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ACC. 1998/0278

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: MAJ. GEN. TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 30 JANUARY 1995

SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT ON UNAMIR

NO OF PAGES: 2

J. Tousignant

1. With reference to Mr. Annan's code cable of 27 January, on the above subject, we have reviewed your revised text which we find generally acceptable. At the same time, as you requested, we would like to submit for your consideration the following suggestions, comments and questions:

- a) in para. 1, we think that, since resolution 965 not only extended but also expanded UNAMIR's mandate, this latter element should be mentioned from the outset. This is important in the context of a proper and complete review of UNAMIR's activities;
- b) the last sentence of para. 20 should be revised as the Deputy Prosecutor is apparently still in Rwanda. He is scheduled to leave later today. It may be sufficient simply to say "The Deputy Prosecutor arrived in Kigali on 26 January for an initial visit in order.....";
- c) in para. 24, the brackets around the last sentence should be removed;

.../...

- d) in para. 32, it is our understanding that there are 145 communes in Rwanda, as opposed to 143 mentioned in this paragraph of your revised draft;
- e) in line 12 of para. 42, the letter "e" is missing from the word **programme**. Furthermore, since in this paragraph the Secretary-General thanks countries and organisations that have responded "so generously" to the consolidated inter-agency appeal and the round-table conference, we wonder if we should not say how much was pledged in both cases;
- f) in para. 50, we suggest that an additional sentence be inserted at the end of the paragraph to read for example as follows: "**These consultations are continuing and I shall keep the Council informed of ^{their} progress and results.**" We also wonder if ~~it~~^{nor} would be useful to indicate that the results of the Bujumbura refugee conference would also be taken into account for the preparations for the broader conference.

2. We hope the above points are useful. Best regards.

"In order to permit Radio UNAMIR to commence operations, UNAMIR has requested from the Government, on an urgent basis, the allocation of frequencies and authorization for the installation of Radio UNAMIR transmitters at sites that would permit broadcasts to reach the Rwandese population inside the country as well as in refugee camps in the neighbouring countries. UNAMIR is still awaiting the Government's response".

- (b) In para. 17, Radio UNAMIR will, at the initial stage, broadcast 4 hours daily.
- (c) Regarding para. 27, the Canadian contingent will have left (26 January) by the time the Progress Report is published. The contingent will be replaced by 85 Canadian logistics personnel.
- (d) Regarding para. 11, the total number of IDPs returned as at 24 January is reported as 20,242. The figure for 25 January will be available tomorrow morning and will appear in our SITREP which should also reach Headquarters tomorrow, 26 January.
- (e) In connection with para. 35, the following additional sentence is proposed at the end of the existing text:

"It would involve, in the first stage, and on the basis of CIVPOL's existing resources, the training of 100 communal police officers selected by the Government for eventual deployment in Kigali".

- (f) This piece of information was not included in our draft, but you may wish to consider its possible insertion in the final text. The retraining of the estimated 2 thousand former RGF troops has been continuing in Gako. Today, 25 January, a ceremony was held at that location for the official integration of these troops into the new national army, the RPA. President Bizimungu as well as Vice-President Kagame were present at the ceremony. According to Radio Rwanda, those to be integrated include both officers and regular troops although no details were given of the exact number of officers involved.

2. I also attach, as you requested, a copy of my note of 19 November 1994, on the subject of possible contacts with members of the former regime.

3. I hope the above information is useful. Best regards.

annabi's call on PROGRESS REPORT

RADIO

Explain what is delaying broadcast.

I told him that the technical point was the issue of frequencies.
He said to give him some wording to that end.

On the no. of hours, I told him to leave it out since it will depend on the capacity we develop any way and the report doesn't require it at this time. Maybe later when we have been transmitting.

Wishes to be faxed a copy of radio protocol: fax 963-9222 to his personal attention. no need be coded.

WHEN DID THE CANADIANS WITHDRAW?

They are withdrawing, I said. Confirm date he said.
THE FORCE HAS CONFIRMED THE LAST BATCH LEAVES TOMORROW MORNING.

ARE 85 LOGISTICS REPLACEMENTS CANADIANS? Reply yes.

HE WANTS THE TOTAL OF IDPS RESETTLED AS OF 25 JAN.

HE WILL TALK TO KHAN TOMORROW ABOUT THE REQUEST FOR INCREASE OF THE FORCE. HE DOES NOT THINK IT WILL FLY. I GAVE HIM ARGUMENTS, MAINLY SECURITY IN THE COMUNES WHICH IS THE ONLY GUARANTEE FOR IDPS TO RETURN, SITUATION IN THE CAMPS OUTSIDE, AND FRAGILE SITUATION INSIDE...

YOU MIGHT WANT TO GIVE MORE ARGUMENTS.

PARAGRAPH 35 HAS THE TRAINING FOR THE COMUNAL POLICE ALREADY BEGUN?

isel
25.1.95

* Gako

MOD Form 4A
(Revised 4/89)

Memorandum

To : Mr. Buo

From : MA/FC

Number

Our Reference

Your Reference

Date

Subject

No problem
FC happy with report
Pls prep final copy
Thanks
Mustafa

Rank :

Signature :

Name
(in Block Letters Please) :



OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: MAJ. GEN. TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 23 JANUARY 1995

SUBJECT: DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

NO OF PAGES: 15

1. As requested, I attach hereto UNAMIR's draft of the above report. We have sent a copy of the draft to the SRSG and suggested that he forward directly to New York any comments or proposals he may have. You will also notice that there are blanks in some areas, especially in the humanitarian portion. New York may need to make the necessary adjustments as we do not have the information at hand. We are also proposing that the administrative and financial section be prepared at Headquarters.

2. We are at your disposal as always should you need further information or clarification.

3. Best regards.

.../...



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. A planning mission from

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the Office of the Prosecutor recently visited Kigali to finalize arrangements for the establishment of the Kigali office. Mr. Rakotomanana 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 contingent comprising communications, logistics and medical units covering a total of 308 troops, is scheduled to be withdrawn by 26 January, and to be replaced by 85 logistics personnel who would be constituted as the "95 Forward Logistics Support Unit".

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.

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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 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.

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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 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, with 89 observers on the ground, nearly 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.

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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 three hundred fifty 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.

40. There is an urgent need to resolve the problem of the internally displaced due 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 presence of intimidators and the infiltration of armed groups in the camps not only provoke 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 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

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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 continued 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 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 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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.



OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 19 NOVEMBER 1994

NO: MIR

SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

NO OF PAGES: 3

1. With reference to Mr. Annan's Code Cable No. 3798 of 18 November 1994 on the above subject, please see below the information you requested:

a) UNAMIR Radio.

The Rwandese authorities have still not approved UNAMIR's request for formal authorization to broadcast and for a frequency allocation. Meanwhile, full-scale test transmissions lasting several hours a day commenced on 12 November, using a small 100-watt FM transmitter currently installed at the UNAMIR compound in Kigali. Through this low-power facility, broadcasts can only be received in Kigali. However, more powerful transmitters which would increase the range, are expected to arrive at UNAMIR in the near future.

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b) Penal system.

CIVPOL 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 for which both technical and financial assistance are required. In this connection and following a request from the judicial authorities concerned, CIVPOL visited Kigali prison during the first week of November to assess the situation. CIVPOL found that that facility, originally built for 2000 inmates, held, as at 8 November, 5040 including 111 women, 35 of them with feeding babies, and 95 children between the ages of 10 and 14. CIVPOL was informed that the average mortality rate is currently 5 a day. CIVPOL further understands that similar conditions prevail in the other two prisons operating in the country, in the cities of Butare and Gitarama. It therefore concludes that the main requirements for the effective restoration of Rwanda's prisons are in the areas of accommodation, health, sanitation, bedding, clothing and security.

c) Movement restrictions.

The problem of the restrictions imposed on the movement of UNAMIR troops, which I mentioned in my 6 October report to the Council, has ameliorated somewhat. However, local RPA commanders' insistence on UNAMIR obtaining formal written authority through the Minister of Defence for all deployment has frequently delayed and sometimes prevented UNAMIR from completely fulfilling its mandate throughout the country. Furthermore, UNAMIR patrols are occasionally denied access to specific areas without satisfactory reason or explanation. UNAMIR is working with the RPA to find a suitable approach. Arrangements are being finalized to establish regular meetings with the respective chiefs of staff and operations officers of UNAMIR and the RPA to resolve these issues.

d) Political Information Officers.

In his continuing efforts to assist the process of restoring civil administration and promoting national reconciliation and peace, my Special Representative has deployed political information officers in the six sectors of the country, who are working closely with Government and community leaders, as well as the population as a whole to create the conditions and a propitious climate to advance these objectives.

e) Property rights.

On 7 November, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 17th African Information Day, the Rwandese Minister of Information, who is also the Government Spokesman, outlined the official position on the issues of repatriation and national reconciliation, highlighting the Government's appeal to all Rwandese refugees to leave the perilous and precarious conditions in refugee camps behind and to return home in safety and dignity. In this connection, he stressed the Government's firm resolve to protect the homes and

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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 and/or property is not only unacceptable but constitutes, above all, a violation of Rwanda's fundamental law.

2. We hope that the information provided above adequately responds to the request.
3. Best regards.



Title: This page out case
Text - Sec. 101

P. 119

CRN 401

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MIR 2467

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 1994

NO. OF PAGES: 19 PAGES

SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON UNAMIR

Please find attached our draft text of the latest progress report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNAMIR. I am reviewing the observations and recommendations and will forward my final text to you tomorrow.

Regards.

9, NOV 17 1961



SECURITY COUNCIL

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My last report on the situation in Rwanda (S/1994/1133) was submitted to the Security Council on 6 October 1994. Since then, I have reported on November to the Security Council the deteriorating security situation in the refugees camps. The Secretariat has also provided the Council with oral briefings on developments in Rwanda and information on the deployment and activities of expanded UNAMIR. These reports have covered developments on the humanitarian situation, the safety of population at risk, the repatriation of refugees and efforts towards national reconciliation.

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2. The present report, provides a further update on the situation in Rwanda and is submitted in connection with the Security Council's review of the Mission's mandate which, in accordance with operative paragraph 3 of resolution 925 (1994), ends on 9 December 1994.

II. Political Aspects

3. The political situation in Rwanda has evolved with both favourable and negative developments. On the positive count, the security climate has improved in the towns and countryside of Rwanda. There is no curfew in Rwanda and life in the market place is returning towards normalcy. The Government has publicly advocated fair treatment of returning refugees and reconciliation towards political opponents. A measure of success has been achieved in re-building a national army with over 2000 former RGF troops undergoing a re-unification course at the Gako centre. The difficult take over by the government of the South West sector was effected smoothly in cooperation with UNAMIR. The President, Vice-President and Prime Minister have addressed mass rallies in major towns advocating reconciliation peace, harmony and justice. These commitments that have been repeated by the President in his address to the General Assembly on.... and to the Security Council. In the provinces, all the prefects, except one, have been drawn from the civilian sector and recently two prefects of the former administration have been re-appointed in the volatile South Western Sector. Parliament is scheduled to be convened on 25 November with Party representation corresponding broadly to the Arusha formulation. The government is also committed itself to the freedom of press and has punished over 60 members of the RPA for acts of indiscipline involving summary justice.

4. On the negative side are reports of harassment of a segment of the population and of reprisals that have promoted a climate of fear among returning refugees. As yet, public pronouncements of justice and fair treatment are not being implemented on the ground, partly due to lack of police, administrative and judicial cadres that are not available to the Government. The return to normalcy has also been inhibited by the lack of resources with the result that power, water, telecommunications and municipal services are only partly restored in the country. The demining process of nearly 1 million mines planted in the countryside has not been started due to the absence of financial support. The Government's inability to pay salaries, particularly in the army, has led to rising incidence of frustration and banditry which also vitiates the climate of security and stability that the Government has intended to introduce. Moreover, the inability to accommodate returning refugees in resettlement and rehabilitation schemes is an additional factor inhibiting the return of refugees. Finally the intimidation and tension created in the refugee camps in neighbouring countries has been reflected within Rwanda where tension in the displaced persons camps has become a source of concern.

5. As I have already reported to the Council, there is strong evidence that acts of violence and intimidation are on the increase in the refugee camps, especially those in Zaire where armed militia elements and members of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) have inter-mingled with the mainstream refugee population. The growing intimidation and violence, which threatens not only repatriation efforts but also the lives of refugees, relief workers and officials of receiving countries operating in the camps, must be addressed as a matter of urgency and I look forward to the Council's consideration of the proposals and recommendations I recently submitted to it on this issue. In the meantime, I would like to commend, once again, the dedicated efforts of relief workers operating under such dangerous

conditions as well as the generosity and hospitality of the receiving countries for welcoming, hosting and helping to protect the refugees. Effective and prompt action needs to be taken to ensure that the compassion and assistance is not misused as a cover to protect human rights violations or to convert aid into military capability. My Special Representative who has been given the additional responsibility of addressing problems of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries has met with the leaders of Tanzania and Zaire in an effort to find a solution to the rising tension in the camps.

6. Within Rwanda itself, practical efforts have continued with a view to stabilizing the country. As generally agreed, a return to normality could help attract refugees and displaced persons back to their homes and also re-establish the country's capacity to re-absorb and resettle returnees. Emphasis, in this connection, remains directed at the restoration of civil administration and the reconstruction of the country's social and economic infrastructure, but the lack of adequate resources, especially financial means, has severely restricted progress. This critical lack of funds has also created new concerns and problems, especially in the area of public security, thus compounding further an already difficult situation and distracting attention from the urgent tasks of repatriation and reconciliation.

7. I welcome the Security Council's endorsement of my call to the Government of Rwanda to maintain an open dialogue with all political interest groups in Rwanda in an effort to achieve genuine reconciliation among all elements of the society, within the frame of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

8. 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. Degni Segny visited Rwanda from 15 to 21 October and also travelled to Tanzania and Zaïre. The Commission of Experts, on its part, visited Rwanda from 29 October to 6 November. The human rights field operation in Rwanda launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has now been able to deploy human rights monitors around the country. By 15 November, about 50 of a planned total of 147 monitors had arrived in Rwanda. Another 50 human rights observers and teams of forensic experts are expected to arrive in Rwanda by the end November.

9. The Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts have been pursuing their primary tasks as defined by their respective mandates. With respect to the Commission, it is, in accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994), expected to submit its final report to me by 30 November 1994. I also expect to receive a report from the Special Rapporteur and the Commission on their investigations of alleged systematic killings of members of the majority community by RPA forces.

10. It is increasingly recognized that the mere presence and visibility of United Nations human rights personnel has a positive far-reaching effect in the communities where they are deployed, especially as a deterrent against human rights violations. I, therefore, share the Security Council's view, reflected in its presidential statement of 14 October, 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

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to return to their homes in Rwanda. I am grateful for the voluntary contributions that have enabled the United Nations to deploy a third of its estimated target of 147 monitors and I appeal to the international community for sustained and increased assistance to enable the full deployment of the operation and the effective discharge of its important mission in this complex situation.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

11. With the adoption, on 8 November, of resolution 955 (1994), the Security Council has paved the way for the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The Tribunal, originally requested by the Government of Rwanda, is meant to ensure that the perpetrators of genocide and other grave violations of international humanitarian law in the recent conflict are not only brought to justice but that such justice is administered in an impartial manner.

12. It is vital for the international community, as well as for Rwanda, that such justice is administered effectively and as speedily as possible in order to help deter further violations. I therefore intend, as requested by the Council, to pursue, the completion of practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, particularly with regard to arrangements for the election of judges, the appointment of support and administrative staff as well as recommendations of 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, including funds, equipment, staff and other services, to ensure the smooth establishment and functioning of the Tribunal. Despite its negative vote in the Security Council, I welcome the assurance of

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the Government of Rwanda has indicated its readiness to cooperate fully with the Tribunal.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

14. Since I last reported to the Security Council in October, UNAMIR has exceeded its full strength of 5,500 troops authorized under the Council's resolution 918 of 17 May 1994. As of 15 November, following the deployment earlier in the month of an advance unit of the Indian battalion and of additional elements of the remainder of the Zambian battalion, the total UNAMIR force stood at 5,918, deployed as follows:

Sector 1 (North East with headquarters at Byumba). The deployment of the 331 - strong Nigerian Independent Company is now complete although the contingent is still awaiting the arrival of its armoured vehicles. 40 military observers (MILOBs) are currently deployed throughout the sector.

Sector 2 (South East with headquarters at Kibungo). In addition to 43 MILOBs, Sector 2 continues to be served only by the 2 ad hoc platoon groups from Ghana and Nigerian. The intention is to reinforce the sector with a Ghanaian Company by end November, and depending on the security situation in Sector 4, to subsequently reinforce to battalion strength.

Sector 3 (South with headquarters at Gitarama). Until the recent deployment of the 200-strong Mali independent company, the in-place Malawi company of 165 all ranks was over-committed. The deployment of the 2 companies in Sector 3 has facilitated more effective coverage, although operations are restricted due to a continuing shortage of patrol

vehicles. 43 MILOBs also continue to patrol the Sector.

Sector 4 (South West). Sector 4A (with headquarters at Gikongoro) has been subdivided to accommodate progressive reinforcement by the Zambian Battalion (currently 324 ranks). By 30 November, Sector 4A will be occupied by 2 battalions (less one company) in response to the increasing instability, especially in the displaced person camps in the area. The "Franco-African" Battalion (487 ranks) and the Ethiopian Battalion (801 ranks) continue to conduct operations in Sectors 4B (Kibuye) and 4C (Cyangugu) respectively. Approximately 80 MILOBs are also located in Sector 4.

Sector 5 (North West with headquarters at Gisenyi). Occupation of Sector 5 by the 826-strong Tunisian Battalion is now complete.

Sector 6 (Kigali). The advance party of 319 all ranks of the Indian Contingent deployed on 10 November 1994. Deployment is expected to be completed by 16 November 1994. The contingent will fulfil the increasing security requirement in Kigali City as the logistic capability of UNAMIR develops. The sector remains co-occupied by Force Headquarters, Military Observer Group Headquarters and specialist units for communications, logistics and medical support from Canada, United Kingdom and Australia.

15. As members of the Council are aware, the build-up of the UNAMIR force has, regrettably, been rather irregular. This has affected its efficiency. Apart from the well-known problem, now behind us, of long delays in the arrival of contingents, the force still suffers from inadequate availability of equipment and logistics support, including transportation and communications items, ballistic helmets, flak jackets, tents and night vision facilities. The

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force's fragile equipment and logistics base is likely to weaken even further when the British and Canadian contingents withdraw, as planned, unless measures are put in place soon to equip and support the force adequately.

16. Apart from its demoralizing effect on the troops, the shortage of equipment and logistics support has also impaired the full and timely implementation of the mandate provided under resolutions 918 and 925. In particular, inadequate air assets and other transportation equipment has restricted UNAMIR's ability to respond fully and speedily to demands associated with its mandated tasks, especially in the areas of security, protection and transportation.

17. During the period under review, the UNAMIR force continued to assist in transporting returnees and internally displaced Rwandese who expressed a wish to return to their homes and farms, while maintaining protection for populations at risk in various communities and camps in Rwanda. Against the background of escalating incidents of armed confrontations between RPA elements and local residents, UNAMIR troops and observers have intensified their monitoring, observation and patrol duties. UNAMIR is currently engaged in launching, with the full cooperation of the humanitarian agencies and the Government of Rwanda plan to gradually and voluntarily close the IDP camps in Rwanda by ensuring a secure return home of displaced persons in safety and dignity.

18. While details are as yet sketchy as the situation continues to evolve, there is evidence that the former RGF and the RPA are actively recruiting and training new troops, with the former RGF drawing recruits mainly from refugee camps, especially those in Zaire. The

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former RGF and their armed militia allies, also operating from refugee camps, appear to be intensifying their propaganda campaign against the new Government and in particular the RPA. It is difficult at this stage to estimate the strength of former RGF and RPA forces. Nevertheless, their ongoing activities, including recruitment, training and propaganda indicate that they are preparing for the possibility of resumed confrontation.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

20. The civilian police (CIVPOL) component of UNAMIR has, during the period since my last report, concentrated on training activities, to respond to the realities on the ground.

21. In response to a Government request for UNAMIR's assistance in the re-establishment of a police force for Rwanda, CIVPOL is actively engaged in the training of 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". In this connection, and as mentioned earlier (para. 12 above), CIVPOL has already helped train 102 gendarmes (99 cadets and 3 instructors) who graduated on 5 November and are already deployed around the country. During a sixteen-week intensive programme beginning on 21 November, CIVPOL envisages the training of a further 300 cadets. Subsequently, starting on 3 April 1995, 100 cadets, chosen from those already trained, will undergo a further twelve-week intensive course to qualify as future instructors.

22. CIVPOL 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 for which both technical and financial assistance are required.

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23. As at 15 November, 80 of the 90 police observers authorized for UNAMIR were deployed. CIVPOL is also assisted by 6 UNAMIR military observers who are involved in the training of gendarmes. In order to meet its expanding responsibilities, CIVPOL requires additional French-speaking observers (only 25 of the 80 observers already deployed are French-speaking) as well as financial, material and logistic support, in particular transportation and communications equipment.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

24. The present humanitarian situation within Rwanda presents the humanitarian community with a pressing though unusually complex crisis. In the conventional sense, the emergency within Rwanda has abated, though at least __ displaced persons remain dependent upon assistance through aid agencies. However, the society of Rwanda at large faces a clear emergency as Government institutions find themselves increasingly unable to sustain the welfare of its people and the nation's basic infrastructure. The society in its broadest sense is under threat.

25. Surrounding the state of Rwanda are over __ million refugees in camps along the borders of Rwanda in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania. It is assumed that the voluntary return of these refugees is critical to the normalisation of the situation in Rwanda. And yet, violent harassment and misinformation in these refugee camps, especially in Zaire and Tanzania, prevent many of these bona fide refugees from returning home.

26. The situation in the internally displaced persons camps in Rwanda has parallels with the refugee situation on the country's borders. The urgent need to bring IDPs back to their

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home areas is thwarted by intimidation within the camps. Fear of reprisals by Government authorities combined with ruthless intimidation from within the camps continue to undermine the whole process of return and settlement. For all concerned with the well-being of the internally displaced people, it is essential that more clarity, transparency and safeguards be provided to those IDPs.

27. The humane settlement of the IDPs, as I stated in my report of 6 October, is not only an issue of humanitarian concern. It also is one of immediate practical consequence. There is a perception in areas hosting IDP camps that those within the camps have better lives than those outside. This is generating increased frustration between local and camp populations. At the same time, the camp sites occupy much needed farmland, and are increasingly an ecological hazard. At the same time, if many within the camps do not return to their home areas, they will miss the planting season, and the country will consequently depend more and more upon food aid.

28. My representative in Rwanda has made every effort to work with Government authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations and other concerned organisations to develop an immediate strategy for addressing the issue of the IDPs. In close collaboration with Government and under the immediate direction of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, my representative is in the process of finalising an integrated humanitarian response to address this crisis. The integrated humanitarian response is designed to draw upon the assets and capacities of all participating organisations, including UNAMIR, to initiate settlement programmes of IDPs before the beginning of the rainy season. These settlement programmes that will be jointly developed by relevant Government authorities and

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the international humanitarian community in Rwanda will be monitored by those officials concerned with human rights.

29. In several critical areas throughout the country, both returnee programmes and recovery activities continue to be hampered by the presence of mines. Efforts are now underway to identify these areas, and mine awareness campaigns are at the same time being intensified. Nevertheless, it is clear that more must be done in the way of mine awareness and demining. The cruel mutilation and loss of life, particularly amongst children, exacted by mines is intolerable.

30. International organisations and other concerned organisations continue to provide much needed assistance to the displaced and other vulnerable sectors of the society. Specific efforts are being made to address the plight of unaccompanied children and to pursue family tracing as well as to develop psychological support for the severely traumatized. At the same time, renewed efforts to launch AIDS programmes are underway. More traditional assistance, too, continues to be provided. Through the Ministry of Agriculture, the international community will be able to provide seeds and tools that are intended to assist at least 3,500,000 people within Rwanda. Food assistance is being maintained, and water projects, in rural as well as urban areas, are rapidly being implemented. Education programmes are underway to fill gaps until a normal education system can be restored.

31. In this regard, it is important to underline the efforts of many humanitarian organisations to strengthen immediately the capacity of Government in very practical ways. Through the provision of vehicles and basic office equipment, quick dispersments of funds to re-establish electricity generation and similar activities, efforts are being made to restore

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some semblance of institutional structure. The fact that the Government's Central Pharmacy has been prepared and is now functioning and that the Ministry of Health now has an increased capacity, with the creation of a cold chain store, to take charge of vaccine distributions reflect the considerable efforts made to bring a semblance of normalisation to the country.

32. Yet, all these efforts must be seen in the context of the enormous challenges that lie ahead for any effective normalisation programme. As I indicated earlier, the humanitarian crisis faced by the Government of Rwanda and the international humanitarian community is underpinned by the need to stabilise the very society of Rwanda. To do so, the international community will have to deal with the complexities of ensuring that an army that has now not received any payment for more than four months does not become a disruptive social force. At the same time, if the human rights of the internally displaced as well as returnees from outside Rwanda are to be protected on an enduring basis, rapid assistance must be provided to restore the country's police force and judicial system and its capacity to generate revenue. In parallel, Governmental authorities concerned with the welfare of the Rwandese people must be restored. This in turn will mean that the capacity to provide medical care and other social services in urban and rural areas must be enhanced.

33. In emphasising this particular view of the humanitarian challenges that lie ahead, I believe it is important to note the different measures that shall be used to seek resources to address this crisis quickly. It has been agreed that a Round Table will be held on 14 December in Geneva to give the Government and the international donor community an opportunity to exchange views about Rwanda's approach to rehabilitation and overall issues

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relating to governance as well as its broad-based budgetary requirements. Within this 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 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, the latter to be launched in the second week of January. The appeal, itself, which will be the product of joint efforts between the Government, UN agencies and other concerned organisations will focus principally upon immediate recovery needs as well as specific relief requirements. It is intended to link this appeal with the medium and longer-term needs for rehabilitation of those responsible for development.

34. Nevertheless, to underscore the need for immediate action to stabilise the country, I have established a special Trust Fund to take rapid action on such emergency requirements in anticipation of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal and the eventual results of the Round Table. This Round Table will principally be designed to give immediate institutional support to ensure continued governance and quick infrastructural assistance in anticipation of more specific appeals.

VIII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

To be provided by Administration and Management.

IX. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

35. Clearly, the situation in Rwanda remains critical and the country continues to face daunting problems, yet I am encouraged enough by the progress that has been made to try

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to stabilize the situation. In a move that could help deter future violations of human rights and promote peace and national reconciliation, the Security Council has recently voted to establish an International Tribunal to prosecute perpetrators of genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law during the recent conflict in the country. The Government of Rwanda, through my Special Representative, has reassured me of its resolve and determination to promote conditions and a climate conducive to safe and voluntary repatriation and national reconciliation. The Governments of the region as well as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have intensified their efforts, both among themselves and in cooperation with the United Nations, to find durable solutions to the problems of Rwanda, especially in the regional context. These developments constitute positive achievements which should be built upon to consolidate and move the uneasy and fragile momentum forward.

36. I am concerned that new threats and challenges have emerged that complicate further an already complex situation and endanger the limited progress made. This is the case particularly in the refugee camps where the creeping militarization of the camps has created a painful dilemma for the international community which must now consider whether its humanitarian support for the needy is being used to threaten the peace. The humanitarian crisis represented by the plight of the refugees and of the internally displaced persons remains, without a doubt, a matter of utmost concern to the international community. At the same time, not to act to check insecurity in the camps could threaten and undermine the very objective of our humanitarian efforts which aims at protecting refugees to ensure their safe and voluntary repatriation when the appropriate conditions emerge. I have recently submitted some concrete proposals to the Security Council on this subject and I am confident that the Council will treat this matter with the urgency and attention it deserves.

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37. I also believe that it is important for the international community to examine closely the need for assistance for post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction in order both to stabilize and consolidate newly achieved peace and to prevent new conflicts. The efforts underway towards normalizing and stabilizing the situation inside Rwanda could, if successful, help attract refugees and displaced persons back home and thus contribute to the urgent process of national reconciliation. I appeal once again for urgent assistance, in particular financial resources to enable the Government of Rwanda, in cooperation with the United Nations and other organizations, to restore the country's social and economic infrastructure.

38. If the currently unsettled situation is allowed to persist, I am concerned that the pressures of residual problems and of the new threats emerging not only endanger even the small achievements that have been realized so far, but could push Rwanda backwards once again, reopening the frightening spectre of a renewed conflagration.

39. I therefore see a need for a concerted strategy which would help not only to consolidate, but above all, to reinforce the present momentum. I believe that through such an integrated and comprehensive approach the international community can focus more cohesively on the priority tasks that need to be addressed. In this connection, I welcome the Statement by the President of the Security Council on 14 October in which the Council stressed the importance it attaches to the role of UNAMIR. I fully share the conviction that UNAMIR's neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security which, I continue to believe, are essential for achieving our objective for genuine peace and progress in Rwanda. I therefore feel, especially as the Mission has now reached its full strength, that UNAMIR, as the focal point of the international community's role, is firmly

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in place to provide the coordinated leadership to help move the overall process for peace and reconciliation forward.

40. Ultimately, it is the people of Rwanda themselves who are responsible for solving their problems. The international community can only assist. I therefore believe that dialogue among Rwandese as well as close cooperation and coordination on the ground with the United Nations, are indispensable for the success of any initiative to that end. In this connection, I welcome the cooperative relationship already existing between UNAMIR and the Government and people of Rwanda, and call for the continuing strengthening of such ties.

41. Taking into account the progress that has been made and the challenges that remain, I would like to recommend for consideration by the Security Council the extension of UNAMIR's mandate for a further six months when the present mandate ends on 9 December 1994, and its expansion to include a good offices role in order to permit the Mission to continue to assist and to facilitate more expeditious movement towards peace and national reconciliation, including broader regional aspects, as appropriate, such as the ongoing consideration for the possible convening of an international conference to look into the problems of the subregion.

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