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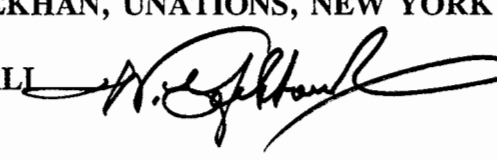
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I M M E D I A T E

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO: AIME/KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FROM: *For* KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI 
DATE: 8 JULY 1995
NO.: MIR.....*2511*
SUBJECT: SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO RWANDA

NO OF PAGES: *14*

1. As promised, I attach an unofficial French translation of the draft text which I forwarded to you on 6 July of the statement the Secretary-General is scheduled to deliver before the Rwandese National Assembly.
2. Best regards.

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PROJET DE TEXTE

**ALLOCUTION DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL
DEVANT L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE DU RWANDA**

Jeudi, 13 juillet 1995

**Monsieur le Président,
Monsieur le Premier Ministre,
Excellences,
Mesdames et Messieurs.**

C'est un insigne honneur, ainsi qu'un grand privilège pour moi en tant que Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies de pouvoir rendre visite aux Etats membres afin de pouvoir directement m'entretenir avec les peuples qui constituent les Nations Unies. Mon arrivée ici revêt une importance tout-à-fait particulière à mes yeux. En tant que natif du continent effectuant sa première visite au Rwanda comme Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, je suis conscient des circonstances exceptionnelles qui ont marqué l'histoire récente du Rwanda, en particulier les événements tragiques qui ont très sérieusement et intensément préoccupé l'Organisation. Je suis spécialement honoré d'avoir cette occasion de parler au peuple rwandais devant cette auguste Assemblée. Le dynamisme constant de cette institution, qui incarne l'éveil du processus démocratique au Rwanda, est la garantie la plus sûre pour le renforcement d'une culture politique participative et pluraliste,

indispensable à la paix et au progrès dans le monde d'aujourd'hui.

Dans quelques jours le peuple rwandais célébrera le premier anniversaire du nouveau gouvernement qui a accédé au pouvoir à la fin du génocide et des atrocités qui ont sinistrement assombri ce beau pays. Si nous jetons un regard en arrière sur l'année écoulée, il y a beaucoup à fêter. Le fait que nous soyons aujourd'hui, rassemblés ici dans ce bâtiment, est un exemple des progrès louables qui ont été réalisés dans l'effort d'après-guerre pour reconstruire l'édifice politique et socio-économique de la nation. Je tiens à rendre hommage aux citoyens de ce pays pour leur énorme sacrifice et leur courage ainsi qu'au gouvernement et aux parlementaires pour leur dévouement, malgré les difficultés immenses auxquelles était confronté le Rwanda.

Depuis un an les réalisations de votre gouvernement sont certes impressionnantes. La vie normale a repris, les marchés et les affaires fleurissent à travers le pays. Il n'y a plus de couvre-feu. Les enfants ont repris le chemin de l'école et l'université a rouvert ses portes. L'électricité, l'eau potable et les communications ont été pour l'essentiel rétablies. Les bâtiments, les routes et les infrastructures sont en voie de réparation. Le gouvernement s'est engagé à assurer l'équité envers les réfugiés rapatriés et une justice transparente est promise. Les actes de vengeance sont punis et le gouvernement s'est donné pour objectif d'assurer la sécurité et la protection de tous les citoyens. Tout cela constitue des progrès louables, surtout au vu des désolations et destructions qui ont accompagné l'horreur du génocide qui a devasté ce pays il y a un an. J'applaudis les efforts déployés par votre gouvernement pour obtenir ces résultats qui, sans aucun doute, pousseront la communauté internationale à multiplier ses

contributions pour aider à la réalisation des objectifs louables que vous vous êtes assignés.

Nonobstant les progrès dans de nombreux domaines, beaucoup reste à faire afin de restaurer la normalité complète au Rwanda. Les succès du passé doivent être une source d'encouragement pour poursuivre les travaux et relever les défis restants. A cet égard je souligne le besoin urgent qu'il y a à réaliser les objectifs des Accords d'Arusha, et notamment la nécessité pour la nation rwandaise toute entière de participer pleinement et de façon démocratique au gouvernement du pays. L'Histoire, y compris celle du Rwanda, démontre que toute politique d'exclusion mène inexorablement à des cycles de résistance et de conflit. Ceci exige un respect constant et croissant des droits de tous les citoyens et constitue la pierre angulaire de toute société démocratique viable et stable.

Dans cette optique, il est urgent d'améliorer les conditions dans les prisons, de garantir l'état de droit et un traitement équitable pour tous, de mettre définitivement fin aux actes arbitraires de vengeance et d'encourager par tous les moyens le retour de tous les citoyens rwandais qui se trouvent à l'heure actuelle dans des camps de réfugiés dans les pays avoisinants. En outre, tout effort pour améliorer et stimuler la vie économique aiderait grandement à la normalisation et à la stabilisation à long terme de l'après-guerre en contribuant à réduire la pauvreté et à engager un développement durable. La réussite dans les tâches complexes que ce pays doit encore accomplir exigera les efforts conjoints du Rwanda et de l'ensemble de la communauté internationale.

Dans nos efforts de reconstruction du Rwanda nous devons garder à l'esprit le passé récent. Les événements tragiques et effroyables de l'année dernière, plus particulièrement le génocide et les massacres qui ont coûté tant de vies innocentes, sont inacceptables et ne doivent plus jamais se reproduire. De même, alors que nous cherchons à consacrer le respect de l'état de droit, il ne faut pas permettre que se développe une culture de l'impunité. C'est un devoir impérieux que de condamner un crime de génocide en cette année où l'on marque le cinquantième anniversaire de la création de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, une organisation fondée non seulement pour mettre fin au fléau de la guerre, mais surtout pour défendre la dignité de l'humanité tout entière et l'inviolabilité de la vie humaine.

Lors de sa première session en 1946, l'Assemblée Générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies a déclaré que le génocide est un crime selon le droit international et que ceux qui en sont coupables, quels qu'ils soient ou quelles que soient les circonstances, doivent être punis. Cette décision historique a entraîné l'adoption à l'unanimité, le 9 décembre 1948, de la Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de génocide. Cette convention représente un contrat juridique entre les parties contractantes qui conviennent d'accepter certaines responsabilités et obligations à cet égard. J'ai l'espoir qu'en plus de cette convention et d'autres instruments juridiques internationaux, la profonde aversion dont le monde fait preuve face à ce crime abhorré servira à empêcher qu'il se reproduise sur notre planète.

Quand le Conseil de Sécurité a décidé d'établir, en novembre dernier, le Tribunal International pour le Rwanda, c'était la communauté internationale tout entière qui faisait

ainsi preuve de sa détermination à poursuivre les auteurs du génocide pour qu'ils répondent de leurs crimes devant la justice. Alors qu'il est vrai que beaucoup reste à faire, le démarrage des opérations du Tribunal est réel et des mesures importantes ont été prises pour qu'il puisse siéger dans les délais les plus brefs. Monsieur le Procureur Adjoint et son équipe, chargé de la collecte des preuves nécessaires, sont déjà à pied d'oeuvre au bureau du Tribunal à Kigali. Les six juges élus tout récemment par l'Assemblée Générale ont déjà prêté serment. On aura très bientôt fini de prendre les dispositions juridiques et logistiques nécessaires pour que le Tribunal à Arusha devienne lui aussi opérationnel. Lors de l'instauration du Tribunal International, le Conseil de Sécurité a également lancé un appel à l'aide pour que soit réhabilitée la justice rwandaise. Ces deux corps juridiques devraient pouvoir fonctionner rapidement et de manière efficace pour que justice soit faite le plus tôt possible, pour que ceux à qui la justice n'a rien à reprocher puissent reprendre une vie normale et participer à la reconstruction du pays.

A long terme il faudra que tous les Rwandais unissent leurs efforts, que la nation travaille à l'unisson pour que le Rwanda avance fermement sur la voie de la paix et d'une prospérité durable. La véritable réconciliation s'appuiera sur le sentiment qu'auront les Rwandais de ce que l'impunité n'a plus cours et ne sera plus tolérée. Si la réconciliation a été un thème constant dans les résolutions et les déclarations du Conseil de Sécurité sur la situation au Rwanda, c'est grâce à la reconnaissance générale du fait que sans elle l'objectif d'une paix et d'une sécurité durables ne peut être réalisé. Nous vivons dans un monde d'une grande diversité et d'une interdépendance croissante. Assurer l'équilibre et l'harmonie en

dépit de cette diversité est certes un défi mais un objectif réalisable. L'Organisation des Nations Unies a vu le jour parce que les pères fondateurs croyaient en la réalisation d'un monde où l'entente et l'harmonie sont compatibles avec la diversité. Malgré la recrudescence dans l'après-guerre froide de conflits inter-ethniques à travers le monde, je ne doute pas que cet objectif soit à notre portée et que le Rwanda puisse en être un jour un exemple éclatant.

La force de la Charte, faut-il le rappeler, réside dans son affirmation de la dignité et de la valeur de la personne humaine. Le processus de démocratisation auquel le Rwanda et une part croissante du globe aspire, s'inspire de ces idéaux et ne pourra durer qu'en se conformant aux principes de la Charte. La démocratie assure l'environnement le plus à même de garantir la protection et la promotion des droits du citoyen. Elle est aussi le moyen le plus apte à assurer la mise en place et la sauvegarde des conditions de paix, de sécurité et de prospérité durables. Il s'agit d'un concept large qui va beaucoup plus loin que de simples élections. Les tensions et les frictions sociales ne peuvent que retarder sa réalisation. Je suis donc persuadé qu'un effort déterminé en vue de rapatrier et de réinsérer tous les Rwandais dans la dignité et l'acceptation réciproque est une condition indispensable à l'avènement d'une démocratie véritablement participative au Rwanda.

Je vous félicite des efforts que vous déployez aux niveaux national, bilatéral et sous-régional pour le rapatriement volontaire, rapide et ordonné des réfugiés. Je lance un appel à tous les intéressés pour qu'ils s'engagent résolument dans la voie du retour au pays. Il est évident que le Rwanda, en tant que pays d'origine, doit collaborer étroitement avec les pays

de la sous-région qui abritent ces réfugiés afin de faciliter le retour de ceux-ci. C'est pour cette raison que les Nations Unies ont apporté leur appui sans réserve aux initiatives prises par le Rwanda et ses voisins, notamment le sommet de Nairobi, la Conférence régionale de Bujumbura sur les réfugiés et les personnes déplacées ainsi que la réunion récente des Ministres de la Défense du Rwanda, du Burundi et du Zaïre. L'application des accords, résultant de ces initiatives facilitera, j'en suis convaincu, l'amélioration de la situation humanitaire. Elle contribuera également au renforcement de la confiance et permettra de jeter les bases d'initiatives futures visant à résoudre à long terme les problèmes communs à la sous-région.

En effet, comme l'a souvent souligné le Conseil de Sécurité, une conférence régionale sur la sécurité, la stabilité et le développement dans la région, à condition qu'elle soit bien préparée, fournirait l'occasion de s'attaquer résolument aux raisons profondes des crises répétées qui secouent la sous-région et dont le problème des réfugiés ne constitue qu'un aspect. L'objectif primordial serait de dégager des solutions à long terme aptes à amener une paix durable dans la sous-région. J'ai l'intention, à ce sujet, de poursuivre mes consultations avec les gouvernements de la sous-région et d'autres pays intéressés. J'espère que ces consultations aboutiront bientôt à un accord sur le principe d'une telle conférence ainsi que sur les objectifs à atteindre.

Dans sa Résolution 997 adoptée le 9 juin dernier, le Conseil de Sécurité a exprimé sa grave préoccupation devant les menaces extérieures de déstabilisation au Rwanda et m'a

chargé de procéder à des consultations avec les pays limitrophes sur les mesures à prendre pour mettre fin à ces menaces. Mon envoyé spécial a pu mesurer auprès de ses interlocuteurs toute l'inquiétude que suscite la crise du Rwanda chez ses voisins. Tous ^xestiment en effet que la ^xdéstabilisation du Rwanda pourrait engendrer un conflit généralisé qui n'épargnerait personne dans la sous-région. C'est également l'avis de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine qui, à son récent sommet, s'est penché^olonguement sur les questions de prévention et de résolution des conflits en Afrique. L'O.U.A., on le sait, n'a pas hésité à tirer la sonnette d'alarme en déclarant que la prolifération des conflits est actuellement la menace la plus grave à laquelle le continent tout entier se trouve confronté.

Cette reconnaissance des dangers qui menacent la stabilité et le progrès en Afrique par les voix les plus autorisées du continent constitue une raison supplémentaire pour renverser la tendance actuelle. Plus que jamais, l'Afrique doit prendre en main sa destinée et s'engager dans une voie qui soit à même d'inspirer confiance et de mobiliser le soutien sans réserve de la communauté internationale en vue de son développement. Echouer dans cette entreprise ne ferait qu'accroître la perception de marginalisation de la région qu'ont certains. Il est maintenant clair que, en cette ère d'après-guerre froide, les pays riches font preuve de plus de discernement dans le choix de leurs alliés et n'accordent leur appui qu'aux régions où leurs intérêts peuvent être protégés et évitent de s'engager dans celles à haut risque de conflits.

Pour assurer la sécurité du Rwanda, et, bien sûr de l'Afrique toute entière, il faut que nous nous attelions résolument au problème de la prolifération des armes conventionnelles

dans la région. Il est bien connu que ces armes circulent largement parmi la population civile, notamment dans les camps de réfugiés, ce qui entraîne des conséquences dangereuses pour l'ordre public, la paix et la sécurité. En outre, les achats d'armes sapent les ressources économiques déjà limitées des pays et aggravent leur niveau déjà élevé d'endettement sans procurer aucun avantage à leur population. C'est pourquoi les Nations Unies ont pris des mesures, notamment l'établissement d'un registre international des armes, afin de contrôler la propagation des armes conventionnelles. Pour réussir dans ce domaine, il faut amener les fournisseurs et les récipiendaires à coopérer. S'agissant de cette sous-région, j'en appelle à toutes les parties concernées pour qu'elles se penchent sérieusement sur la question et qu'elles prennent les mesures nécessaires pour éviter qu'une militarisation accrue ne mette en péril les efforts en cours pour le rapatriement des réfugiés. Je constate avec satisfaction que les dispositions prises pour assurer la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés au Zaïre ont déjà produit des résultats encourageants. Je m'en félicite et je me réjouis également des initiatives prises par les autorités tanzaniennes pour assurer la sécurité dans les camps en territoire tanzanien.

La sécurité dans les camps ainsi que la sécurité à l'intérieur du Rwanda sont déterminantes pour un rapatriement accéléré. Le retour rapide des réfugiés est le moyen le plus efficace pour prévenir le danger d'une déstabilisation armée venue de l'extérieur. Je note avec satisfaction que le rapatriement volontaire, qui avait été interrompu à la suite des événements tragiques de Kibeho, a récemment repris. Je prie instamment tous les pays intéressés, notamment le Rwanda et les pays d'accueil, de conjuguer leurs efforts pour accélérer

le processus de rapatriement.



Il y a six mois, la communauté internationale, faisant ainsi preuve de sa solidarité avec le gouvernement et le peuple du Rwanda, s'est engagé à libérer environ 700 millions de dollars en aide économique pour la réhabilitation et la reconstruction du Rwanda. De son côté, le Conseil de Sécurité n'a pas manqué d'inviter les bailleurs de fonds à honorer leurs engagements. Certes, la libération des aides promises n'a pas toujours été à la mesure des espérances mais, comme vous le savez, la revue à mi-parcours des promesses de la Table ronde de Genève de janvier dernier nous autorise à être optimiste quand à l'accélération de la mise en place de projets de développement et de réhabilitation.

Monsieur le Président,

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs.

Pour conclure, permettez-moi de dire quelques mots sur l'Organisation des Nations Unies et le Rwanda.

Comme l'énonce la Charte dans son ^Préambule, l'Organisation des Nations Unies se veut l'incarnation des aspirations de tous les peuples de la terre. Elle rassemble, comme vous le savez, tous les Etats qui en acceptent les principes. Et, de ce fait, elle n'est forte et efficace que

et

par la participation diligente de ses Etats membres. C'est dire qu'elle dépend essentiellement de la volonté politique de ses Etats membres et des moyens qu'ils veulent bien mettre à sa disposition pour la réalisation de ses idéaux. Je sais qu'il n'est pas facile de concilier tous les points de vue dans une organisation qui compte à présent 185 membres. Il en résulte parfois des frustrations et même des déceptions. Ce qui est de loin le plus important, c'est que tous les Etats membres partagent l'engagement commun de promouvoir les idéaux de justice et de paix qu'incarne la Charte. C'est ce que nous essayons de réaliser au Rwanda.

Outre la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda, nombreuses sont les organisations non gouvernementales qui, de leur côté, complètent l'action des Nations Unies au Rwanda. Je tiens ici à saluer leurs efforts.

Monsieur le Président,

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs.

Le nouveau mandat de la MINUAR, tel qu'il ressort de la Résolution 997 du Conseil de Sécurité du 9 juin dernier, est le reflet de la situation qui prévaut dans ce pays. Il est aussi le fruit d'un engagement librement consenti par votre gouvernement et la communauté internationale. Il tient compte, tel que vous l'avez souhaité vous-même, des progrès réalisés dans le domaine de la sécurité publique et de la remise en marche de l'appareil de l'Etat

rwandais, dont la souveraineté ne saurait être mise en doute. Nous nous félicitons de cette nouvelle situation. La MINUAR jouera donc un rôle de support et d'assistance dans la consolidation de la paix et de la sécurité, dans l'établissement d'un climat de confiance, de justice et du respect des droits de l'homme, ainsi que dans la création de conditions propices au fonctionnement des institutions d'aide au développement et à la reconstruction. Je ne doute pas que votre gouvernement continue à lui accorder sa coopération sans réserve.

Je tiens à vous assurer, vous qui incarnez le peuple rwandais dans son ensemble, que l'Organisation des Nations Unies maintient son engagement à travailler avec vous pour vous aider à guérir vos plaies et à contribuer à la construction d'un pays plus pacifique et plus uni. Vous devez en prendre l'initiative et montrer le chemin. La paix ne peut être imposée de l'extérieur. Elle doit germer et se développer de l'intérieur. Le reste du monde ne peut que l'aider à se renforcer. Pour que les efforts des Nations Unies aboutissent, le Rwanda ne doit pas seulement établir les fondements de la paix, il doit également faire preuve de ses engagements envers l'Organisation en tant qu'instrument de paix et de justice.

Au cours de l'année dernière, le Rwanda, sous la conduite de son nouveau gouvernement, a pris d'importantes mesures pour reconstruire la structure physique et morale de la nation. Mais il ne peut survivre uniquement sur la base des réalisations passées, aussi impressionnantes soient-elles. Concentrons-nous donc ensemble sur les objectifs prioritaires, particulièrement sur la prévention de nouvelles flambées de violence et d'hostilité, et revivifions nos énergies et nos ressources pour atteindre ces objectifs. Je ne doute pas

qu'ensemble nous y parvenions. Il y va de l'unité du Rwanda et des Rwandais et de la paix dans toute la sous-région.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.

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 PART 1 OF 2

Note No. 5289/Rev.1*
 25 August 1995

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

LIST OF DIGNITARIES ATTENDING FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
 COMMEMORATIVE SESSION, 22-24 OCTOBER

(Based on written replies received by the Protocol and Liaison Service.)

This is a list of dignitaries attending the special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, being held from 22 to 24 October:

Heads of State

ALBANIA H.E. Dr. Sali Berisha
 ALGERIA H.E. Mr. Liamine Zeroual
 ANGOLA H.E. Mr. Jose E. dos Santos
 ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA H.E. Dr. James B. Carlisle
 ARGENTINA H.E. Dr. Carlos Saul Menem
 ARMENIA H.E. Mr. Levon Ter-Petrossian
 AUSTRIA H.E. Dr. Thomas Klestil
 AZERBAIJAN H.E. Mr. Heydar Alirza ogly Aliyev
 BELARUS H.E. Mr. Alyaksandr Lukashenka
 BENIN H.E. Mr. Nicephore Soglo
 BOLIVIA H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada
 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegovi
 BOTSWANA H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire
 BRAZIL H.E. Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso
 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM His Majesty Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah
 Mu'izzaddin Waddaullah
 BURUNDI H.E. Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya
 CAPE VERDE H.E. Mr. Antonio Mescarenhas Monteiro
 CHILE H.E. Mr. Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
 CHINA H.E. Mr. Jiang Zemin
 COLOMBIA H.E. Dr. Ernesto Samper Pizano
 COMOROS H.E. Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar
 CONGO H.E. Mr. Pascal Lissouba
 COSTA RICA H.E. Mr. Jose Maria Figueres Olsen
 COTE D'IVOIRE H.E. Mr. Henri Konan Bedie
 CROATIA H.E. Dr. Franjo Tudjman
 CUBA H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz
 CYPRUS H.E. Mr. Glafcos Clerides
 CZECH REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Vaclav Havel
 ECUADOR H.E. Mr. Sixto Duran Ballen

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30-8-95

*Interested on
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EGYPT H.E. Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak
 EL SALVADOR H.E. Dr. Armando Calderon Sol
 EQUATORIAL GUINEA H.E. Brigadier General Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo
 ESTONIA H.E. Mr. Lennart Meri
 ETHIOPIA H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi
 FEDERATED STATES OF
 MICRONESIA H.E. Mr. Bailey Olter
 FINLAND H.E. Mr. Martti Ahtisaari
 FRANCE H.E. Mr. Jacques Chirac
 GABON H.E. El Hadj Omar Bongo
 GAMBIA H.E. Captain Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh
 GEORGIA H.E. Mr. Eduard A. Shevardnadze
 GHANA H.E. Flt.Lt.(rtd) Jerry John Rawlings
 GREECE H.E. Mr. Constantinos Stephanopoulos
 GUATEMALA H.E. Sr. Ramiro de Leon Carpio
 GUINEA H.E. General Lansana Conte
 GUINEA-BISSAU H.E. General Joao Bernardo Vieira
 GUYANA H.E. Dr. Cheddi Jagan
 HAITI H.E. Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide
 HONDURAS H.E. Dr. Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaquez
 HUNGARY H.E. Dr. Arpad Goncz
 INDONESIA H.E. Mr. Soeharto
 IRELAND H.E. Mrs. Mary Robinson
 ITALY H.E. Dr. Oscar Luigi Scalfaro
 JORDAN His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal
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 LEBANON H.E. Mr. Elias Hraoui
 LIBERIA H.E. Mr. David Kpomakpor
 LITHUANIA H.E. Mr. Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas
 MADAGASCAR H.E. Prof. Albert Zafy
 MALAWI H.E. Mr. Elson Bakili Muluzi
 MALDIVES H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
 MARSHALL ISLANDS H.E. Mr. Amata Kabua
 MEXICO H.E. Mr. Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon
 MONACO His Serene Highness Prince Rainier III
 MONGOLIA H.E. Mr. Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat
 MOROCCO His Majesty Hassan II
 MOZAMBIQUE H.E. Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano
 NAMIBIA H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma
 NICARAGUA H.E. Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
 NIGERIA H.E. General Sani Abacha
 PALAU H.E. Mr. Kuniwo Nakamura
 PANAMA H.E. Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares
 PARAGUAY H.E. Mr. Juan Carlos Wasmosy
 PERU H.E. Mr. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori
 PHILIPPINES H.E. Mr. Fidel V. Ramos
 PORTUGAL H.E. Mr. Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes Soares
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA H.E. Mr. Kim Young Sam
 REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA H.E. Mr. Micrea Ion Snegur
 ROMANIA H.E. Mr. Ion Iliescu
 RUSSIAN FEDERATION H.E. Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin

RWANDA H.E. Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu ✓
 SAN MARINO Two Captains Regent (San Marino has two Heads of State)
 SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE H.E. Mr. Miguel dos Anjos da Cunha
 Lisboa Travoadas
 SIERRA LEONE H.E. Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser
 SLOVAK REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Mihal Kova
 SLOVENIA H.E. Mr. Milan Ku an
 SOUTH AFRICA H.E. Mr. Nelson Rorihlahla Mandela
 SRI LANKA H.E. Mrs. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga
 SUDAN H.E. Lt. General Omer Hassan Al-Bashir
 SURINAME H.E. Mr. Runaldo Ronald Venetiaan
 SWAZILAND His Majesty King Mswati III
 TAJIKISTAN H.E. Mr. Emomali Rakhmonov
 THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
 OF MACEDONIA H.E. Mr. Kiro Gligorov
 TURKEY H.E. Mr. Suleyman Demirel
 TURKMENISTAN H.E. Mr. Saparmurat Niyazov
 UGANDA H.E. Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
 UKRAINE H.E. Mr. Leonid D. Kuchma
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA H.E. Mr. William J. Clinton
 UZBEKISTAN H.E. Mr. Islam A. Karimov
 VENEZUELA H.E. Dr. Rafael Caldera
 VIET NAM H.E. Mr. Le Duc Anh
 ZAIRE H.E. Marechal Mobutu Sese Seko ✓
 ZAMBIA H.E. Mr. Frederick Chiluba
 ZIMBABWE H.E. Cde. Robert G. Mugabe
 Vice-Presidents
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Jacinto Peynado Garrigosa
 IRAQ Name to be provided at a later date
 MYANMAR H.E. General Maung Aye, Vice-Chairman of the
 State Law & Order Restoration Council
 URUGUAY H.E. Dr. Hugo Batalla
 YEMEN H.E. Mr. Abdorabou Mansour Hadi
 Heads of Government
 ANDORRA H.E. Mr. Marc Forne Molne
 BAHAMAS H.E. The Hon. Hubert A. Ingraham
 BANGLADESH H.E. Begum Khaleda Zia
 BARBADOS H.E. The Hon. Owen Arthur
 BELGIUM H.E. Mr. Jean-Luc Dehaene
 CAMBODIA H.R.H. Sdech Krom Luong Norodom Ranariddh,
 First Prime Minister
 CANADA H.E. The Rt. Hon. Jean Chretien
 DENMARK H.E. Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
 DOMINICA H.E. The Hon. Edison C. James
 FIJI H.E. The Hon. Major General Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka
 GERMANY H.E. Dr. Helmut Kohl
 GRENADA H.E. The Hon. Dr. Keith C. Mitchell
 ICELAND H.E. Mr. David Oddsson
 INDIA H.E. Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao
 ISRAEL H.E. Mr. Yitzhak Rabin
 JAMAICA H.E. The Rt. Hon. Percival J. Patterson
 JAPAN H.E. Mr. Tomiichi Murayama
 LESOTHO H.E. The Rt. Hon. Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle
 LIECHTENSTEIN H.E. Dr. Mario Frick
 LUXEMBOURG H.E. Mr. Jean-Claude Juncker

MALAYSIA H.E. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
 MALTA H.E. The Hon. Dr. Edward Fenech Adami
 MAURITIUS H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth
 NEPAL H.E. The Rt. Hon. Man Mohan Adhikari
 NETHERLANDS H.E. Mr. Wim Kok
 NEW ZEALAND H.E. The Rt. Hon. James Brendan Bolger
 NORWAY H.E. Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland
 PAKISTAN H.E. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto
 POLAND H.E. Mr. Jozef Oleksy
 SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS H.E. the Hon. Dr. Denzil Douglas
 SAINT LUCIA H.E. The Hon. John G.M. Compton
 SAINT VINCENT
 THE GRENADINES H.E. The Rt. Hon. James Fitz-Allen Mitchell
 SAMOA H.E. The Hon. Tofilau Eti Alesana
 SENEGAL H.E. Mr. Habib Thiam
 SINGAPORE H.E. Mr. Goh Chok Tong
 SOLOMON ISLANDS H.E. The Hon. Solomon S. Mamaloni
 SPAIN H.E. Mr. Felipe Gonzalez
 SWEDEN H.E. Mr. Ingvar Carlsson
 THAILAND H.E. Mr. Banharn Silpa-Archa
 UNITED KINGDOM H.E. The Rt. Hon. John Major
 VANUATU H.E. The Hon. Maxime Carlot Korman
 Deputy Prime Ministers
 LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
 REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Khamphoui Keoboualapha (Deputy Prime
 Minister)
 OMAN His Highness Sayyid Fahad Bin Mahmoud Al-Said
 (Deputy Prime Minister)
 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES His Highness Sheikh Sultan Bin Zayed
 Al-Nahayan
 (Deputy Prime Minister)
 SAUDI ARABIA His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz
 Al-Saud (Second Deputy Prime Minister)
 Foreign Ministers
 ERITREA H.E. Mr. Petros Solomon
 IRAN H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati
 LIBYA H.E. Mr. Omar Mustafa Muntasser
 SEYCHELLES H.E. Mrs. Danielle de St. Jorre
 SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Farouk Al-Shara'
 TUNISIA H.E. Mr. Habib Ben Yahia

END OF PART 1 OF 2
 DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0826950042GMT

NNNN

Mr Sammy BUIO

File: Protocol

**OUTLINE PROGRAMME FOR
VISIT OF NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL DELEGATION
03 - 05 AUG 95**

Date	Time	Activity	Remarks
Thu			
03 Aug 94	1000 hr (TBC)	Arrive KIGALI	*Met by G3 MED OPS and Mr Dessande, Protocol officer.
	1015 - 1200 hr	Arrive HQ UNAMIR for discussions with FMO and staff. To include Information brief.	*HQ UNAMIR to prov dvr spt * Loc FMO office * Information brief prov by AUSMED staff
	1200 - 1330 hr	Lunch	* Chez Lando * move to accn at Belgian Village. settle in * veh and dvr spt reqd
	1330 - 1345 hr	Move to AUSMED facility at CHK	* veh and dvr spt reqd
	1345 - 1530 hr	Tour AUSMED facility at CHK	* OC MED COY to escort.
	1530 - 1600 hr	Move to HQ UNAMIR	* veh and dvr spt reqd
	1600 - 1630 hr	Meet FC	* UNAMIR HQ
	1630 - 1700 hr	Meet with COS	* room 2021
	1700 hr	Return to accn	* veh and dvr spt reqd
Fri			
04 Aug 95	0830-0845hr	Move to TRAFIPRO to inspect proposed facility	*Escorted by FMO * veh and dvr spt reqd
	0845 -1200 hr	Tour of proposed facility to include living accn	* accompanied by FMO, DCOS SPand SMO 95 CMSG
	1200 - 1330 hr	Lunch	* 95 CMSG
	1400 - 1600hr	Discussions with CAO and other civilian staff	*Loc HQ UNAMIR TRAFIPRO
	1600 - 1630hr	Meet with Executive Director	room 4044 HQ UNAMIR
	1630 - 1730hr	Debrief with FMO, DCOS SP, DCOS OPS and PLANS staff	*Loc FMO's office; room 2085
	1730 hr	Return to accn	* Belgian village * veh and dvr spt reqd
Sat			
05 Aug 95	0830hr	Depart Kigali for Nairobi	* veh and dvr spt reqd

Mr. S. Buo

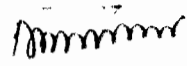
Protocol

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

A: Assistant Exécutif du
Commandant de la Force
de la MINUAR

Date: 1er août 1995

DE: Chef du Protocole
Bureau 4060, Ext. 11069



OBJET: Visite du 13 au 17 août 1995 des Sous-Secrétaire et
Sous-Secrétaire Adjoint Américains à la Défense pour
les Affaires de Sécurité Internationale.

Ref: Votre mémorandum N° 1000-1(FC) du 29 juillet 1995.

1. Nous accusons réception de votre mémorandum mentionné ci-dessus dont nous avons bien noté le contenu du paragraphe 1.
2. S'agissant du second paragraphe nous informons que le Bureau du Protocole maintiendra le contact avec l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis (Attaché de la Défense américaine, Lt.Col. Thomas ODOM, tel: 75601-602/603).
3. Concernant la visite en hélicoptère une requête est faite et déposée par nos soins auprès du "SO2 G3 (Air)" Ext. 11161. Ci-jointe copie pour information. Notons que la date, l'heure et l'itinéraire restent à être déterminés en concertation avec l'Ambassade.
4. Nous vous informons que nous serons absent du bureau du 13 au 16 août 1995 et que ce dossier sera suivi par un collègue que désignera le Directeur Exécutif.

cc: DE
DFC
CAO
AMA/FC

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MEMORANDUM

Rec'd 29/07/95

①

- Copy to Ambassador Conde

1000-1(FC)

FROM: EA to Force Commander

TO: Chief of Protocol

INFO: ED

DATE: 29 July 95

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENCE

Reference: Letter from US Defence Attache Kigali 26 July 95 (enclosed)

The Force Commander concurs with the request for his attendance at a reception on 13 August and working lunch on 14 August. He will coordinate an aerial tour for the VIP's, but due to leave commitments will not accompany them.

It is requested you liaise with the American Embassy to obtain the details of their arrival and make any necessary announcements.

Will be on leave from Aug 23 to Aug 16.

29

[Signature]



Embassy of the United States of America

US Defense Attache Office
Kigali, Rwanda

26 July 1995

Major General Guy Tousignant
Force Commander
UNAMIR

Sir,

We have the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ISA), Dr. Joseph Nye, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense ISA Africa, Mr. Vince Kern, coming out on an area tour next month. They will arrive the afternoon of the 13th. Dr. Nye will depart the afternoon of the 14th. Mr. Kern will remain through the 17th. Both Dr. Nye and Mr. Kern have played a critical role in pushing through support for UNAMIR through the hallowed halls of the Pentagon when others hesitated. They were the movers and shakers on getting the M113s for Ghanbatt and deploying the Ethiopians to cover the withdrawal of Operation Turquoise.

Ambassador Rawson will be sending you an invitation to a reception the evening of the 13th in their honor. The following day, Ambassador Rawson would like you to come to a luncheon and informal meeting with Dr. Nye and Mr. Kern. As for Mr. Kern's remaining schedule, I would like to request that UNAMIR provide him an aerial tour of western Rwanda along the border with Zaire. If possible, it would be most useful if you could go on that tour with him. I would also propose that as part of the preparation for such a tour, that I bring him over for morning prayers on the 15th and that we go on the flight after the briefing. The more Mr. Kern can learn about Rwanda in general, and the role of UNAMIR specifically, the more effective he will be in the future.

ED
PROTOCOL

Very respectfully,

Thomas P. Odom
US Defense Attache
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army

AIR TASK REQUEST FORM (1 JUNE 95)

IDENTITY OF APPLICANT

1. A. Name. **BEADEN CAR DESSANDE**
- B. Branch or Section. **CSXG - Protocol**
- C. Location, Building, Room Number. **UNAMIR HQ #4060 ext: 11069**
- D. Telephone Number or method of Contact. **4077 ext: 11071**

FLIGHT REQUEST

2. A. Date of task **from 13/8 (TBC)** B. Return date
- C. Task description (incl reason or special instruction/info).
AERIAL TOUR FOR VIP'S

3. A. Passengers. (UN ID NUMBER, NAME)

- (1) **DR NYE, Assistant Secretary of Defense (5)**
- (2) **M. KERN, Deputy AM Secretary of Def (6)**
- (3) (7)

(4)

The other members of the Party will be announced by US Embassy (Lt Col. OSM, tel. 75601/2)

- B. Luggage (weight):

4. Pick Up Point (PUP). A. FROM VIP Lounge I TIME TBC CALLSIGN	4. Drop of Point (DOP) B. TO TO BE DETERMINED TIME Callsign
5. RETURN FLIGHT PUP A. FROM VIP Lounge I TIME callsign	5. RETURN FLIGHT PUP B. TO TIME Callsign

6. AUTHORIZING AGENT **B.T. DESSANDE 31/07/95** APPOINTMENT **Chief, Protocol UNAMIR**
DATE SIGNED:

7. RECOMMENDATION BY SO2 G3(Air). _____
Signature SO2 G3(Air)

CASEVAC OPERATIONAL SPACE AVAIL COST RECOVER

8. FLIGHT AUTHORIZED

Comments: _____

Comments: _____

This mission request is a valid operational requirement and meets the UNAMIR mission mandate.
FC Through DCOS Ops _____

This mission meets UNAMIR requirements and is cost approved.
CAO through AirOps _____

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANT MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR MINUAR

MEMORANDUM

1000-1(FC)

FROM: EA to Force Commander

TO: Chief of Protocol

INFO: ED

DATE: 29 July 95

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENCE

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U1200 N 1

Mr. [unclear]

[unclear]

34 11 14

W 5



Embassy of the United States of America

US Defense Attache Office
Kigali, Rwanda

26 July 1995

Major General Guy Tousignant
Force Commander
UNAMIR

Sir,

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Very respectfully,

Thomas P. Odom
US Defense Attache
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army

ED
PROTOCOL

D R A F T

- Programme for the visit to UNAMIR -

on 22 July 1995

by Mr. Michael C. Lemmon,

Deputy United States Assistant Secretary of State

for Political/Military Affairs

09h45 : Arrival at Kigali Airport on UNAMIR flight from Nairobi;*

10h30 : Meeting with the Force Commander and Acting Head of Mission;

11h-12h00 : UNAMIR briefing on political, military and civilian police operations;

13h30 : Visit to sectors by helicopter (itinerary: Kigali - Cyangugu - Gikongoro - Kibuye);

15h30 : Return to Kigali.

-
- * 1. The Executive Director, the Political Adviser and the Chief of Protocol to welcome Mr. Lemmon at the airport.
2. The meeting with the Force Commander will take place at his office at UNAMIR Headquarters.
3. The briefings will take place in the Conference room on the ground floor at UNAMIR Headquarters. The Force Commander will preside.
4. Col. Tikoca from OSRSG and from the Military Component will accompany Mr. Lemmon on his visit to the sectors.
-



Protocol

1000-4 (AMA/FC)

21 JULY 95

VISIT TO UNAMIR, KIGALI

NAMES OF VISITORS: MR. Michael LEMMON US Deputy Assistant Secretary
of State for Political-Military Affairs

DATE OF VISIT: 22 JULY 1995

RESPONSIBLE: OPIs COS; Chief Protocol and ADC/FC

UNAMIR PORTION OF PROGRAMME

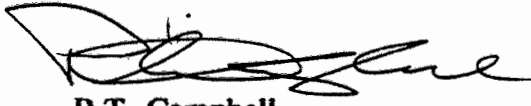
DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS
22 July	09:45	Mr Lemmon arrives Kigali on UNAMIR Flight	FC's office to designate UNAMIR official to meet party
	10:30	Force Commander meets with Mr Lemmon in FC's Office	Discussions as both FC and Acting Head of Mission
	11:00	COS hosts Mr Lemmon in FC's Conference Room for Political-Military Brief	Mr Sammy Kum Buo to assist the COS during presentation
	12:00	Briefing concludes. American Ambassador Staff arrives	Mr. Lemmon has lunch with US Embassy Staff
	13:30	Mr Lemmon and Embassy reps depart Presidential Hangar for aerial tour of country	1 x B212 to overfly Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Kibuye areas before returning to Kigali
	15:30	Mr Lemmon and reps return to hangar.	Visit supported by UNAMIR concludes at this point.
	15:45	American delegation returns to US Embassy to conclude visit	No action required by UNAMIR Staff

VISIT REQUIREMENTS

ACTION

1. Ground Transport. For Mr Lemmon is not required:
2. Helicopter Transport. For Mr Lemmon is as detailed below for visit on 22 July:
 - a. 1 x B 212 for 13:30 for two hour flight of western Rwanda, passenger manifest from Mr Peter Whaley @ US Embassy 75601

G3 Air Ops



P.T. Campbell
Major
AMA/FC and Visits O
11121

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KIGALI RWANDA

File. for real

Samuel Kiro

ROUTINE/PRIORITY/**IMMEDIATE**/MOST IMMEDIATE
UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED/CONFIDENTIAL/ONLY/CRYPTO

PAGE 1 OF 2

OUTGOING FAX NO :

MISC NO :

MISC NO :

TO: MR DIMETRIOS S.A.O, ADMINISTRATION UNAMIR, NAIROBI.	FROM: CHAIM OUZIEL. C.A.O UNAMIR, KIGALI.
ATTN : MR D. DRIGGERS DEPUTY CHIEF AIR OPS/MOVCON FAX No : 254-2 622755/2668	DATE: 20 JULY 1995
INFO : FAX No :	FAX No : 212-963-3090 PHONE: 212-963-3582
DRAFTER : ROBERT MCCOY MOVCON UNAMIR, KIGALI FBC : 07-00289	
CLEARED BY : KEL GLEESON CHIEF, MOVCON	
INTERNAL DIST : FORCE COMMANDER, UNAMIR NILSVANG, K. - CCPO	
REFERENCE: RESERVATIONS FROM NBO TO KGLJ	

PLEASE KINDLY MAKE THE FOLLOWING RESERVATIONS:

NAME	ID NO	ORG.	NAT.	DATE
SECONDES E	190	UNAMIR	FILIPINO	21.07.95
LEMMON M.	90028865	US STATE D.	US	22.07.95(VIP)
RICHARD CALL	C495	BRSC	US	22.07.95
ATTARD G	M8466	AUSMED	AUST	22.07.95
MUGAAL M.T.	V459		PAKIST	22.07.95
JORSLING N.	019	UNAMIR	TRINID	22.07.95
LAMERS J	SA49951	WFP	UK	22.07.95
DU CHARME B.	022160900	WFP	US	24.07.95
NEGI SRS	M6575	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95

SHANKER H	M6567	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
GURUNG DHAN BAHADUR		INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
THAPA KHANDKA	M6448	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
THAPA DIL B.	M6438	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
GURUNG GAO	M5960	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
THAPA LOK	M5991	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
THAPA RAM	M5898	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
ALE BAM B	M6032	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
SHRESTHA RAM	M6473	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
RANA PROLHAD	M5866	INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
BENAMADI Z.	353	UNAMIR	ALGERIA	15.08.95
MCPL BEAUPARLANT	M7851	FC STAFF	CDN	24.07.95
MCPL LECLAIR LJM	9068	FC STAFF	CDN	24.07.95
ZERGABER, T.	SA46500	WFP	ERITREAN	27.07.95
NAIK THAPA MINA		INDBATT	INDIAN	24.07.95
ALBRIGTSEN M	52	UNAMIR	NORWEG	24.07.95
DIOP, ISSA	048219/95	UNDP	SENEGAL	27.07.95
PARADIS, J	33923	UNICEF	CDN	03.08.95
LTCDR OH OKUNBOR		MILOB	NGR	19.08.95

THANK YOU AND BEST REGARDS.



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 27,

TO: W. V. Clive
CISS

FROM: C. Ouziel
Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: USE OF UNAMIR AIRCRAFT

We have noticed a substantial increase in the number of requests by non-UNAMIR and non-UN agency personnel wishing to travel on our flights to and from Nairobi. United Nations regulations clearly restrict such travel to exceptional cases. The subject was brought up in recent UN external and internal auditors' reports which stated that UNAMIR must adhere to the regulations and restrict the number of non-UN passengers on its flights.

Commercial airline flights between Kigali and Nairobi have increased in recent months particularly from Kigali to Nairobi. Non-UN persons requesting to fly on UNAMIR aircraft should in the first place be referred to these flights. Only in truly exceptional circumstances, approved by the SRSG and the CAO, would non-UN staff be accommodated on a UNAMIR aircraft.

imposed only in ext.
exceptional cases should
SRSG/CAO allow
exceptions
Shawmy 2
27.6

cc: SRSG
FC
ED

CAO

**VISITE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES
AU RWANDA**

13-14 juillet 1995

PROGRAMME

13 juillet 1995:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|--|
| 17h20 | - | Arrivée à l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I; |
| | - | Accueil par S.E.M. Faustin Twagiramungu, Premier Ministre; |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revue de la garde d'honneur - Forces Nationales ;• Présentation du Bureau de l'Assemblée Nationale par Monsieur le Premier Ministre ;• Présentation des Membres du Gouvernement ;• Présentation du Corps Diplomatique par ordre de préséance;• Présentation du Substitut du Procureur Général du Tribunal International sur le Rwanda;• Présentation des Représentants des Agences et Institutions Spécialisées des Nations Unies ainsi que des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernementales. |
| 17h40 | - | Départ pour l'Hôtel des Mille Collines. |
| 17h55 | - | Arrivée et installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines. |
| 18h30 | - | Entretiens avec Monsieur le Premier Ministre à son bureau, suivis d'une séance de travail des deux délégations. |
| 19h15 | - | Discours du Secrétaire Général à l'Assemblée Nationale au Siège de l'Assemblée, en présence des Représentants des Corps Constitués (Membres du Gouvernement et éminentes personnalités), des Chefs de missions diplomatiques et consulaires, des agences des Nations Unies et autres institutions internationales et des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernementales. |
| 20h00 | - | Fin de la séance à l'Assemblée Nationale. |
| 20h15 | - | Dîner offert par S.E. Monsieur Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République, à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines. |

14 juillet 1995:

- 08h15** - **Départ de l'Hôtel des Mille Collines pour le siège de la MINUAR - Hotel Amahoro.**
- 08h30** - **Visite au Siège de la MINUAR, rencontre avec le personnel et les Chefs d'Agences du Système des Nations Unies, des Chefs des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernementales ; visite du bureau du Tribunal International pour le Rwanda.**
- 09h00** - **Départ pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 09h15** - **Départ par hélicoptère pour Nyarubuye, accompagné de leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture, de la Justice, du Travail et des Affaires Sociales.**
- 09h45** - **Arrivée à Nyarubuye, visite du site et dépôt de gerbes.**
- 10h15** - **Visite de la prison de Nsinda .**
- 10h30** - **Fin de la visite.**
- 10h45** - **Retour à Kigali, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 11h00** - **Entretiens avec S.E. M. Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République et S.E. le Général-Major Paul Kagamé, Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, au bureau du Président.**
- 12h00** - **Conférence de Presse à l'Aéroport, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 12h15** - **Départ pour Luanda - (Angola).**

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

ON RWANDA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

ESPECIALLY WITH ITS NEIGHBOURS

1. The perception that the present Government in Kigali symbolizes the victims of last year's genocide and other atrocities has helped mold and determine foreign attitudes to and relations with the new regime.

2. When the Government assumed power on 19 July 1994, following the defeat of the former regime blamed for the genocide, much international goodwill was bestowed on Rwanda as the international community looked to the new leaders to turn the country away from its tragic past towards a more peaceful future. The new regime's army, the RPA, was hailed nationally and internationally as liberators. Even the French Government, viewed at best suspiciously by the victorious RPF, the dominant force in the new governing coalition in Kigali, sent a high-level delegation to Kigali on 21 July, just two days after the Government had assumed office. Although the delegation received only a cool reception, especially as its requests for meetings with the President and the Vice-President and Minister for Defence were refused, the mere fact of its arrival demonstrated the degree of international interest in opening or strengthening contacts with the new leadership. Similarly, even Zaire and Kenya, among others, which had criticized Uganda's alleged role in bringing the RPF-dominated government to power in Rwanda, recognized the new reality and demonstrated a readiness to work with the authorities.

3. The immense promise of that auspicious beginning soon turned awry as increasing reports of RPA atrocities, culminating in particular with the Gersony allegations in August/September 1994 and the Kibeho tragedy in April 1995, began to erode the new Government's moral credibility and to tarnish its international reputation. Consequently, the attitudes of the international community towards Rwanda also began to change. This change has been reflected in particular in the slow disbursement of pledged assistance and the placing of conditions for the future release of such aid. Furthermore, Rwanda's relations with its neighbours, especially with Tanzania and Zaire which host the largest number of Rwandese refugees, as well as with Kenya which, although not an immediate neighbour, plays an influential political and economic role in the subregion, have increasingly become tense. The three countries have accused the Rwandese regime of not doing enough to expedite the repatriation of refugees and of not creating internal conditions and a climate propitious for their safe return and resettlement. Tanzania has alleged that the Government is practising selective repatriation favouring refugees of the Tutsi ethnic group. Kenya and Zaire have accused the Government of "arrogance" and the Kenyan Government has recently expelled the two most senior diplomats from Rwanda's Embassy in Nairobi. The possibility that

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Rwanda may merely be a victim in the strained relations between Kenya and Uganda, has also been raised, with Kenya said to be extending its hostility to Uganda to Rwanda which is viewed as Uganda's ally.

4. Largely because of the widespread belief that France supported and sustained the former regime and army, the new leadership appears to have tilted towards the English-speaking world, reversing Rwanda's traditional, colonial-based bent towards the francophone community. Thus, relations with France and other francophone countries are generally said to be correct while they are viewed as significantly warmer with the United Kingdom, the United States and Uganda; the impression of an enhanced anglophone diplomatic presence was strengthened when the United Kingdom recently announced its intention to upgrade its diplomatic representation in Kigali to that of a full embassy. It is conceivable that the appearance of a tilt towards the anglophone community is not really a deliberate choice, but merely reflects the fact that many of the key leaders of the new regime grew up as refugees in English-speaking Uganda and thus neither speak French nor have had extensive contacts with the francophone world. Tensions with Kenya and Tanzania could also be seen as weakening the perception of an automatic inclination in favour of English-speaking countries. Should the language factor grow as a divisive element, this could complicate not only Rwanda's foreign relations with a large number of states but also could serve to separate and polarize Rwandese.

5. Relations with Rwanda's former colonial powers, Belgium and Germany, can be described as ambivalent. Despite the traditional support that both countries continue to provide to Rwanda, the new Rwandese regime has in particular blamed Belgium for promoting ethnic animosity and strife in the country. Belgium and Germany have also used aid as leverage to influence the Government's policies and actions.

6. It has increasingly become clear that Rwanda's relations with the international community and in particular the donor countries and major international organizations are likely essentially to remain unequal, with the latter in a stronger position to dictate terms or influence the behaviour of the Rwandese Government. This has been demonstrated by the Government becoming more cooperative and positive with the international community and more accommodating with its own population following the threats or the actual withholding of economic and financial assistance. If this small and desperately poor country is to continue to function and to develop, such assistance is deemed indispensable. Thus, in the tradition of realpolitik, the Government may increasingly realize that in foreign affairs there are no permanent allies, only permanent interests.

**BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN RWANDA**

1. The current political situation in Rwanda can best be described as volatile. While the five-party governing coalition has generally held together since it came to power nearly a year ago, growing frictions have been unfolding within the regime and the society at large, denoting either inter-party rivalries or more fundamental disagreements on policies. Occasional squabbling is not unusual in any government or society. However, with Rwanda still struggling to recover from the damaging consequences of last year's civil war and genocide and now facing a seemingly increasing threat of destabilization, even the perception of tension within the political establishment and/or the society at large can assume potentially alarming proportions.
2. From the onset, the ruling coalition had, as its common denominator, opposition to the late President Habyarimana and his MRND party. That factor alone, as time has shown, is clearly not a sufficiently cohesive unifying force. The real and perceived inequalities in power among the various parties in the coalition, as well as their competing and sometimes conflicting agendas, strategies and interests, have become more noticeable. As a result, inevitable strains have emerged in the alliance, occasionally leading to open dissension.
3. Some of the areas of disagreement have been more specific while others concern the overall strategy of the Government and the society. Differences over the role and responsibilities of the army constitute perhaps the most vociferous and specific point of discord, especially between the two main coalition partners, the RPF and the MDR. The Prime Minister Twagiramungu, a Hutu who is also President of MDR, has publicly called for greater restraints on the army which is viewed as largely Tutsi-dominated and loyal above all to the RPF. The two senior MDR officials who defected from the Government and fled the country, namely the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Jean-Marie Vianney Ndajimana, and the Prime Minister's former Director of Cabinet, Mr. Jean Damascène Ntakirutimana, both mentioned, as part of their reasons for leaving, the army's alleged dominance over the country and what they saw as its responsibility for arbitrary acts of violence and insecurity.
4. It would appear on the surface that the divergence over the general strategy of Government also follows largely ethnic and political lines. At the same time, it can be said that the differences are rather mainly between moderate and more extremist factions of the ruling coalition. While the moderate approach has been led principally by the Hutu dominated MDR with the RPF seen as heading the more radical faction, moderates within the RPF have also sided with the MDR, especially on the need to pursue more vigorously national reconciliation and a more inclusive society as well as to maintain a more cooperative relationship between Rwanda and UNAMIR as well with the international community as a whole. Even within the RPA which is generally perceived as a largely monolithic entity,

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there have been increasing reports of a growing rift, especially between English-speaking Rwandese troops who have recently returned from Uganda and occupy the most senior positions, and their French-speaking counterparts from Burundi who are said to resent seriously their less favourable positions.

5. The slow disbursement of pledged assistance as well as the delay in bringing suspected genocide perpetrators to trial are also seen as widening gaps within the society and the political establishment and fueling inter-ethnic strife. Lack of foreign economic and financial assistance is contributing to more widespread poverty, heightening social tensions and provoking political acrimonies as some members of the regime (e.g. moderate Hutus), blame their more hardline partners (e.g. RPF) for policies and practices and an overall climate viewed as discouraging the speedier flow of international support. At the same time, the absence of quicker movement in the area of justice could encourage more revenge killings which, in turn, could worsen ethnic polarization and hinder refugee repatriation efforts.

6. Despite the Government's stated policy downplaying the ethnic factor in building a new Rwandese society and political system, there are strong indications that the level of inter-ethnic suspicion, even hostility, remains disturbingly high. The Government's efforts, despite their merits, are still at an early stage to have had any meaningful impact. Moreover, if Rwanda's history as well as developments elsewhere in Africa are taken as a guide, the Government's policies and efforts in this regard might even ultimately be futile as ethnic solidarity has frequently emerged as a more resilient and decisive factor for forging alliances in African societies than shared political philosophies.

7. The potentially explosive mixture of ethnic and political rivalries is especially pronounced in Rwanda with its long history of ethnically and politically-motivated violence as well as its massive poverty. Ethnic and political polarization, despite the Government's best intentions and efforts, continues to characterize the fundamental basis of contemporary Rwandese society and politics. Against that background, the potential for violence remains an ever-present threat. The primary responsibility for preventing the present political coalition from unravelling rests with the Government. The international community also an important role to play and to this end should continue and indeed intensify its efforts to assist in stabilizing the internal situation, preventing threats of destabilization from becoming a reality and facilitating the repatriation of Rwanda's 2 million refugees.

8. The Secretary-General may wish to felicitate the government for its achievements during the past year. He may add that it was important for the United Nations and the international community to cooperate with the government of Rwanda in addressing the following main outstanding issues that were causing tension and frustration in Rwanda and the region:

- a: Safe return of refugees from neighbouring countries;
- b: Early dispensation of justice to relieve appalling conditions in prisons;
- c: Quick disbursement of funds pledged at Geneva Round Table; and
- d: Meaningful steps towards political ethnic harmony.



- DRAFT PRESS COMMUNIQUE -

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, paid an official visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July 1995. During his stay in Rwanda, the Secretary-General held talks with the President, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, the Vice-President, Major General Paul Kagame, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu and also addressed a special session of the National Assembly. In the evening of 13 July, President Bizimungu hosted a dinner in honour of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General visited the massacre site at Nyarubuye in southeastern Rwanda, where he placed a wreath in memory of victims of last year's genocide. He also visited Nsinda prison which is being rehabilitated with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Secretary-General visited UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali where he inspected a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of UNAMIR Forces and decorated a number of UNAMIR military personnel with the United Nations service medal. He then addressed United Nations civilian and military staff working in Rwanda.

During his stay in Rwanda, the Secretary-General commended the efforts of the Government towards restoring normalcy following last year's tragic events in the country. The Secretary-General especially welcomed efforts to ensure security and stability and noted that the Government exercised sovereign authority and was gradually

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re-establishing political and administrative institutions and structures throughout the country. He applauded the significant recovery achievements realized and, in this connection, observed in particular that schools, universities and medical facilities had reopened, essential services, including water, electricity, communications and transport had been restored, business and commerce were burgeoning and there were no curfews. The Secretary-General urged Rwandese, in particular the leadership, to continue and to intensify their efforts in order to consolidate the progress made and to overcome the remaining challenges, in particular the urgent need for the safe and dignified return and resettlement of the nearly 2 million Rwandese still living as refugees in camps in the neighbouring countries.

The Secretary-General also stressed the important need for the process of justice to begin functioning. He pointed out, in this regard, the progress made and efforts underway to permit the International Tribunal for Rwanda to commence operations at the earliest possible date and reiterated appeals for assistance to revive and revitalize the Rwandese judicial system. The Secretary-General expressed concern over the inhuman conditions prevailing in Rwandese prisons and noted ongoing efforts, with international assistance, to improve the situation, especially the critical overcrowding.

The Secretary-General underlined the view that progress on repatriation and justice would facilitate the process of national reconciliation, a key objective of the United Nations in Rwanda deemed vital for genuine and durable peace in the country. He also noted in this connection the important contribution of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda which, through its various activities in the country, was helping to create a climate conducive to a more harmonious and peaceful coexistence among Rwandese.

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Expressing his satisfaction with the activities of the United Nations system as well as of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Rwanda, the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of coordination among agencies and programmes in order to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations role. He recalled that the Security Council had encouraged him and his Special Representative to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian, development and human rights fields.

The Secretary-General commended the countries and organizations which had pledged assistance to Rwanda, especially during the January 1995 Geneva Round-Table Conference sponsored by UNDP. He was gratified that the urgent need for the international community to accelerate the disbursement of the commitments made had been recognized during the Mid-Term Review of the Round-Table Conference held recently in Kigali on 6 and 7 July.

Finally, the Secretary-General referred to growing international concern over threats of destabilization of Rwanda, including reports of military infiltrations and incursions from border areas. He noted that the Security Council was considering possible ways and means of preventing such destabilization and recalled, in this connection, that he had recently sent a Special Envoy, Mr. Aldo Ajello, to consult with subregional leaders on the matter. In this connection, he welcomed the recent decision taken by the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to take concrete steps to improve security along their common borders.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali left Kigali on Friday, 14 July 1995, at 12:30 for Luanda, Angola.

Kigali, 14 July 1995

D R A F T

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO RWANDA

13-14 JULY 1995

Opening remarks

1. The Rwandese Government celebrates its first year in office on 19 July. The Secretary-General may wish to congratulate Rwandese leaders on the significant achievements of the Government during the past year. The Government exercises sovereign authority and is gradually re-establishing political and administrative institutions over the entire country. A pluralistic National Assembly functions. The country has achieved near normalcy in most walks of life, with schools and universities reopening, no curfews, few road blocks, markets businesses and commerce burgeoning and essential services, including water, electricity and transport restored. Embassies have re-opened and commercial flights connect Kigali to the outside world. Some refugees, mainly old case-load, from the 1959-60 exodus, have returned, with the new case-load, from 1994, returning in fits and starts. Security, despite occasional acts of banditry and thefts, especially in Kigali, generally reigns.

2. Much remains to be done, however. Nearly 2 million refugees are still living in camps in neighbouring countries, some of them in a hostile, military confrontationist approach. 48,000 prisoners are held in inhuman conditions with the process of justice yet to begin functioning. Much of the shattered infrastructure remains unrepaired, especially roads, bridges and buildings. Moreover the Government cannot function effectively without the resources with which to pay salaries regularly or to procure such basic tools of governance as transport, telephones and office equipment. Tensions with neighbours and lack of progress in reconciliation also inhibit refugee return. The Government, essentially a loose coalition of five political parties, has recently been experiencing some strains and frictions, leading to and manifested by a number of prominent defections, including two senior Hutu members, Mr. Jean-Marie Vianey Ndajimina, the former Foreign Minister, and Mr. Jean Damascène Ntakirutimana, the former Director of the Prime

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Minister's Cabinet, both belonging to the MDR Party of Prime Minister Twagiramungu. A perception of military (RPA) dominance over the civilian administration, is also causing internal tensions and rumbling. These issues need to be addressed meaningfully in the immediate future.

3. **Basically the following five issues need to be addressed in order to alleviate frustrations within the body politic of Rwanda:**

a) **Refugee return**

Central to peace and stability is the need for a voluntary and safe return of refugees from neighbouring countries. To achieve this objective, the mainly Hutu, refugees must not only be promised justice and security but 'these promises' must also be implemented on the ground. The Nairobi Summit Declaration, the Bujumbura Action Plan and the Tripartite Agreements signed between UNHCR, Rwanda and the neighbouring countries (Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi) provide the basic guidelines for future action. These agreements need to be revived and implemented. The Secretary-General may wish to seek Rwanda's recommitment to these agreements through a regional Conference to be convened at an early date. The Secretary-General may indicate that all three parties to the agreements would be persuaded to fulfil their respective commitments in a synchronized effort to achieve refugee return. Measures to promote confidence-building and trust may be given special impetus in attempting to achieve this objective.

b) **Justice**

The International Tribunal is poised to begin functioning in the second half of 1995. Judges have taken their oaths and the Deputy Prosecutor's office is already functioning in Kigali. About 400 cases are being processed by the Prosecutor's office.

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The national process of justice must also begin functioning in order to prevent retribution and to ensure justice to incoming refugees. Above all the 48,000 prisoners must be screened before a prima facie case is brought against alleged criminals. Thereafter, their cases must be processed expeditiously and the innocent released. The international community is ready to provide foreign experts to assist in this process. Rwanda, for its part, must quickly appoint the judges, magistrates, prosecutors and defence attorneys for the judicial process to begin functioning as early as possible. Meanwhile, the conditions in the prisons must be improved on an emergency basis.

c) **Reconciliation**

It is widely felt that the process of reconciliation can only succeed after the judicial process is seen to be effective. Reconciliation needs to be seen at several levels: at the grass roots, when ordinary citizens can begin to pick up their daily lives in the communes and towns without fear of retribution and in an atmosphere of fair play and security. Former civil servants, businessmen and army personnel may be encouraged to return in dignity and security and eventually political elements that are not tainted by criminal charges may be encouraged to return to the political fold. Reconciliation should not be seen as synonymous with impunity or with immunity from criminal responsibility. It must be made clear that the climate of impunity is to be banished and those responsible for criminal acts duly punished through a transparent judicial process. At the same time, the Government should consider publishing a definitive list of suspected participants in the genocide. Determined efforts, including information and sensitization messages of confidence-building should be carried out by the Government to promote harmony and peaceful co-existence among all ethnic groups. No one group should be made to feel excluded or persecuted. The principle of power-sharing, which underpinned the Arusha accords, should be reaffirmed and some contacts, first discreetly, should be initiated with

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Hutu political leaders in exile who are not implicated in the genocide and can be shown to enjoy the support or confidence of the refugees.

d) **International Aid**

The Secretary-General may acknowledge that the slow pace of disbursement has led to understandable frustration. Rwanda's recent cooperative policies towards UN and the international community has ushered in a new climate of positive cooperation. This has already ensured quicker disbursement of aid pledges. The recent mid-term review of the Geneva Round Table is expected to lead to encouraging results and this flow of international aid is likely to meet Rwanda's immediate socio-economic needs. The Secretary-General may assure Rwandese leaders that UN and its agencies would make every effort to achieve meaningful disbursement of aid pledges. It is essential that Rwanda and the international community maintain this momentum. Rwanda's cooperative attitude towards human rights, justice and reconciliation would be an important factor for maintaining this impetus.

e) **Sabotage, militarization and infiltration from refugee camps**

The Secretary-General may share his concern at the increased militarization, sabotage and infiltration from the refugees camps, which has caused increased tension within Rwanda. The Secretary-General may inform Rwandese leaders of the Security Council's concern at this dangerous development and to the report of his Special Envoy which aims at measures to reduce this tension. He may note press and NGO reports on alleged military training and arms transactions, and stress that Security Council's proposed deployment of military observers in neighbouring countries could help clarify the situation with a view to preventing the destabilization of Rwanda.

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The Secretary-General may outline the measures proposed to alleviate this problem including:

- a) Greater discipline and control in the refugee camps.
- b) Relocation of camps away from the borders.
- c) Pressure to arrest "criminals" in accordance with Security Council Resolution 978.
- d) Pressure on host countries to prevent military training and military supplies in the camps.
- e) The possible stationing of military observers in camps and at airports.
- f) The holding of a regional conference which could outline a plan to control militarist activities and encourage refugee return.

UNAMIR Mandate

4. The Secretary-General may state that the new UNAMIR mandate acknowledges Rwanda's sovereign authority over its territory and accepts that the responsibility for security and protection of Rwandese nationals lies with the Government of Rwanda. UNAMIR's role has been redefined to emphasize its assistance nature. Thus, UNAMIR would, henceforth, play an appropriate supportive role in cooperating with the Rwandese Government to provide stability, promote confidence and trust, especially to returning refugees, and assist the Government in repairing its infrastructure. Moreover, UNAMIR's continued assistance in the training of a new national police force could help in the process of revitalizing the national judicial system. The

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co-operative relationship under the new mandate needs to be supported and enhanced to mutual benefit. UNAMIR would phase-out in accordance with its mandate. Currently, the UNAMIR force stands at 5,255. In accordance with Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June, it is expected to be reduced to 2,330 by September and to 1,800 (the figure requested by the Government), by October.

Regional Conference

5. As a follow-up to the Nairobi summit held in January this year and the Bujumbura refugee conference held in February, and pending the organization of the regional conference on security, stability and development envisaged by the Security Council, a regional summit should be convened on an urgent basis with the limited objective of giving renewed political impetus to the agreements and commitments made at the above-mentioned Nairobi and Bujumbura meetings. The importance of providing a cooperative, political framework between countries of the Great Lakes is crucial. It would be helpful in achieving the objectives of such conferences if Rwanda's tense relations with some of its neighbours, in particular Zaire and to an extent Tanzania, could begin to be eased on a bilateral basis. The Secretary-General may wish to give his full support towards achieving this objective. He may also promise his good offices to that end if the parties concerned request it.

**POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS
TO UNITED NATIONS STAFF MEMBERS IN RWANDA**

1. EXPRESSION OF PLEASURE AT BEING ASSEMBLED WITH ALL UNITED NATIONS STAFF IN RWANDA.
2. ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE FOR UNAMIR FORCES AND MILITARY OBSERVERS AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS STAFF, INCLUDING LOCAL CIVILIAN STAFF, WHO DIED DURING THE CONFLICT IN RWANDA.
3. EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE FOR EFFORTS OF ALL UNITED NATIONS STAFF WORKING IN RWANDA, ESPECIALLY THOSE ENGAGED IN THE HAZARDOUS DUTY OF PEACE-KEEPING.
4. FIRM COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION IN RWANDA.
5. RECOGNITION OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.
6. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL RECOGNIZES THE EFFORTS AND SACRIFICES MADE BY STAFF IN PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS. AN ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION HAS THEREFORE BEEN ISSUED REASSURING STAFF ON MISSIONS THAT THEY CAN RETURN TO THEIR PARENT DEPARTMENTS UPON COMPLETION OF ASSIGNMENT.

DRAFT TEXT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS
TO UNITED NATIONS STAFF MEMBERS IN RWANDA

Distinguished Guests,

Dear Colleagues,

It is an honour and a pleasure for me to be among you today in Kigali, you who are in the frontline of United Nations efforts to assist Rwanda at its moment of greatest need.

I would first of all like to invite everyone to stand and observe a minute of silence in memory and in tribute to the UNAMIR soldiers and military observers, as well as other United Nations staff members, including our local staff, who lost their lives as a result of the Rwandese conflict.

I thank you.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I cannot commend or thank you enough for the immense dedication and commitment and the selfless sacrifice you have made and continue to make on behalf of our Organization. As messengers of peace, you serve as positive symbols of the better world envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations. I know that it has not always been easy. You and your colleagues in peace-keeping and other United Nations operations around the world work under extremely hazardous conditions. Instead of gratitude, however, you have sometimes received criticism, and even hostility. Many staff members have lost their lives, many are maimed and many are arbitrarily detained. Yet, you remain undeterred because the work for which the United Nations was created, is not yet done. As Rwanda's recent history and conflicts elsewhere have shown, the struggle for a more just and humane world continues.

Although the eyes of the world were on Rwanda at the time of its humanitarian emergency, it was due to your unflagging and tireless efforts,

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behind the scenes, that the crisis was checked and the process of normalization resumed. I am here today to thank you for rising, yet again, to the occasion, in the true spirit of the international civil service.

As you very well know, the United Nations is deeply involved in Rwanda. It will remain so, as long as it is needed and wanted. The unparalleled tragedy that engulfed Rwanda last year will forever remain a part of our collective human history, representing both the best and the worst that mankind is capable of. We witnessed the nightmare, in the horrible atrocities that were perpetrated, and we also saw hope, in the valiant efforts and contributions made to save lives and to help build a brighter future for the survivors. You have been part of the ray of hope upon which the prospects for rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation rest. Wherever there is a United Nations insignia, flag or blue-beret, it should always stand as a symbol of hope.

The United Nations is proud of your role. The international community at large is very grateful to you. Your efforts do not go unnoticed. For staff members belonging to the Secretariat of the United Nations both at Headquarters and at various sites around the world, I have recently laid out policy guidelines to govern the assignment of staff to missions and their return to their parent duty stations. The primary objective in selecting staff for the Organization's field operations is to obtain the most competent and committed personnel. Such staff members should be confident that they can return to their parent department or office upon the conclusion of their assignments. An administrative instruction has been issued to this effect and I expect programme managers to ensure its effective implementation.

Let me end by saying that not only are my thoughts with you, but also my deep respect, thanks and prayers.

I thank you for your kind attention and for the warm reception you have given.

POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S AFTER DINNER TOAST
ON 13 JULY 1995

1. APPRECIATION OF WARMTH AND HOSPITALITY OF RWANDESE PEOPLE.
2. NOTICEABLE RESTORATION OF CONDITIONS OF NORMALCY TO RWANDA AND COMMENDATION OF RWANDESE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS IN THIS REGARD. PLEDGE OF CONTINUED SUPPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED NATIONS, TO THE RECOVERY EFFORT.
3. THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPEDITING THE DISBURSEMENT OF PLEDGED ASSISTANCE RECOGNIZED AT THE RECENT MID-TERM REVIEW HELD IN KIGALI OF THE GENEVA ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE.
4. THE NEED FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY ITS EFFORTS IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE THE PROGRESS MADE AND TO RESOLVE REMAINING CHALLENGES.
5. THE VISION FOR A UNITED AND PEACEFUL RWANDA IS ATTAINABLE AND BASED, ABOVE ALL, ON THE COUNTRY'S YOUTH.
6. REAFFIRMATION OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO ASSIST RWANDA, AS APPROPRIATE, IN ITS RECOVERY AND RECONCILIATION OBJECTIVES.
7. INVITATION TO RAISE A TOAST FOR PEACE.

DRAFT

AFTER DINNER TOAST - Thursday evening 13 July 1995

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Thank you, Honourable Prime Minister, for the very kind words you have addressed to me.

Honourable Prime Minister,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is less than five hours since I arrived in Kigali, earlier this afternoon. In this short time, my colleagues and I have been touched by the warmth of the hospitality and reception extended to us by the Rwandese people, by their representatives in Parliament and by their Government.

Rwandese generosity and hospitality are not new to me, this not being my first visit to this beautiful country. What is striking this time is the fact that considering all you have lived through recently and continue to experience, your high spirits remain undiminished and your hearts open. This is a strong reason to be hopeful about Rwanda's future prospects.

Since we touched down at Kigali's fully operational airport and drove through crowded streets with children returning from school, workers returning home, and businesses and traffic flowing, it is difficult to imagine that this is the same country which experienced the trauma and destruction that touched peoples and nations all around the world. Your accomplishments are a tribute to the resolve and determination of the people of Rwanda to pick up the pieces and to forge ahead into a brighter future. I wish to commend you, Mr. Prime Minister and your Government, for leading this impressive recovery effort. I pledge the continued support of the United Nations in order to consolidate and build on the momentum.

The assistance provided to Rwanda by various Governments and agencies is also a demonstration of the extent of the solidarity of the international community as a whole. The success of the recent mid-term review of the Geneva Round-Table Conference is a strong indication that the commitment to Rwanda remains undiminished. I am particularly pleased that, as the world reaffirms its commitment to the ideals of the United Nations Charter, in its fiftieth year, there is a concrete demonstration of this in the support which is provided to this country, both to ensure a speedy recovery and to guarantee that impunity for the crime of genocide and other atrocities against humanity will not be permitted.

The cornerstone of lasting recovery is respect for human rights and the dignity and worth of every citizen in this country. I welcome the efforts made by your Government and at the grassroots level by Rwandese individuals to encourage the return and resettlement of their fellow compatriots in a spirit of harmony and peaceful coexistence.

In looking to the future, our collective efforts should be built on the youth of this country. The past has been especially traumatic for them, but the future cannot be better without them. Various United Nations agencies are working on very important projects to care for thousands of orphaned children, to reunite children with their families, and to attend to the special needs of handicapped children. We will continue to work with the Government in this priority area, because so much of Rwanda's future prospects hinge on it.

My visit to Rwanda, brief as it is, has convinced me that Rwanda and the international community are working together in the right direction and need to continue to do so as much remains to be done. Let me reassure you of my personal commitment and attention towards ensuring the successful attainment of our common objectives for genuine peace, justice, reconciliation and prosperity.

I thank you and invite you, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink a toast for lasting peace in Rwanda.

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Receiving the SG at Kigali airport will be:

The Force Commander, the Executive Director and the Chief of Protocol.

MOTORCADE

Leading the motorcade will be the local police, UN Security, VIP, UN Security, 2x local police followed by:

veh# 1 SRSG, ED, 1 S/O, 1 driver.

veh# 2 FC, ADC, Security + driver.

veh# 3 Delegation- Mr Kouyate, Ms Abounaga

veh# 4 Delegation- Mr Sabra, Ms Yannick dos Santos, Ms Therese Gastaut.

veh# 5 Delegation - spare.

veh# 6 UNAMIR CSO + 2 Security Officers.

veh# 7 Press mini bus.

veh# 8 UNAMIR Ambulance (Australians).

Closing the motorcade will be the local police.

Representing the UNAMIR and accompanying the Secretary General throughout the visit will be the SRSG, the FC, the ED and the Chief of Protocol.

Traveling by helicopter to the two sites will be:

helio C: SG, SRSG, FC, ED, MFA, 1 Doctor, 2 S/Os.

helio A: 3 Ministers, Mr Kouyate, Ms Abounaga, Mr Sabra, 2 S/Os

helio B: Mme Gastaut, 6 journalists, 1 S/O.

helio D: Medics

NB: the visit to Nyarubuye will present some disturbing scenes.

Helicopters C & D will follow different route to give helicopters A & B the time to land. The same procedure will apply for each trip.

Helicopter C will keep engines running at all times and D will circle above during the visit to both sites.

Snacks will be available at the VIPs Lounge upon arrival at Kigali from Nsinda prison.



Bureau du Porte-parole

Notice biographique

**M. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, SECRETAIRE GENERAL
DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES**

Le 1er janvier 1992, M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, devenu le sixième Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, a entamé un mandat de cinq ans. De mai 1991 à sa nomination par l'Assemblée générale, le 3 décembre de la même année, M. Boutros-Ghali avait été Vice-Premier Ministre égyptien chargé des affaires étrangères, après avoir exercé, à partir d'octobre 1977, les fonctions de Ministre d'Etat aux affaires étrangères.

Le Secrétaire général a pour priorité de renforcer l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de lui permettre de saisir les occasions qui s'offrent à elle depuis la fin de la guerre froide, de concrétiser les buts de la Charte et de réaliser les objectifs de paix, de développement et de démocratie.

Le 31 janvier 1992, lors de la première réunion du Conseil de sécurité tenue au niveau des chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement, le Secrétaire général a été prié d'effectuer une étude et de formuler des recommandations sur le moyen de renforcer la capacité de l'Organisation dans les domaines de la diplomatie préventive, du maintien et du rétablissement de la paix. Dans son rapport intitulé *Agenda pour la paix*, publié le 17 juin 1992, il a enrichi l'action menée en faveur de la paix d'un nouvel élément, celui de la consolidation de la paix après les conflits.

L'*Agenda pour la paix* définit le rôle et les fonctions de l'ONU dans une ère nouvelle, au cours de laquelle de nombreuses opérations de maintien de la paix et missions d'observation ont été menées sous l'autorité du Conseil de sécurité et le commandement du Secrétaire général. Ce rapport, traduit en une trentaine de langues, a fait l'objet de multiples débats.

Le 3 janvier 1995, le Secrétaire général a publié, comme supplément à l'*Agenda pour la paix*, un rapport de situation décrivant certains domaines dans lesquels des difficultés imprévues se sont présentées dans le cadre d'opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies. Ce supplément dresse le bilan de l'expérience acquise et présente des principes directeurs pour l'amélioration des opérations futures.

Depuis la fin de la guerre froide, l'Organisation a lancé plus d'opérations de maintien de la paix que pendant ses 40 premières années d'existence. Outre le personnel civil, quelque 70 000 soldats, observateurs militaires et policiers ont été déployés dans le cadre d'opérations telles que l'Autorité provisoire des Nations Unies au Cambodge, la Force de protection des Nations Unies dans les républiques de l'ex-Yougoslavie, la Mission d'observation des Nations Unies en El Salvador, la Mission de vérification des Nations Unies en Angola III, l'Opération des Nations Unies au Mozambique et l'Opération des Nations Unies en Somalie.

Le Secrétaire général a également nommé un certain nombre d'envoyés et de représentants spéciaux chargés de le conseiller sur les dispositions à prendre afin de créer des conditions propices à la cessation des hostilités, à l'apaisement des tensions ou au raffermissement de la paix dans différentes régions du monde. Les activités de consolidation de la paix, qui visent à jeter les bases d'une paix durable, comportent des mesures propres à accroître la confiance, à réformer et à renforcer les institutions démocratiques, à intégrer les combattants démobilisés dans la société civile et à ressouder des sociétés déchirées par la guerre, de façon à éviter que les conflits ne reprennent.

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Dès la première année de son mandat, le Secrétaire général s'est attaché à *revitaliser et à élargir la notion de développement*. Une série de conférences qui feront date se sont tenues, notamment la Réunion au sommet pour la promotion économique de la *femme*, à Genève en février 1992, la Conférence des Nations Unies sur *l'environnement et le développement*, à Rio de Janeiro en 1992, et la Conférence mondiale sur les *droits de l'homme*, à Vienne en 1993. En mai 1994, la Conférence mondiale sur la *prévention des catastrophes naturelles* a eu lieu à Yokohama. En septembre 1994, la Conférence internationale sur la *population et le développement* s'est tenue au Caire, et le Sommet mondial pour le *développement social* a eu lieu à Copenhague en mars 1995. En septembre 1995, la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les *femmes* aura lieu à Beijing. La deuxième Conférence des Nations Unies sur les *établissements humains* aura lieu à Istanbul en 1996, sur le thème "Un sommet pour les villes". Le Secrétaire général voit dans ces diverses réunions une succession d'occasions uniques permettant de sensibiliser l'opinion mondiale et de fixer normes et règles. *Ces conférences et sommets offrent en effet aux Etats Membres et aux organisations non gouvernementales, mais aussi aux particuliers intéressés, la possibilité de s'employer ensemble à donner une dimension mondiale aux efforts déployés en faveur du développement sous tous ses aspects*. Cette année, alors que l'Organisation des Nations Unies célèbre son cinquantième anniversaire, un volet important de ses travaux consiste à faire prendre conscience de l'importance cruciale que revêt le développement.

Le Secrétaire général a exposé sa propre conception du développement dans un rapport intitulé *Agenda pour le développement* soumis à l'Assemblée générale en mai 1994. Il y présente *la paix, l'économie, l'environnement, la société et la démocratie comme les cinq piliers du développement*. Il traite des multiples acteurs qui participent au développement et expose ses vues sur la contribution que l'Organisation devrait apporter au développement dans un monde de plus en plus complexe, soulignant notamment que *le respect universel et la défense des droits de l'homme font partie intégrante du développement*. Les droits de l'homme, qui comprennent notamment les droits de groupes tels que les populations autochtones, les femmes, les enfants et les handicapés, constituent l'une des préoccupations du Secrétaire général. En novembre 1994, à la demande de l'Assemblée générale, le Secrétaire général a formulé ses recommandations pour la mise en oeuvre de l'Agenda pour le développement.

Ces deux agendas, de par leur thème - *la paix et le développement* - sont inextricablement liés. En février 1995, le Secrétaire général a publié, dans deux volumes conjoints, des versions revues de ces deux textes complémentaires que sont l'Agenda pour la paix et l'Agenda pour le développement.

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Le Secrétaire général préconise que les Nations Unies soutiennent activement le processus de démocratisation qui caractérise la période de l'après-guerre froide. L'ONU a répondu à l'appel lancé par quelque 40 pays pour qu'elle les aide à organiser des élections démocratiques et les supervise. Elle a envoyé plus de 2 100 observateurs en Afrique du Sud lors des élections qui s'y sont tenues en avril 1994, faisant de cette opération d'assistance électorale la plus importante de son histoire. Reconnaissant que la démocratie va bien au-delà de la simple tenue d'élections libres et régulières, les Nations Unies ont également mis en place divers programmes de coopération au développement des institutions démocratiques, de l'Etat de droit et de la participation populaire. Dans le même ordre d'idées, le meilleur soutien à la démocratie doit être trouvé dans la démocratisation de la vie internationale, objectif que le Secrétaire général poursuit depuis son entrée en fonction.

*

Du fait que les contributions au budget ordinaire et aux opérations de maintien de la paix ne sont pas versées intégralement et en temps voulu, l'Organisation traverse une crise financière qui pourrait mettre en péril son bon fonctionnement. Le Secrétaire général a fait établir un certain nombre d'études visant à assurer que l'Organisation des Nations Unies aura les moyens de s'acquitter des tâches qui l'attendent pendant les 50 années à venir.

Le Secrétaire général a lancé un programme de restructuration et de réforme tendant à réduire le nombre de postes de rang élevé au Secrétariat et à décentraliser la prise de décisions, ainsi qu'à réduire les dépenses et à remédier aux insuffisances de la gestion. Il ne se préoccupe pas moins de faire en sorte que l'Organisation soit dotée des moyens qui lui sont nécessaires pour mener à bien des opérations de plus en plus vastes.

*

Le Secrétaire général s'est rendu dans plus de 50 pays afin d'y représenter l'ONU et d'offrir ses bons offices pour la cause de la paix. En décembre 1993, il a été le premier non-Coréen à traverser la zone démilitarisée entre Séoul et Pyongyang.

*

Titres universitaires honorifiques, distinctions et affiliations

Le rôle qu'a joué le Secrétaire général pour faire progresser les objectifs de paix, de développement et de démocratie a été reconnu par un grand nombre de distinctions et titres universitaires honorifiques.

Il a reçu un doctorat en droit honoris causa de l'Institut de droit de l'Académie des sciences de Russie, Moscou (septembre 1992); un doctorat honoris causa de l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris (janvier 1993); le Christian A. Herter Memorial Award du World Affairs Council, Boston (mars

1993); un doctorat honoris causa de l'Université catholique de Louvain, Belgique (avril 1993); la distinction intitulée "L'homme de la paix" parrainée par la Fondation "Ensemble pour la paix" dont le siège est en Italie (juillet 1993); un doctorat honoris causa de l'Université Laval, Québec (août 1993), le Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Star Crystal Award for Excellence de l'Institut afro-américain, New York (novembre 1993); il a été nommé membre d'honneur de l'Académie des sciences naturelles de Russie, Moscou (avril 1994); membre d'honneur étranger de l'Académie des sciences de Russie, Moscou (avril 1994); membre d'honneur de l'Académie des sciences du Bélarus, Minsk (avril 1994); il a reçu un doctorat honoris causa de l'Université Carlos III de Madrid (avril 1994); un titre universitaire honorifique de la School of Foreign Service de l'Université de Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (mai 1994); un doctorat en droit international honoris causa de l'Université de Moncton au Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada (août 1994); et des doctorats honoris causa de l'Université de Bucarest (octobre 1994); de l'Université de Baku (octobre 1994); de l'Université d'Erevan (novembre 1994), de l'Université d'Haïfa (février 1995), de l'Université de Vienne (février 1995) et de l'Université de Melbourne (avril 1995). Il est titulaire d'un fellowship du Berkeley College de l'Université de Yale (mars 1995).

*

Fonctions antérieures

Diplomate, juriste, universitaire et auteur de nombreux ouvrages, M. Boutros-Ghali a une longue expérience des affaires internationales.

Entré au Parlement égyptien en 1987, il appartenait au secrétariat du Parti national démocrate depuis 1980. Avant d'assumer les fonctions de Secrétaire général de l'ONU, il a également été Vice-Président de l'Internationale socialiste.

Membre de la Commission du droit international de 1979 à 1991, il a également fait partie de la Commission internationale des juristes. Il a exercé bon nombre d'activités professionnelles et universitaires en rapport avec son expérience du droit, des affaires internationales et des sciences politiques; il a notamment été membre de l'Institut du droit international de l'Institut international des droits de l'homme, de la Société africaine d'études politiques et de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques (Institut de France, Paris).

Depuis une quarantaine d'années, M. Boutros-Ghali a pris part à de nombreuses réunions sur le droit international, les droits de l'homme, le développement économique et social, la décolonisation, la question du Moyen-Orient, le droit humanitaire international, les droits des minorités (ethniques, notamment), le non-alignement, le développement de la région méditerranéenne et la coopération afro-arabe.

En septembre 1978, M. Boutros-Ghali a assisté à la Conférence au sommet de Camp David et a pris part à la négociation des accords de Camp David signés par l'Égypte et Israël en 1979. Il a maintes fois dirigé la délégation égyptienne aux réunions de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) et du Mouvement des pays non alignés, ainsi qu'à la Conférence au sommet des chefs d'État français et africains. Il a également dirigé la délégation égyptienne à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies lors de ses sessions de 1979, 1982 et 1990.

M. Boutros-Ghali a obtenu un doctorat en droit international à l'Université de Paris en 1949; sa thèse portait sur l'étude des organisations régionales. Il est également titulaire d'une licence en droit obtenue à l'Université du Caire en 1946, ainsi que de diplômes en sciences politiques, en sciences économiques et en droit public conférés par l'Université de Paris.

Entre 1949 et 1977, M. Boutros-Ghali a été professeur de droit international et de relations internationales à l'Université du Caire. De 1974 à 1977, il a été membre du Comité central et du Bureau politique de l'Union socialiste arabe.

Entre autres activités professionnelles et universitaires, M. Boutros-Ghali a été titulaire d'une bourse de recherche Fulbright à l'Université Columbia (1954-1955), Directeur du Centre de recherche de l'Académie de droit international de la Haye (1963-1964) et professeur invité à la faculté de droit de l'Université de Paris (1967-1968). Il a donné des conférences sur le droit international et les relations internationales dans nombre d'universités d'Afrique, d'Asie, d'Europe, d'Amérique latine et d'Amérique du Nord.

M. Boutros-Ghali est Président de la Société égyptienne de droit international depuis 1965, Président du Centre d'études politiques et stratégiques (Al-Ahram) depuis 1975, membre du Conseil administratif (Curatorium) de l'Académie de droit international de la Haye depuis 1978, membre de la Commission scientifique de l'Académie mondiale pour la paix (Menton, France) depuis 1978 et membre associé de l'Institute Affari Internazionali (Rome) depuis 1979. Il a siégé à la Commission pour l'Application des conventions et recommandations de l'Organisation internationale du Travail de 1971 à 1979. Il est également fondateur de la publication Alahram Igtisadi, dont il a été rédacteur en chef de 1960 à 1975, ainsi que de la revue trimestrielle Al-Seyassa Al-Dawlia, qu'il a dirigée jusqu'en décembre 1991.

M. Boutros-Ghali est l'auteur de plus de 100 publications et de nombreux articles sur les affaires régionales et internationales, le droit et la diplomatie, et les sciences politiques.

Au cours de sa carrière, M. Boutros-Ghali s'est vu décerner des distinctions et des titres honorifiques par 24 pays dont, outre l'Egypte, la Belgique, l'Italie, la Colombie, le Guatemala, la France, l'Equateur, l'Argentine, le Népal, le Luxembourg, le Portugal, le Niger, le Mali, le Mexique, la Grèce, le Chili, le Brunéi Darussalam, l'Allemagne, le Pérou, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Danemark, la République centrafricaine, la Suède et la République de Corée. Il a également été décoré de l'Ordre souverain militaire de Malte.

*

Né au Caire le 14 novembre 1922, le Secrétaire général est marié à Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali.

Office of the Spokesman

Biographical Note

BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL

Boutros Boutros-Ghali became the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 1992, when he began a five-year term. At the time of his appointment by the General Assembly on 3 December 1991, Mr. Boutros-Ghali had been Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt since May 1991 and had served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from October 1977 until 1991.

The Secretary-General's priority has been to strengthen the United Nations Organization, to enable it to seize the opportunities offered by the post-cold-war era, and to realize the goals of the Charter and the objectives of peace, development and democracy.

On 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General, at the *first Security Council meeting ever held at the level of heads of State and government*, was invited to prepare an analysis and recommendations on ways to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for *preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*. The Secretary-General added to these dimensions of peace a further concept, that of post-conflict peace-building. His report, entitled *An Agenda for Peace*, was published on 17 June 1992.

An Agenda for Peace defines the role and functions of the United Nations in a new era which has seen the establishment of numerous peace-keeping operations and observer missions under the authority of the Security Council and the command of the Secretary-General. The report, which has been translated into at least 29 languages, has been the focus of wide-ranging discussions.

On 3 January 1995, the Secretary-General issued a supplement to An Agenda for Peace as a position paper. This paper highlights certain areas where unforeseen difficulties have arisen with regard to United Nations peace-keeping operations. The supplement reviews the lessons learned and offers guidelines for improving future operations.

Since the cold war ended, the United Nations has mounted more peace-keeping operations than in its previous 40 years, involving the deployment of some 70,000 troops, military observers and civilian police, in addition to civilian personnel. These operations include notably the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III, the United Nations Observer Mission in *Salvador*, the United Nations Operation in *Mozambique*, the United Nations Operation in *Somalia*, the United Nations Protection Force in the republics of the *former Yugoslavia*, and the United Nations Transitional Authority in *Cambodia*.

The Secretary-General has also appointed a number of Special Envoys and Representatives to advise him on the creation of conditions for ending hostilities, defusing tensions or consolidating peace in various areas of the world. Peace-building activities, to provide the foundations for lasting peace, include measures to enhance confidence, to reform and strengthen democratic institutions,

to integrate former combatants into civilian society, and to restore the fabric of war-torn societies so as to prevent a recurrence of conflict.

*

Since his first year in office, the Secretary-General has worked towards a *reinvigorated and expanded vision of development*. A series of landmark conferences has been held, including the Summit on the Economic Advancement of *Rural Women*, held at Geneva in February 1992, the United Nations Conference on *Environment and Development*, held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the World Conference on *Human Rights*, held at Vienna in 1993. In May 1994, the World Conference on *Natural Disaster* Reduction was held in Yokohama. In September 1994, the International conference on *Population* and Development was held in Cairo, and the World Summit for *Social Development* was held in Copenhagen in March 1995. In September 1995, the Fourth World Conference on *Women* will be held in Beijing. The Second Conference on *Human Settlements*, "The City Summit", will take place in Istanbul in 1996. The Secretary-General sees this series of conferences as a continuum, offering unique opportunities to raise levels of awareness and to set norms and standards. *In these conferences and summits, Member States and non-governmental organizations, as well as concerned individuals, work together to create a global commitment to all aspects of development.* In this year, as the United Nations celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, global awareness of the crucial importance of development is an important aspect of the work of the Organization.

The Secretary-General's own vision of development was set out in May 1994 in a report to the General Assembly entitled *An Agenda for Development*. In his report, the Secretary-General addressed peace, the economy, the environment, society and democracy as the five foundations of development. The Secretary-General also examined the multiplicity of actors engaged in development work and outlined his vision of the role of the United Nations in development in an increasingly complex world. *Universal respect for and protection of human rights is an integral part of development*, he declared. Human rights, including group rights such as those of indigenous peoples, women, children and the disabled, are a focus of the Secretary-General's attention. In November 1994, in response to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General issued his recommendations for the implementation of *An Agenda for Development*.

The two agendas, peace and development, are inextricably linked. In February 1995, the Secretary-General published in companion volumes, as parallel texts, the revised *An Agenda for Peace* and *An Agenda for Development*.

*

The Secretary-General has advocated a strong supporting role for the United Nations in the democratic transformation which has characterized the post-cold-war period. The United Nations has responded to the calls of some 40 nations for assistance in the organization and supervision of democratic elections. The presence of more than 2,100 observers in the South African elections in April 1994 made it the largest United Nations electoral assistance operation ever mounted. Recognizing that democracy is far more than the holding of free and fair elections, the United Nations has also developed various programmes to cooperate in the development of democratic

institutions, rule of law and popular participation. In addition, *the best support for democracy must lie in the democratization of international life*, which the Secretary-General has pursued throughout his term.

*

The financial crisis, suffered by the Organization because assessed contributions for the regular budget and for peace-keeping are not paid on time and in full, threatens the effective operations of the Organization. The Secretary-General has commissioned a number of studies aimed at ensuring that the United Nations is an organization capable of meeting the challenges of the next 50 years.

The Secretary-General has undertaken a programme of restructuring and reform designed to reduce the number of high-level posts in the Secretariat, to decentralize decision-making and to reduce costs and managerial inefficiencies. However, the capacity of the United Nations to deal with vastly expanded operations has been a particular source of concern to the Secretary-General.

*

Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali has travelled to more than 50 countries to represent the United Nations and to offer his good offices to further the cause of peace. In December 1993, he was the first non-Korean to cross the DMZ from Seoul to Pyongyang.

*

Honorary Degrees, Awards, Memberships

The Secretary-General's role in advancing the goals of peace, development and democracy has been recognized by many awards and honorary degrees.

He was awarded a doctorate of law *honoris causa* from the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (September 1992); a doctorate *honoris causa* from l'Institut d'Etudes politiques de Paris (January 1993); the Christian A. Herter Memorial Award from the World Affairs Council, Boston (March 1993); a doctorate *honoris causa* from The Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium (April 1993); the "Man of Peace" award, sponsored by the Italian-based Together for Peace Foundation (July 1993); an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Laval, Quebec (August 1993); and the Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Star Crystal Award for Excellence from the African-American Institute, New York (November 1993).

In addition, he was given an honorary membership of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Moscow (April 1994); an honorary foreign membership of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (April 1994); an honorary foreign membership of the Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk,

(April 1994); an honorary doctorate from the University of Carlos III of Madrid (April 1994); an honorary degree from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. (May 1994); a doctorate in international law honoris causa from the University of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada (August 1994); and honorary doctorates from the University of Bucharest (October 1994), University of Baku (October 1994), University of Yerevan (November 1994), University of Haifa (February 1995), University of Vienna (February 1995), and University of Melbourne (April 1995). He was made a Fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University (March 1995).

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His Early Career

Mr. Boutros-Ghali has had a long association with international affairs as a diplomat, jurist, scholar and widely published author.

He became a member of the Egyptian Parliament in 1987 and was part of the secretariat of the National Democratic Party from 1980. Until assuming the office of Secretary-General of the United Nations, he was also Vice-President of the Socialist International.

He was a member of the International Law Commission from 1979 until 1991, and is a former member of the International Commission of Jurists. He has many professional and academic associations related to his background in law, international affairs and political science, among them, his membership in the Institute of International Law, the International Institute of Human Rights, the African Society of Political Studies and the Academie des Sciences morales et politique (Academie Française, Paris).

Over four decades, Mr. Boutros-Ghali participated in numerous meetings dealing with international law, human rights, economic and social development, decolonization, the Middle East question, international humanitarian law, the rights of ethnic and other minorities, non-alignment, development in the Mediterranean region and Afro-Arab cooperation.

In September 1978, Mr. Boutros-Ghali attended the Camp David Summit Conference and had a role in negotiating the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, which were signed in 1979. He led many delegations of his country to meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as to the Summit Conference of the French and African Heads of State. He also headed Egypt's delegation to the General Assembly sessions in 1979, 1982 and 1990.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali received a Ph.D. in international law from Paris University in 1949. His thesis was on the study of regional organizations. Mr. Boutros-Ghali also holds a Bachelor of Laws degree, received from Cairo University in 1946, as well as separate diplomas in political science, economics and public law from Paris University.

Between 1949 and 1977, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was Professor of International Law and International Relations at Cairo University. From 1974 to 1977, he was a member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Arab Socialist Union.

Among his other professional and academic activities, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was a Fulbright Scholar at Columbia University (1954-1955); Director of the Centre of Research of The Hague Academy of International Law (1963-1964); and Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law, Paris University (1967-1968). He has lectured on international law and international relations at universities in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was President of the Egyptian Society of International Law from 1965; President of the Centre of Political and Strategic Studies (Al-Ahram) from 1975; member of the Curatorium Administrative Council of The Hague Academy of International Law from 1978; member of the Scientific Committee of the Academie Mondiale pour la Paix (Menton, France) from 1978; and associate member of the Institute Affari Internazionali (Rome) from 1979. He served as a member of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization from 1971 until 1979. Mr. Boutros-Ghali also founded the publication Alahram Iqtisadi, which he edited from 1960 to 1975, and the quarterly Al-Seyassa Al-Dawlia, which he edited until December 1991.

The more than 100 publications and numerous articles that Mr. Boutros-Ghali has written deal with regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, and political science.

During the course of his career, Mr. Boutros-Ghali has received awards and honours from 24 countries, which, besides Egypt, include Belgium, Italy, Colombia, Guatemala, France, Ecuador, Argentina, Nepal, Luxembourg, Portugal, Niger, Mali, Mexico, Greece, Chile, Brunei Darussalam, Germany, Peru, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Central African Republic, Sweden and the Republic of Korea. He has also been decorated with the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

*

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was born in Cairo on 14 November 1922. He is married to Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE TO MR. DESSANDE

Subject: Assistance in Protocol matters

Effective immediately. Ms. Ladan Rafii and Mr. Alex Rutimirwa have been designated to assist you in protocol and organization matters before and throughout the visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda.

WS
Wilfrid de SOUZA
11 July 1995

cc. FC
COS
Mr. Buo
Mr. Diallo
Ms. Rivero-Mendez
Mr. Ischlika
Ms. Rafii
Mr. Rutimirwa

REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES

A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

NOMS

CHAMBRES

1. M. Lansana KOUYATE
2. M. Fayza ABOULNAGA
3. Mme Thérèse GASTAUT
4. M. Yasser SABRA
5. Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS
6. M. Mark HOFFMAN
7. M. Arnulfo FAREAUX
8. M. Fernando SIMOES

9. Colonel Charles André NELSON
10. M. Michael BOOTH
11. Major Peter WHEATLEY
12. Mme Latifa OUAZANY

13. Bureau du secrétariat
14. Salle des communications

Equipage

15. M. André COLLAS
16. M. Grégoire JACQUIER
17. Mlle Sandrine VAJDA

Journalistes

18. Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE
19. M. Boucquin BALLAERT
20. M. Michael IGNATIEFF
21. M. Laurence GARDINER
22. M. Tim LAMBERT
23. M. Robin HARRIS

Kigali, le 11 juillet 1995

Mr. Bu

Pro 07

14/6

UNITED NATIONS

Information Centre
Athens

Fax: (30-1) 523-3639
Telephone: (30-1) 523-0640
Telex: 21-5611 OMNI GR
Cables: ATHOMNIPRESS ATHENS



O.H.E.

Κέντρο Πληροφοριών
Αθήνα

NATIONS UNIES

Centre d'information
Athènes

36, Amalias Avenue
GR-105 58 Athens, Greece

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: C. OUZIEL, Chief Administrative Officer Date: 10 July 1995
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

FAX Nr.: (001212) 963-3090

Your ref.:

FROM: Mark Hoffman, Operations Officer
c/o
UN Information Centre, Athens

FAX Nr.: 30-1-523 3639

Page: 1 of 3

SUBJECT:

Thank you for your fax of 9 July. Would like to inform you of the following.

Mr. Simoes will arrive on Tuesday, 0900 on UNAMIR flight from Nairobi -
composition of party and crew attached.

CAO

CISS

E/DIR



AEROLEASING SA / PO BOX 310
1215 GENEVA-AIRPORT
Tel: +41.22/ 7984510
Fax: +41.22/ 7987358
Tlx: 415732 opfp ch

Date: 9 July 1995

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

From: ALG-AEROLEASING / Renato
Attn: ROOM 514 / MR MARK HOFMANN

Please find here find here after all the informations for the crew

CAPT: Mr COLLAS André ; born 24.07.1932 / Lausanne (CH) ; Greek passport nbr 1172316 ; issued 25.04.1994 ; expiry 24.04.1999

COPILOT: Mr JACQUIER Grégoire ; born 19.01.1958 / Sion (CH) ; Swiss passport nbr 8821800 ; Issued 09.03.95 ; expiry 20.01.1998

HOSTESS: Miss VAJDA Sandrine ; born 02.06.1963 / Mantes-la-Jolie (F) ; French passport nbr 87AE38497 ; issued 18.11.1987 ; expiry 17.11.1997

We stay at your disposal for any informations you may wish.

Ciao

Renato

COMPOSITION OF PARTY
AFRICA

Mr. Lansana Kouyate ²
ASG for Political Affairs

Ms Fayza Aboulnaga
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

Ms Thérèse Gastaut
Spokeswoman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Yasser Sabra
Second Officer, EOSG

Ms Yanick Saint Victor-Dos Santos
Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. Mark Hoffman
Operations Officer

Mr. Arnulfo Fareaux
Operations Officer

Ms Barbara Crossette ¹
New York Times

Mr. Boucquin Ballaert ²
Le Figaro

Mr. Michael Ignatieff ²
IBT/BBC

Mr. Laurence Gardiner ²
IBT/BBC

Mr. Tim Lambert ³
IBT/BBC

Mr. Robin Harris ³
IBT/BBC

¹ Joining in Athens

² Joining in Cairo

³ Joining in Kigali

REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES
A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

NOMS

CHAMBRES

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | M. Lansana KOUYATE | |
| 2. | M. Fayza ABOULNAGA | |
| 3. | Mme Thérèse GASTAUT | |
| 4. | M. Yasser SABRA | |
| 5. | Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS | |
| 6. | M. Mark HOFFMAN | |
| 7. | M. Arnulfo FAREAUX | |
| 8. | M. Fernando SIMOES | |
| | | |
| 9. | Aide de camp | |
| 10. | Officier de sécurité | |
| 11. | Médecin | |
| 12. | Secrétaire | |
| | | |
| 13. | Bureau du secrétariat | |
| 14. | Salle des communications | |

Equipage

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| 15. | M. André COLLAS | |
| 16. | M. Grégoire JACQUIER | |
| 17. | Mlle Sandrine VAJDA | |

Journalistes

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 18. | Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE | |
| 19. | M. Boucquin BALLAERT | |
| 20. | M. Michael IGNATIEFF | |
| 21. | M. Laurence GARDINER | |
| 22. | M. Tim LAMBERT | |
| 23. | M. Robin HARRIS | |

Kigali, le 10 juillet 1995



File: Protocol
2) Note for file

NOTE

to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs called me to his Office this morning to discuss the programme of the visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda. I took the opportunity to seek clarifications regarding some of the points that we discussed at our internal meeting of Saturday.
2. Regarding the Guard of Honor at the Airport, Mr. Gasana said that his understanding was that both UNAMIR and National Forces would be present. As regards Rwandese personalities who would be at the Airport to greet the Secretary-General, he indicated that in addition to the members of the Government, the President and the Vice-President of the National Assembly as well as the "Secrétaire Député" would also be present.
3. The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs would accompany the Secretary General to the Hotel des Mille Collines. The Prime Minister would travel in the Secretary-General's car. He would return to his office in his own car to wait for the Secretary-General's visit. Regarding the working session with the Prime Minister, the following Ministers would be attending: Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice and Minister of Rehabilitation. I was informed that the dinner hosted by the Prime Minister would be at the Hotel des Mille Collines.
4. With regard to the programme for 14 July, I informed the Minister that we would like the Secretary-General on his way back from Nyarubuye to visit a prison being rehabilitated. He suggested the prison of Rihima. You will recall that at our meeting of Saturday the prison we suggested for that visit was Nasenda.

...

5. Concerning Rwandese personalities who would accompany the Secretary-General in his visit to those places, Mr. Gasana said that in addition to himself the Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Labor and Social Affairs and Justice would be participating. For planning purposes, I suggest that we make provision for at least 2 or 3 additional Rwandese personalities travelling with the Secretary-General by helicopter.
6. I asked the Minister who would be greeting the Secretary-General at these various places. He said his Office would inform all local authorities such as the "Prefet" and "Sous-Prefet" who would all be present.
7. The Minister also indicated that he would be the liaison officer of the Government of Rwanda and, as such, he would accompany the Secretary-General throughout the visit.

WS

Wilfrid de SOUZA
10 July 1995

cc. FC
COS
CAO
Colonel ARP
Mr. Buo
Mr. Diallo
Ms. Rivero
Mr. Dessande
Mr. Ischlika

File: on 7 fax
1/3 4 protocol

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA


UNAMIR -- MINUAR

OUTFA 4622
MISC 2237

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Mark Hoffman,
Senior Security Officer (EOSG)
Office of the Director-General, UNOG
Palais des Nations, GENEVA

FAX NO: 41-22-917-0002

FROM: Sammy Kum BUO, 
Senior Political Adviser,
UNAMIR, Kigali (Rwanda)

FAX NO: 212-963-3090

DATE: 8 July 1995

SUBJECT: SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO RWANDA

NO OF PAGES: 3

1. Further to your telephone conversation with Mr. De Souza, I attach hereto for your information a copy of the tentative programme prepared a few days ago. Naturally, the additional information provided in your fax of 7 July will be taken into account as Mr. De Souza updates the programme.

2. Best regards.

.../...

**VISITE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES
AU RWANDA**

13-14 juillet 1995

PROJET DE PROGRAMME

13 juillet 1995:

- 17h00** - Arrivée à l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I;
- Accueil par S.E.M. Faustin Twagiramungu, Premier Ministre;
- Revue de la garde d'honneur - (Forces Nationales/ Forces de la MINUAR);
 - Présentation du Gouvernement par Monsieur le Premier Ministre;
 - Présentation du Corps Diplomatique par ordre de préséance;
 - Présentation du Substitut du Procureur Général du Tribunal International sur le Rwanda;
 - Présentation des Représentants des Agences et Institutions Spécialisées des Nations Unies.
- 17h20** - Départ pour l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.
- 17h35** - Arrivée et installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.
- 18h00** - Séance de travail.
- 18h30** - Entretiens avec Monsieur le Premier Ministre à son bureau, suivis d'une séance de travail des deux délégations.
- 19h15** - Message du Secrétaire Général à l'Assemblée Nationale au Siège de l'Assemblée, en présence des Représentants des Corps Constitués et des Chefs de missions diplomatiques.
- 20h00** - Fin de la séance à l'Assemblée Nationale.
- 20h15** - Dîner offert par Monsieur le Premier Ministre.

.../...

14 juillet 1995:

- 07h45** - **Départ de l'Hôtel des Mille Collines pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda. Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 08h00** - **Départ par hélicoptère pour Nyarubuye, accompagné de S.E.M. Anastase Gasana, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale.**
- 09h00** - **Fin de la visite.**
- 09h30** - **Arrêt à Rebero: dépôt de gerbes à la mémoire des victimes du génocide.**
- 10h00** - **Retour à Kigali. Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 10h30** - **Entretiens avec S.E.M. Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République et S.E. le Général-Major Paul Kagamé, Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, au bureau du Président.**
- 11h30** - **Visite au siège de la MINUAR et rencontre avec le personnel de la MINUAR et des Chefs d'Agences du Système des Nations Unies.**
- 12h00** - **Conférence de presse à l'Aéroport, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 12h15** - **Départ pour Luanda (Angola) via Entebbe (Ouganda).**

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENEVE



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

FAXUNAMIR
95 JUL -8 11 02

Date: 7 July 1995

Number of pages including
cover page: 1.

TO:

Mr. De SouzaExecutive DirectorUNAMIR**Fax no : 963 3090**

FROM:

Mark HoffmanSenior Security Officer (EOSG)Office of the Director-General, UNOG
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva**Fax no : 917 00 02****Tel no : 917 15 48**

REMARKS:

Following our telephone conversation, please note that the party comprising Mr. Lansana Kouyate, Ms Fayza Aboulhaga, Ms Thérèse Gastaut, Mr. Yasser Sabra, Ms Yanick Saint Victor-Dos Santos, Mr. Mark Hoffman and Mr. Arnulfo Fareaux will arrive on Thursday, 13 July, on a Falcon 900 from Entebbe, departing at 17:30 arriving in Kigali at 17:20 local time. The I.D. of the plane is HBIAD and the flight number is UN01. Flight time is 50 min.

We will need an armoured limo and transportation for the delegation and a van for the official luggage (approx. 30 pieces). Officer Fareaux will travel in the luggage truck.

Please make hotel arrangements: 1 suite and 8 single rooms. Could you please ensure that the delegation are on the same floor.

Transportation and hotel accommodation should be made for the crew of the aircraft (approx. 4 persons) as well as for the press travelling with the delegation.

Please note information concerning the fire arms which will be carried by Security Officers Hoffman, Fareaux and Fernando Simoes. Mr. Simoes will arrive on a special UN flight from Nairobi on the morning of Tuesday, 11 July.

Mark Hoffman

Beretta semi-auto

Serial no. D63185 Y

Nationality: USA

D.o.B.: 31 March 1955

Arnulfo Fareaux

Beretta semi-auto

Serial no. D65120 Y

Nationality: USA

D.o.B.: 1 April 1949

Fernando Simoes

Beretta 9MM FS

Serial no. E21 436 Z

Nationality: Portuguese

D.o.B.: 25 October 1957

The party will depart on Friday, 14 July at 12:00. Your assistance in obtaining over-flight clearance for Kigali would be appreciated.

Thank you. Regards.

File: Protocol
2) Note for file

NOTE FOR THE FILE

1. Mr. Mark Hoffman who said he was a member of the Secretary-General's party and would be accompanying him on his trip to Rwanda called this afternoon to inform us of the following:

(i) Mr. Fernando Simoes, another member of the Secretary-General's party will arrive in Kigali on 11 July (to be confirmed by Fax) to assist in the preparation for the Secretary-General's visit;

(ii) The Secretary-General and his party will be in Geneva until 9 July and would proceed to Athens on the same date. For the moment, Mr. Hoffman who said he will continue to liaise with us on the Secretary-General's visit, can be reached at UNOG, tel: (41-22) 917 15 48; Fax: 917 0002. At his hotel, tel: 7741741; Fax: 7742571;

(iii) In Athens, Mr. Hoffman can be reached at his hotel, tel: (301) 3230251 or through the United Nations Information Centre, c/o Ms. Mirka GONTIKA, tel: (Office): (301) 5230640; Fax: 5233639, Home (301) 9229333.

2. Mr. Hoffman also enquired about the availability of an armoured car to be used by the Secretary-General during the visit to Rwanda. I told him that as far as I knew no request from New York concerning the provision of an armoured car had reached my office. I did see copy of a cable addressed to UNAMIR's Administrative Office and UNOSOM Nairobi requesting that an armoured car be airlifted to Bujumbura for the Secretary-General's visit to Burundi and I assumed that that request was being taken care of. Mr. Hoffman said that his understanding was that there should be an armoured car in Kigali as well. He was going to contact New York for clarification. In any event, he would confirm his message in a Fax which he would forward shortly to our Fax No. 963 3090.

WS

Wilfrid De Souza
7 July 1995

cc: SRSG
FC
CAO
Mr. Buo ✓
Mr. Dessande

**VISITE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES
AU RWANDA**

13-14 juillet 1995

PROJET DE PROGRAMME

13 juillet 1995:

- 17h00** - **Arrivée à l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I;**
(L'Ambassadeur Khan, Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général, ira attendre le Secrétaire Général à Entebbé et l'accompagnera à Kigali. Cette heure de voyage ensemble sera une occasion pour le Représentant Spécial de "brieffer" le Secrétaire Général sur le programme et de revoir avec lui les sujets de discussions).
- **Accueil par S.E.M. Faustin Twagiramungu, Premier Ministre;**
- **Revue de la garde d'honneur - (Forces Nationales/ Forces de la MINUAR);**
 - **Présentation du Gouvernement par Monsieur le Premier Ministre;**
 - **Présentation du Corps Diplomatique par ordre de préséance;**
 - **Présentation du Substitut du Procureur Général du Tribunal International sur le Rwanda;**
 - **Présentation des Représentants des Agences et Institutions Spécialisées des Nations Unies.**
(A son arrivée, le Secrétaire Général passera en revue une garde d'honneur. Le Premier Ministre présentera alors les personnalités, ambassadeurs, etc., venus saluer le Secrétaire Général. Pas de discours).
- 17h20** - **Départ pour l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.**
- 17h35** - **Arrivée et installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.**

.../...

- 18h00** - **Séance de travail.**
(Le Secrétaire Général sera escorté à son hôtel. Après son installation, il y aura sans doute un petit moment pour une séance de travail, si nécessaire).
- 18h30** - **Entretiens avec Monsieur le Premier Ministre à son bureau, suivis d'une séance de travail des deux délégations.**
(Il est prévu que l'entretien avec le Premier Ministre durera 45 minutes. Le Premier Ministre sera entouré de trois ou quatre membres du gouvernement dont le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, M. Gasana. L'entretien se déroulera, sans doute, en français).
- 19h15** - **Message du Secrétaire Général à l'Assemblée Nationale au Siège de l'Assemblée, en présence des Représentants des Corps Constitués et des Chefs de missions diplomatiques.**
(Discours à l'Assemblée Nationale. Ce sera le discours principal du Secrétaire Général. Outre les membres du gouvernement et du Parlement rwandais, les ambassadeurs, les chefs d'agences et des organisations non-gouvernementales seront invités: [discours en français]).
- 20h00** - **Fin de la séance à l'Assemblée Nationale.**
- 20h15** - **Dîner offert par Monsieur le Premier Ministre.**
(Le toast à cette occasion sera, de préférence, en français).

14 juillet 1995:

- 07h45** - **Départ de l'Hôtel des Mille Collines pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda. Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 08h00** - **Départ par hélicoptère pour Nyarubuye, accompagné de S.E.M. Anastase Gasana, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale.**
- 09h00** - **Fin de la visite.**

.../...

- 09h30** - **Arrêt à Rebero: dépôt de gerbes à la mémoire des victimes du génocide.**
(Visite par hélicoptère à Nyarubuye, un des lieux du génocide. Le Gouvernement rwandais a beaucoup insisté pour que cette visite soit comprise dans le programme. Sur le chemin du retour, il y aura un bref arrêt pour un dépôt de gerbes à Rebero. Nous survolerons également, à basse altitude, la prison de Kigali, où les détenus sont gardés dans des conditions inhumaines dûes à leur trop grand nombre).
- 10h00** - **Retour à Kigali. Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 10h30** - **Entretiens avec S.E.M. Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République et S.E. le Général-Major Paul Kagamé, Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, au bureau du Président.**
(Le Secrétaire Général s'entretiendra en même temps avec le Président et le Vice-Président. Le Secrétaire Général voudra sans doute s'exprimer en anglais).
- 11h30** - **Visite au siège de la MINUAR et rencontre avec le personnel de la MINUAR et des Chefs d'Agences du Système des Nations Unies.**
(La visite au siège de la MINUAR comprendra:
 - . revue d'une garde d'honneur suivie d'une cérémonie de remise de médailles;*
 - . bref message du Secrétaire Général au personnel militaire et civil des Nations Unies, rassemblé pour l'occasion;*
 - . un bref tour d'une exposition que nous préparons montrant les activités des Nations Unies et de ses agences au Rwanda).*
- 12h00** - **Conférence de presse à l'Aéroport, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 12h15** - **Départ pour Luanda (Angola) via Entebbe (Ouganda).**

Protocole

VISITE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS
UNIES AU RWANDA

13-14 Juillet 1995

PROJET DE PROGRAMME

13 Juillet 1995

- 17h00 - Arrivée à l'aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'honneur I
- Accueil par S.E.M. le Premier Ministre Faustin Twagiramungu
- du . Revue de la garde d'honneur - (Force Nationale/ Force de la MINUAR),
- . Présentation du Gouvernement par Monsieur le Premier Ministre,
- . Présentation du Corps Diplomatique par ordre de présaence,
- . Présentation du Substitut du Procureur Général Tribunal International sur le Rwanda,
- . Présentation des Représentants des Agences et Institutions Spécialisées des Nations Unies.
- 17H20 - Départ pour l'Hôtel des Mille Collines
- 17h35 - Arrivée et installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines
- 18H00 - Séance de travail
- 18H30 - Départ pour l'Assemblée Nationale.
- 18h45 - Discours à l'Assemblée Nationale en présence des Représentants des Corps constitués et des Chefs de missions diplomatiques
- 19h15 - Fin de la séance à l'Assemblée Nationale
- 19h30 - Entretiens avec S.E. M. Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République
- 20h30 - Réception/dîner à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines

14 Juillet 1995

- 07h45 - Départ de l'Hôtel des Mille Collines pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda. Salon d'honneur I.
- 08h00 - Départ pour la visite de sites: Nyarubuye/Nyamata
- 08h40 - Fin de la visite
- 09h00 - Arrêt à Rebero: dépôt de gerbes à la mémoire des victimes du génocide
- 09h15 - Retour à Kigali. Salon d'honneur I
- 09h30 - Entretien avec Son Excellence Général-Major Paul Kagamé, Vice-Président de la République et Ministre de la Défense
- 10h30 - Entretien avec S.E. M. Faustin Twagiramungu, Premier Ministre, suivi de séance de travail des deux délégations
- 11h15 - Visite au ~~REBERO~~ ^{SIEGE DE LA MINUAR} et rencontre avec le personnel de la MINUAR et les Chefs d'Agences et personnels du Système des Nations Unies
- 11h30 - Départ pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda - Salon d'honneur I
- 11h40 - Conférence de presse au salon d'honneur I
- 12h00 - Revue de la garde d'honneur
- 12h05 - Départ pour Luanda-Angola via Entebbe-Ouganda

Proton

**PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY MWALIMU
JULIUS NYERERE FROM JUNE 16 TO 19, 1995**

FRIDAY JUNE 16, 1995

- 8:45 : Arrival at Kanombe International Airport
To be welcomed by Col. Alexis Kanyarengwe, Vice-Prime Minister
and Minister of Civil Service)
- 9:45 : Arrival at the Hotel
- 10:45 : Leaving the Hotel for Ntarama
- 11:00 : Arrival at Ntarama
- 12:15: Leave Ntarama for Kigali
- 13:00: Back at the Hotel
- 13:15: Lunch at the Hotel
- 15:00: Meeting with the Vice President
- 16:30: Meeting with the President of the Republic of Rwanda
- 19:00: Dinner offered by the President and Cultural Evening

SATURDAY JUNE 17, 1995

- 8:00 Breakfast
- 9:30 Address a Joint session of Parliament and Government at the
National Transitional Assembly building.
- 12:30 Return to the Hotel
- 13:00 Lunch at the Hotel
- 14:35 Leaving for Rebero

15:00 Wreathlaying ceremony at Rebero

16:30 Back at the Hotel
Courtesy call on Prime Minister

20:00 Private dinner offered by the Vice President and Minister of Defence

SUNDAY JUNE 18, 1995

7:00 - CHURCH (2 Helicopters 7 places x 2 = 14 places) -

8:45 Breakfast

9:00 Leave the Hotel for the Airport

9:45 Leave the Airport for Nyarubuye

10:00 Arrival at Nyarubuye

10:00 Leave Nyarubuye

11:05 Back to Kigali Airport

12:35 Back at the Hotel

13:00 Lunch at the Hotel

16:00 Meeting with Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, Chairman of RPF
at the hotel

18:00 Cocktail offered by the Prime Minister at the Hotel.

MONDAY JUNE 19, 1995

7:30 Breakfast

8:30 Press Conference / BUTARE?

10:00 Leaving for Kampala

Date: 16/05/95

UNAMIR - ARRIVAL INFORMATION

Name	Date/ Time	Flight# Destin.	Passport/ UNLP No.	Issue/ Expiry	Nationality DOB	Note
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A. Arrival information

VALENZUELA, Felix

21/05/95 SA 182
14:05 NAIROBI

on Monday, 22 May.
The Transport section should also
be informed to get his car
and driver ready.

* DE SOUZA, W.

22/05/95 S/ABENA 565
18:05 KIGALI

Many thanks,
G. B. B. B.
17/5

B. Confirmation of arrival requested

OSMAN, Osman

04/05/95 KOE 463
18:45 NAIROBI

* = new / updated entry

*** End of list

→ To Chief of Protocol

Please see below.

Kindly enquire about ED's house
to ensure that it is ready for him
Page 1 for him

He should be properly

looked after.

I shall be in Dar -

probably.

8u

ED

CAD

17/5



URGENT

*File
Postcard*

*CC : Ch. ef 7 Protet
for action.*

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

17 mai 1995

A: M. A.H. Golo
Chargé de l'Administration, a.i.

Info: RSG
Chargé du Bureau du Représentant Spécial

De: Bédengar Dessandé
Chef du Protocole *[Signature]*

Objet: Hébergement de M. Zacklin

*M. ensurer he in
recom. we can't use hotel
from normal for conf. not utilized.*

*ED
JAO*

1. M. Zacklin, Adjoint du Secrétaire Général Adjoint pour les Affaires Juridiques présentement en mission à Arusha, Tanzanie, arrivera à Kigali le jeudi 18 mai 1995 en fin de l'après-midi par le vol MINUAR qui doit ramener au Rwanda le Substitut du Procureur Juge Honoré Rakotomanana et sa délégation. M. Gilli, Chef de l'Administration du Tribunal International sera aussi sur le vol.
2. Il n'y a de chambres disponibles au Complexe du Village Belge pour l'y loger. Vous voudrez bien ordonner au Service compétent d'hébergement de réserver au compte de l'intéressé une chambre dans l'un des hôtels de la place.
3. Il est à noter également que son transport est à assurer à son arrivée à l'aéroport et durant son séjour.

cc: CTO
Accommodation Cell



File Protocol

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE

CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENEVE
Télex : 412 962 UNO CH
Téléphone : 917 1234
Téléfax : (022) 917 0123

Palais des Nations
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10



REF. N° :
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
SRSG
UNAMIR - Kigali

Date: 16 May 1995

From: Mr. William Clarence
Chief, Operation
HR Field Operation in Rwanda

William

Subject: Visit of the Special Rapporteur to Kigali

Mr. Ambassador, I wish to inform you that Mr. Reni Degni Segni, Special Rapporteur to the Secretary General for Rwanda, will be on official mission in Rwanda from 26 to 27 May 1995.

*CP
16/5
Mona*

During his visit he intends to spend most of his time dealing with the Kibeho events.

Taking into account the fact that the Special Rapporteur has to report to Geneva on Monday, 29 May 1995, we would like to request you to make the necessary arrangements to enable him travel back to Nairobi on Saturday afternoon - 27 May 1995.

We will highly appreciate every assistance that you will accord Mr. Reni D. Segni to facilitate his travel.

Thank you.

*Mr. Desautel, the chief of protocol,
is making the necessary arrangements.
16/5*

AE/db



UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

(MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA)
(MINUAR)

KIGALI RWANDA

ROUTINE/PRIORITY/IMMEDIATE/MOST IMMEDIATE
UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED/CONFIDENTIAL/ONLY/CRYPTO

PAGE 1 OF 1

FAX OUT NO.: 3386

MISC-1688

TO: MR. N. GOERANSSON SAO UNAMIR, NAIROBI	FROM: ALLY H. GORO OIC ADMIN. UNAMIR, KIGALI
ATTN: FAX NO: (2542)622688	DATE: 14 MAY 1995
INFO: FAX NO:	FAX NO:(212) 963-3090 PHONE: (212) 963-3582
DRAFTER: L.C. OUATTARA CHIEF AIR OPS/MOVCON	EXTENSION: 11086
CLEARED BY:	
INTERNAL DIST.: OIC/OSRSG, SPAO, CCPO, CAIR OPS/MOVCON	
REFERENCE:	
SUBJECT: VIPS ARRIVING IN NAIROBI	

FURTHER TO THE LATEST INCIDENT INVOLVING AMBASSADOR KARIM, I SHOULD LIKE TO STRONGLY EXPRESS MY DISSATISFACTION WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH VIPS ARE BEING RECEIVED WHILE TRANSITING THROUGH NAIROBI, DESPITE THE FACT THAT UNAMIR-KIGALI HAS ALWAYS SENT FAXES IN THIS REGARD. YOU WILL RECALL THAT THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME OUR NAIROBI OFFICE HAS FAILED TO MEET VIPS, RESULTING IN GREAT STRESS TO THEM AND SERIOUS EMBARRASSMENT TO UNAMIR.

IN THIS CONNECTION, YOU ARE DIRECTED TO PERSONALLY MEET ALL VIPS UPON ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE. SHOULD YOU, FOR SOME REASON, NOT BE IN A POSITION TO DO SO, PLEASE ENSURE THAT DAVID DRIGGERS REPRESENTS YOU. THE PRACTICE OF DESIGNATING JUNIOR STAFF FOR THIS PURPOSE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

BEST REGARDS.

Summary of the Assistance Request in Air (Helicopter)
and Ground Transport from the official Programme

Subject: Visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey
to Rwanda, 09-13 May, 1995

Ref: * Correspondence of 29 April 1995 from the President of the
Welcoming Committee (M. Jonathan Ruhumaliza) to the SRSG

* Note Verbale No. 0451/03-00-1/CAB du 13-04-95

In conformity with the official programme of the above visit, UNAMIR
assistance, approved by the Special Representative, consists of the following:

A) VEHICLES:

- 3 VIP cars with drivers.
- 1 Jeep for the Press.

These vehicles are to be put at the disposal of the Welcoming Committee
for the duration of the visit (9-13 May 1995) but should be parked at UNAMIR
Headquarters after the activities of each day.

They should be made available at the Kanombe Airport on 9 May 1995 at
15H45, for the arrival of the visitors, foreseen for 16H00 local time.

- 1 minibus: for transport of baggage from the Airport to the Hotel
des Mille Collines (9 May 1995) and from the hotel to the Airport on departure
late in the afternoon (13 May 1995).

B) AIR TRANSPORT (Helicopters)

The personalities to be transported by helicopter number 14 (Archbishop,
delegation and Government Ministers). Two helicopters are therefore necessary
for the following dates (see also the detailed Programme).

Wednesday 10 May 1995:

Itinerary: Kigali - Gahini - Nyarubuye - Kigali.

08H45: Arrival of delegation at Airport VIP Lounge.

09H00: Depart for Gahini:

The helicopters will be free from this time but should be
returned to Gahini at 13H15 so as to leave at 13H15 to transport
the delegation to Nyarubuye, where they will await the return
to Kigali.

15H15 Depart Nyarubuye for Kigali.

./...

Thursday 11 May 1995:

1 helicopter for a special programme with Canon J. Peterson, Secretary-General of the Office of the Archbishop.
(7 persons)

Itinerary: Kigali - Ruhengeri - Shyira - Gisenyi - Gitare {25 km east of Gisenyi} - Ruhengeri - Kigali.

Departure from Kigali is fixed at 08H30: in each locality visited there will be a visit of 20 minutes with the person responsible for the church in that place.

- N.B.
- a) This programme, according to the Welcoming Committee, will be during the morning only, due to the return to Kigali around 11H30.
 - b) From 19H00 to 20H00, His Grace Archbishop Carey will meet at Hotel Diplomat with the Chief of the UNAMIR Mission, UN Agency Heads and others (10). Invitations will be sent later in this connection.

Friday 12 May 1995:

2 helicopters.

Itinerary: Kigali - Butare - Kigeme {25 km from Butare} - Kigali.

Number of passengers: 14 (Archbishop, delegation, Bishop and members of Government).

09H00	Arrival of Delegation at Airport (VIP Lounge).
09H25	Depart Kigali for Butaré
10H00	Arrival at Butaré
10H00-13H30	Programme at Butaré {Lunch and rest included}
13H45	Depart for Kigeme by helicopter {25 km from Butaré}
14H00-16H00	Programme at Kigeme
16H15	Depart Kigeme for Kigali

Saturday 13 May 1995

14H30-16H00 Worship Programme at Amahoro Stadium, Kigali.
16H30 Return to Hotel Mille Collines and preparation for departure
 from Kigali.

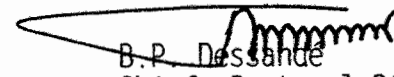
NOTE: a) Matters indicated under headings A) and B) above will be confirmed, by request for duty, by the Office of Protocol, addressed as soon as possible to the relevant Services.

b) Copy of the programme is attached to the present summary.

c) Contact points for the Welcoming Committee:-

 - Major Emmanuel Mugabo telephone: 75411

 - The Reverend Francis Karemera " 76338


B.P. Dessande
Chief, Protocol Office
4 May 1995

Distribution: SRSG - FC - DFC - OIC-ED/OSRSG - OIC-ADMIN - SPOKESMAN - COS
- CISS - STO - A/MA/FC - A/MA/DFC - AIOPS - MOVCON, S02G3AIR - CTO.

MINORAL

**PROGRAMME DE LA VISITE DE SA GRACE Dr. GEORGE CAREY, ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY, AU RWANDA DU 09 AU 13 MAI 1995.**

Mardi le 09 Mai 1995. 16:30 :ARRIVE A KIGALI

Mercredi le 10 Mai 1995.

08:30 :DEPART POUR L'AEROPORT DE KANOMBE.
09:00 :DEPART POUR GAHINI.
09:30 :ARRIVE A GAHINI.
10:06-11:20 :CULTE
11:20-12:10 :VISITE:HOPITAL, ORPHELINAT
12:15-13:15 :REPAS
13:30 :DEPART POUR NYARUBUYE
13:50-15:00 :VISITE A NYARUBUYE
15:15 :DEPART DE NYARUBUYE POUR KIGALI.
16:30-18:00 :RENCONTRE AVEC LES
RESPONSABLES DES EGLISES
PROTESTANTES ET CATHOLIQUE.
19:00-21:00 :OFFRIR UN DINER AUX EVEQUES
ET AUX REPRESENTANTS DES DIOCESES.

Jeudi le 11 Mai 1995.

08:00-09:00 :EUCHARISTIE A LA CATHEDRALE St.ETIENNE.
09:30-10:30 :AUDIENCE AVEC LE PREMIER MINISTRE.
11:00-12:00 :AUDIENCE AVEC LE VICE
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE.
12:00-13:40 :REPAS ET REPOS
13:40 :DEPART POUR RUHANGA
14:40-16:00 :CULTE
16:00-19:00 :REPOS

Vendredi le 12 Mai 1995.

08:00-09:00 :DEPART POUR L'AEROPORT DE KANOMBE.
10:00 :ARRIVEE A L'AEROPORT DE BUTARE.
10:15-10:30 :SALUER LA FAMILLE Mgr NDANDARI JUSTIN.
10:30-10:45 :METTRE LES FLEURS SUR LA
TOMBE DE Mgr NDANDARI
10:45-11:15 :ENTRETIEN AVEC LES CHRETIENS DE BUTARE.
11:15-12:00 :VISITE:HOPITAL, UNIVERSITAIRE
12:00-13:30 :REPAS ET REPOS.
13:45 :DEPART POUR KIGEME
14:00-16:0 :VISITE A KIGEME: ECOLE, REFUGIES,
CENTRE NUTRIT., CHRETIENS.
16:15 :RETOUR A KIGALI.
19:00-20:00 :DINER OFFERT PAR LA REPRESENTANTE
DU GOUVERNEMENT BRITANIQUE.

Samedi le 13 Mai 1995.

08:30-10:30 :REUNION AVEC LES EVEQUES ET LES
REPRESENTANTS DES DIOCESES ANGLICANS.
10:30-11:00 :VISITES A DEUX FAMILLES QUI
ONT ACCUEILLIS DES ORPHELINS.
11:00 :DEPART POUR REBERO
11:30-12:00 :DEPOSER LES BOUQUETS DE
FLEURS SUR LES TOMBE DES
VICTIMES DU GENOCIDES.
12:00-14:00 :REPAS ET REPOS.
14:00 :DEPART POUR LE STADE.
14:30-16:00 :CULTE
16:30 :RETOUR A L'HOTEL ET
PREPARER LE VOYAGE.

file. Protocol

→ h. Saunoy B40

pour information seule

ICTY

United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
Nations Unies Tribunal Pénal International pour l'Ex-YougoslavieOffice of the Prosecutor
Bureau du ProcureurP.O. Box 13888
2501 EW The Hague
The NetherlandsB.P. 13888
2501 EW La Haye
Pays-Bas

Tel: (31) (70) 344-5330

Fax: (31) (70) 344-5358

To/A: The United Nations

Attn of/ Mr. Dessande
A l'attention de: Chef Du Protocole
UNAMIR Kigali, Rwanda Room 4060From/de: Judge Rakotomanana
Deputy ProsecutorNumber of Pages/ 2
Nombre de Pages: (Including Covering Page/couverture incluse)

Date: 3 May, 1995

Fax Number/
Numéro de Télécopie: 001 212 963 3090

Country/Pays: U.S.A. - Rwanda

Should this message be incomplete or illegible, please call (31) (70) 344-5360
Si cette télécopie est incomplète ou illisible, prière de téléphoner (31) (70) 344-5360

Message:

①

- Copie → Hebergen (m. l'ad)

pour réservation au
mercure
(3 chambres seulement)- Note Verbaux du affil Conf
pour vs a l'entree -
4/5/95- CTO: demande de
votus -

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ICTR

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR
RWANDATRIBUNAL PENAL INTERNATIONAL POUR
LE RWANDA

Aegon Building, Churchillplein 2 3301 EW The Hague, The Netherlands Telephone: +31(70) 344-3347 Fax: 31-70 344-3313

Monsieur Dessande
Chef du Protocole
MINUAR

Cher Monsieur,

Faisant suite à notre entretien téléphonique de ce jour, je vous prie de trouver ci-dessous la liste des personnes qui voyagent avec moi lundi 8 mai 1995.

Mmes Catherine Cissé 8/5
Brenda-Sue Thornton 8/5

MM Colin Port 8/5
Gavin Ruxton 8/5
Robert Denmark 8/5
Steve Myall 8/5
Alan Young 8/5

Je vous serai très reconnaissant si vous pouviez effectuer les réservations de 7 chambres à l'hôtel Meridien; il nous est impossible depuis La Haye, de contacter par fax ou par téléphone le Meridien.

Avec tous mes remerciements et mes salutations distinguées.


Honoré Rakotomanana

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

PROGRAMME POUR M. ALDO AJELLO,
SSG ET ENVOYE SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL
DES NATIONS UNIES AUPRES DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS

PROGRAMME FOR MR. ALDO AJELLO,
USG AND SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

SAMEDI/SATURDAY 29 APRIL 1995

09H00 Audience avec le Président de la République, S.E. M.
Pasteur BIZIMUNGU/Audience with the President of the
Republic, H.E. M. Pasteur BIZIMUNGU.
(Palace of the President)

Participants: SRSG
FC
M. H. Annabi, DPKO/UNHQ

10H30 Visite de courtoisie au Premier Ministre, S.E. M.
Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU/Courtesy Visit to the Prime
Minister, H.E. M. Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU.
(Office of the Prime Minister.)

Participants: SRSG
M. H. Annabi, DPKO/UNHQ

11H30 Visite de courtoisie au Vice-Président de la République
et Ministre de la Défense Nationale, S.E. Général Major
Paul KAGAME/Courtesy visit to the Vice-President of the
Republic and Minister of National Defence, H.E. Major-
General Paul KAGAME.
(Office of the Vice-President)

Participants: SRSG
M.H. Annabi, DPKO/UNHQ

ep.
mmmm

De Protocol
URGENT

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

PROGRAMME

Visite à Kigali de Monsieur ALDO AJELLO,
Secrétaire-Adjoint et Envoyé Spécial du Secrétaire Général
des Nations Unies auprès du Gouvernement Rwandais

USG Visit to Kigali of Mr. ALDO AJELLO,
~~Deputy Secretary~~ and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations to the Government of Rwanda

Vendredi/Friday 28 April 1995

06H05: Arrivée à l'Aéroport International
G. Kayibanda/Arrival at G. Kayibanda International
Airport.

- Accueil par le RSG et un Représentant du
Gouvernement Rwandais/Welcome by the SRSG and a
Rwandese Government Representative.

Present: M. H. Annabi, Directeur
OIC/OSRSG
OIC/ADMIN
Spokesman

- Transit au Complexe du Village Belge
(CVB)/Transit to the Belgian Village Complex
(BVC)
- 1 Voiture - VIP Sedan avec chauffeur et
officier de sécurité/1 car - VIP Sedan with
driver and security officer.

07H15: Petit-déjeuner/Breakfast: au MGT Consolidated CVB.

08H15: Départ du CVB pour Amahoro Hotel/Depart BVC for
Amahoro Hotel.

08H20: Arrivée au Siège de la MINUAR et accueil par le Chef
de Protocole/Arrival at UNAMIR Headquarters and
welcome by the Chief of Protocol.

08H30: Briefing conjoint par le RSG et le Commandant de la Force, Major-Général Guy Tousignant/Joint briefing by the SRSG and the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant.
(Salle de Conférence Rez-de-Chaussée/Ground Floor Conference Room).

Present: OIC-OSRSG
OIC-ADMIN
Spokesman

10H00: Rencontre avec les Autorités gouvernementales/Meeting with Government Authorities:

- Président de la République: S.E. M. Pasteur BIZIMUNGU.
- Vice-Président de la République et le Ministre de la Défense Nationale: S.E. Major Général Paul KAGAME.
- Le Premier Ministre: S.E. M. Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU.

13H00: - Déjeuner au CVB/Lunch at the BVC.

14H30: - Continuation des rencontres avec les Autorités locales/Continuation of meetings with local Authorities.

17H00: - Retour au CVB/BVC.

Soirée libre/Evening free.

Samedi/Saturday 29 April 1995

A.M. Consultations diverses et visite au centre-ville/Various consultations and visit to Kigali city centre.

OSRSG PROTOCOL/VISITOR'S BUREAU: ROOM 4060/4077 EXT. 11069 OR 11071 - B.P. DESANDRE.

Distribution List: OIC/OSRSG - FC - DFC - CAO - COS - CISS - STO - A/MA/FC - A/MA/DFC - AIROPS - MOVCON, G3AIR - CSO - CTO - CAMP CMDR - HRFOR.