Patriotic Army attacked a displaced persons camp at Busanze near Gikongoro, killing 18 people, including women and children, and wounding 36 others, Opération Retour had, by 30 January, facilitated the safe and voluntary resettlement of some 25,000 displaced persons. The Government has condemned the attack against the Busanze camp and has detained some of the soldiers reportedly involved. It has assured my Special Representative and the UNAMIR Force Commander that the incident was an isolated act of misconduct and does not represent official policy which, it stresses, continues to favour the voluntary rather than the forced closure of displaced persons camps. The assurances given, and measures taken by the Government, have helped to restore a degree of calm in the camps. Close contact and consultations between UNAMIR and the Government, and between the UNAMIR Force Commander and the Rwandese Patriotic Army, are helping to expedite and enhance mutual cooperation, and coordination which are vital if complex enterprises, such as Opération Retour, are to be successful.

C. As indicated in paragraph 24 above, UNAMIR has adjusted its modus operandi in order to fulfil, within existing resources, its expanded mandate of providing security for personnel of the International Tribunal and the human rights officers. However, the UNAMIR Force Commander is concerned that, as the UNAMIR troop strength is gradually reduced to its authorized level of 5,500 all ranks, difficulties could arise in fulfilling effectively the various aspects of the mandate. The issue of UNAMIR's force strength may, therefore, have to be revisited in the coming months.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

30. In my report of 25 November, I informed the Security Council that, at the request of and in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, UNAMIR's civilian police contingent had begun to help to train the national gendarmerie, the larger of the two services in Rwanda's police structure. Council resolution 965 (1994) reinforced this process by expanding UNAMIR's mandate to include the

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specific task of assisting in the establishment and training of a new, integrated national police force.

31. The first contingent of 102 gendarmes completed their training in November 1994. A second contingent of 300 gendarmes is currently undergoing an intensive 16-week training programme scheduled to end in April. At the request of the Rwandese Government, 20 gendarmes from the first contingent are currently assisting UNAMIR in the training of the second contingent. UNAMIR is planning to start in June a more advanced training course of 12 weeks for about 100 of the gendarmes who will have undergone basic training by that time.

32. At the request of the Government, UNAMIR has also developed a training programme for the communal police, the second police service. The communal police operates at the local level and derives its authority from the prefect who serves as head of the provincial administration, or prefecture. The Government has indicated that it would like to deploy 10 trained police in each of Rwanda's 145 communes. UNAMIR is planning to train a first contingent of 500 communal police, made up of police personnel from each of the country's 10 prefectures. The training programme is scheduled to begin in early February in Kigali and will be extended to the other prefectures, as soon as the number of French-speaking UNAMIR civilian police observers can be increased.

33. In addition to its training tasks, the civilian police component continues to maintain liaison with civilian authorities, in particular the judiciary, and to monitor the increasingly difficult situation in Rwanda's overcrowded prisons. It also provides monitoring and investigatory assistance to the human rights officers and the military and civilian components of UNAMIR.

34. UNAMIR's civilian police component has, with 89 observers on the ground, nearly reached its authorized strength of 90 observers, but only 25 of them are French-speaking. This has put a considerable strain on UNAMIR's ability to carry out its civilian police functions effectively.

35. In order to meet its expanding functions under resolution 965 (1995), the civilian police component requires additional observers, especially French-speakers, and material resources, including teaching aids, transportation and communication equipment. It is accordingly proposed that its authorized strength be raised from 90 to 120 police observers who would be deployed as follows: 18 observers at civilian police headquarters; 2 liaison officers at each of UNAMIR force headquarters and military observers headquarters; 20 observers at the Ruhengeri gendarmerie training centre; 15 at Kigali (prefecture and rural); and 7 observers for each of the 9 other prefectures.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

36. As I informed the Security Council in my last report, the emergency that gripped Rwanda only a few months ago has abated, thanks largely to the spontaneous and generous response of countries, organizations and ordinary men, women and children around the world. This constitutes an important step forward, although the current humanitarian situation remains worrying over all.

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37. As noted earlier, there are still some 2 million Rwandese refugees sheltering in camps in the neighbouring countries. Approximately 350,000 others are internally displaced, most of them currently located in camps in south-western Rwanda. In addition, the Government continues to lack the resources to sustain basic governance, assure essential services and provide for the welfare of its people.

38. There is an urgent need to resolve the problem of the internally displaced persons as it affects the efforts being made to encourage the voluntary return of refugees from neighbouring countries and to promote stability inside Rwanda itself. Recent events have shown that the existence of camps for internally displaced persons can generate violence and insecurity in the camp sites themselves as well as in nearby communities. This is because the reported presence of intimidators and the infiltration of armed groups may not only provoke forceful countermeasures by the Rwandese Patriotic Army, sometimes resulting in casualties, but it also fuels the argument in favour of immediate camp closure, even by force, for security reasons.

39. The United Nations community has continued to urge the humane resolution of the displaced persons problem in Rwanda, based on voluntary, rather than forcible, resettlement. As noted above, some 25,000 people have been resettled through Opération Retour during the past month and the number of persons returning to their home communes has continued to increase. This operation uses the combined assets of the United Nations system, such as transportation, food, security and other confidence-building incentives, including the presence of human rights officers, to provide assistance not only in the camps but at the commune level as well. So far, the operation has resulted in the closure of Cyanika camp in Gikongoro province. This is a significant step as it may promote spontaneous returnee movements out of the remaining camps and it demonstrates that forcible closure of camps can be avoided.

40. In its resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council commended the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and NGOs that have provided humanitarian and other assistance and encouraged them to continue and to increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda. The Council also specifically called upon the international community to provide the resources required to meet the immediate needs of the Government either directly or through the United Nations Trust Fund established for this purpose.

41. During the reporting period, organizations of the United Nations system and NGOs continued to provide urgently needed assistance, in particular, food, health and children's services, to displaced persons and other vulnerable population groups. They also assisted in rehabilitation and reconstruction by providing immediate logistic assistance in the areas of transportation and office equipment and by supporting long-term programmes for agricultural development, capacity-building and education. In the area of health, emphasis has increasingly been placed on improving the Government's nutritional services, strengthening child immunization and nutritional programmes and assisting the victims of AIDS and their families. The needs of children in especially difficult circumstances, such as "child soldiers" between the ages of 10 and 16 years, have also continued to receive particular attention. The humanitarian organizations, with the Ministries of Defence and Justice, are developing plans

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for the demobilization, education and retraining of some 4,000 "child soldiers" for their reintegration into society. In the food and agricultural domains, food-for-work schemes supporting at least 7,000 civil servants and 17,000 primary school teachers continued during the period under review. At the same time, assistance to revive production in agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors intensified, including the provision of seeds, farm implements and specialized training and expertise.

42. In my last report, I informed the Security Council that arrangements were then under way for the organization of a round-table meeting to consider Rwanda's longer-term rehabilitation requirements and to launch a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal focusing on emergency and other short-term recovery needs for Rwanda and the subregion. The consolidated inter-agency appeal for a total of \$710 million was transmitted to Member States on 16 January and was officially launched in Geneva by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on 20 January. The United Nations Development Programme-sponsored round-table conference was held in Geneva on 18 and 19 January. At that time, the Government of Rwanda presented to donor Governments its rehabilitation and reconstruction programme of some \$764 million. I wish to take this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to those countries and organizations that have responded so generously to these appeals. Their assistance, I am confident, will go a long way towards aiding the Government's recovery efforts, both in the immediate and longer terms, and thus facilitate progress towards the overriding objective of lasting peace and reconciliation in Rwanda.

43. In its resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council requested me to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda. A comprehensive plan has been proposed to the Government. It provides for the establishment of a mine coordination office within the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali, the conduct of a mine survey, marking and fencing operations, and emergency mine clearance of key humanitarian facilities such as schools and hospitals. As soon as Government consent has been received, the United Nations will begin to implement the plan. Informal consultations have been held with some donor countries with a view to encouraging support for these activities. Currently, UNICEF is conducting mine-awareness-education activities in all prefectures of Rwanda.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

44. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20 of 29 November 1994, authorized me to enter into commitments for a four-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed \$15 million gross, in connection with the maintenance of UNAMIR at the current authorized strength of 320 military observers, 5,500 troops, 90 civilian police and 398 civilian personnel.

45. Should the Security Council decide to increase the authorized strength of the UNAMIR civilian police component from 90 to 120 observers as recommended in paragraph 50 below, I shall request the General Assembly at its current session to make adequate financial provisions for the additional related cost in the

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context of my report containing the revised cost estimates for UNAMIR for the current mandate period.

46. As at 24 January 1995, unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR Special Account amounted to \$105.9 million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to \$2,263.9 million.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

47. As described above, the international community, through UNAMIR, the United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, has demonstrated not only its readiness to assist Rwanda, but also its solidarity with Rwanda and its people, as they struggle to recover from their recent traumatic past. Although much remains to be done, I believe that a strong foundation has been established upon which further progress can be achieved. However, if the present momentum in favour of Rwanda's recovery is to endure and grow, the support and participation of all Rwandese people is vital. I therefore reiterate my call on the Government to ensure that, in a spirit of mutual accommodation and dialogue, all Rwandese who have not participated in the genocide be given the opportunity to play a role in the national reconciliation process. It would be regrettable if the achievements reached thus far were to be jeopardized as a result of a perception by some segments of the population that they are being excluded. My representative at the Geneva roundtable exchanged views on the subject with a number of delegations, including the Rwandese delegation, headed by Prime Minister Twagiramungu. In that context, he was informed that some Member States were holding consultations with OAU on the setting up of a mechanism that could accelerate the process of national reconciliation.

48. As Rwanda advances on the road to recovery and reconstruction, close cooperation and coordination between the Government in Kigali and the international community remains essential. In this regard, I expect the Government to continue to cooperate with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and, in particular, to ensure unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda for UNAMIR personnel, officials of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers.

49. I welcome the continuing efforts by regional States and OAU to contribute to the search for lasting solutions to the problems of Rwanda.

50. Under resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council requested that it be informed in the event that the additional tasks entrusted to UNAMIR under the expanded mandate provided for in that resolution required consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel needs of UNAMIR. Having consulted my Special Representative and the Force Commander, I recommend that the Council raise the authorized strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 observers.

51. My Special Humanitarian Envoy has recently visited the region in continuation of his mission to coordinate the response of the United Nations system to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda. It will be recalled, in

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this connection, that OAU and UNHCR are planning to convene, in Bujumbura in February 1995, a subregional conference to consider assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. Furthermore, in response to the Security Council's request contained in its presidential statement of 30 November (S/PRST/1994/75), consultations have been undertaken with OAU and Member States on how preparations can be accelerated for the convening at a later stage of a broader conference to discuss a range of political and other issues, aimed at identifying long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and sustainable development in the subregion. There is a general perception that the forthcoming OAU/UNHCR regional conference, if successful, would facilitate efforts to address those broader issues. The urgent need to move from the humanitarian and refugee problems to the political issues was emphasized once again by my representative at the recent OAU Council of Ministers in his meetings with the Secretary-General of OAU and other African leaders. I will continue to keep the Council informed of the progress achieved towards the convening of the proposed international conference on those issues.

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Annex

Composition of the military and civilian police components
of UNAMIR as of 28 January 1995

Country	Troops			Military observers	Civilian police	Grand total
	Contingent	Staff	Total			
Argentina			0	1		1
Australia	297	9	306			306
Austria			0	19		19
Bangladesh			0	33		33
Canada	119	3	122	20		142
Chad	129	2	131			131
Congo	38		38			38
Djibouti			0		15	15
Ethiopia	808	4	812			812
Fiji			0	1		1
Germany			0		9	9
Ghana	832	8	840	42	10	892
Guinea			0	15		15
Guinea-Bissau	35		35		20	55
India	800	8	808	18		826
Jordan			0		5	5
Malawi	169	4	173	14		187
Mali	199		199	30	10	239
Niger	43		43			43
Nigeria	327	7	334	17	10	361
Poland			0	2		2
Russian Federation			0	17		17
Senegal	241		241			241
Spain	19		19			19
Tunisia	836	7	843	10		853

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Country	Troops			Military observers	Civilian police	Grand total
	Contingent	Staff	Total			
United Kingdom		6	6			6
Uruguay			0	24		24
Zambia	782	8	790	20	10	820
Zimbabwe			0	26		26
Total	5 674	66	5 740	309	89	6 138

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OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

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MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Amb. Shaharyar M. Khan c/o Mr. Ali Khan LONDON	FROM: B.P. Dessande Officer-in-Charge OSRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO: 44-71-916-2822	DATE: 20 JANUARY 1995
	PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL</u>	

1. In response to your request conveyed to me this afternoon by the Acting Chief of Mission, I attach hereto for your attention, a copy of the first draft of the above-mentioned report prepared by the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Buo.

2. As you are aware, the sections on human rights (including the International Tribunal), the military, CIVPOL and the humanitarian situation, have been prepared on the basis of submissions by the respective units. As you will notice, Administration is yet to submit its contribution. In view of the rather specialized nature of the issues to be dealt with under that section, Mr. Buo has not attempted to prepare a text, electing instead to keep the section blank for the moment. New York may ultimately prepare the necessary portion. Mr. Buo has contacted the other units to provide information to cover the blanks in the text relating to their respective areas.

3. In view of New York's request that the draft report reach Headquarters by 23 January, you may wish to transmit directly to New York, your comments/modifications/additions, while keeping us informed. For your convenience, the following are the FAX numbers for the Under-Secretary-General for DPKO, Mr. Annan (212-963-9222), and the Under-Secretary-General for DPA, Mr. Goulding (212-963-5065).

4. Warm regards.

cc.: FC - ED - Political Adviser



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
...January/February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, the Security Council, inter alia:
 - a) decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), until 9 June 1995;
 - b) reaffirmed that UNAMIR will:
 - contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance where feasible of secure humanitarian areas;
 - provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;
 - exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
 - c) decided to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:
 - contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;
 - assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated national police force.

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2. By the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

II . POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. The mixed picture of positive and negative developments which I observed in my last report to the Council on 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344), has continued to characterize the situation in Rwanda in the period since that report. Important strides have been made towards normalizing and consolidating administrative and political structures and processes. During the first week of January, the Government introduced a new national currency in an operation that generally proceeded smoothly. Civil administration is now largely in place throughout the country, although important appointments, especially in such key sectors as the judiciary, remain to be made. A fully functioning civil service is deemed essential for effective governance which, in turn, is vital for creating conditions to promote stabilization, reconciliation and peace. The Government has frequently stressed its commitment to put in place at all levels a credible system of public administration once it receives the necessary resources, including financial means with which to recruit and pay the salaries of civil servants.

4. The multi-party National Assembly, officially installed in Kigali on 25 November, opened its first working session on 12 December. The Prime Minister presented to the 70-member parliament, comprised of deputies representing 8 political parties and the National Army, the following eight-point Government programme: restoration of a climate of peace and security; re-establishment of civil administration at the national, provincial, communal, sectoral and local levels; restoration and consolidation of national unity; repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in their homes; improvement of the living conditions of the Rwandese people and resolution of post-war social problems, with emphasis on the cases of orphans, widows and the handicapped; national economic recovery; redefinition of the country's foreign policies; and consolidation of democracy in Rwanda.

5. In his opening remarks, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi (Parti Social Démocrate), indicated that the work of the parliament would be based on the principles of unity, democracy and respect for human rights. He called for the adoption of laws banishing for ever ethnic discrimination and the setting of a commission on national unity and reconciliation.

6. The establishment of the parliament is seen as a further step in the process of normalizing and stabilizing the situation in Rwanda. The pluralistic composition of the Assembly creates room for wider participation and broader representation in this important institution of government. Although an officer from the former RGF was included as a member of the new parliament, the former dominant party, the MRND, was not, a decision which President Bizimungu, in his remarks at the installation ceremony on 25 November, explained was due to the MRND's involvement in the atrocities during the recent civil war.

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7. The themes of peace, national unity and reconciliation continued to be reflected as priority concerns in other activities and programmes of the Government during the reporting period. Not only do the challenges of repatriation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and security overlap, they are also ultimately geared towards realizing lasting peace and national reconciliation in Rwanda. The Government has therefore, during the reporting period, taken several measures and initiatives in these areas. Even its \$764 million assistance package presented to the donor community at the Round Table Conference convened in Geneva on 18 and 19 January 1995 by the United Nations Development Programme, was formally presented as the "programme of national reconciliation, socio-economic rehabilitation and revival". Senior Government officials, including the President, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, the Prime Minister and various other ministers, have continued to hold public rallies during visits around the country in the course of which messages and appeals for harmony, tolerance, unity and reconciliation have been emphasized. Rwandese citizens and non-governmental groups have been responding to the Government's efforts. Recently, the catholic church, an influential institution in Rwanda, issued a statement in which, on the one hand, it commended the Government's endeavours, especially in the re-establishment of essential services and infrastructure, and on the other hand, expressed concern over developments in other sectors, including what the church considered as discriminatory, arbitrary and inhumane treatment of some citizens.

8. On 20 December, the Government was formally renamed "Government of National Unity", a modification which, by dropping references to "transitional" and "broad-based", the wording utilized in the Arusha Peace Agreement, focused attention on the theme of "national unity". On 23 December, the Government established a commission for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, comprised of two representatives each of the Government, the UNHCR and the refugee community as well as a representative of the OAU. The commission's mandate, as provided under the Arusha Peace Agreement, is to finalize and implement a programme for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. To this end, the commission shall, specifically, conduct a socio-economic survey of refugees; organize a pre-repatriation census and registration of returnees; launch an information and sensitisation campaign directed at both refugees and the local population; identify resettlement sites, supervise distribution of plots and establish basic infrastructure; make transportation arrangements for all returnees; and supervise assistance provided to returnees (e.g., food aid, farming tools, building materials).

9. The effective repatriation and resettlement of the estimated one million Rwandese refugees who remain in camps in the neighbouring countries and the estimated three hundred fifty thousand displaced persons inside the country, an indispensable step towards genuine and lasting peace and reconciliation, continues to pose a major challenge to the Government. The Government has reassured my Special Representative that it is committed to creating appropriate conditions inside the country for the hospitable reception, safe passage and proper resettlement of all returnees. It points out, however, that its efforts continue to be inhibited by the inadequate availability of resources for the provision of the necessary services and facilities.

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10. In the meantime, the Government has reaffirmed its support for various proposals, including those contained in my report to the Security Council of 18 November, aimed at ending insecurity and neutralizing intimidation in refugee camps so as to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees. It has also supported and cooperated with UNAMIR's efforts to encourage the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons. In mid-December, UNAMIR, within the framework of its mandate to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons and civilians at risk in Rwanda and to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations, acted to end intimidation and threats by armed elements against displaced persons in two camps in south-west Rwanda. Two weeks later, UNAMIR, along with other United Nations agencies operating in Rwanda, launched "Opération Retour", an integrated, inter-agency effort to encourage and facilitate the safe return home of those displaced persons who chose to do so.

11. Despite a tragic incident on 7 January when elements of the national army, the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA), attacked a displaced persons camp at Busanze near Gikongoro, in the south-west, killing eighteen people, including women and children and wounding thirty six others, Operation Retour has, in barely a month, successfully repatriated in conditions of security, safety and freedom, some ... thousand displaced persons. The Government has condemned and repudiated the attack against the Busanze camp and detained some of the soldiers reportedly involved. It has assured my Special Representative and the UNAMIR Force Commander that the incident was an isolated act of misconduct and does not represent official policy which, it stresses, continues to favour the voluntary rather than the forced closure of internally displaced person camps. The assurances given and measures taken by the Government have helped restore a degree of calm in the camps. As a result, Opération Retour continues to repatriate those willing to return to their homes and farms.

12. Two Radio Rwanda interviews in December with the Prime Minister and with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence on the question of security also highlighted this matter as an area of continuing concern in the Government's process towards normalization and stabilization. Reports persist of summary executions, secret detentions, torture and other extra-judiciary activities. Incidents of banditry and other violent acts against civilians, both in Kigali and in the countryside, continue to be reported. The Government says it needs a trained police force to deal with internal security and has requested UNAMIR's assistance to train 6 thousand gendarmes. As I informed the Security Council in my last report, UNAMIR has already helped train 102 gendarmes and is currently training an additional 300. Despite the progress being made by UNAMIR, it is clear that additional arrangements are necessary if the target of 6 thousand gendarmes is to be met in the near future to permit the full deployment of an effective police force. In the meantime, the Government continues to use military personnel, even though they are not trained to perform such duties. It is important also that the judiciary be fully restored to help ensure that justice is done. Persistent or deepening insecurity would not only further threaten the process of normalization but could also, in particular, discourage and otherwise impede repatriation.

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13. The issue of security in the refugee camps, especially those in Zaire and Tanzania, continues to impact on overall strategies and efforts to expedite and accelerate the return of Rwandese refugees to their country. Both bilaterally and at the subregional level, the host countries concerned have considered the problem with the Government of Rwanda with a view to promoting a solution. In my report to the Security Council of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I recounted the security situation in the camps. In its presidential statement of 30 November (S/PRST/1994/75), the Council expressed its grave concern at that situation. While stressing once again the responsibility of neighbouring countries for ensuring that their territories are not used to destabilize the situation inside Rwanda, the Council in its statement encouraged me to assess the taking, on an interim basis, of initial measures aimed at providing immediate assistance to Zaire and to consider what steps need to be taken to address the question of security of camps in Tanzania and Burundi. To that end, therefore, and at my request, I met in New York in early December with Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo, the Prime Minister of Zaire, the country hosting the largest number of Rwandese refugees, to consider the overall situation. The Prime Minister also addressed the Security Council during his stay in New York. Subsequently, I requested my Special Representative for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, to visit Zaire later in December for follow-up on-the-spot discussions. He also, in early January, visited Tanzania, which has received the second largest number of Rwandese refugees.

14. From my Special Representative's discussions with senior officials in both countries including, in Zaire, Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo and, in Tanzania, President Mwinyi, it is clear that both Zaire and Tanzania are eager for an early departure of the refugees and are prepared, with international, especially logistical support, to act to end intimidation and assure security in refugee camps on their respective territories. At the same time, both countries insist that Rwanda must take parallel measures at home by creating suitable conditions and a propitious climate through political reconciliation, assurances of security and establishment of security zones or corridors, if repatriation is to succeed. The seven-nation regional summit on Rwanda, which took place at Nairobi (Kenya) on 7 January and brought together the heads of state of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, as well as the Prime Minister of Zaire, in its communiqué, also urged the "Government/Army of Rwanda" to put in place additional confidence-building measures to encourage the voluntary return of refugees. The summit, furthermore, specifically called for the separation of suspected perpetrators of genocide from innocent refugees, the separation of intimidators within the refugee camps, the establishment of safe corridors from refugee camps to the Rwandan border, and the acceptance of the establishment of safe corridors and transit points inside Rwanda.

15. Following detailed consultations within the Secretariat and concerned agencies as well as with Member States, I plan, in pursuance of the Security Council's request contained in its presidential statement of 30 November, to report further to the Council in the near future, on operational, logistical and financial aspects relating to my earlier recommendations in my 18 November report, for a United Nations security operation in the refugee camps.

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16. Furthermore, I remain convinced that the dissemination of factual and objective information to counter the misinformation circulated in the camps to dissuade refugees from returning home is another vital tool in the international community's efforts to hasten the pace of voluntary repatriation. In its resolution 965, the Security Council welcomed UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expressed the hope that the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR will soon conclude appropriate arrangements in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency. I am pleased that the Government and UNAMIR, on 14 January, as the Council has already been informed, signed an agreement and are now working on finalizing the necessary technical details to permit the commencement of the radio's operations. During the recent tragic events in Rwanda, negative radio broadcasts played a major damaging role, especially as Rwanda is a society where a majority of the population closely listens to the radio. As the international community engages in wide-ranging efforts to rebuild the country on a more positive note, we hope to make Radio UNAMIR a vital communication link between the United Nations family of agencies and the people of Rwanda.

17. It is planned that Radio UNAMIR will initially broadcast ... hours daily, mainly in Kinyarwanda, the Rwandese national language, as well as in English and French. In view of the enormous challenge of reaching not only the Rwandese population at home, but also those in camps in the neighbouring countries, it may be necessary to increase the resources of the station, especially, the number of programme and technical staff in order to increase its broadcasts.

18. The Government of Rwanda, on its part, while reaffirming its support for a free press has, at the same time, recently taken measures to prevent the dissemination of information which it considers as inciting hate, ethnic prejudice or violence.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

19. There is strong evidence that human rights awareness continues to grow in Rwanda. This is important as respect for justice and the rights of each human being are vital not only as a confidence-building measure to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, but also, in the long-term, for realizing genuine and lasting peace in this highly traumatized country.

20. It is especially significant that Rwandese themselves are increasingly engaged in promoting understanding of and respect for human rights and the rule of law. During the commemoration, on 10 December, of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, seminars, lectures and other public gatherings were organized in Rwanda, especially in Kigali. On that occasion, the Rwandese Minister of Justice reaffirmed his Government's commitment to human rights, democracy, justice and national reconciliation. The United Nations human rights field operation in Rwanda, through its technical cooperation unit, can make a major contribution to advancing human rights awareness and education in the country. During the period under review, the unit has been involved in basic human rights education for the police and is working closely with the ministries of education, higher education, culture and women's affairs, to develop programmes and curricula for human rights education.

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21. As at ... January, the United Nations field operation in Rwanda had deployed ... of its target total of 147 field monitors. They are currently assigned to eight field offices, with a presence in each of Rwanda's ten prefectures, in addition to Kigali, the operational headquarters.

22. Besides its educational work, the technical cooperation unit of the human rights field operation has, during the reporting period, also been active in helping to rehabilitate the Rwandese justice system. In this connection, the unit has been coordinating the work of an inter-ministerial working group comprised of two committees which meet weekly, one on the collection and processing of data on the genocide and other gross human rights violations and the other on the administration of justice. The working group has identified a number of immediate and short-term projects, ranging from material and personnel requirements to developing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. International assistance is sought for these projects, in particular, and for broader efforts to rebuild Rwanda's judiciary and law-enforcement system as a whole.

23. The special investigations unit, on its part, has to date been concentrating on conducting forensic examinations and documenting mass grave sites around the country. Investigators have carried out interviews and taken affidavits of witnesses to the atrocities. It is expected that the unit will work closely with the Office of the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

24. The Prosecutor, Judge Richard Goldstone, paid his first visit to Rwanda on 19 and 20 December. He held detailed discussions with senior Government officials as well as with my Special Representative, and also met with representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations operating in Rwanda. During the visit, the Government and the Prosecutor expressed general satisfaction with their discussions and exchange of views which focused on the future work of the International Tribunal.

25. The Government also underlined its wish for the earliest possible commencement of the work of the Tribunal and reiterated its appeal for international assistance to restore its law-enforcement and judicial machinery in order to enable the Government to carry out its own investigations and trials. The urgency of this appeal is illustrated by the fact that Rwandese prisons are currently overcrowded, several times beyond their capacity, with thousands of suspects awaiting trial whose cases cannot be processed due to an acute shortage of investigative personnel and other resources, as well as the absence of functioning courts. In this connection, the Government has indicated that of 1,100 magistrates working in the judiciary before the civil war resumed in April 1994, only 100 are present today. Furthermore, of the 100 prosecutors operating before the war, only 12 are currently available in Rwanda.

26. Preparations are continuing to finalize other administrative arrangements, including the election or appointment of judges and other personnel and the taking of a decision on the seat of the Tribunal, so that it can begin to function effectively. Some progress has, in the meantime, been realized. Mr. Honoré Rakotomanana was, on 12 January, appointed Deputy Prosecutor responsible directly for Rwanda. His office would be located in Kigali and he has since ... taken

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up his duties there. He will be responsible for directing formal investigations of the acts of genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law committed during the recent civil war with a view to preparing indictments for purposes of trial by the Tribunal. In view of the sensitivity and importance of the work of the Tribunal, including its office in Kigali, I welcome the decision of the Security Council, in its resolution 965 of 30 November, to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the provision of security in Rwanda for personnel of the Tribunal and human rights officers, comprising also full time protection for the Prosecutor's office and for missions outside Kigali.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

27. As at 20 January, UNAMIR's force strength, authorized at 5,500, stood at 5957 all ranks. Since my last report to the Council, the British contingent, comprised of 538 troops, has withdrawn, as scheduled, and the Canadian communications, logistics and medical units, covering a total of 308 troops, is scheduled to withdraw/rotate, by 26 January.

28. The force structure and deployment have been adjusted as a result of recent security developments in the displaced person camps and the border regions as well as the increased tasks given to UNAMIR under the expanded mandate contained in Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November which, *inter alia*, decided that UNAMIR shall contribute to the security in Rwanda of human rights officers and personnel of the International Tribunal. Consequently, elements of the Ghanaian and Zambian battalions and the Malian and Malawian companies have been redeployed to help improve the security situation in various communes in their respective sectors (sectors 2 and 3) as a means of contributing to the creation of suitable conditions and a propitious climate which could encourage displaced persons in camps in sector 4 to choose to return to their homes in the communes. Elements of the Ethiopian battalion in sector 4C have also been redeployed along the shores of Lake Kivu on the Rwandese side of the border with Zaire. ETHIOBATT is also conducting limited patrols on the lake with its single serviceable boat and has deployed its limited night vision resources to cover coastal approaches to sector 4C from Ijwi Island on the Zairean side. These redeployments have followed increased acts of armed skirmishes and violence in Kimembe, Kagano, Gafunso, Kirambo and Nyamashe, launched by groups infiltrating from across the border.

29. While these raids could conceivably signal the early stages of an insurgency campaign by forces opposed to the current Government in Kigali, none of the raids has to date been directed at military targets inside Rwanda. Rather, the focus has been civilian settlements and property, with the raiders reported to be involved in the theft of food, cows, personal belongings and money. The Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) appears to have reinforced its presence along the border region, a development which may help explain the reported drop in the number and intensity of raids and skirmishes in recent days.

30. As mentioned earlier, above, the UNAMIR force, in pursuance of its mandate to protect displaced persons and civilians at risk and to provide security for humanitarian relief operations, carried out, from 13 to 15 December, a security mission, code-named "Operation Hope", to rid the Kibeho and Ndago displaced person camps in the south-west (sector 4A), of the

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misinformation, killings and other acts of intimidation that were discouraging or preventing residents from freely choosing whether or not to return to their homes. Almost one thousand bladed weapons were seized and forty-four suspects detained were, in the presence of United Nations human rights observers and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), handed over to the Public Prosecutor for Gikongoro Prefecture.

31. The success of Operation Hope helped establish suitable conditions and a favourable climate for the launching of Opération Retour which, since 29 December, has sought to accelerate the voluntary repatriation of the estimated 350 thousand Rwandese still internally displaced and encamped in UNAMIR-protected facilities in the south-western portion of the country. The RPA attack on the Busanze camp on 7 January, which resulted in many casualties, may have adversely affected the Operation, at least at the early stages immediately following the incident, reviving fears of the RPA among some segments of the displaced community. The Government's denunciation of the attack and detention of some of the RPA soldiers reportedly involved, may have helped calm some of the fears and apprehensions, as Opération Retour has continued to repatriate a growing number of displaced persons, even if the pace remains slower than UNAMIR and the participating United Nations agencies had hoped and planned for. In the meantime, close contact and consultations between UNAMIR and the Government, in general, and between the UNAMIR force and the RPA, are helping to expedite and enhance mutual cooperation and coordination which are vital if complex undertakings, such as Opération Retour, are to succeed.

32. To meet its expanded mandate and growing tasks effectively, UNAMIR considers it fundamental to maintain its force structure of six battalions and three independent companies. It therefore proposes the deployment of two additional Indian companies and the raising of its authorized force strength from 5,500 to 6,100. Furthermore, in order to enhance its ability to react effectively to rapidly evolving events, UNAMIR proposes to develop an adequate surveillance capability. It therefore needs night vision sensors to be fitted onto its current helicopter fleet. It also needs at least three additional patrol boats for lake shore monitoring duties, especially as the force currently has only a single serviceable vessel in the Lake Kivu region.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

33. In my report of 25 November, I informed the Security Council that at the request of and in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, UNAMIR's Civilian Police contingent (CIVPOL), had begun assisting in the training of the national gendarmerie, the larger of the two services of Rwanda's police structure. The Council's resolution 965 has reinforced this process by expanding UNAMIR's mandate to include a specific provision entrusting to UNAMIR the task of assisting in the establishment and training of a new, integrated national police force.

34. In addition to the first contingent of 102 gendarmes who completed their training in November, 300 others are currently undergoing an intensive 16-week training programme scheduled to end in April this year. At the request of the Rwandese Government, 20 gendarmes from that first contingent are currently assisting UNAMIR instructors. UNAMIR plans to

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organize a 12-week intensive training course in June for about a hundred gendarmes selected by the Government from the combined total of 400 gendarmes who would have completed basic gendarmerie training by then.

35. The training of the communal police, the second component of Rwanda's national police force, is also expected to be handled by CIVPOL. The communal police operates at the local level and derives its authority from the "préfet" who serves as head of the provincial administration or "préfecture". The Government would like to deploy 10 trained police for each of Rwanda's approximately 145 communes. In response to a request from the Government to this end, CIVPOL has developed a training programme for the first contingent of 500 communal police made up of 50 elements from each of the country's 10 préfectures. The training is scheduled to commence by the end of January, as soon as a sufficient number of French-speaking CIVPOL observers is available.

36. In addition to its training tasks, CIVPOL continues to maintain contact with civilian authorities, in particular the judiciary, and to monitor the increasingly difficult situation in Rwanda's overcrowded prisons. It also provides monitoring and investigatory assistance to human rights teams, United Nations agencies and the military and civilian components of UNAMIR.

37. UNAMIR's CIVPOL component has reached its authorized strength of 90 observers. In order to meet its expanding functions, taking into account in particular resolution 965, CIVPOL needs to be strengthened, both in terms of numbers of observers as well as in material resources, including, especially, teaching aids, transportation and communication equipment. In this connection, it is proposed that the authorized strength of the CIVPOL component be raised from 90 to 120 observers to be deployed throughout the country as follows: CIVPOL Headquarters, 18; 2 Liaison Officers each at UNAMIR Force Headquarters and MILOBS Headquarters; Ruhengeri Gendarmerie Training Centre, 20; Kigali (Préfecture and Rural), 15; and 7 observers each for the 9 other préfectures. Of the 90 CIVPOL observers currently deployed, only 25 are French-speaking. In view of the tasks confronting CIVPOL, more French-speaking observers are required to ensure the effective discharge of the various responsibilities.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

38. As I informed the Security Council in my last report, the emergency crisis that gripped Rwanda barely a few months ago, has abated, thanks largely to the spontaneous and generous response of countries, organizations and masses of ordinary men, women and children around the world. This constitutes an important step forward, though the current overall humanitarian situation remains worrisome.

39. There are still over a million Rwandese refugees sheltering in camps in the neighbouring countries. Approximately ... thousand others are internally displaced, most of them currently located in camps in south-western Rwanda. In addition, the Government continues to lack the wherewithal to sustain basic governance, assure essential services and provide for the welfare of its people. These are all interlocking challenges, each impacting on the others in both positive and negative ways.

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40. The urgency directed at trying to resolve the problem of the internally displaced is due above all, to the multi-pronged nature of the threat it poses to efforts to encourage the return of refugees from neighbouring countries and to promote sustainable normalization and stabilization inside Rwanda itself. In addition to the concerns I raised in my last report, recent events have shown that the existence of camps for internally displaced persons can generate much violence and insecurity in the camp sites as well as in nearby communities, as the reported infiltration of intimidators and other armed groups not only provokes forceful counter-measures by the RPA, sometimes resulting in IDP casualties, but also fuels the reasoning of those who argue that, for security reasons, the camps should be closed down immediately, and forcibly, if necessary.

41. The United Nations community has continued to urge the humane settlement of the IDP issue, based on voluntary, rather than forcible, repatriation. Yet, it is recognized that as long as the problem festers, it would continue to be a source of much friction and tension which, regrettably, as has been the case in the past, could again lead to more tragic incidents. UNAMIR has a mandate given to it by the Security Council to protect displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda. To this end, and as indicated earlier, above, it recently implemented measures to eliminate insecurity and intimidation in some IDP camps and, together with concerned United Nations agencies, launched an integrated humanitarian operation aimed at accelerating the voluntary repatriation of displaced persons, using the combined assets of the United Nations system, such as transportation, food, security and other confidence-building incentives, including the presence of human rights officers. This is not only a humane but also a practical approach towards resolving this complex problem. The use of force is likely to be counter-productive and to complicate and undermine not only this specific initiative but the repatriation effort as a whole.

42. In its resolution 965, the Security Council commended the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance and encouraged them to continue and to increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda. The Council also specifically called upon the international community to provide resources required to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established in the Secretariat at the request of the Security Council. I share the Council's commendation of the important contribution made by the international community to help Rwanda cope with its multidimensional humanitarian crisis. I also join in the appeal for continuing and increased aid so that the country is enabled in the near future to become self-reliant and self-sustaining and to provide for the needs of its people.

43. During the reporting period, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations continued to provide urgently needed assistance to displaced persons and other vulnerable population groups in several forms, in particular, food, health and children's services, including education. They also assisted in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the society as a whole, supporting in this way long-term programmes for agricultural development, education and capacity-building as well as providing immediate logistical assistance in the areas of transportation and office equipment. In the educational sector, a core curriculum for primary school education for the 1995-1996 period has been designed with the help of international

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humanitarian agencies. In the area of health, emphasis has increasingly been placed on improving the Government's health and nutritional services, strengthening child immunization and nutritional programmes and assisting the victims of AIDS and their families. The needs of children in especially difficult circumstances, such as "child soldiers" between the ages of 10-16 years, have also continued to receive particular attention, to this end, the humanitarian organizations concerned have met with officials of the ministries of defence and justice to develop plans for the demobilization, education and re-training of some 4,000 "child soldiers" with a view to their effective reintegration in society. In the food and agricultural domains, a transitional programme, from the largely emergency food assistance approach that dominated in 1994 to aid for longer-term agricultural development and food security, is envisaged. Food-for-work schemes supporting at least 7,000 civil servants and 17,000 primary school teachers nation-wide, continued during the period under review. At the same time, assistance to revive production in agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors, intensified. Such assistance has included the provision of seeds, farm implements and associated equipment and specialized training and expertise.

44. In my last report, I informed the Security Council that arrangements were then under way for the organization of a round-table meeting to consider Rwanda's longer-term rehabilitation requirements and to launch a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal focusing principally on specific emergency and other short-term recovery needs. The consolidated inter-agency appeal, which was launched in Geneva on ... January by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Peter Hansen, received initial pledges of \$... out of the \$... sought. The appeal was followed, on 18 and 19 January, by the UNDP-sponsored round-table conference which, on its part, attracted pledges of over \$500 million, about three-quarters of the \$764 million the Government had requested for its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the United Nations system which has actively supported and promoted the humanitarian appeal and the round-table initiative, to express profound appreciation and gratitude to those countries and organizations that have responded so generously. Their assistance, I am confident, will go a long way towards aiding the Government's recovery efforts, both in the immediate and longer terms, and thus facilitate progress towards the overriding objective we all seek, namely lasting peace and reconciliation in Rwanda.

45. In its resolution 965, the Security Council requested me to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda. In response to that request

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

To be provided by Administration.

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VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

46. In my report to the Security Council last November 25th, I observed that ultimately, it is the people of Rwanda themselves who must solve the problems of their country and that the international community can only assist. I reaffirm that view. As outlined above, the international community, through UNAMIR's expanded responsibilities in the areas of humanitarian support, security and good offices and through the assistance provided by Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations for emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, has demonstrated not only its readiness to assist, but also, above all, its strong solidarity with Rwanda and its people as they struggle to recover from their recent traumatic past.

47. Although much remains to be done to enable the country to stand on its own feet and discharge its sovereign responsibilities to promote the welfare of its people, I believe that a strong foundation has been laid upon which sound progress can be built and consolidated. At this stage, the people of Rwanda must play their part. I therefore reiterate my call on the Government to ensure that all Rwandese, in a spirit of mutual accommodation and dialogue, play a part in the reconciliation and nation-building process. If the international momentum in favour of Rwanda's recovery is to endure and grow, the support and participation of all Rwandese in that process is deemed vital. It would be regrettable if the significant achievements already made were to be jeopardized as a result of the perception by some segments of the population of their exclusion.

48. I remain convinced that close cooperation and coordination between the Government of Rwanda and the international community is also an essential factor in achieving stability. I therefore join the Security Council in urging the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers. I also welcome the continuing efforts by regional states and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to contribute to finding lasting solutions to the problems of Rwanda.

49. My Special Humanitarian Envoy, Ambassador Robert Dillon, has recently been visiting the region in continuation of his ongoing mission to coordinate United Nations responses to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda. As a result, and following consultations on the ground with my Special Representative for Rwanda, the United Nations will participate in the sub-regional conference convened by the OAU in Bujumbura in February to consider assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. Furthermore, in response to the Security Council's request contained in its presidential statement of 30 November, I am carrying out consultations within the Secretariat and with the OAU and Member States to consider how preparations can be accelerated for the convening at a later stage of the proposed OAU/UN conference to discuss a broader range of political and other issues aimed at identifying long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the sub-region.

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50. During the period under review, UNAMIR and indeed the entire United Nations system have, in their performance, demonstrated once again that they remain vital instruments in Rwanda's process of recovery. In its resolution 965, the Security Council requested me, following the usual consultations, to inform it accordingly should I consider that the additional tasks entrusted to UNAMIR under the expanded mandate provided for in the same resolution, required consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel needs of UNAMIR. As a result of those consultations, and in order to enable UNAMIR to continue to play its important role, and to fulfil effectively its additional tasks, I recommend that the Council consider raising the authorized strength of UNAMIR forces from 5,500 to 6,100 and the authorized strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 observers. These increases, if approved, would also necessitate adjustments in the Mission's overall logistic, personnel and other related administrative resources.

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To: See Distribution List

From: Shaharyar M. Khan,
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

Shaharyar M. Khan

13 January 1995

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

As you are aware, the Security Council, by its resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995 on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the proposed report for 9 February to reach New York by 23 January, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, no later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 17 January.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 25 November 1994 (Document S/1994/1344), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 965. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda as it relates to your respective area(s) of responsibility and on the assistance the international community should provide to help promote peace and stability in the country. On the basis of the contributions, the Political Adviser should prepare a first draft of the report.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

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Security Council

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25 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) from 29 July 1994 until 9 December 1994. Since that time, I have reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 3 August (S/1994/924) and 6 October (S/1994/1133), and on security in the Rwandese refugee camps on 18 November (S/1994/1308). I have also provided the Council with oral briefings on developments in Rwanda and on the situation concerning the Rwandese refugees. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 21 November, as well as recommendations for the continuing role of the United Nations in Rwanda.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. During the reporting period, the situation in Rwanda has witnessed both positive and negative developments. The Broad-Based Government of National Unity continues to place emphasis on creating conditions that would allow the more than 2 million Rwandese refugees and the 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons within the country to return to their homes and to rebuild their lives in a safe environment. In that regard, it is concentrating its efforts on ensuring public security, restoring the civil administration and reconstructing the country's social and economic infrastructure. However, in the aftermath of the civil war, with the near total destruction of Rwanda's infrastructure, few trained people available and limited financial and material resources, the Government is facing severe obstacles in achieving those objectives.

3. While unstable and insecure conditions still prevail in many parts of the country, there are some initial signs of progress. Private sector activities are being revived, with shops, markets and service industries reopening and agricultural activity increasing. Schools are also starting to reopen.

4. The Government has also publicly advocated the fair treatment of returning refugees and displaced persons, as well as reconciliation between all political

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groups. The President, Vice-President and Prime Minister continue to address mass rallies in major towns advocating reconciliation, peace and justice. These commitments were reiterated in President Bizimungu's address to the General Assembly on 6 October 1994 (see A/49/PV.21) and during his informal meeting with members of the Security Council on the same day.

5. A further measure towards national reconciliation has been the incorporation of over 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) into the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA). In the provinces, all the prefects except one have been drawn from the civilian sector. In the south-west, two prefects of the former administration have been reappointed. As noted in my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), my Special Representative is deploying UNAMIR political information officers to the provinces to assist government and community leaders in promoting national reconciliation and in restoring civil administration.

6. As yet, however, in contrast to the growing vitality of the private sector, the reactivation of public sector activities remains constrained by a severe lack of resources. While a cabinet exists, government ministries do not function adequately, as the civil war resulted in the massive departure of government administration, police and judicial cadres. While efforts have been made to assist the Government in terms of basic resources, government activities continue to be impeded by a lack of supplies such as telephones, computers, means of transport, office equipment and fuel. Cash reserves continue to be inadequate to pay salaries or to meet other essential payments. These problems have been a major factor in the Government's inability to translate public pronouncements concerning nation-building into concrete programmes and actions.

7. The return to normal conditions in Rwanda has also been inhibited by the lack of resources to restore power, water, telecommunications and municipal services or to start dealing with the nearly 1 million mines that are estimated to have been planted in the countryside.

8. Owing to the lack of adequate finances to restore the public sector, the army continues to staff some civilian sectors of governance. It performs almost all police and gendarmerie functions, as well as prison services, in addition to manning some administrative posts in the provinces. The Government's inability to meet adequately the salaries of public servants or to establish effective security over all parts of the country has also led to incidents of frustration and banditry, which undermine the climate of security and stability it is trying to establish. In that connection, there have been reports that over 60 members of the RPA have been disciplined for acts of misconduct, some involving summary reprisals.

9. While the lack of financial resources has been a major factor in impeding activities towards national reconciliation, there are some reasons to believe that the Government could do more, even within its meagre resources, to ensure that all Rwandese are part of the political process. The President of Rwanda has assured my Special Representative that efforts are continuing to make the Government more inclusive by inviting into it some members of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement (MRND), which is the only major political party not presently represented in it. However, the Rwandese

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Parliament is scheduled to meet on 25 November with representation only from those political parties mentioned in the Arusha Agreement which are presently participating in the Government, as well as the army and the gendarmerie, and the seats originally allocated to the MRND will be filled by other parties.

10. The extensive displacement of the Rwandese population has created a growing problem of land tenure and rival claims to property rights. Almost 400,000 long-standing refugees have returned home since mid-July and are claiming property they once held. Some refugees who fled more recently are returning home to find their property now held by others. On 7 November, the Rwandese Minister of Information outlined the Government's official position with regard to repatriation and national reconciliation and, in that connection, stressed the Government's firm resolve to protect the homes and property of each citizen and to distribute land to new returnees so as to facilitate and help ensure their proper and orderly resettlement. He emphasized that the wrongful occupation of another person's home or property was not only unacceptable but unlawful. The Rwandese President and Cabinet have reaffirmed that policy at numerous rallies.

11. There are signs, however, that despite public pronouncements the Government is finding it increasingly difficult to implement this policy. Some recently returning refugees who have tried to reclaim their property rights have reportedly either been denounced as criminals and arrested or simply frightened away. Such reports have filtered back to the refugee camps and have been a factor in the slow pace of repatriation to Rwanda.

12. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I recounted, in detail, the security concerns in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, and I provided the Security Council with a number of options it might wish to consider in addressing the issue. The security situation in the camps continues to worsen. As a result, some non-governmental organizations have recently withdrawn their operations from the camps and others are considering withdrawal, as the militia's increasing control over the distribution of relief supplies makes the safe delivery of such supplies to needy refugees virtually impossible. Furthermore, there are growing indications that the former Government and militia are stockpiling relief supplies for their own purposes.

13. There is also evidence that the former RGF is actively recruiting and training new troops, mainly from refugee camps in Zaire, but also from the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the former RGF and the militia, also operating from refugee camps, appear to be intensifying their propaganda campaign against the new Government and, in particular, the RPA. Such activities create concern that they are preparing for resumed confrontation.

14. In my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stressed the importance of providing factual and objective information on the situation both in the refugee camps and in Rwanda, as well as on United Nations activities in the country. To that end, UNAMIR is in the process of establishing a broadcasting facility. At present, it has two 100-watt transmitters, one to cover the city of Kigali and the other to cover the western part of the country. Full-scale test transmissions, lasting several hours a day, commenced on 12 November, using the

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transmitter currently installed at the UNAMIR compound in Kigali. While this low-power facility can cover only a 20-kilometre radius around Kigali, more powerful transmitters capable of covering the entire country, as well as the refugee camps, are expected to be installed by the end of the year. The financial requirements, including the necessary staffing, will be included in the next budget proposal to the General Assembly. It should be noted, however, that despite repeated efforts, the Government has still not approved UNAMIR's request for formal authorization to broadcast and for a frequency allocation. I hope the Government will respond positively to those requests in the near future.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

15. The various United Nations human rights mechanisms engaged in the Rwandese situation continued to be active during the period under review. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. René Dégni-Ségui, visited Rwanda from 15 to 22 October and also travelled to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The Commission of Experts visited Rwanda from 29 October to 10 November. The human rights field operation in Rwanda launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has now been able to establish seven regional offices and, by mid-November, about 60 human rights officers and special investigators, out of a planned total of 147, had arrived in Rwanda. Another 40 human rights observers and teams of forensic experts are expected by the end of December.

16. The Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts have been pursuing their tasks as defined by their respective mandates. Following his latest visit to Rwanda, the Special Rapporteur submitted his third report (A/49/508-S/1994/1157). In accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, the Commission is expected to submit its final report to me by 30 November 1994. I also expect to receive the findings of the Special Rapporteur and of the Commission of Experts on their investigations of alleged reprisal killings by RPA forces. It will be recalled, in that connection, that in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stated that, in the course of a mission to assess conditions for the safe return of refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had obtained information that appeared to indicate that soldiers of the RPA might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community in Rwanda. I also stated that the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts would undertake a thorough investigation of those allegations.

17. It is increasingly recognized that the mere presence and visibility of United Nations human rights personnel are having a positive effect in the communities where they are deployed, especially as a deterrent against human rights violations. I share the Security Council's view, reflected in its presidential statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), that human rights monitors and their speedy deployment would help foster a climate of confidence and contribute to creating a more secure environment, which, in turn, could encourage refugees to return to their homes in Rwanda. Voluntary contributions have enabled the United Nations to deploy over a third of its target of 147 monitors. However, sustained and increased assistance is necessary to permit the full deployment of the operation and the effective discharge of its

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important mission. I appeal to the international community to provide the financial assistance required.

18. By its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, the Security Council decided to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and of neighbouring States, between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

19. It is vital for the international community, as well as for Rwanda, which originally requested the establishment of an international tribunal (see S/1994/1115), that justice be administered effectively and as expeditiously as possible in order to deter further violations and to contribute to the processes of national reconciliation and restoration and maintenance of peace. As requested by the Council, I am actively pursuing the completion of practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, and in particular its investigations/prosecutorial unit in Kigali, the appointment of a Deputy Prosecutor unit and support and administrative staff, and the election of judges. In that regard, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed the services of the special investigations unit, established within the framework of the human rights field operation, at the disposal of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, with a view to pursuing the investigative work initiated under the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts. As the operation evolves and more information becomes available, I will submit recommendations regarding possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal. I am confident that Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will respond to the Security Council's appeal for contributions of the funds, equipment, staff and the other services required to ensure the smooth establishment and functioning of the Tribunal.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

20. During the reporting period, UNAMIR reached its full authorized strength of 5,500 all ranks. Present deployment of the force is as follows:

(a) Sector 1 (north-east): The deployment of the 331-strong Nigerian company is now complete. Forty military observers are also deployed throughout the sector (see map in the annex);

(b) Sector 2 (south-east): Two platoon groups (Ghana and Nigeria) continue to operate in the Sector, which is to be reinforced by the end of November by a company from Ghana. Depending on the security situation in Sector 4 and the consequent need for troops in that Sector, it is expected that deployment in Sector 2 will eventually be brought to battalion strength. Forty-three military observers operate in the Sector;

(c) Sector 3 (south): The independent infantry company from Malawi operating in Sector 3 (165 all ranks) has recently been reinforced by a second 200-strong independent company (Mali). Forty-three military observers continue to patrol the Sector;

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(d) Sector 4 (south-west): Sector 4 has been subdivided as a result of insecurity in the area. The Ghanaian battalion continues to operate in subsector 4A (Gikongoro) and the Zambian battalion (currently 324 all ranks) is expected to be fully deployed to that subsector by the end of November. The inter-African contingent (487 all ranks from Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger and Senegal) and the Ethiopian battalion (810 all ranks) continue to conduct operations in subsectors 4B (Kibuye) and 4C (Cyangugu) respectively. Approximately 80 military observers are deployed in Sector 4;

(e) Sector 5 (north-west): Deployment of the Tunisian battalion (826 all ranks) to Sector 5 is now complete. Forty-three military observers are deployed in the sector;

(f) Sector 6 (Kigali City): An advance party of 319 all ranks of the Indian contingent was deployed on 10 November 1994. Deployment of the battalion is expected to be completed in December 1994. The UNAMIR Force Headquarters and the Military Observer Group Headquarters are located in the sector. Specialized elements from Canada (communications, logistics and medical); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (logistics, engineering and medical); and Australia (field hospital) also operate in Sector 6.

21. As indicated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), the deployment of the UNAMIR force has been uneven, with rather slow deployment from May through mid-July and a steady build-up beginning in late July and continuing through the reporting period. This has affected the Mission's ability to provide adequate logistic support to troops deployed during the period of more rapid build-up, as well as its overall ability to carry out its mandate effectively. While the United Nations and the troop-contributing countries, with the support of several Member States, have overcome many logistic constraints, there were unforeseen delays in transport arrangements and in the provision of equipment needed to supply and support the contingents.

22. In order to ensure that all contingents have the equipment and logistic support necessary to carry out their functions effectively, a commercial service contract has provided some logistic support for UNAMIR since August 1994. Although it is expected that an increased level of support will be provided by the contractor with the scheduled withdrawal of the British and Canadian contingents (by 1 December 1994 and the end of January 1995, respectively), total dependence on commercial arrangements for logistic support is not advisable in the current security situation in Rwanda. For that reason, efforts are being made to secure the retention of a small military logistics element of about 150 personnel. I hope that Member States will be prepared to extend the necessary support to those efforts.

23. In my report of 6 October, I noted that, with the induction of new contingents, I expected the UNAMIR force strength to exceed the authorized level temporarily. As at mid-November, the force strength stood at 5,606 all ranks. With the withdrawal of the British contingent and the full deployment of the Indian and Zambian contingents, it is expected that the force strength will reach approximately 5,860 all ranks by the end of 1994. However, given expected withdrawals and rotations, it will gradually be reduced to its authorized level

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during the first months of 1995. The number of military observers remains at the authorized strength of 320.

24. During the period under review, UNAMIR continued to assist with the transport of refugees and internally displaced persons returning voluntarily to their homes, while maintaining protection for populations at risk in various areas and at displaced persons camps in Rwanda. UNAMIR is currently working with the humanitarian agencies and the Government of Rwanda to develop and implement a strategy to close the displaced persons camps in Rwanda gradually by ensuring the voluntary return of the occupants to their homes. Against the background of escalating security incidents, UNAMIR troops and observers have also intensified their monitoring, observation and patrol duties.

25. The problem of restrictions imposed on the movement of UNAMIR personnel, which I described in my report of 6 October, has improved somewhat during the reporting period. However, the insistence of local RPA commanders that UNAMIR must obtain formal written authority through the Minister of Defence for all deployments has frequently delayed and sometimes prevented UNAMIR from effectively fulfilling its mandate. Furthermore, UNAMIR patrols are occasionally denied access to specific areas without satisfactory reason or explanation. In order to resolve this issue, UNAMIR is working with the authorities in Kigali to finalize arrangements for regular meetings between the chiefs of staff and operations officers of UNAMIR and the RPA, respectively, with a view to enhancing coordination between them.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. As at 15 November, 80 of the 90 police observers authorized for UNAMIR were deployed to the mission area. As indicated above, since no real police force or gendarmerie remained in place when the Government was established on 19 July, police functions were entrusted to an embryonic gendarmerie consisting mainly of RPA soldiers. At the request of the Government, UNAMIR initiated a training programme in basic routine and investigative police work. In his statement of 14 October, the President of the Security Council welcomed, *inter alia*, the assistance being provided by UNAMIR to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to establish a new integrated police force and encouraged UNAMIR to continue that assistance.

27. The civilian police component of UNAMIR is presently training candidates nominated by the Government to serve in the two services that make up Rwanda's police structure, namely, the Gendarmerie nationale and the Police communale. UNAMIR has already helped train 102 gendarmes (99 cadets and 3 instructors), who graduated on 5 November and are now deployed around the country. During a 16-week intensive programme, which began on 21 November, UNAMIR envisages the training of 300 more cadets. In addition, 100 cadets chosen from those already trained are scheduled to undergo a further 12-week intensive course to qualify as future instructors.

28. The civilian police component is also involved in efforts to restore and reform the penal system within the framework of the implementation of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, which outlines the priority areas requiring both

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technical and financial assistance. Following a request from the judicial authorities concerned, UNAMIR civilian police visited Kigali prison in early November. They found that the facility, which was originally built for 2,000 prisoners, currently holds over 5,000 people, including 111 women and 95 children, with a mortality rate of 5 persons per day. It is reported that similar conditions prevail in prisons in the cities of Butare and Gitarama. The main requirements to restore Rwanda's prisons are in the areas of accommodation, health, sanitation, bedding, clothing and security.

29. In order to meet its expanding responsibilities, UNAMIR's civilian police component requires more French-speaking observers. The Secretariat is continuing intensive efforts to obtain additional police observers with the necessary language qualifications to enable the UNAMIR civilian police component to reach its authorized strength.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

30. The present humanitarian situation within Rwanda presents the international community with a pressing and unusually complex crisis. In the conventional sense, the emergency within Rwanda has abated, though at least 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons remain dependent upon assistance from aid agencies. However, the country at large faces a clear emergency as government institutions find themselves unable to sustain the nation's basic infrastructure and provide for the welfare of its people. Society in its broadest sense is under threat.

31. Surrounding the State of Rwanda are over 2 million Rwandese refugees in camps along the borders in Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. The voluntary return of those refugees is critical to the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. Yet, as noted above, violent harassment and misinformation in the refugee camps, especially in Zaire, prevent many of the bona fide refugees from returning home.

32. The situation of the internally displaced persons in Rwanda parallels that of the refugees on the country's borders. The urgent need to bring internally displaced persons back to their home communities is thwarted by intimidation within the camps and fear of reprisals. The humane settlement of the internally displaced persons, as I stated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), is not only an issue of humanitarian concern, but also one of immediate practical consequence. There is a perception in areas hosting camps of internally displaced persons that those within the camps have better lives than those outside. This is generating increased tension between local and camp populations. At the same time, the camp sites occupy much-needed farmland and are increasingly an ecological hazard. Furthermore, if many within the camps do not soon return to their home areas, they will miss the planting season and the country will consequently become even more dependent on food aid. Finally, an effective programme to resettle internally displaced persons would contribute to an atmosphere conducive to the repatriation of refugees.

33. My Special Representative in Rwanda has made every effort to work with government authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental and other concerned organizations to develop an immediate strategy for addressing the

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issue of the internally displaced persons. In close collaboration with the Government, and through the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, he is in the process of finalizing an integrated humanitarian response to address the crisis. This response is designed to draw upon the assets and capacities of all participating organizations, including UNAMIR, in order to initiate settlement programmes for internally displaced persons before the beginning of the rainy season. Such settlement programmes, which will be developed jointly by relevant government authorities and the international humanitarian community in Rwanda, will be monitored by the human rights observers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

34. In several critical areas throughout the country, both returnee programmes and recovery activities continue to be hampered by the presence of land-mines. Efforts are now under way to identify those areas and to intensify mine-awareness campaigns. Nevertheless, it is clear that more must be done as regards mine awareness and de-mining. The cruel mutilation and loss of life caused by mines, particularly amongst children, is intolerable.

35. International and other concerned organizations continue to provide much-needed assistance to the displaced and other vulnerable sectors of society. Specific efforts are being made to address the plight of unaccompanied children and to pursue family-tracing programmes, as well as to develop psychological support for the severely traumatized. At the same time, more traditional assistance continues to be provided. Renewed efforts to launch AIDS-awareness and prevention programmes are under way. Seeds and tools are being provided, through the Ministry of Agriculture, to assist some 3.5 million people in Rwanda. Food assistance is being maintained and water projects, in rural as well as urban areas, are rapidly being implemented. Education programmes are under way to fill gaps until a normal education system can be restored.

36. It is important to underline the efforts of many humanitarian organizations immediately to strengthen the capacity of the Government. Efforts are being made to restore some semblance of institutional structure through the provision of vehicles and basic office equipment, quick disbursement of funds to re-establish the generation of electricity and similar activities. For example, the Government's central pharmacy is now functioning and the Ministry of Health is increasing its capacity, with the installation of a cold-chain store, to take charge of vaccine distributions.

37. All these efforts must be seen in the context of the enormous challenges that face any effective normalization programme. As indicated earlier, the need to stabilize the very society of Rwanda underlies the humanitarian crisis faced by the Government of Rwanda and the international humanitarian community. To do this, the international community will have to provide the support needed to ensure that the army does not become a disruptive social force. At the same time, if the human rights of the internally displaced and returnees from outside Rwanda are to be protected on a lasting basis, rapid assistance must be provided to restore the country's police force and judicial system. The Government's capacity to generate revenue must be enhanced. In parallel, government authorities concerned with the welfare of the Rwandese people must be restored.

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38. There will be several opportunities for the international community to respond to this humanitarian challenge. My Special Representative has formulated and presented to potential donors a Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan outlining areas in which such assistance is urgently needed. At the request of the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assisting in the organization of a round-table meeting to be held on 14 and 15 December at Geneva. The meeting will give the Government and the international donor community an opportunity to reach agreement on an overall policy framework, as well as to consider basic rehabilitation requirements. Within that dialogue, the views of Government with regard to humanitarian activities throughout 1995 will be an essential feature. The round table will precede the issuance of a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal scheduled to be launched in the second week of January 1995. The appeal, which will be the product of the joint efforts of the Government, United Nations agencies and other concerned organizations, will focus principally upon specific emergency requirements as well as short-term recovery needs. It is intended to link the appeal with the medium- and longer-term needs for rehabilitation of those responsible for development.

39. In that connection, it should be recalled that, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), of 8 June 1994, a trust fund has been established to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda. The trust fund is a useful channel for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. Unfortunately, only one major donor has made a substantial contribution to the fund. I urge others to do the same.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

40. In my report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (A/49/375 and Corr.1 and Add.1), I requested the Assembly to provide the necessary resources for the maintenance of UNAMIR, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 9 December 1994. The Assembly is currently seized of the matter.

41. As at 17 November 1994, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Mission amounted to \$17.6 million. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations at that date amounted to \$1.5 billion. This shows clearly the financial difficulties with which the United Nations is faced.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. Clearly, the situation in Rwanda remains critical and the country continues to face daunting problems. While I am encouraged by the Government's efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to stabilize the situation, new threats and challenges continue to emerge that may complicate further an already difficult situation and jeopardize the limited progress made thus far. In particular, the creeping militarization of the refugee camps has created a painful dilemma for the international community. While the humanitarian crisis represented by the plight of the refugees, as well as the internally displaced

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persons, remains a matter of the utmost concern, it is unacceptable that humanitarian assistance provided for bona fide refugees is being used to threaten not only the security of the refugee camps but the stability of Rwanda. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I set out ideas on action that could be taken to address the problem of insecurity in the camps and ensure that the humanitarian efforts to protect the refugees and bring about their eventual safe and voluntary repatriation would not be fatally undermined.

43. The Government of Rwanda has reassured me of its resolve and determination to promote conditions conducive to safe and voluntary repatriation and national reconciliation. I call on the Government to ensure that that resolve is translated into concrete action and programmes, notwithstanding its present lack of adequate financial resources. In my report of 18 November, I outlined a two-pronged approach to achieve the environment necessary for national reconciliation and sustainable peace. That approach included options to address security in the refugee camps and, at the same time, measures to help the Government create conditions in Rwanda under which large-scale repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons could take place.

44. The Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, as well as the forthcoming UNDP-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal, give the international community ample opportunity to respond to the Government's need for assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. Such efforts towards normalizing and stabilizing the situation inside Rwanda could help attract refugees and displaced persons back home, thus contributing to the process of national reconciliation and consolidating the newly achieved peace. I firmly believe, however, that if the current unsettled situation is not addressed promptly by both the Government and the international community, the residual problems and emerging threats may not only endanger what has been achieved thus far, but could push Rwanda backward and revive the spectre of renewed conflict.

45. I would also like to underline the importance of the efforts of the Governments in the region and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), both among themselves and in cooperation with the United Nations, to find durable solutions to the problems of Rwanda. It will be recalled, in this context, that the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/7 of 25 October 1994, endorsed the convening of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, which will be organized jointly by OAU and UNHCR. In addition, the Security Council's recent decision, in its resolution 955 (1994), to establish an international tribunal to prosecute perpetrators of genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law during the recent conflict in the country may help to deter future violations of human rights and promote peace and national reconciliation. I welcome the Government of Rwanda's assurance of its readiness to cooperate with the tribunal despite its negative vote in the Security Council.

46. In his statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), the President of the Security Council stressed the importance the Council attaches to the role of UNAMIR, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security in Rwanda. UNAMIR is firmly in place, as a focal point of the international community's effort in Rwanda, to provide the coordinated

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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months, until 9 June 1995. Under that resolution, the Council requested me to report by 9 February and 9 April 1995 on the implementation of UNAMIR's mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. The present report covers developments since my report of 6 February (S/1995/107).

2. During the reporting period, a mission of Security Council members visited Rwanda on 12 and 13 February 1995 and submitted its findings to the Council in a report of 28 February (S/1995/164). The Mission stressed that, as long as 2 million Rwandese remained in camps in or outside their country, the situation in Rwanda would remain inherently unstable. In this connection, it underlined the interrelated issues facing the Government: repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and the need for justice. It called on the Government to intensify its efforts to create favourable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. It has been a year since Rwanda was engulfed in a genocide that left at least 500,000 people dead. In the message I sent to the Government and people of Rwanda on the first anniversary of those horrors, I conveyed my deepest sympathy and stressed that never again should the perpetrators of such crimes be permitted to get away with impunity. I also pledged the continued support of the United Nations to the building of a new Rwandese society based on tolerance, harmony and justice.

4. In the nine months since the new Government of Rwanda assumed office, the overall situation in the country has improved considerably. The private sector has revived in an atmosphere of relative security; markets, shops and small

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businesses have sprung up, agricultural activities have restarted and schools have reopened.

5. Radio UNAMIR commenced broadcasting on 16 February and is on the air seven days a week in three languages, in an effort to present objective information to the Rwandese people at home and in refugee camps abroad. Plans are in hand to increase Radio UNAMIR's broadcast time.

6. In my report of 6 February, I noted that, while Rwanda continued to face problems in regard to repatriation, reconciliation and rebuilding its administrative structures, the overall situation was evolving positively. Over the past two months, however, tensions and frustrations have surfaced and the security situation in the country has deteriorated. The Prefect of Butare was murdered in an ambush on 4 March; armed saboteurs have reportedly entered Rwanda; and more and more people are being detained by the Government.

7. These developments have contributed to a considerable decline in the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. In addition, over 200,000 internally displaced persons remain in camps because they fear insecure conditions in their home communes or because of intimidation by extremist elements in the camps.

8. There are reports that the armed forces of the former Rwandese Government are training and rearming. Over the past two months, soldiers of the forces of the former Government have reportedly been apprehended in Rwanda, carrying arms, grenades and anti-personnel mines. As a result, the Rwandese Patriotic Army has tightened security and strengthened its border patrols.

9. These measures against possible infiltrators have also led to incidents involving United Nations and international staff. United Nations vehicles and staff have been searched and supplies of goods and equipment have been stopped at Kigali airport. In addition, government authorities at the middle and lower levels are often uncooperative. Last month, Radio Rwanda initiated a propaganda campaign of surprising virulence and broadcast unfounded allegations of misconduct by UNAMIR personnel. After a protest by my Special Representative, however, Radio Rwanda has reverted to a more balanced attitude towards UNAMIR.

10. The relationship between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army has been discussed by my Special Representative with the President of Rwanda, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, and with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame. Both the President and the Vice-President reaffirmed their Government's support for UNAMIR and said minor incidents should be cleared up at fortnightly joint staff meetings. The Vice-President added that some of the frustrations, especially at the lower level, were the result of the perception that the Government could not exercise complete sovereign authority in Rwanda as long as there was a large UNAMIR military presence in the country. In this connection, both the President and the Vice-President felt that, at an appropriate time, UNAMIR's mandate and its possible phase-out from Rwanda should be discussed.

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III. LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

11. In response to the rise in tension in parts of the country, the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda strengthened its monitoring activities during the reporting period. As of 1 April 1995, the Field Operation was composed of 113 staff in 11 field offices, including 55 short-term staff; 30 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs); 12 human rights officers from the European Union and 8 experts provided by the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. It is expected that a further contingent of some 28 human rights officers contributed by the European Union, as well as additional UNVs, will be deployed on 19 April.

12. The human rights officers work directly with the population, as well as with government officials and civic leaders throughout the country. They seek to promote respect for the rights of individual citizens and a sense of confidence and stability.

13. The establishment of an effective judicial system is one of the most pressing problems facing the Government. Although efforts are often made by the Government and its security forces to follow correct procedures, arrests are sometimes arbitrary. Many individuals are held without hope of timely trial proceedings. There are approximately 27,000 people in Rwanda's desperately overcrowded prisons. Kigali prison, for example, built to accommodate 1,500 detainees, currently houses over 7,000. On 16 March, 24 people died in a police detention cell.

14. The Technical Cooperation Unit of the Field Operation recently issued a comprehensive programme addressing the needs of the Government in establishing a civil society based on respect for human rights. This programme, which was developed in close consultation with the relevant government ministries, includes recommendations on measures to facilitate the prosecution of suspects accused of serious human rights violations. It also proposes a strategy for introducing human rights education in Rwandese schools and government institutions.

15. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. José Ayala-Lasso, has launched an international appeal with a view to assisting the Government of Rwanda to re-establish the judicial system. He has also appealed for funds to recruit more human rights monitors who, as part of their duties, would work closely with the judiciary. During his visit to Rwanda from 1 to 3 April, the High Commissioner had the opportunity to discuss many of the above issues with government officials.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

16. By its resolution 977 (1995) of 22 February 1995, the Security Council decided that the International Tribunal for Rwanda would have its seat at Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania). A team composed of experts from the United Nations Secretariat and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia will visit the United Republic of Tanzania shortly to secure premises for the

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International Tribunal for Rwanda and to negotiate the necessary agreements with the Tanzanian authorities.

17. On 7 March, I addressed a letter to all States Members of the United Nations, as well as to non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, inviting them to nominate judges for the Tribunal. I requested that these nominations be made by 7 April 1995.

18. The Office of the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal was established in Kigali in January 1995 and the Deputy Prosecutor, Mr. Rakotomanana, took office on 20 March. In a statement issued by the Chief Prosecutor, Judge Goldstone, on 5 April, it was announced that the Tribunal was processing about 400 cases and that the first case for trial was expected in the second half of the year. Since January, Tribunal staff have been gathering information and evidence in Rwanda and other countries. In view of the importance and volume of the work involved, more expert personnel are required and efforts to secure the necessary staff are under way. I welcome the voluntary contributions pledged by some Member States to support the activities of the Tribunal and I appeal for more such assistance to enable the Tribunal to carry out its tasks.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

19. As at 1 April, UNAMIR's force strength stood at 5,529 troops and 297 military observers (see annex). Since my report of 6 February, an Indian signals company has been deployed, the inter-African battalion has been replaced by a Senegalese battalion of 241 all ranks, the Malawi company of 181 and the Australian medical support group of 293 have both been rotated and the Canadian logistics support group of 95 has been fully deployed.

20. UNAMIR has been working under additional pressure as a result of the recent deterioration in security. Instances of harassment and intimidation directed at UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel, property and installations have, as noted earlier, increased during the reporting period.

21. On 15 February, UNAMIR headquarters at Mutura, east of Gisenyi, where the Tunisian battalion is located, was hit by grenades and small arms fire in a deliberate and unprovoked attack against a UNAMIR signals installation. The following day, while investigating the circumstances surrounding the attack, eight members of a UNAMIR patrol were injured by a land-mine probably planted by the attackers. On 5 March, three grenades were thrown at the Nigerian contingent's guardpost at Byumba, injuring two soldiers, one of them seriously.

22. These are the first incidents since the end of the civil war in which United Nations troops appear to have been deliberately targeted. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have informed the authorities of their serious concern and members of the Government have expressed regret for these attacks, indicating that they were isolated acts. Investigations are under way to determine the circumstances and the identities of those involved.

23. Mechanisms have been put in place to enable UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army to liaise and exchange views at both the command and the staff

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officer levels. These arrangements facilitate the resolution of complaints and enhance cooperation and coordination. However, the worsening security situation has strained relations between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army. Indeed, the Rwandese Patriotic Army has frequently restricted the movement of UNAMIR personnel and denied it access to certain areas. This has affected UNAMIR's ability to discharge its mandated tasks fully and effectively.

24. Difficulties have also been encountered on the occasion of troop rotations, when UNAMIR personnel have been held up or denied entry at Kigali airport. It should be recalled, in this connection, that the Model Status of Forces Agreement (A/45/594), which reflects the customary principles and practices of United Nations peace-keeping operations, contains provisions regulating the entry, residence and departure of personnel of peace-keeping operations. The agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel, concluded on 5 November 1993, contains identical provisions. Following the modification of UNAMIR's mandate under Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and the installation of the present Government in July 1994, an exchange of letters to constitute an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda was initiated. The purpose of this was not to reaffirm the applicability of the agreement concluded on 5 November 1993, which in accordance with well-established principles of international law is not in doubt, but to supplement it by reflecting the changes in UNAMIR's mandate. However, despite several reminders, the Government has not yet replied. It is my hope that this matter will be promptly resolved and that the Government will agree to honour its obligations under the agreement.

25. There is a pressing need for a comprehensive mine-clearance programme. However, the Government of Rwanda has not yet responded to the offers of the United Nations for assistance in mine clearance and minefield survey and marking. Such a programme would, among other things, open up many areas to returnees, including agricultural fields. A team of mine experts from the United States Department of Defense recently visited Rwanda and held discussions with UNAMIR concerning a possible plan of action in this area. In the meantime, UNAMIR explosives demolition teams continue to carry out limited mine-clearing operations, especially in urban areas.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. In my report of 6 February, I noted that UNAMIR was pursuing its efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in training a new integrated national police force. The training of 300 gendarmes and 20 instructors, which started on 19 December 1994, is expected to conclude by the end of April. The Government has requested that UNAMIR train an additional 400 gendarmes before beginning the training programme for 100 instructors, which was scheduled to commence in June.

27. Following a request from the Government, a UNAMIR civilian police observer has been assigned to assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie in determining operational requirements to ensure that, upon completion of their training, gendarmes are ready and properly equipped for deployment.

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28. Owing to financial and material constraints, the training programme for communal police, which was scheduled to begin in February, has been delayed. The Government has informed UNAMIR that it is intensifying its efforts to obtain the necessary resources to permit training to begin at the earliest opportunity. Once funding is secured, UNAMIR will begin a training programme for approximately 1,500 communal police.

29. As part of its monitoring and investigatory activities, the UNAMIR civilian police component has teams of 3 to 4 observers in each of the 11 prefectures in the country. These observers work in close cooperation with local authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and assist human rights monitors and UNAMIR personnel in the performance of their respective duties.

30. UNAMIR continues to face an acute shortage of civilian police personnel, a situation which seriously impairs the discharge of its expanded tasks. While, in accordance with resolution 965 (1994), the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component was increased to 120 police observers, only 58 are currently deployed. These observers are from Djibouti (7), Germany (9), Ghana (10), Guinea-Bissau (8), Mali (10), Nigeria (10) and Zambia (4).

31. As stressed in previous reports, there is a particularly urgent need for additional French-speaking civilian police observers. In this connection, on 22 February, I again approached Member States, including 13 French-speaking countries, to ascertain their interest in providing additional civilian police observers. I have not, so far, received any positive responses.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

32. At the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) round-table conference, held at Geneva on 18 and 19 January 1995, the international donor community pledged some \$587 million to support the Government's rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. The slow process of turning donor pledges into actual support, however, has led to problems and growing frustration on the ground.

33. The humanitarian programme in Rwanda maintains its emphasis on the provision of emergency relief to the affected population, as well as on activities aimed at enabling the Government to function effectively. Progress in these areas, however, has been affected by the paucity of resources available. To date, a relatively small portion of the contributions pledged at the UNDP round-table conference has been converted into actual disbursements. This is also true of the response to the 1995 consolidated inter-agency humanitarian assistance appeal launched in January 1995. The Trust Fund for Rwanda totalled \$4,710,857 as at 1 April, most of it being disbursed to support the national judicial system.

34. There are substantial food shortages within the country and the subregion. The recent Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/World Food Programme (WFP) crop assessment indicates that the January 1995 harvest was significantly smaller than in previous years. If the threat of starvation and malnutrition is to be averted for some 3 million refugees and internally

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displaced persons from Rwanda and Burundi, rapid and substantial food aid from the international community is required. In the meantime, United Nations non-governmental organizations are distributing seeds and tools to the affected population. There is also a programme of seed and livestock protection for the benefit of vulnerable groups. The WFP food-for-work programmes seek to promote the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the strengthening of food security.

35. Problems affecting children continue to receive special attention. United Nations and non-governmental organizations are registering unaccompanied minors and attempting to reunite families. So far, approximately 3,000 children have been reunited with their families and psychosocial counselling and trauma recovery programmes are expected to be enlarged in the near future. Agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Justice to permit 400 children between the ages of 11 and 17, imprisoned for alleged involvement in the genocide, to be moved to a separate location for children only. As a result of consultations with the Ministry of Defence, some 4,000 "child soldiers" are expected to be demobilized shortly.

36. There have been some improvements in the health sector. Nearly half of the 280 vaccination centres which were operational before April 1994 have reopened and a programme to equip them has begun. Some 26 nutritional centres for unaccompanied children have reopened and receive supplementary food aid. It is planned to have 100 nutritional centres operational during 1995. Projects relating to family planning, maternal care and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are being promoted vigorously.

37. The humanitarian agencies have intensified their efforts to ensure wider access to education. This has included the distribution of basic classroom resources and supplies and an emergency curriculum for over 140,000 primary schoolchildren. Teacher emergency packages have been distributed to over 7,000 teachers serving about 600,000 children in Rwanda. Moves are under way to adapt the packages for young people in prisons and for literacy and basic skill-training programmes, especially for youth and women. A pilot project for implementing teacher emergency packages in refugee camps was launched in February.

38. Activities are taking place, within the context of Opération Retour, to expedite the voluntary return of internally displaced persons. Six camps for internally displaced persons have been closed and some 40,000 people have been resettled in their home communities, where agencies are implementing rehabilitation projects. The remaining camps hold more than 200,000 displaced people. In certain quarters in Rwanda, these camps are viewed as breeding grounds for destabilization activities and the Government is anxious to close them as soon as possible.

39. The recent deterioration in the security situation, together with the lack of resources, has had a negative impact on the resettlement of returnees. The increased screening of them by the Rwandese authorities has also inhibited progress towards a faster rate of refugee repatriation. Recent arrangements made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, aimed at assuring

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security in Rwandese refugee camps in those countries, were expected to help reduce intimidation and thus permit a higher rate of repatriation. However, most of the estimated 60,000 refugees who returned to Rwanda during the first two months of the year were from the 1959 case-load. Most of the more recent refugees who have returned so far are women and children. United Nations organizations are facilitating their repatriation through reception and transport facilities.

40. Returnees from the 1959 case-load are currently estimated at over 600,000. Their resettlement has become a major problem for the authorities, since many of them have illegally occupied the homes and land of recently departed refugees, some of whom have also begun to return home. The Government urgently needs resources to accommodate both groups of returnees in a manner that ensures justice and promotes reconciliation. To facilitate their reintegration, returnees will have to be provided with assistance in education, housing and job training. A grave concern associated with the returnees from the 1959 case-load is the large number of cattle (estimated at 500,000) that they have brought with them. Lack of adequate grazing areas and water for these herds, combined with livestock diseases, threaten an ecological disaster.

41. Solutions to the humanitarian challenges faced by Rwanda are a vital element in international efforts to contribute to national reconciliation and economic recovery. Continued assistance is indispensable if progress is to be achieved, particularly in view of the disastrous consequences of the war and the continuing lack of resources available to the Government.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

42. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20 of 29 November 1994, authorized me to enter into commitments for a four-month period from 10 December 1994 to 9 April 1995, at a monthly rate not to exceed \$15 million gross, in connection with the maintenance of UNAMIR. This amount was based on the then authorized strength of 320 military observers, 5,500 troops, 90 civilian police and 398 civilian personnel. Subsequently, the Security Council authorized an increase in the strength of the civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. My report on the financing of UNAMIR for the period from 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995 and for the maintenance of the mission on a monthly basis after 9 June 1995 (A/49/375/Add.2) has been submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its current session.

43. As at March 1995, unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR Special Account amounted to \$46.5 million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations was \$1,662.8 million.

IX. OBSERVATIONS

44. The progress achieved in Rwanda over the past nine months is threatened by renewed tensions. It is incumbent on the Government and the international community to take the steps necessary to put Rwanda back on the road to stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction.

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45. These goals are likely to remain elusive, however, as long as 2 million Rwandese remain in camps outside their country. The indignation and deep sense of injustice felt by many Rwandese after the genocide is certainly understandable, but it cannot be allowed to frustrate the healing process that must take place if Rwanda is to be restored to peace and harmony. The Government is therefore urged to make more determined efforts to foster a climate of trust and confidence and to create conditions that will encourage refugees and displaced persons not suspected of involvement in the genocide to believe that they can return to their homes in safety. At the same time, steps must be taken to bring to trial, at the earliest opportunity, those who are guilty of genocide.

46. I therefore welcome the adoption by the Security Council on 27 February of resolution 978 (1995), in which it called on Member States to arrest persons against whom sufficient evidence existed of criminal responsibility for genocide. It is my hope that Member States will take the necessary follow-up action and help ensure that the International Tribunal for Rwanda becomes operational as soon as possible. The need for such steps is underlined by the recent disturbing reports of military training and an arms build-up by elements of the armed forces of the former Government of Rwanda in neighbouring countries. The Governments on whose territory such activities may be taking place must ensure that their countries do not become bases for incursions into Rwanda.

47. Rwanda's needs with regard to the rehabilitation of its administrative structures and social and economic reconstruction are great. It is clear that limited resources mean that the Government cannot by itself address all the problems facing the country. It needs the assistance and cooperation of its neighbours and the international community. I therefore urge donors to do all they can to accelerate the flow of aid to Rwanda. In this connection, Member States may wish to consider channelling funds through the Trust Fund for Rwanda, which can disburse assistance quickly and effectively.

48. The increasing harassment of United Nations and international staff serving in Rwanda is another source of serious concern. UNAMIR remains an essential confidence-building mechanism and its presence adds an important dimension to the Government's efforts to promote a climate of stability, trust and security. UNAMIR's presence also helps to create conditions conducive to the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons and to the provision of reconstruction assistance. I therefore urge the Government to extend to UNAMIR the necessary cooperation without which the Mission will not be able to carry out its mandate and the international community will find it more difficult to respond to Rwanda's rehabilitation needs. I should also like to remind the Government of its responsibility for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel, as well as for ensuring that their freedom of movement and access throughout the country is respected.

49. UNAMIR's present mandate, as defined under Security Council resolutions 918 (1994) and 965 (1994), will expire on 9 June. Senior Rwandese officials have pointed out that the situation in the country has changed since last July and that, at the appropriate time, the mandate and role of UNAMIR should be reviewed. I have, accordingly, requested my Special Representative to consider,

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in consultation with the Government, adjustments which could be made to the Mission's mandate. On the basis of his advice, I will, in my next report, submit to the Security Council recommendations on the role which UNAMIR could play in Rwanda after 9 June 1995.

50. The Council has emphasized the need for an international conference on security, stability and peace in the region. In accordance with the Council's most recent call for States of the region to organize such a conference, I intend to carry out necessary consultations with those States with a view to determining the type of assistance they may require in this regard.

51. In closing, I should like to thank my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, and all UNAMIR civilian, military and civilian police personnel, for their contribution to peace and stability in Rwanda under very trying circumstances.

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Annex

Composition of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
as at 31 March 1995

Country	<u>Military personnel</u>			Civilian police	Grand total
	Troops	Observers	Total		
Argentina		1	1		1
Australia	302		302		302
Austria		15	15		15
Bangladesh	1	33	34		34
Canada	105	20	125		125
Chad	2		2		2
Djibouti			-	7	7
Ethiopia	811		811		811
Fiji		1	1		1
Germany			-	9	9
Ghana	842	35	877	10	887
Guinea		17	17		17
Guinea-Bissau			-	5	5
India	833	17	850		850
Jordan			-	3	3
Malawi	185	14	199		199
Mali	199	31	230	10	240
Nigeria	333	17	350	10	360
Poland		2	2		2
Russian Federation		17	17		17
Senegal	241		241		241
Tunisia	840	10	850		850
United Kingdom	2		2		2
Uruguay		23	23		23
Zambia	833	20	853	4	857
Zimbabwe		<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	5 529	297	5 826	58	5 884

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