UNAMIR CONGRATULATIONS AND DRAFTS 27 OCT 1995 – 28 MAR 1996

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Contributions

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16 FEB 1996
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 16 P 5:32

TO:	FROM:
AMBASSADOR S. KHAN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL Kigali	G. MAUTNER-MARKHOF CHIEF, SPECIAL PROCEDURES CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
FAX #: 2U963 30 90	FAX #: 41/22/917.00.92 PHONE #: 917.33.57
SUBJECT: Letter of Mr. Goulding and HC's input to SG's report	
DATE: 16 February 1996	PAGES ATTACHED 5	DRAFTER:

MESSAGE:

As discussed, please find attached a copy of the letter of Mr. Goulding addressed to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, dated 7 February 1996, as well as his input on HRFOR for the Secretary-General's Report.

Best regards.

This is an interesting
a important letter.
SR

ED
IBel

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A garder sous
la main
20-2-96
WJ

UNAMIR-KIGALI●RWANDA 10 FEB 96 ATIM 10:20 VOIR DU UNAMIRD :96- 2-16 ; 16:14 ; 022 9170317→ NO : EN OFC BILOSIL COMMCEN:# : 1101

Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR)

Draft contribution to report of the Secretary-General

1. The protection of human rights of all Rwandans is of crucial importance to bringing about the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Its significance, however, extends far beyond this. Impunity for previous grave violations of human rights contributed to the conditions in which genocide was perpetrated in Rwanda. Ensuring the full respect for human rights irrespective of perceived ethnic origin is critical to the future peace and stability of postgenocide Rwanda.

2. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR), established by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the basis of an agreement with the Government of Rwanda, is playing an important role in the immediate context of refugee return and in the longer-term task of human rights protection and promotion in Rwanda.

3. HRFOR played a major role in the investigation of genocide in Rwanda. Its investigations contributed to the reports of the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda and the Commission of Experts and handed over to the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (ITR) all information it had received while the Tribunal was becoming operational. HRFOR continues to make available to the Tribunal new information regarding the genocide which comes to the attention of its teams, and cooperates fully with the Tribunal, facilitating the operation of its investigation in the field. HRFOR has assisted the Government of Rwanda in the convening of its Genocide Conference in November 1995, and in the work of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the memorial of the Genocide, and intends to continue to offer assistance to Rwanda's efforts to address the genocide and other past grave violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

4. HRFOR has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's eleven prefectures, and has developed relationships with the authorities, including the security forces, which contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. It presents information regarding reported human rights violations systematically to the competent ministries. The Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for the National Gendarmerie as well as for the RPA, has established formal liaison channels with HRFOR at national and local levels. The information resulting from HRFOR's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and made fully available to the Social Rapporteur on Rwanda.

5. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important part of HRFOR's overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting. In monitoring human rights violations in detention and seeking to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards, HRFOR coordinates its work with that of the ICRC. HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting the processing of cases of detainees according to the law and with a view to progressive reduction of the numbers of those detained without charge or trial. As long as exceptional procedures, such as the commissions de Triage, are in operating pending the full functioning of an independent judicial system, HRFOR will endeavour to ensure that the review cases of detainees are expeditiously as possible and according to fair

trial guarantees.

6. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees, and assists those communes in the resettlement process. HRFOR is cooperating closely with UNHCR, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding concluded between the two agencies in Rwanda, as well as with the coordinating ministry, the Ministry of Rehabilitation in regard to an anticipated major repatriation of refugees. It attempts to ensure that basic human rights are respected at all stages of return, resettlement and reintegration, through monitoring of conditions at principal frontier crossing points; processing in transit centres; treatment of returnees while they await transfer to communes; treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes, including the continuing security and treatment of returnees. UNHCR has expressed its concern that the presence of human rights field officers in the receiving prefectures and communes should be maintained and strengthened so that HRFOR may continue providing its important information and evaluation on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees.

7. HRFOR has given significant support to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to re-establish the administration of justice. Its unique efforts at making local outreach has enabled it to identify material needs in the justice system and work with donors to ensure that these needs are met. This programme monitors the performance of the justice system and provides professional support as well as feedback to the relevant authorities at various levels as well as to donors formulating projects to assist the Government of Rwanda.

8. HRFOR is working to ensure that promotion of the respect for human rights is incorporated in the training of professionals, especially those with direct responsibility to maintain respect for law and order, i.e. the gendarmerie and communal police, judicial officials, prison wardens and military officers. It is also engaged in a variety of forms of human rights promotion aimed at the general population, or particular sectors, such as young people, with special attention to promoting the rights of women, children and minorities. It plans to contribute to the development of national institutions contributing to the promotion and protection of human rights, both within the machinery of government and the Transitional National Assembly, and within civil society. It intends to give high priority to contributing to the strengthening of non-governmental human rights organizations.

9. Following the appointment of a new Chief of HRFOR in October 1995, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has reviewed the priorities of the operation for 1996. The conclusions as summarized in the preceding paragraphs, have been shared with the Government of Rwanda and with those governments which have provided voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for HRFOR. The Government of Rwanda has made clear its wish to have the presence of HRFOR maintained after UNAMIR's mandate expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute a most important element of the U.N. presence in Rwanda, beyond March 1996.

10. Unfortunately, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In his report of 13 November 1995,

he drew these difficulties, and their adverse implications for the management of the operation, to the attention of the General Assembly. In its resolution 50/58L of 22 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the valuable contribution that the human rights officers have made, and requested me to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for HRFOR.

11. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR had unfortunately not appeared by the last session of the General Assembly. HRFOR's financial difficulties have however continued. The High Commissioner therefore then appealed to donors in January, and so far had received pledges of some USD 2.5 million, available to fund HRFOR beyond its current financial allotment covering the period to 31 march 1996. however, the high Commissioner is committed to reimburse a $3 million loan received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to start operations in September 1994, and the financial requirement for 1 April - 31 December 1996 is estimated at approximately $7 million. This is based upon a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional administrative, logistical, communications and security needs may have to be separately funded if in the event that a peace-keeping operation no longer provides them.

12 . The High Commissioner has therefore asked me to draw to the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly that, unless sufficient voluntary funds can be secured int he very near future, he will not be able to maintain a field operation with human rights officers deployed throughout the prefectures of Rwanda and will have to close down HRFOR in its present form. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure had to occur before the major return of refugees has taken place, the Rwandan justice system is functioning adequately, and national institutions are better able to promote and protect human rights.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS - ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS - ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

7 February 1996

REFERENCE:

Dear José,

I am writing in connection with your letter of 9 January to the Secretary-General, which you were kind enough to copy to me and a number of our colleagues. It has been discussed at three recent meetings of the Secretary-General's Task Force on United Nations Operations, which has asked me to send you the views set out in this letter.

I understand that Peter Hansen has agreed with you a revised schedule for the repayment of the money advanced last year by the CERF and has underlined the necessity for that to be implemented.

In the Task Force, we also discussed possibilities for a longer term solution to the persistent financial problems of HRFOR. We were agreed that there was no possibility of obtaining provision for HRFOR in the regular budget at this time of financial crisis. It was also thought to be exceedingly unlikely that the General Assembly would agree to treat HRFOR as a peace-keeping operation and appropriate funds to a Special Account for it.

At the same time, it was observed that HRFOR falls into an expanding category of field missions which are neither peace-keeping operations nor predictable or recurrent activities of the kind normally funded by the regular budget but which are too large and long-lasting to be absorbed by the provision for unforeseen and extraordinary activities in the peace and security field. This problem was referred to by the Secretary-General, in the context of preventive diplomacy and peace-making, in paragraphs 31-32 of "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace".

Via facsimile
Mr. José Ayala Lasso
High Commissioner for
Human Rights
United Nations
Geneva

There is some support in the Task Force for the idea of raising this as a generic problem with the General Assembly, in the hope of getting the Member States to acknowledge that new procedures are needed to deal with this problem. We may be forced to do this if the General Assembly should make renewal of the mandates of MICIVIH in Haiti and MINUGUA in Guatemala conditional on sufficient savings being found in the regular budget to finance their costs beyond the expiry of their present mandates. But, politically, the climate in the Assembly is exceedingly unpropitious and our colleagues in the Budget Office doubt whether such an approach would succeed at the moment. It would in any case take a long time and would be unlikely to produce assessed contributions as early as next June when you will be making the final repayment to the CERF; further voluntary contributions would therefore be required to bridge the gap.

The point was also made in the Task Force that if you decide to seek assessed funding, the General Assembly would need to be convinced that you had exhausted every possibility of obtaining voluntary funding. We did not have details in the Task Force about the various steps which you have already taken, but I imagine that the Centre for Human Rights has a good deal of experience in raising voluntary money from Member States.

Finally, we must bear in mind that the members of the Security Council have attached great importance to HRFOR. The Task Force thought that, given the extreme difficulty of obtaining assessed funding at this time, it would be politic to alert the Council to the risk that the mission would have to be closed down if sufficient voluntary funds cannot be raised. Perhaps you could include this point in the draft passage on Human Rights which DPKO would be grateful to receive from you by 19 February for inclusion in the Secretary-General's next report to the Security Council on UNAMIR. //

Yours sincerely,

Marrack

Marrack Goulding
Under-Secretary-General
for Political Affairs

UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

DATE: **9 February 1996**

TO: **See distribution list**

FROM: For **Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG**

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

1. As you are aware, the current UNAMIR mandate will be terminated on 8 March 1996. Under Security Council resolution 1029 of 12 December 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report before that date to the Security Council on the discharge of UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation, progress towards the repatriation of refugees and make recommendations on the possible nature and mandate of a continued presence in Rwanda after the expiration of UNAMIR's final mandate. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by **Friday, 16 February 1996**, 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 Executive Director, no later than **6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13 February 1996**.

2. Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council of 30 January 1996 (Document A/50/868 and S/1996/61), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 1029 of 12 December 1995. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda.

3. Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution list:

1. **UNDP Residence Representative**
2. **Chief, HRFOR**
3. **Force Commander, UNAMIR**
4. **Executive Director, UNAMIR**
5. **Radio UNAMIR**
6. **Political/Economic Affairs Officer, UNAMIR**
7. **Legal Officer, UNAMIR**

Copy ED

6-1-95

FROM: A/FC 3000-1/AFC/01

TO: SRSG
POL AFFAIRS OFFICER

DATE: 05 JAN 96

SUBJECT: **PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECY GEN TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON UNAMIR**

1. Ref you letter on the above subject dated 27 Dec 95.

2. The military input for the report is forwarded herewith.

3. Best regards.

RECEIVED
06 JAN 1996
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

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JNK 9.1

Reçu le 10 JAN. 1996

Military Input to Draft SG's Report

UNAMIR Mission from 08 Dec 95 to 08 Mar 96

1. On termination of the previous mandate, protracted negotiation followed in UNNY and on 12 Dec 95, vide Security Council Resolution 1029, the mandate of UNAMIR was extended for a final period of three months till 08 Mar 95 followed by a six weeks period during which UNAMIR is required to pull out completely from Rwanda. As per the new mandate, UNAMIR is required to do the following:

a. Exercise its offices to assist the Govt of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe repatriation of refugees.

b. Assist UNHCR and other International Agencies in the provision of logistical sp for the repatriation of refugees.

c. Contribute to the protection of the International Tribunal as an interim measure till such time alternate arrangements can be made by the Rwandan Govt.

2. The resolution also calls for a reduction in the force to 1200 tps and 200 Milobs and Staff Offrs. The distribution of the remaining force is as under:

a.	NICOY -	133.
b.	GHANCOY -	135.
c.	ENGR COY -	202.
d.	SIG COY -	90.
e.	95 CMSG -	85.
f.	INDBATT -	540.
g.	MOVCON -	15.
		1200
h.	HQ STAFF -	27.
j.	MIL POLICE -	31.
k.	MILOBS -	142.
		1400

Concept of Ops and Dply

3. In order to fulfill the above mandate, Nicoy has deployed coy less a pl at Nyundo and a pl at Shagasha to secure the two locs as adm bases for the return of refugees. All other formed tps i.e Indbatt, Force Engr Coy, Force Sig Coy, 95 CMSG and Ghancoy are deployed in Kigali as is Normed. The complete AOR is divided into five Milobs sectors with their HQ at Kibungo, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Cyangugu and Butare.

4. With this deployment, the concept of ops aims at providing two log bases at Nyundo and Shagasha to provide the necessary lgs sp to UNHCR to move the refugees from the border to the transit camps in sectors 4 and 5. The Milobs are to monitor the return of refugees as well as their subsequent settling down in their respective home communes. The troops conc in Kigali are for Tribunal security, humanitarian services and constructional works to assist in the rehabilitation of the Rwandese society and infrastructure. The coy providing security to the International Tribunal, has deployed a platoon at Kibuye wef 26 Dec 95 till the end of the mandate, for the protection of members of the ITR working in Kibuye.

Progress of Downsizing

5. The reduction in force will be achieved by repatriating Malicoy, Malawicoy, Ghancoy I and pers of Indbatt in the following manner:

a. Malicoy - 132 pers to depart on 08 Jan 96.

b. Malawicoy - 132 pers to depart on 17 Jan 96.

c. 95 CMSG - 86 pers to leave on 26 Jan 96 and be replaced by 85 pers from Canada.

d. Ghancoy I - 151 pers to depart on 28 Jan 96.

e. Civpol - All pers of Civpol to leave by 15 Jan 96.

f. Milobs - 107 Milobs to be repatriated by 20 Jan 96.

g. MP Coy - 15 pers of MP Coy to be repatriated by 31 Jan 96.

h. Staff - 08 Staff Offrs are to be repatriated by 31 Jan 96.

6. A total military strength of 1400 would be achieved by 31 Jan 96.

Return of Refugees

7. Since the new mandate was announced on 12 Dec 95 vide Security Council Resolution 1029, a total of refugees have returned to Rwanda from Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. This number is comparatively high due to the brewing trouble in Burundi which resulted in a sudden influx from 15 to 20 Dec 95. The average rate of inflow of refugees remains far below the expected figures.

Milobs Activities

8. Military Observers continue to actively patrol their Areas of Responsibility and provide the necessary information of activities in all sectors. They are however, handicapped by the reduced strength of 140 as per the new mandate.

Overall Security Situation

9. **Infiltration/Banditry/Assassinations**

a. It appears that the raid on Iwawa Island in the beginning of November has had the desired effect. The rate of infiltrations in Kibuye Prefecture is noticeably down. The main infiltration route into Rwanda now appears to be through the volcanoes into Ruhengeri Prefecture. The RPA have Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures well covered, as it is the area of operations for 211 Brigade, with six battalions of infantry.

b. Sabotage activities also continue with the blowing up of three power pylons, two of which were effective and disrupted power supply to the Cyangugu Prefecture. The Ex-FAR also blew up two reinforced concrete bridges in Cyangugu Prefecture.

10. **Mines** There were eight reported mine incidents in which, civilians and RPA soldiers were injured mostly losing their legs and/or arms while picking up or stepping on anti personnel mines.

11. <u>Security Assessment</u> The RPA is determined to have effective sy control in the country and has introduced military court martials for RPA soldiers who unnecessarily harass or kill civilians. The ex FAR still has the capability of organizing attacks on civil and military targets within Rwanda. The RPA has however been carrying out redeployment of its forces in order to deal with these attacks and have the confidence of the populace as being able to provide for their security. As of date, it can be said that the security situation in Rwanda has improved. However, it is yet to be seen what the situation would be like if the return of refugees starts in earnest.

(K S Sivakumar)
Brig
A/Force Commander

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

KIGALI, 4 NOVEMBER 1995

CONTRIBUTION AU RAPPORT D'EVALUATION DU SECRETAIRE-GENERAL

Depuis le 19 Novembre dernier, Radio MINUAR émet sur 91.6 FM à KIBUYE. De ce fait, Radio MINUAR est captée sur l'ensemble du territoire rwandais ainsi que dans les camps de réfugiés de Zaire et de la Tanzanie.

Les observateurs Militaires de la MINUAR et les services de Communications ont confirmé la bonne qualité technique de la diffusion.

Une campagne de publicité visant à faire connaitre nos fréquences et nos programmes a été lancée sur nos ondes et sur les médias locaux disponibles.

Egalement depuis le 19 Décembre, Radio MINUAR a développé une étroite collaboration avec le HCR, par la réalisation et la diffusion de programmes spécifiques à l'intention des réfugiés. Ces programmes sont destinés à aider au rapatriement des réfugiés. Une augmentation de la programmation est envisagée en cas de besoin.

ZOUAOUI BENAMADI
Chef de Radio MINUAR

F/IN - 2822

1/6

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES
Délégation pour le Rwanda

Tel: 250.85111-14
Fax: 250.85104
1.407.726.5018 [international]

Programme
B.P. 867
KIGALI

UNAMIR NOV -3 A 11:36

RWA/MSC/HCR/1179

FAX TRANSMITTAL

To : Mr W. de Souza, Executive Director, UNAMIR, Kigali
Mr Randall Harbour, Policy and Strategy Officer, UNDP, Kigali

From : W.R. Urasa, Representative, UNHCR, Kigali

Date : 3 November 1995

Subject : **Secretary General's Report.**

We wish to refer to the memorandum of UNAMIR dated 27 October 1995 and UNDP Fax No MISC 1115/MSC 1461 and are pleased to transmit to you UNHCR Rwanda's contribution to the draft Progress Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council.

RECEIVED
03 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

E/DIR

2/6

UNHCR RWANDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DRAFT PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON UNAMIR

(Reference : UNAMIR MEMO OF 27 OCTOBER 1995, AND UNDP FAX No : 1115 MISC)

Humanitarian Situation

1. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to improve with steady progress noted in the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. A massive or uncontrolled return of refugees, however, would have a deleterious effect on these efforts. A complex interlinkage exists among several critical areas :

   a) creating inside Rwanda conditions more conductive to repatriation
   b) increasing the absorption capacity for returnees in the areas of origin
   c) assisting the old caseload returnees to settle on new land provided by the government
   d) assisting vulnerable groups and survivors of the genocide to reconstruct their lives
   e) continued maintenance and reinforcement of Security and a State of law and order in the communes of return.

2. Following the forcible repatriation of approximately 13,500 refugees from camps in Zaire over the 19-23 August 1995 period, UN agencies anticipated the return to Rwanda of some 500,000 to 600,000 Rwandese refugees from Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi during the last quarter of 1995. It is now evident that the planning figure is much higher than the actual number of returnees. During the month of September and October a total of 32,190 refugees returned to Rwanda mainly through UNHCR organized convoys. The Tanzanian rate of return increased steadily, from 984 returnees in September to 2,069 in October out of which 1,144 are "new caseload" (refugees from last year's conflict). From Zaire approximately 18,728 refugees returned during September and October, 94% of that population through UNHCR organized convoys.

Voluntary repatriation from Burundi fell from 7,773 people in September to 1,012 in October.

3. Most observers attribute the low number of returnees to intimidation in the refugee camps and a propaganda campaign carried out by members of the former Rwandese Government forces and "interhamwe", the organized militias principally responsible for the 1994 genocide. These elements are carrying out a campaign to destabilise the current Government both in the refugee camps and on Rwandese soil.
The interahamwe and many refugees fear reprisals, denunciations or imprisonment upon return to Rwanda. The Rwandese Government has constantly affirmed that though all Rwandese refugees abroad are welcome to home, those involved in planning or carrying out the genocide will have to face the law on their return. An additional deterrent to the return of refugees is the shortage of adequate housing. Many homes were destroyed during the war and the homes of many new refugees are occupied by the "old caseload" refugees who returned from the neighboring countries following the current Government's take-over. It is feared that conflicts over housing, land, and other property will inevitably occur in the event of large-scale repatriation.

4. Regarding the fall in number of repatriants from Zaire, it is clear that with the threat of forced repatriation receeding, the desire to return voluntarily has also reduced. Furthermore the recent declaration from the Zairean President indicating that he had no intention of expelling Rwandese refugees from Zaire will have a negative effect on prospects for large scale repatriation.

5. UNHCR Offices in Rwanda and in the region in general have continued with efforts aimed at encouraging the return of the Rwandese refugees. Following the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripatite Commission for Repatriation meetings of June and August 1995, separate full Tripartite Commission meetings involving the Governments of Tanzania and Zaire were held in September and October 1995 respectively. The objective of those meetings was to facilitate the return of refugees. One of the concrete and immediate effects of the tripartite meetings has been the organisation of high profile cross border visits undertaken by officials of the Government of Rwanda to

Burundi and Tanzania. Several "Go and see" visits by refugees to their communes of origin have also been arranged. Small Technical Working Committees were also created to study and report back to the Tripartite Commissions with regard to border formalities and all necessary measures to facilitate repatriation. The Governments of Zaire and Tanzania in particular have agreed to intensify their fight against intimidation in the refugee camps by elements opposed to large scale repatriation. In the meantime, UNHCR has enlarged existing returnee receiving facilities and opened new ones to enhance the capacity for the processing of higher than anticipated returnee movements.

6. In addition to the workings of the Tripartite Commissions which are currently concentrating on efforts by the refugee hosting countries to reduce intimidation in the camps, other important measures to promote repatriation are the strengthening of mass information campaigns and the regular monitoring of returnees within Rwanda. UNHCR's mass information campaign (visits, video shows, radio broadcasts) has up till now been directed mainly at the refugee communities in the hosting countries. In close coordination with the Human Rights Field Office in Rwanda and UNAMIR Military observers, UNHCR has continued to monitor regularly returnees during their return and in their Communes of origin to contribute to their smooth reintegration in society, ensuring their registration with the local authorities and access to due process of law. In this regard UNHCR has worked closely with all parties involved in re-establishing and strengthening the judicial system in Rwanda. Activities undertaken during the reporting period has included workshops on existing arrest procedures in the Prefectures, which have the active participation of a broad section of concerned public officials.

7. To facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of the returnees, UNHCR in collaboration with several other agencies, NGOs and Government departments has been undertaking the following assistance programmes :

   a) Expansion and operating of refugee reception and transit centre facilities

   b) Provision of direct assistance which include transportation as required from border points up to home communes, supply of relief items, food, and agricultural inputs.

c) Institutional assistance : UNHCR has continued to support Ministries which are directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes.

d) Community Assistance, Shelter and Development of new Rural Settlements : To achieve an accelerated repatriation, a number of activities are being carried out in the areas of origin of the refugees to increase the absorptive capacity in the communes. These have included support of community based rehabilitation of water, health, education and other activities benefiting returnees and populations affected by the 1994 events. In this connection UNHCR has a catalytic role to facilitate the efforts of the national government and international organisations concerned with longer-term development aid. UNHCR's objective is to ensure that as much as possible in the communes expected to receive the highest number of returnees social services and other facilities are restored to at least their pre-1994 levels.

8. It is estimated that approximately 800,000 Rwandese who fled the country between 1959-1990 returned to Rwanda in 1994/1995. Almost all of them have no land, housing or other property left in Rwanda. UNHCR is providing shelter materials to those who choose to settle on rural land provided by the Government and will also support community based projects in agriculture, afforestation, livestock development, water, health and school construction.

9. In the meantime, houses of the new caseload refugees have been occupied by the refugees of the 1959-1990 exodus. To address the critical shortage of housing in the country which will be exacerbated by the large scale return of the refugees, numerous initiatives are being undertaken to help increase the stock of houses in the country. These include the construction of houses in collaboration with WFP and UNDP in a food-for-work Project. UNHCR's on-going programme for 1995 aims at providing building materials (roofing sheets, eucalyptus poles and nails) for the construction of 30,000 housing units in the communes. It is anticipated that the principal beneficiairies of the shelter programme will be the old caseload returnees, but homeless "new caseload" returnees as well as survivors of the genocide of 1994 and other vulnerable

groups are also being assisted. UNHCR will continue with at least an equal number of housing units.

10. It is anticipated that in 1996 UNHCR will expand all of its other assistance programmes described above and also pursue its activities in the repatriation and protection sectors.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

ED
3/11/95

TO: H.E.Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan
A: SRSG

Mr. De Souza W., Executive Director

Date: 2 November 1995
Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/945/95

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

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

1. Reference your memo of 27 October 1995 on Progress Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNAMIR, ... please find attached CIVPOL's report.

2. Regards.

RECEIVED
03 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

May be included after editing.
3.11.

ED.

FD
To be placed in the appropriate file
4-11-95
WE

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

E.D
3/11/95

TO: H.E.Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan
A: SRSG

Mr. De Souza W., Executive Director

Date: 2 November 1995
Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/945/95

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

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

1. Reference your memo of 27 October 1995 on Progress Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNAMIR, please find attached CIVPOL's report.

2. Regards.

RECEIVED
03 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

CIVILIAN POLICE

2 November 1995

As indicated in my last Progress Report, the highlights of UNAMIR Civilian Police activity remain the training of the Rwandese National Police Force, and the monitoring of the situation in Rwanda in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 997 (1995).

Regarding the training, it will be recalled that the Rwandese National Police Training Programme started in August 1994 upon the request of the Government for assistance in the establishment and training of a New National Police Force in order to solve security problems after the former Police force involved in genocide fled the country.

The aim of the initial programme prepared by UNAMIR CIVPOL and approved by the Government was to train as quickly as possible in different stages a nucleus of gendarmes and police officers who will able to execute efficiently police duties.

The Government requested the training of 6000 gendarmes and 1500 police officers. As of today, 403 new gendarmes have been trained and the training of 515 others which commenced on 31 July this year is in progress and is scheduled to end on 20 December 1995. So, out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 918 would have completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors which is expected to follow immediately the ongoing training may not start.

The training of the Communal Police, the second component of the Rwandese National Police Force which has been delayed due to reconstruction work going on at the Training Centre in Gishari is scheduled, at last, to start in 13 November 1995 for 13 weeks.

The training of the second batch of 750 officers followed by 50 instructors which was respectively expected, would not have started.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR and the International Community to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems related to public security in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction. So the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters by a professional police force will still take sometimes.

In addition to their training tasks, UNAMIR's Civilian Police Observers continue monitoring activities together with Military Observers in Rwanda's 11 prefectures.

They monitor in particular on the daily basis, the prisons situation and gendarmerie activities, especially in the areas of human rights violation, in conjunction with human rights field operation monitors.

Civilian Police Observers are working closely with Local Authorities, UN agencies and NGOs and assist UNAMIR troops and Military Observers in police matters. To carry out its tasks, UNAMIR CIVPOL has currently 85 Observers from 12 countries out of its authorized strength of 120.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

URGENT

27 October 1995

To: See Distribution List

From: For SRSG

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

As you are aware, the present mandate of UNAMIR is scheduled to end on 8 December 1995. Under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council before that date on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation, progress towards the repatriation of refugees and make recommendations on the future role of the UN in Rwanda. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Thursday, 9 November, 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 Executive Director no later than **10 a.m. on Friday, 3 November**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 7 October 1995 (Document S/1995/848), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the future role of the UN in Rwanda.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution List:

Action
1. Force Commander, UNAMIR
2. Executive Director
3. UNDP Resident Representative
4. UN Humanitarian Coordinator
5. Commissioner, CIVPOL, UNAMIR
6. Chief of Administration, UNAMIR
7. UNAMIR Radio
8. Political/Legal Officer, UNAMIR (International Tribunal and Human Rights issues)
9. Political/Economic Affairs Officer

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

URGENT

To: See Distribution List

From: SRSG 13 September 1995

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

As you are aware, under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council by 9 October 1995 on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Friday, 22 September, 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 Saturday, 16 September**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 8 August 1995 (Document S/1995/678), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. Your contributions should also provide any justification of any adjustments which may, in your view, be required on the current military and civilian personnel level, deployment or concept of operations. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda 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.

Distribution List:

Info : ED

Action
1. Force Commander, UNAMIR
2. UNDP Resident Representative
3. UN Humanitarian Coordinator
4. Commissioner, CIVPOL, UNAMIR
5. Chief of Administration, UNAMIR
6. UNAMIR Radio
7. Political/Legal Officer, UNAMIR (International Tribunal and Human Rights issues)
8. Political Adviser, UNAMIR

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: / A: The Executive Director

Date: Kigali, 21 July 1995

Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/613/95

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

INFO: Mr. Sammy K. Buo, Political Adviser

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

1. Reference your memo of 19/7/95 on Progress Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNAMIR, please find attached CIVPOL's report.

2. Regards.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

CIVILIAN POLICE

21 July 1995

Since my last Progress Report the activities of UNAMIR Civilian Police, have been concentrated in monitoring the situation and in assisting in the training of the Rwandan New National Police Force in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 997 (1995).

It will be recalled that the Rwandan National Police Training Programme was set up in August 1994 at the request of the Rwandan Government for assistance in the establishment and training of a New National Police Force in order to solve the Security problems after the former Police officers involved in genocide fled the country.

At that time, the Government requested the training of 6000 gendarmes and 1500 Police Officers.

The aim of the initial training programme, prepared by UNAMIR CIVPOL and approved by the Government, was to train as quickly as possible in different stages a nucleus of gendarmes and police officers who will able to execute the tasks assigned to them. 400 gendarmes have already been trained and deployed throughout the country.

Inspite of the view expressed by the Rwandese Government during the consultations related to the new mandate, that the present training program being carried out by the UNAMIR Civilian Police component should be replaced by bilateral arrangements and should continue only until those arrangements were in place, a real stimulus has been given to the training programme of the New Rwandan National Police during the reporting period.

A significant ceremony held at Ruhengeri on 15 June 1995, to celebrate the graduation of the second batch of 301 gendarmes including 2 officers, gave the Rwandan Vice-President and Defense Minister the opportunity to express his support for the training programme and his sincere gratitude to UNAMIR for its assistance.

Recently, the Rwandan Government in collaboration with UNDP and UNAMIR signed two documents related to the financing of the training of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police, the two components of the Rwandan National Police Force and submitted to the donors a document related to the operational needs of the Police during the last Round Table Conference held in Kigali on 6 and 7 July 1995.

All these programmes confirmed a continuation of the former training programme prepared by UNAMIR CIVPOL and are based on the assistance of UNAMIR to provide Civilian Police Instructors and some equipments. The updated training programme in the frame of the New Mandate will include the training of 500 gendarmes in 16 weeks starting at the end of July followed by the training of 100 instructors. The new recruits are already regrouped at the National Gendarmerie School. 18 french speaking observers have been deployed to the School.

The problems related to the financing of the Communal Police Training are now solved, thanks to the trust fund. The next training programme will include the training of 1500 Police Officers in two batches of 750 officers each, starting from September for a period of 12 weeks. The Government appointed a Director of the Communal Police Training Centre who is preparing the opening of the Centre together with CIVPOL. CIVPOL has prepared a training programme and the necessary training manuals.

CIVPOL has also assisted the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the designation of the operational requirements of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police. The two orientation documents completed on this issues have served to prepare the

requests submitted to the donors.

As at now the training of Rwandan National Police already conducted by CIVPOL were marked by the absence of allocated resources, lack of instructors, absence of infrastructure, the absence of teaching materials and the lack of support personnel. The provision made on the current UNAMIR budget and the support of the trust fund should ensure a better execution of the National Police Training.

In addition to the training, CIVPOL observers carry out monitoring tasks throughout the country together with Military Observers to provide confidence and trust. They assist also Human Right Observers and MILOBS in police matters and continue to maintain liaison with local authorities, United Nations Agencies and NGOS.

The new mandate while maintaining the monitoring and training activities reduced the strength of CIVPOL to 65 which correspond almost to half of the authorized strength of 120. With a current strength of 56 observers from 9 countries, CIVPOL is facing the problem of manpower to conduct both monitoring and training activities as decided by the Security Council Resolution, 997 (1995). The efficient deployment of CIVPOL require a minimum of 11 observers for the Headquarters, 44 for the 11 prefectures of Rwanda and 35 for the training centres.

Because of the commitment taken by UNAMIR and agreed by the Government regarding the training program of the National Police, it is necessary to deploy 34 additional Observers as soon as possible.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

URGENT

To: See Distribution List — 27 December 1995

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

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

As you are aware, the present mandate of UNAMIR is scheduled to end on 8 March 1996. Under Security Council resolution 1029 of 12 December 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council by 1st February on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation, progress towards the repatriation of refugees, and to make recommendations on the future role of the UN in Rwanda. In this connection, the draft of the report should reach New York by 15 January 1996 at the latest. Accordingly, you are requested to submit your contribution covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Political Affairs Officer, Mr. Javed N.A. Khan, no later than **10 a.m. on Monday, 8 January 1996**.

Your contribution should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 1 December 1995 (Document S/1995/1002) and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 1029 of 12 December 1995. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the future role of the UN in Rwanda.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution List:

Action:
1. Force Commander
2. UNDP Resident Coordinator
3. UNHCR Representative in Rwanda
4. Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda
5. Legal Adviser (International Tribunal, Human Rights)
6. UN Humanitarian Coordinator
7. Officer-in-Charge, Administration
8. Radio UNAMIR
9. Political/Economic Affairs Officer

Reçu le 28 DEC. 1995

Info: Executive Director