R

UNAMIR MANDATE

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28 NOV 1995
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Fiftieth General Assembly GA/9010
Plenary 27 November 1995
70th Meeting (PM)

Pl. find out its date / schedule Sun.

SEVEN DRAFT TEXTS ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ISSUE INTRODUCED IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolutions Concern Chernobyl, Liberia, Central American Development,
El Salvador, Angola, Relief from Sanctions, Participation of 'White Helmets'

note SRSG it has been introduced but not voted on.

Six draft resolutions addressing specific international humanitarian assistance situations as well as a draft on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in United Nations humanitarian and development activities, were introduced in the General Assembly this afternoon.

Among the measures proposed by the separate texts, the Assembly would:

-- Invite Member States, multilateral financial institutions and other concerned parties to support the ongoing efforts of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to cope with the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

-- Emphasize the urgent need for all parties and factions in Liberia to respect the security and safety of all United Nations personnel, as well as non-governmental organizations and the Peace Monitoring Group, and to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful resolution of the conflict;

-- Request the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to mobilize resources to put the strategy contained in the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America into effect;

-- Urge the Government of El Salvador to finish complying with the remaining commitments of the Peace Agreement and to continue to develop programmes and strategies designed to improve the lives of the most vulnerable sectors of the population;

-- Call upon the parties in Angola to fully and effectively implement the Peace Accords in order to bring peace and stability to the country, thus creating conditions conducive to its economic rehabilitation; and

(page 1a follows)

-- Request the Secretary-General to increase the opportunity for States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to participate actively in the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation of the crisis-stricken areas of former Yugoslavia after the achievement of a peaceful, lasting and just political solution of the conflict.

SRSG FC CMO

By another text, the Assembly would encourage voluntary actions aimed at making national volunteer corps, such as "White Helmets", available to the United Nations on a stand-by basis.

During the debate, the representative of Norway stressed the need for coordination within countries that received different forms of humanitarian assistance. He also called for priorities to be set in consolidated appeals, efforts be intensified to broaden the donor base.

The representative of Ukraine proposed 26 April 1996 as the International Day of Memory of Chernobyl. Chernobyl did not belong to the past, he said. The problems it spawned would exist for years to come and still more resources and efforts would be required to overcome them. The matter affected not only the citizens of Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation, but was of a global dimension.

The observer for Palestine said that as a result of agreements reached, today the world was witnessing the redeployment of the Israeli forces from Palestinian cities, towns and villages. But, he added that Israeli practices stemming from the occupation mentality persisted. He called on the international community to send a clear signal to the Israeli Government that it was in the interest of peace for it to end such practices. They served only to encourage the radical forces in the region and to undermine the goals of international assistance to the Palestinian people.

Other statements were made by the representatives of Angola, Sudan, Philippines (on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China), Canada, Australia and Spain (on behalf of the European Union). Drafts were introduced by the representatives of Argentina, Guatemala, Russian Federation, South Africa, El Salvador, Bulgaria and Portugal.

The Assembly will meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow, 28 November, to continue its consideration of strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance and participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in United Nations humanitarian relief and development activities.

End of Part 1 of 1
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Dissemination and Communication Unit/DPI - NY HQ

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ALT RTD FROM:KGMS

NNNN

24th November 1995

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

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

The Government of Rwanda takes this opportunity to renew its commitment to the principles and ideals of the United Nations.

Your Excellency, the Government of Rwanda has carefully reviewed UNAMIR's mandate in light of our current priorities which are security, rehabilitation of survivors of genocide, repartriation of refugees, and reconstruction of the Country.

1. The security of Rwanda is the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR plays no role in it.

2. For the survivors of the genocide, in addition to psychological rehabilitation, there is need for practical assistance in constructing houses and providing for other material needs.

3. In the repartriation of refugees, the UNHCR and the Rwanda Government are working together to facilitate the process, but there will be need for the International Community to mobilise resources in order to resolve the refugee problem quickly.

4. The 1994 genocide has not only deprived Rwanda of trained manpower, but has also destroyed the Country's infrastructure and economy among others. The Country needs funds, technology, engineers, doctors, agricultural experts etc. who can offer practical help in rebuilding our nation.

Since UNAMIR is a peace keeping mission, the Government has come to the conclusion that it does not respond to our priority needs. The government of Rwanda therefore, wishes to inform your Excellency, and through you, the members of the Security Council,

that the mandate of UNAMIR will terminate on 8th Dec 1995, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 997 of June 9, 1995.

The Government of Rwanda wishes to express its appreciation for the sacrifices and contributions UNAMIR personnel have made during their tenure in Rwanda.

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

Dr. Anastase GASANA
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

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

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to

ment or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent

members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate

international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority

and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local

disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

SG
For your consideration. Pg. JCA
29/11 Please cc Y/A

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

11/29/95

To Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali

We have just concluded our conference in Cairo, having achieved all our objectives. The participants are quite pleased. I will be sending you a copy of our final communique. Two items, among others, directly affect your organization.

One is that the Rwandans have committed themselves to our group and publicly to extend the mandate for UNAMIR forces for three months, to permit us to prove that the refugees can return to their homes successfully. Their expressed purpose for the extension is "to help insure the safe repatriation of the refugees." President Bizimungu will be awaiting some message from you, and the modalities will, of course, have to be agreed between the UN and the Rwandan government.

The other is that former President Nyerere, Archbishop Tutu, former Head of State Toure, and I have been asked by all the leaders here to begin making plans for a follow-up conference. I have made it plain to the regional leaders that I understood their insistence on this small group as a first step, but the next must include some UN agencies and other interested organizations and persons.

The combined pledges of all the Heads of State and Delegations are quite significant, but will need help from others to be fully implemented. Perhaps you can now authorize some of your appropriate agencies to cooperate in what must be joint effort.

I will welcome your suggestions.

Respectfully,

Jimmy Carter

Senior Staff Meeting
1 December 1995

1. The Force Commander as acting Head of Mission informed the meeting that an urgent request had been received from the Secretary General's Chef du Cabinet requesting UNAMIR's comments on President Carter's letter. The Force Commander read out paragraph 2 of the letter which stated that an agreement had been reached with the Rwandese Government on an extension of 3 months for UNAMIR but also implied a change in the mandate. To "help ensure" the safe return of refugees was different from "assist" in the safe return of refugees.

2. Following an extensive exchange of views, it was decided that the Force Commander should seek an immediate meeting with the Vice President to seek his views on the subject.

ACTION: FC

Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG

cc. ED
DFC
CAO
SA/SRSG
Spokesman

file copy SRSG

Force Commander

Executive Director

Mr. Diallo
responsible concurrence! —
1-12-95

Message from the SRSG from Nairobi 17.45 on 30.11.95

Further to SRSG/Mr. Riza telephone conversation this evening, New York would like to be informed on any developments regarding the extension, especially any formal statement from Government but not radio broadcasts.

Thank you

cc: SA/SRSG

27 November 1995

NOTE FOR THE FILE

GROUP OF TEN MEETING ON RWANDA

21 November 1995

1. I was invited to participate at the above-mentioned meeting which was chaired by Mr. Riza, Assistant Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, and attended by representatives of the U.K., the U.S., Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Ghana, Nigeria and France. The representative of Rwanda also made a brief presentation regarding his Government's position on UNAMIR's withdrawal.

2. Mr. Riza recalled that on 20 November the SRSG in Rwanda had been told by the Government in no uncertain terms that UNAMIR should not be renewed. The Government had stated that security and protection is the exclusive responsibility of a sovereign state and it would be offensive for Rwanda if others were to provide security to the humanitarian and human rights missions there; refugees should not be linked with UNAMIR either. Moreover, Rwanda "insists" that UNAMIR leave behind to the Rwandan Governments as much of its material as possible after withdrawing. Despite this language, Mr. Riza explained that the latter was treated by the U.N. as a request. [Since the meeting of 21 November, I have learned that the Government has also put its full position in writing.] Mr. Riza also sought the Group's permission to invite the Permanent Representative of Rwanda, Ambassador Bakuramutsa, to explain his Government's views.

3. In explanation of his Government's position, Amb. Bakuramutsa stated that for Rwanda there were more important things than UNAMIR. The Government is busy with other issues such as the security problem for which UNAMIR has been of little use. If UNAMIR could play a role in the security problem, his Government would not have difficulties. UNAMIR has had no impact on the return of refugees, but has only provided transport for them. UNAMIR had no impact on the impunity problem in the country, nor had it any role in the cycle of killings that still continue. Instead of providing solutions to the Government's problems, the international community spoke only of the return of refugees; refugees who had killed thousands. Rwanda's economic infrastructure had been completely destroyed and therefore the Government needed cooperation. It left the door open to the international community. The only rich organization in Rwanda was UNAMIR and therefore the Government had requested the material after UNAMIR's departure.

4. In response to Mr. Riza's question as to whether the Government would be open to a UNAMIR presence devoted to the reconstruction of the country, the Ambassador stated that this would be the case. The U.S. recalled Judge Goldstone's concern for the security of the Rwanda Tribunal, to which the Ambassador responded that there is

excellent security now in Rwanda. "You know the culprits, why do you close your eyes? The intimidation is outside Rwanda." At this point the Ambassador left the meeting.

5. During the exchange of views it was obvious that different positions were held by different countries. Ghana and Nigeria were in favour of ending UNAMIR given the Government's position on the matter. Belgium and the U.K. underlined the confidence-building role of UNAMIR in the return of refugees and the work of human rights monitors. Germany and Switzerland could not see a reconstruction for UNAMIR, while the Netherlands did. The U.S. asked that the Secretary-General's's report to the Security Council leave some room for maneuvering so that creative solutions can be found; as to the equipment, the U.S. did not see why it should be left to the Government. Several delegations expressed concern on the safety of withdrawing troops and personnel and, in this general climate, the safety of human rights monitors.

6. I conveyed the concern of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and of Mr. Ian Martin, Director of our Operation in Rwanda, over the practical and logistical problems after the possible withdrawal of UNAMIR. UNAMIR provided us with several kinds of logistical support and we needed to extend this support for as long as possible, after its phasing out of UNAMIR. Our needs were immediate and our situation precarious since the Operation was only funded through voluntary contributions. Mr. Lowell seconded these points.

7. The Group finally decided that a flexible report would be presented to the Security Council by the Secretary-General and that bilateral efforts will continue.

Elsa Stamatopoulou

cc: - Geneva:
Mr. Ayala-Lasso
Mr. Fall
Mr. Mautner-Markhof

cc: - Rwanda:
Mr. Martin

cc: - NY:
Dr. Quisumbing

JOINT MEETING BETWEEN THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT AND UNAMIR HELD ON 20 NOVEMBER 1995

On 20 November 1995, a meeting was held between representatives from the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR to discuss UNAMIR's future mandate and other aspects of UNAMIR/Government relations. The following were present:

Government

Mr. Claude Dusaidi	Office of the Vice-President
Dr. Emmanuel Ndahiro	Office of the Vice-President
Mr. Senglo Nsengumuzemyi	Ministry of Planning
Major Mushyo Kamanzi	Ministry of Defence
Major Kamarade Kayitare	RPA Liaison Officer
Mr. Higiro Thaddée	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ndazero Lazare	Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reintegration

UNAMIR

Amb. Shaharyar M. Khan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Maj. Gen. Guy Tousignant	Force Commander
Mr. Wilfrid de Souza	Executive Director
Ms. Susan Matthew	Chief Administrative Officer
Ms. Isel Rivero	Special Assistant to the SRSG
Mr. Ismaël A. Diallo	Spokesman
Mr. Mtshana Ncube	Senior Legal Officer
Mr. Mamady Condé	Senior Political Affairs Officer

1. The SRSG opened the meeting by offering two clarifications. First, that UNAMIR was ready to discuss the SOMA either in Kigali or in New York. Second, that the issue of equipment was not a matter to be decided at the SRSG level but at Headquarters. The Foreign Minister's letter to the Secretary General had been brought to the attention of New York Headquarters. The issue was being given urgent attention and should it be completed before 27th November, Mr. Dusaidi would be immediately informed in order to proceed with consultations.

2. Mr. Dusaidi replied that the Government was also ready to discuss the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). He asked SRSG to give him a paper outlining the general position of the United Nations on the Status of Forces Agreement. Regarding equipment, he had prepared a list (copy attached) enumerating the requirements of the Rwandese Government in order to facilitate UNAMIR's task,

3. The SRSG suggested that the letter to the Secretary General referred to before, should be circulated to member states. Mr. Dusaidi indicated that the Rwandan Permanent Representative to the United Nations had been instructed to circulate it among Security Council members.

4. Mr. Dusaidi then stated that the Rwandese Ambassador had been called by Mr. Riza, DPKO, to protest the impounding of UNAMIR APCs by the Rwandan Government. This was not the case, and there had obviously been a misunderstanding. The SRSG replied that he was surprised at the news. The question of APCs had already been discussed with the Government which had taken note of the fact that the equipment was owned by a particular member state who was not agreeable to the equipment being left behind. Both the Force Commander and the CAO agreed and added that only logistical problems were delaying the transport of the APCs and that there had been no disagreement by the Government. The Force Commander also mentioned that as far as the military were concerned, the only outstanding issue was the demolition of Belgian ammunition. New York had been consulted and a reply was still pending.

5. Referring to the transfer out of Rwanda of UNAMIR equipment, SRSG clarified that he would ensure that equipment under negotiation with the Rwandese Government would not be sent out while a decision on the issue was being taken. However these items that were clearly not part of the pool of equipment that could be left behind for Rwanda e.g for Angola (UNAVEM), would be trans-shipped but only after SRSG had himself signed the document. This procedure required his personal clearance to ensure that nothing was moved out of Rwanda that belonged to the pool of items under negotiation. The recent consignment of spare parts and electrical sundries was destined to UNAVEM (ANGOLA) and fell within the first priority category of equipment transfer.

6. Both the SRSG and Mr. Dusaidi agreed that a committee to review repairs and rehabilitation of facilities occupied by UNAMIR should begin its work as early as possible. In this regard, the CAO provided a summary of repairs and rehabilitation work carried out by UNAMIR, to date.

7. Mr. Dusaidi then explained that the UNAMIR's future mandate had been discussed by Rwandan authorities at the highest level. They had authorized him to convey the Rwandan Government's reactions. Mr. Dusaidi continued explaining that when renewing UNAMIR's mandate on 9th June, it had been made very clear that UNAMIR would phase out after the current mandate. In the interim period, the Rwandan Government saw no serious reason to revise its earlier decision. Accordingly, when the mandate was completed on December 8, UNAMIR should phase out.

8. Mr. Dusaidi also stated that in Rwanda's view if the United Nations still had a role to play in the country, it was in the practical field of providing Rwanda the support to bridge the gap created by last year's events in the form of technology, rehabilitation, doctors, agricultural experts, technicians, etc. As these activities could not be part of UNAMIR, it was best for it to close down after December 8.

9. The SRSG thanked Mr. Dusaidi for a concise clarification and indicated that these views would be conveyed to New York Headquarters.

10. Mr. Dusaidi then stated that he wished to put on record the Government's appreciation for the sacrifices and contributions that UNAMIR personnel had made during their tenure in Rwanda. He said that their efforts, often made in difficult conditions, had contributed significantly to Rwanda's reconstruction.

11. The Force Commander added that he had two points to make. First he was thankful to the Government of Rwanda for the words of appreciation. Soldiers were not always aware of the political aspects of their work, and it would give them enormous satisfaction to receive recognition for job well done. Second, he wished to inform the meeting that the withdrawal of UNAMIR would take from 71 to 97 days.

12. Mr. Dusaidi assured the Force Commander of his Government's full cooperation.

Claude Dusaidi	Shaharyar M. Khan
22 November 1995	23 November 1995

JOINT MEETING BETWEEN THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT AND UNAMIR HELD ON 14 NOVEMBER 1995

On 14 November 1995, a meeting was held between representatives from the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR to discuss UNAMIR's future mandate and other aspects of UNAMIR/Government relations. The following were present:

Government

Mr. Claude Dusaidi	Office of the Vice-President
Mr. Higiro Thaddée	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Senglo Nsengumuzemyi	Ministry of Planning
Maj. Kamarade Kayitare	RPA Liaison Officer

UNAMIR

Amb. Shaharyar M. Khan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Col. Shiva Kumar	Chief of Staff
Ms. Elizabeth Lindenmayer	Principal Officer, DPKO
Mr. Wilfrid de Souza	Executive Director
Ms. Susan Mathew	Chief Administrative Officer
Ms. Isel Rivero	Special Assistant to SRSG
Mr. Mtshana Ncube	Senior Legal Officer
Mr. Ismael Diallo	Spokesman
Mr. Mamady Condé	Senior Political Affairs Officer

1. The SRSG introduced Ms. Elizabeth Lindenmayer, Principal Officer, DPKO, on mission to Rwanda. The SRSG then referred to the previous meeting and indicated that, at the request of Mr. Dusaidi, he had prepared a non-paper which summarized the points raised by the G-10 and UN Specialized Agencies regarding UNAMIR's Mandate and which had been subject of discussions at the last meeting.

2. Regarding the list of UNAMIR disposable equipment, the SRSG informed Mr. Dusaidi that UN Headquarters had responded that it would be ready by 27 November.

3. Mr. Dusaidi indicated that he would refer the non-paper to higher authorities and that he would provide the SRSG with his Government's views on the Mandate at the forthcoming meeting.

4. Mr. Dusaidi regretted that the United Nations was not able to finalize the equipment list earlier. He informed the SRSG that the Rwandese Foreign Minister had written a letter to the Secretary-General requesting the transfer of UNAMIR equipment and material to the Rwandese Government. Mr. Dusaidi then added that Rwanda would not be expected to give its response on the UNAMIR's Mandate while the United Nations was delaying its response on the equipment list. He said the two issues went hand-in-hand.

5. Mr. Dusaidi then reiterated his views concerning UNAMIR protection of UN bodies and agencies in Rwanda which could be provided by private services and/or Rwandese Security Forces. He repeated that it was insulting to Rwanda to suggest that it could not handle the security of foreign representatives. He could not accept the 1,800 as a critical mass as if it were a magic number. The truth was that during the genocide the United Nations had reduced its force to 210. Mr. Dusaidi expressed the views that Rwanda needed the rehabilitation of its infrastructure and that it was necessary to have a clear picture of how it was being done. However, in the short-term, he wished to know how the facilities occupied by UNAMIR would be repaired. He suggested that joint visits be undertaken to these sites in order to arrive at a clearer idea on the magnitude of the work to be done prior to UNAMIR's departure.

6. Regarding the rehabilitation of Rwanda's infrastructure and repair of facilities occupied by UNAMIR, SRSG stated that UNAMIR would repair the damage it had caused, due to its own possession of buildings but could not assume for damage caused by the conflict. UNAMIR had undertaken repairs of damaged bridges, roads and even undertaken some demining activities.

7. The CAO enumerated the numerous initiatives taken by UNAMIR in the repair of general infrastructure of Rwanda such as at the Kanombe International Airport where maintenance costs added up to $23,000 a month. Repairs to the Amahoro stadium, Gikongoro communal offices, Kigali Hospital, Police and Gendarmerie Training Schools, Military Academy, Butare School for Demobilized Children, Tea factory, Amahoro hotel, in addition to the loans of 12 generators, amounted to approximately over a million dollars. There were many other items which were not quantifiable such as disposal of ammunition and explosives, demining, repairs of bridges, roads and helicopters landing pads, construction of septic tanks and their servicing, and finally providing food for two orphanages.

8. The SRSG then turned to the issue of UNAMIR contractors such as Economat and Brown and Root. He clarified that items imported for the use of UNAMIR by the contractors were privileged and tax-exempt. Privileges and immunities were not otherwise extended to these companies. SRSG suggested that meetings be held with the management of those companies at which UNAMIR could attend as observer in order to ascertain their taxation liability. The CAO added that a final legal opinion had been

requested from the United Nations Legal Counsel on the responsibility of contractors under the SOMA. Mr. Dusaidi replied that the Ministry of Finance had been instructed to examine Rwandese Tax Law and its application to international contractors.

9. Mr. Dusaidi then explained how he visualized UNAMIR's role in Rwanda. He said that the term "assistance mission" was particularly important for Rwanda. Tracing the significance of the term he said that the word was accepted after a careful and deliberate consideration. It referred to the need for United Nations to assist in the implementation of the Arusha process which meant financial support for the rehabilitation of refugees, a united army, demining, etc.. The genocide had led to an even greater need for United Nations to assist Rwanda in repairing the shattered infrastructure and helping Rwanda to recover from last year's crisis. In this regard, the Assistance Mission would have to change its Mandate from a peace-keeping role to a civilian role. Rwanda needed material assistance. UNAMIR could not walk out and leave behind a shattered nation. The United Nations had a moral responsibility to provide the country with the equipment it needs to stand on its feet. A level of flexibility in the application of UN rules had to be exercised. Rwanda required special measures. In fact, the world had a responsibility to rebuild Rwanda having stood still during the genocide. Mr. Dusaidi went on to say that Rwanda was examining the feasibility of legal responsibility.

10. The SRSG thanked Mr. Dusaidi for providing the historical context and his own rationalization for the concept of Assistance Mission. He suggested that these views should be raised in the Security Council.

11. Maj. Kamarade interjected that Rwanda needed technology, experts, heavy machinery to improve production. Rwanda needed to achieve food security in order to be able to receive the refugees. Spoon-feeding did not help as people became used to hand-outs. The need for self-sufficiency needed to be included in the Mandate.

12. Mr. Dusaidi agreed that the future mandate needed to reflect these objectives.

13. SRSG indicated that while he understood Rwanda's reasoning, the United Nations had to be understood as a compartmentalized bureaucracy. Peace-keeping did not encompass economic development which was a role played by UNDP and the specialized agencies.

14. Ms. Elizabeth Lindenmayer then added that she would transmit the comments made by Mr. Dusaidi to her superiors in New York. She explained that at the United Nations everyone shared the same eagerness to assist Rwanda, but that it needed to recall that UNAMIR had never ceased to be a Chapter VI Operation and that it did not have a peace-enforcement Mandate under Chapter VII. Regarding the future, she suggested that the

Rwandese Ambassador should clarify Rwanda's position in the Security Council as there was not much time left till the 8 December. At the moment the United Nations did not have the proper instruments to respond to post conflict needs. The requirements indicated by Mr. Dusaidi belonged to unchartered territory which fell outside traditional peace-keeping and peace-making.

15. In the opinion of Mr. Senglo Nsengumuzemyi, the international community should treat Rwanda as a special case and therefore UNAMIR should convert itself into a civilian mission. The Force Commander remarked that it was clear by the remarks made that a concept for a new mission was emerging which fell outside traditional peace-keeping. Mr. Dusaidi agreed that what was needed was a mission with a radically different concept.

16. Mr. Nsengumuzemyi then enquired about United Nations Financial Regulations and Procedures as related to the United Nations Budget. More particularly, he wished to know the mechanisms used by Trust Funds in purchasing equipment.

17. Ms. Lindenmayer provided an extensive reply which included explaining the differences between United Nations Regular Budget and voluntary contributions, the creation of Trust Funds for particular projects and peace-keeping, assessed contributions.

18. Mr. Dusaidi closed the meeting by stating that Rwanda was responsible for rebuilding itself. The Government wanted to be assisted in the priorities it had identified. Sometimes, donor countries and NGOs acted on their own priorities even without consulting the Government.

19. It was decided that the next meeting would be held on **Monday, 20 November** instead of Tuesday, 21 November.

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Mr. Claude Dusaidi	Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan
Date: 12/11/96	Date: ----------

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JOINT MEETING BETWEEN THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT AND UNAMIR

held on 14 November 1995

On 14 November 1995, a meeting was held between representatives from the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR to discuss UNAMIR's future mandate and other aspects of UNAMIR/Government relations. The following were present:

Government

Mr. Claude Dusaidi
Mr. Higiro Thaddée
Msr. Senglo Nsengumuzemyi
Maj. Kamande Kayitare

UNAMIR

Amb. Shaharyar M. Khan
Shriva Kumar, COS
Ms. Elizabeth Lindenmayer, DPKO
Mr. Wilfrid de Souza, ED
Ms. Susan Mathew, CAO
Mr. Mtshana Ncube, LO
Mr. M. Conde, SPO
Mr. I. Diallo, Spokesman
Ms. Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG

1. The SRSG introduced Ms. Elizabeth Lindenmayer, Principal Officer, DPKO, on mission to Rwanda. The SRSG then referred to the previous meeting and indicated that at the request of Mr. Dusaidi he had prepared a non-paper which summarized the points raised by the G-10 and UN Specialized Agencies regarding UNAMIR's Mandate and which had been subject of discussions at the last meeting.

2. Regarding the list of UNAMIR disposable equipment, the SRSG informed Mr. Dusaidi that UN Headquarters had responded that by the 27 November it would be ready.

3. Mr. Dusaidi indicated that he would refer the non-paper to higher authorities and that he would provide the SRSG with his Government's views on the Mandate at the forthcoming meeting.

4. Mr. Dusaidi regretted that the United Nations would not be able to finalize the equipment list earlier. He informed the SRSG that the Rwandese Foreign Minister had

written a letter to the Secretary-General requesting the transfer of UNAMIR equipment and material to the Rwandese Government. Mr. Dusaidi then added that Rwanda would not be expected to give its response on the UNAMIR's Mandate while the United Nations was delaying its response on the equipment list. The two issues were related, he said.

5. Mr. Dusaidi then reiterated his views concerning UNAMIR protection of UN bodies and agencies in Rwanda which could be provided by private services and/or Rwandese Security Forces. He could not accept the 1,800 as a critical mass as if it were

a magic number. The truth was that during the genocide the United Nations had reduced its force to 210. Mr. Dusaidi expressed the views that Rwanda needed the rehabilitation of its infrastructure and that it was necessary to have a clear picture of how the country would be rehabilitated. However, on the short-term he wished to know how the facilities occupied by UNAMIR would be repaired. He suggested that joint visits be undertaken to these sites in order to arrive at a clearer idea on the magnitude of the work to be done prior to UNAMIR's departure.

6. Before giving the floor to the CAO to answer the above questions the SRSG wished to reiterate that at the present time tremendous efforts were being made to speed up the return of refugees. It was in this sense that UNAMIR's presence had been considered desirable to assist the Rwandese Government in their reception and resettlement. An early departure by UNAMIR could send the wrong signal. This did not mean that UNAMIR would stay until all refugees had returned.

7. Regarding the rehabilitation of Rwanda's infrastructure and repair of facilities occupied by UNAMIR, the SRSG pointed out that UNAMIR would repair the damage it had caused, it could not repair damage caused by war. UNAMIR had also undertaken repairs of damaged bridges, roads and even undertaken some demining activities.

8. The CAO enumerated the numerous initiatives made by UNAMIR in the repair of general infrastructure of Rwanda such as at the Kanombe International Airport where the

costs added up to $23,000 a month. Repairs to the Amahoro stadium, Gikongoro communal offices, Kigali Hospital, Police and Gendarmerie Training Schools, Military Academy, Butare School for Demobilized Children, Tea factory, Amahoro hotel, in addition to the loans of 12 generators, amounted to roughly a little over one million dollars. There were many other items which were not quantifiable such as disposal of ammunition and explosives, demining, repairs of bridges, roads and helicopters landing pads, construction of septic tanks and their servicing, and finally providing food for two orphanages.

9. The SRSG then turned to the issue of UNAMIR contractors such as Economat and Brown and Root. He clarified that every contractor used by UNAMIR was exempt of duties and taxes levied on goods which were for the use of UNAMIR. Beyond that,

privileges and immunities were not extended to these firms and he suggested that meetings be held with their management in order to ascertain liable taxation by the Rwandese Government.

10. The CAO indicated that a final legal opinion had been requested from the United Nations Legal Counsel on the responsibility of contractors under the SOMA.

11. Mr. Dusaidi explained that the Ministry of Finance had been instructed to examine Rwandese Tax Law and how it applied to international contractors. Mr. Dusaidi then provided his views on UNAMIR's role in Rwanda. As far as he was concerned, the term

Assistance Mission referred to the role UNAMIR was to play in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreements. There were five Protocols signed which stipulated Accords on power-sharing, installation of the Broad Base Government, integration of the Armed Forces, Repatriation of Refugees, et cetera. UNAMIR was to be instrumental in the transitional phases. After the genocide, however, Rwanda was left a devastated country. In this regard, the Assistance Mission would have to change its Mandate from a peace-keeping role to a civilian role. Rwanda needed material assistance. UNAMIR could not walk out and leave behind a shattered nation. The United Nations had a moral responsibility to leave the country standing on its feet. A level of flexibility and patience had to be exercised. Rwanda required special measures. In fact, the world had a responsibility to rebuild Rwanda having stood still during the genocide. Mr. Dusaidi went on to say that Rwanda was examining the feasibility of taking the Security Council to the International Court of Justice for the part it played during April 1994, implying that Rwanda holds the international community responsible for condoning genocide.

12. The SRSG thanked Mr. Dusaidi for providing the historical context and his rationalization for the concept of Assistance Mission. This should also be repeated to Security Council members, he suggested.

13. Maj. Kamarade interjected that Rwanda needed technicians, experts, heavy machinery to improve production. Rwanda needed to achieve food security in order to be able to receive the refugees. Spoon-feeding did not help as people became used to

hand-outs. This aspect needed to be included in the Mandate.

14. Mr. Dusaidi added that if there was any subsequent Mandate for UNAMIR, it had to reflect the above.

15. The SRSG indicated that he concurred but that the United Nations had to be understood as a compartmentalized bureaucracy where each part played a very definite and different role. Peace-keeping did not encompass economic development which was a role played by UNDP and the specialized agencies.

16. Elizabeth Lindenmayer added that she would transmit the comments made by Mr. Dusaidi to her superiors in New York. She explained that at the United Nations everyone shared the same eagerness to assist Rwanda, but that it should be recalled that UNAMIR had never ceased to be a Chapter 6 Operation and that it did not have a peace-enforcement Mandate under Chapter 7. Regarding the future, she suggested that the Rwandese Ambassador make clear those ideas to the Security Council as there was not much time left till the 8 December. At the moment the United Nations did not have the proper instruments to act on an intermediate phase which responded to post conflict needs. She reiterated that the Secretary-General was not prepared to do anything the Rwandese Government was not ready to accept. For her the requirements specified by Mr. Dusaidi belonged to an unchartered territory which fell outside traditional peace-keeping and peace-making.

17. In the opinion of Mr. Senglo Nsengumuzemyi, the international community should treat Rwanda as a special case and therefore UNAMIR should change into a civilian mission.

18. The Force Commander remarked that it was clear by the remarks made that a concept for a new mission was emerging which fell outside traditional peace-keeping.

19. Mr. Dusaidi agreed that what was needed was another kind of mission.

20. The SRSG saw the requirements belonging to peace-building and recalled that without the engineering and logistics capacity of formed troops the requirements outlined by Mr. Dusaidi could not be met.

21. Mr. Nsengumuzemyi asked about United Nations Financial Regulations and Procedures as related to the United Nations Budget. More particularly, he wished to know the mechanisms used by Trust Funds in purchasing equipment.

22. Ms. Lindenmayer provided an extensive reply which included the differences between United Nations Regular Budget and voluntary contributions, the creation of Trust Funds for particular projects as different from peace-keeping assessed contributions.

23. Mr. Dusaidi closed the meeting by stating that Rwanda was responsible for

rebuilding itself. The Government wanted to be assisted in the priorities it had identified and not in other areas. There was a legal obligation on the part of Member States, even the Security Council could be held accountable for the genocide.

24. It was decided that the next meeting would be held on Monday, 20 November instead of Tuesday, 21 November.

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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

1995 DEC 13 UNAMIR

REFERENCE:

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM	
TO: Mr. Ismael Diallo UNAMIR Spokesman	FROM: Hiro Uaki OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TELEPHONE: (212) 963-1262
FACSIMILE: 3-3090	FACSIMILE: (212) 963-7055
PAGE 1 OF 8	DATE: 12 December 1995
SUBJECT: UNAMIR draft resolutions	

-- MESSAGE --

As promised...

Regards!

MR. ISMAEL DIALLO

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

~~S/1995/1015~~**
12 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

~~Draft resolution~~ 1022

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of committing genocide in Rwanda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

Noting the letters of the Foreign Minister of Rwanda to the Secretary-General of 13 August 1995 and 24 November 1995 (S/1995/1018, Annex I and S/1995/1018, Annex II),

Stressing the importance of the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees and of genuine national reconciliation,

Noting with great concern continuing reports of military preparations and incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime, underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda, and welcoming in this context the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry pursuant to its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995,

Underlining the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of confidence and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

Emphasising the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

Welcoming the summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region held in Cairo on 28-29 November and the Declaration of 29 November 1995 issued by them (S/1995/1001),

Emphasising the importance of all States acting in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura in February 1995 and those contained in the Cairo Declaration,

Commending the Government of Rwanda's continuing efforts to maintain peace and security as well as to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a final period until 8 March 1996;

2. Decides also, in the light of current efforts to restore peace and stability through the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to assist in achieving the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees within the frame of reference of the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference and the Cairo Summit of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region, and in promoting genuine national reconciliation,

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and, to this end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks,

(c) Assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees,

(d) Contribute, with the agreement of the Government of Rwanda, to the protection of the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an interim measure until alternative arrangements agreed with the Government of Rwanda can be put in place,

3. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of UNAMIR to 1,200 troops to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;

/...

4. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the number of military observers, headquarters and other military support staff to 200;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of the present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to withdraw the Civilian Police component of UNAMIR;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda;

8. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

9. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to ensure that UNAMIR personnel and equipment that are scheduled to withdraw can do so in an orderly and safe manner;

10. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

11. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system;

12. Also calls upon States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995);

13. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

~~S/1995/1015~~**
12 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution 1029 (1995)

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of committing genocide in Rwanda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

Noting the letters of the Foreign Minister of Rwanda to the Secretary-General of 13 August 1995 and 24 November 1995 (S/1995/1018, Annex I and S/1995/1018, Annex II),

Stressing the importance of the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees and of genuine national reconciliation,

Noting with great concern continuing reports of military preparations and incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime, underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda, and welcoming in this context the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry pursuant to its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995,

Underlining the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of confidence and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

Emphasizing the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

Welcoming the summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region held in Cairo on 28-29 November and the Declaration of 29 November 1995 issued by them (S/1995/1001),

Emphasizing the importance of all States acting in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura in February 1995 and those contained in the Cairo Declaration,

Commending the Government of Rwanda's continuing efforts to maintain peace and security as well as to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a final period until 8 March 1996;

2. Decides also, in the light of current efforts to restore peace and stability through the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to assist in achieving the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees within the frame of reference of the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference and the Cairo Summit of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region, and in promoting genuine national reconciliation,

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and, to this end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks,

(c) Assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees,

(d) Contribute, with the agreement of the Government of Rwanda, to the protection of the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an interim measure until alternative arrangements agreed with the Government of Rwanda can be put in place,

3. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of UNAMIR to 1,200 troops to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;

/...

4. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the number of military observers, headquarters and other military support staff to 200;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of the present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to withdraw the Civilian Police component of UNAMIR;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda;

8. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

9. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to ensure that UNAMIR personnel and equipment that are scheduled to withdraw can do so in an orderly and safe manner;

10. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

11. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system;

12. Also calls upon States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995);

13. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Conseil de sécurité

PROVISOIRE

~~S/1995/1015~~**
12 décembre 1995
FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

Projet de résolution

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant toutes ses résolutions précédentes sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier sa résolution 872 (1993) du 5 octobre 1993 par laquelle il a créé la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), ainsi que ses résolutions 912 (1994) du 21 avril 1994, 918 (1994) du 17 mai 1994, 925 (1994) du 8 juin 1994, 965 (1994) du 30 novembre 1994 et 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995, qui définissent le mandat de la MINUAR,

Rappelant sa résolution 955 (1994) du 8 novembre 1994, portant création du Tribunal international pour le Rwanda, et sa résolution 978 (1995) du 27 février 1995, concernant la nécessité d'arrêter les personnes soupçonnées d'avoir participé au génocide au Rwanda,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la MINUAR en date du 1er décembre 1995 (S/1995/1002),

Prenant note des lettres adressées au Secrétaire général par le Ministre des affaires étrangères du Rwanda les 13 août et 24 novembre 1995 (S/1995/1018, annexe I et S/1995/1018, annexe II),

Soulignant l'importance du rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés rwandais, en toute sécurité, ainsi que celle d'une véritable réconciliation nationale,

Notant avec une vive préoccupation les informations selon lesquelles des éléments de l'ancien régime poursuivraient leurs préparatifs militaires et leurs incursions au Rwanda, soulignant la nécessité de prendre des mesures efficaces pour que les Rwandais se trouvant actuellement dans des pays voisins, y compris ceux qui sont dans des camps, n'entreprennent pas d'activités militaires visant à déstabiliser le Rwanda et ne reçoivent pas d'armements, étant donné que ces armements seraient très vraisemblablement destinés à être utilisés au Rwanda, et se félicitant à cet égard de la mise en place de la Commission internationale d'enquête créée en application de sa résolution 1013 (1995) du 7 septembre 1995,

Soulignant que des efforts accrus sont indispensables pour aider le Gouvernement rwandais à instaurer un climat de confiance propre à faciliter le retour des réfugiés rwandais se trouvant dans des pays voisins,

Soulignant qu'il est nécessaire d'accélérer le versement de l'aide internationale pour le relèvement et la reconstruction du Rwanda,

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Notant avec satisfaction la tenue au Caire, les 28 et 29 novembre, du Sommet des chefs d'État de la région des Grands Lacs, ainsi que la Déclaration publiée par ces derniers le 29 novembre 1995 (S/1995/1001),

Soulignant qu'il importe que tous les États appliquent les recommandations adoptées par la Conférence régionale sur l'assistance aux réfugiés, rapatriés et personnes déplacées dans la région des Grands Lacs, tenue à Bujumbura en février 1995, ainsi que celles qui figurent dans la Déclaration du Caire,

Se félicitant des efforts que continue de faire le Gouvernement rwandais aux fins du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité ainsi que pour la reconstruction et le relèvement du pays,

Mesurant l'utilité du concours que les spécialistes des droits de l'homme déployés au Rwanda par le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme ont apporté en vue de l'amélioration de la situation générale,

Considérant qu'il incombe au Gouvernement rwandais d'assurer la protection et la sécurité de l'ensemble du personnel de la MINUAR et des autres membres du personnel international servant au Rwanda,

1. Décide de proroger le mandat de la MINUAR une dernière fois jusqu'au 8 mars 1996;

2. Décide aussi, compte tenu des efforts entrepris pour rétablir la paix et la stabilité grâce au rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés rwandais, en toute sécurité, de modifier le mandat de la MINUAR de façon que celle-ci :

a) Exerce ses bons offices pour faciliter le rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés rwandais, en toute sécurité, compte tenu des recommandations de la Conférence de Bujumbura et du Sommet tenu au Caire par les chefs d'État de la région des Grands Lacs, et promouvoir une réconciliation nationale véritable;

b) Aide le Gouvernement rwandais à faciliter le rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés, en toute sécurité et, à cette fin, soutienne par des activités de surveillance les efforts que celui-ci a entrepris pour favoriser l'instauration d'un climat de confiance;

c) Aide le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et d'autres organismes internationaux à fournir un appui logistique en vue du rapatriement des réfugiés;

d) Contribue, avec l'assentiment du Gouvernement rwandais, à assurer la protection du Tribunal international pour le Rwanda, à titre intérimaire en attendant que d'autres arrangements convenus avec le Gouvernement rwandais puissent être conclus;

3. Prie le Secrétaire général de ramener à 1 200 personnes les effectifs de la MINUAR, afin d'exécuter le mandat énoncé au paragraphe 2 ci-dessus;

/...

4. Prie le Secrétaire général de ramener à 200 le nombre des observateurs militaires et membres du personnel d'état-major et autre personnel militaire d'appui;

5. Prie le Secrétaire général de commencer à établir des plans en vue du retrait complet de la MINUAR, celui-ci devant se faire dans les six semaines suivant l'expiration du mandat actuel;

6. Prie le Secrétaire général de retirer la composante de police civile de la MINUAR;

7. Prie le Secrétaire général d'envisager, compte tenu des règlements existants de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, la possibilité de transférer, à mesure que des éléments de la MINUAR se retireront, du matériel non militaire de la MINUAR qui serait utilisé au Rwanda;

8. Prend note de la coopération existant entre la MINUAR et le Gouvernement rwandais aux fins de l'accomplissement du mandat de la Mission, et prie instamment le Gouvernement rwandais et la MINUAR de continuer à appliquer l'Accord sur le statut de la Mission en date du 5 novembre 1993, ainsi que tout nouvel accord qui pourrait être conclu en vue de faciliter l'exécution du nouveau mandat de la MINUAR;

9. Demande au Gouvernement rwandais de prendre toutes les dispositions requises pour que le retrait prévu de personnel et de matériel de la MINUAR puisse s'effectuer dans l'ordre et en toute sécurité;

10. Remercie les États, les organismes des Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fourni une aide humanitaire aux réfugiés et aux personnes déplacées dans le besoin, les engage à persévérer et demande au Gouvernement rwandais de continuer à faciliter l'acheminement et la distribution des secours;

11. Demande aux États et aux organismes donateurs d'honorer l'engagement qu'ils ont pris de soutenir les efforts de relèvement du Rwanda, d'accroître l'aide qu'ils apportent déjà à cette fin et, en particulier, de favoriser la mise en place à bref délai et le fonctionnement efficace du Tribunal international, ainsi que le rétablissement de l'appareil judiciaire rwandais;

12. Demande aussi aux États de coopérer pleinement avec la Commission d'enquête créée par sa résolution 1013 (1995);

13. Engage le Secrétaire général et son Représentant spécial à continuer de coordonner les activités des Nations Unies au Rwanda, y compris celles des organisations et institutions s'occupant d'aide humanitaire et de développement, ainsi que les activités des spécialistes des droits de l'homme;

/...

14. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui faire rapport le 1er février 1996 au plus tard sur la façon dont la MINUAR s'acquitte de son mandat et sur l'état d'avancement du rapatriement des réfugiés;

15. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Bureau du Porte-parole

LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE RENOUVELLE LE MANDAT DE LA MINUAR JUSQU'AU 8 MARS 1996

Résolution 1029 (1995) adoptée à l'unanimité, le 12 décembre 1995

Texte de la résolution

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant toutes ses résolutions précédentes sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier sa résolution 872 (1993) du 5 octobre 1993 par laquelle il a créé la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), ainsi que ses résolutions 912 (1994) du 21 avril 1994, 918 (1994) du 17 mai 1994, 925 (1994) du 8 juin 1994, 965 (1994) du 30 novembre 1994 et 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995, qui définissent le mandat de la MINUAR,

Rappelant sa résolution 955 (1994) du 8 novembre 1994, portant création du Tribunal international pour le Rwanda, et sa résolution 978 (1995) du 27 février 1995, concernant la nécessité d'arrêter les personnes soupçonnées d'avoir participé au génocide au Rwanda,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la MINUAR en date du 1er décembre 1995 (S/1995/1002),

Prenant note des lettres adressées au Secrétaire général par le Ministre des affaires étrangères du Rwanda les 13 août et 24 novembre 1995 (S/1995/1018, annexe I et S/1995/1018, annexe II),

Soulignant l'importance du rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés rwandais, en toute sécurité, ainsi que celle d'une véritable réconciliation nationale,

Notant avec une vive préoccupation les informations selon lesquelles des éléments de l'ancien régime poursuivraient leurs préparatifs militaires et leurs incursions au Rwanda, soulignant la nécessité de prendre des mesures efficaces pour que les Rwandais se trouvant actuellement dans des pays voisins, y compris ceux qui sont dans des camps, n'entreprennent pas d'activités militaires visant à déstabiliser le Rwanda et ne reçoivent pas d'armements, étant donné que ces armements seraient très vraisemblablement destinés à être utilisés au Rwanda, et se félicitant à cet égard de la mise en place de la Commission internationale d'enquête créée en application de sa résolution 1013 (1995) du 7 septembre 1995,

.../

Soulignant que des efforts accrus sont indispensables pour aider le Gouvernement rwandais à instaurer un climat de confiance propre à faciliter le retour des réfugiés rwandais se trouvant dans des pays voisins,

Soulignant qu'il est nécessaire d'accélérer le versement de l'aide internationale pour le relèvement et la reconstruction du Rwanda,

Notant avec satisfaction la tenue au Caire, les 28 et 29 novembre, du Sommet des chefs d'Etat de la région des Grands Lacs, ainsi que la Déclaration publiée par ces derniers le 29 novembre 1995 (S/1995/1001),

Soulignant qu'il importe que tous les Etats appliquent les recommandations adoptées par la Conférence régionale sur l'assistance aux réfugiés, rapatriés et personnes déplacées dans la région des Grands Lacs, tenue à Bujumbura en février 1995, ainsi que celles qui figurent dans la Déclaration du Caire,

Se félicitant des efforts que continue de faire le Gouvernement rwandais aux fins du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité ainsi que pour la reconstruction et le relèvement du pays,

Mesurant l'utilité du concours que les spécialistes des droits de l'homme déployés au Rwanda par le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme ont apporté en vue de l'amélioration de la situation générale,

Considérant qu'il incombe au Gouvernement rwandais d'assurer la protection et la sécurité de l'ensemble du personnel de la MINUAR et des autres membres du personnel international servant au Rwanda,

1. Décide de proroger le mandat de la MINUAR une dernière fois jusqu'au 8 mars 1996;

2. Décide aussi, compte tenu des efforts entrepris pour rétablir la paix et la stabilité grâce au rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés rwandais, en toute sécurité, de modifier le mandat de la MINUAR de façon que celle-ci :

a) Exerce ses bons offices pour faciliter le rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés rwandais, en toute sécurité, compte tenu des recommandations de la Conférence de Bujumbura et du Sommet tenu au Caire par les chefs d'Etat de la région des Grands Lacs, et promouvoir une réconciliation nationale véritable;

b) Aide le Gouvernement rwandais à faciliter le rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés, en toute sécurité et, à cette fin, soutienne par des activités de surveillance les efforts que celui-ci a entrepris pour favoriser l'instauration d'un climat de confiance;

c) Aide le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et d'autres organismes internationaux à fournir un appui logistique en vue du rapatriement des réfugiés;

d) Contribue, avec l'assentiment du Gouvernement rwandais, à assurer la protection du Tribunal international pour le Rwanda, à titre intérimaire en attendant que d'autres arrangements convenus avec le Gouvernement rwandais puissent être conclus;

3. Prie le Secrétaire général de ramener à 1 200 personnes les effectifs de la MINUAR, afin d'exécuter le mandat énoncé au paragraphe 2 ci-dessus;

4. Prie le Secrétaire général de ramener à 200 le nombre des observateurs militaires et membres du personnel d'état-major et autre personnel militaire d'appui;

5. Prie le Secrétaire général de commencer à établir des plans en vue du retrait complet de la MINUAR, celui-ci devant se faire dans les six semaines suivant l'expiration du mandat actuel;

6. Prie le Secrétaire général de retirer la composante de police civile de la MINUAR;

7. Prie le Secrétaire général d'envisager, compte tenu des règlements existants de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, la possibilité de transférer, à mesure que des éléments de la MINUAR se retireront, du matériel non militaire de la MINUAR qui serait utilisé au Rwanda;

8. Prend note de la coopération existant entre la MINUAR et le Gouvernement rwandais aux fins de l'accomplissement du mandat de la Mission, et prie instamment le Gouvernement rwandais et la MINUAR de continuer à appliquer l'Accord sur le statut de la Mission en date du 5 novembre 1993, ainsi que tout nouvel accord qui pourrait être conclu en vue de faciliter l'exécution du nouveau mandat de la MINUAR;

9. Demande au Gouvernement rwandais de prendre toutes les dispositions requises pour que le retrait prévu de personnel et de matériel de la MINUAR puisse s'effectuer dans l'ordre et en toute sécurité;

10. Remercie les Etats, les organismes des Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fourni une aide humanitaire aux réfugiés et aux personnes déplacées dans le besoin, les engage à persévérer et demande au Gouvernement rwandais de continuer à faciliter l'acheminement et la distribution des secours;

11. Demande aux Etats et aux organismes donateurs d'honorer l'engagement qu'ils ont pris de soutenir les efforts de relèvement du Rwanda, d'accroître l'aide qu'ils apportent déjà à cette fin et, en particulier, de favoriser la mise en place à bref délai et le fonctionnement efficace du Tribunal international, ainsi que le rétablissement de l'appareil judiciaire rwandais;

12. Demande aussi aux Etats de coopérer pleinement avec la Commission d'enquête créée par sa résolution 1013 (1995);

13. Engage le Secrétaire général et son Représentant spécial à continuer de coordonner les activités des Nations Unies au Rwanda, y compris celles des organisations et institutions s'occupant d'aide humanitaire et de développement, ainsi que les activités des spécialistes des droits de l'homme;

14. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui faire rapport le 1er février 1996 au plus tard sur la façon dont la MINUAR s'acquitte de son mandat et sur l'état d'avancement du rapatriement des réfugiés;

15. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Office of the Spokesman

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS AND ADJUSTS MANDATE OF UNAMIR UNTIL 8 MARCH 1996

Resolution 1029 (1995) adopted unanimously on 12 December 1995

Text of the Resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of committing genocide in Rwanda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

Noting the letters of the Foreign Minister of Rwanda to the Secretary-General of 13 August 1995 and 24 November 1995 (S/1995/1018, Annex I and S/1995/1018, Annex II),

Stressing the importance of the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwanda refugees and of genuine national reconciliation,

Noting with great concern continuing reports of military preparations and incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime, underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda, and welcoming in this context

.../

3. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of UNAMIR to 1,200 troops to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the number of military observers, headquarters and other military support staff to 200;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of the present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to withdraw the Civilian Police component of UNAMIR;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda;

8. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

9. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to ensure that UNAMIR personnel and equipment that are scheduled to withdraw can do so in an orderly and safe manner;

10. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

11. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system;

12. Also calls upon States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995);

13. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ON 6 APRIL, THE PLANE CARRYING THE PRESIDENTS OF RWANDA AND BURUNDI CRASHED NEAR KIGALI AIRPORT KILLING ALL ON BOARD.

ON 7 APRIL, THE INTERIM PRIME MINISTER WAS EXECUTED, AND 10 BELGIAN SOLDIERS SERVING WITH UNAMIR WERE KILLED. ON THE SAME DAY, THERE WAS AN ORAL REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY MR. GHAREKHAN TALKING ABOUT THE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

IQBAL RIZA, THEN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, BRIEFED THE COUNCIL ON 9 APRIL, TALKING ABOUT WIDESPREAD FIGHTING AND DISORDER.

ON 11 APRIL, MR. RIZA AGAIN BRIEFED THE COUNCIL ON THE RAPIDLY DETERIORATING SITUATION THROUGHOUT RWANDA.

ON 12 APRIL, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MET WITH THE BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VERY LATE AT NIGHT IN BONN AND THEY DISCUSSED WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN CONTINGENTS. HE IMMEDIATELY, THE NEXT DAY, SENT A LETTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL SAYING, "WE NEED TO REINFORCE".

ON 20 APRIL, IN HIS THIRD REPORT TO THE COUNCIL, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL GAVE THE COUNCIL THREE OPTIONS. HE SAID THAT THE FIRST OPTION WAS THE ONE HE WANTED. THE SECOND OPTION WAS LESS DESIRABLE, AND THE THIRD, HE CONSIDERED OUT. THE FIRST OPTION WAS FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND MASSIVE REINFORCEMENT OF UNAMIR TROOPS TO STOP THE FIGHTING AND THE MASSACRES. THAT WOULD REQUIRE SEVERAL THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS AND WOULD ALSO REQUIRE THAT UNAMIR BE GIVEN ENFORCEMENT POWERS UNDER CHAPTER VII. OPTION B WAS THAT IT WOULD BE DOWNSIZED AND ONLY A SMALL CONTINGENT WOULD REMAIN THERE AS AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE POWERS. THE THIRD OPTION, WHICH HE SAID HE DID NOT RECOMMEND AT ALL, WAS THAT UNAMIR BE COMPLETELY WITHDRAWN.

ON 21 APRIL, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 912 AUTHORIZING THE REDUCTION OF THE FORCE LEVEL TO 270 TROOPS.

ON 29 APRIL, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AGAIN WROTE A LETTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL SAYING THAT DOWNSIZING WAS NOT THE ANSWER AND THAT IT WAS GETTING WORSE. "WE MUST CONSIDER MORE FORCEFUL MEANS." HE SAID THAT THE SCALE OF HUMAN SUFFERING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES LEFT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO EXAMINE THAT POSSIBILITY.

ON 4 MAY, CONTRARY TO WHAT THE REPORT SAID, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WENT ON NIGHTLINE AND CALLED THE SITUATION GENOCIDE, AND SAID, "SOMETHING MUST BE DONE OR WE WILL ALL BE ACCUSED OF GENOCIDE".

"WELL, WE ARE ALL BEING ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN GENOCIDE BUT I DON'T THINK IT IS USEFUL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE

END OF PART 1 OF 2

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This is very important

This should be circulated

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Spokesman

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Security Council SC/6139
3604th Meeting (PM) 8 December 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF RWANDA MISSION UNTIL 12 DECEMBER

Mandate Was Due to Expire at Midnight Today;
Secretary-General's Report Notes Government Does Not Agree to Extension

The Security Council this afternoon extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 12 December 1995. The mandate was due to expire today at midnight.

With unanimous adoption of resolution 1028 (1995), the Council allowed a four-day period for further consultations on the Secretary-General's report on UNAMIR and the future of the Mission.

In his report (document S/1995/1002), the Secretary-General notes that the Government of Rwanda does not agree to an extension of UNAMIR's current mandate. However, he says, a continued UNAMIR presence in the country could help build confidence among the refugees and encourage them to return, a necessity in addressing the "core issue" of national reconciliation.

That view, says the Secretary-General, is shared by donor countries, most UNAMIR troop-contributors, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and Rwanda's neighbours. If UNAMIR was to be perceived as abandoning Rwanda at this critical time it would send a discouraging message to the refugees, the region and the international community, the report states.

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 24 November 1995 (document S/1995/1018) also being considered in the Council's deliberations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rwanda states that UNAMIR does not respond to Rwanda's current priorities -- security, rehabilitation of survivors of genocide, repatriation of refugees, and reconstruction of the country. The letter adds that the security of Rwanda is the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda and that UNAMIR, a peace-keeping mission, plays no role in it.

The meeting, which was called to order at 5:13 p.m., was adjourned at 5:16 p.m.

Security Council resolution 1028 (1995), reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

"1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a period expiring on 12 December 1995;

SRSG FC CAO

"2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

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End of SC/6139

Dissemination and Communication Unit/DPI - NY HQ

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UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/1995/1015*
8 December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Germany, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of committing genocide in Rwanda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

Noting the letters of the Foreign Minister of Rwanda to the Secretary-General of 13 August 1995 and 24 November 1995 (S/1995/1018, Annex I and S/1995/1018, Annex II),

Stressing the importance of the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees and of genuine national reconciliation,

Noting with great concern continuing reports of military preparations and incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime, underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda, and welcoming in this context the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry pursuant to its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995,

Underlining the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of confidence and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

Emphasizing the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

Welcoming the summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region held in Cairo on 28-29 November and the Declaration of 29 November 1995 issued by them (S/1995/1001),

Emphasizing the importance of all States acting in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura in February 1995 and those contained in the Cairo Declaration,

Commending the Government of Rwanda's continuing efforts to maintain peace and security as well as to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR [for a final period] until 8 March 1996;

2. Decides also, in the light of current efforts to restore peace and stability through the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to assist in achieving the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees within the frame of reference of the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference and the Cairo Summit of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region, and in promoting genuine national reconciliation,

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and, to this end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks,

(c) Assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees,

(d) Contribute, in consultation with the Government of Rwanda, to the security of the International Tribunal for Rwanda as an interim measure until alternative arrangements can be put in place, and assist in ensuring the safety of international personnel, in case of need;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of UNAMIR to a total not to exceed 1,400 personnel to carry out the mandate set out in

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paragraph 2 above, that force level to include engineering, logistics and guards units and military observers; and further requests him to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of the present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw for use in Rwanda;

5. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

6. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to ensure that UNAMIR personnel and equipment that are scheduled to withdraw can do so in an orderly and safe manner;

7. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

8. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system;

9. Also calls upon States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995);

10. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Office of the Spokesman

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS THE MANDATE OF UNAMIR UNTIL 12 DECEMBER 1995

Resolution 1028 (1995) adopted unanimously 8 December 1995

Text of the Resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of 1 December 1995 (S/1995/1002),

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a period expiring on 12 December 1995;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Bureau du Porte-parole

LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE RENOUVELLE LE MANDAT DE LA MINUAR JUSQU'AU 12 DECEMBRE 1995

Résolution 1028 (1995) adoptée à l'unanimité, le 8 décembre 1995

Texte de la résolution

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant toutes ses résolutions précédentes sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier sa résolution 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général sur la Mission d'assistance des Nations Unies au Rwanda (MINUAR) en date du 1er décembre 1995 (S/1995/1002),

1. Décide de proroger le mandat de la MINUAR jusqu'au 12 décembre 1995;

2. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

JOINT MEETING BETWEEN THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT AND UNAMIR HELD ON 5 DECEMBER 1995

On 5 December 1995, a meeting was held between representatives from the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to discuss UNAMIR's future mandate and other aspects of UNAMIR/Government relations. The following were present:

Government

Mr. Claude Dusaidi	**Office of the Vice-President**
Mr. Bagambiki Felix	**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**
Mr. Senglo Nsengumuzemyi	**Ministry of Planning**
Major Kamarade Kayitare	**RPA Liaison Officer**

UNAMIR

Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan	**Special Representative of the Secretary-General**
Major-General Guy Tousignant	**Force Commander**
Mr. Wilfrid de Souza	**Executive Director**
Ms. Susan Mathew	**Chief Administrative Officer**
Ms. Isel Rivero	**Special Assistant to SRSG**
Mr. Ismael Diallo	**Spokesman**

1. The SRSG opened the meeting by summarizing the Observations Chapter of the United Nations Secretary General Report to the Security Council. Specifically he drew the attention of Mr. Dusaidi to paragraphs 45 through 51. He recalled that United Nations Peace Keeping Missions were financed from assessed contributions while developmental activities were financed from voluntary contributions through the UNDP and specialized agencies.

2. SRSG also pointed out that the United Nations would respect the views expressed by Rwanda and the Security Council regarding UNAMIR. He added that the Secretary General, having stated his position in the report would respect any decisions taken by the Council.

3. Mr. Dusaidi thanked the SRSG for his introduction and views on the report. He added that the Government of Rwanda was open to receive any proposals either from the Secretary General or from the Security Council, including the extension of UNAMIR for an additional three months. His Government had already submitted its position which indicated that the modalities for UNAMIR's presence would have to be negotiated.

4. SRSG indicated that the United Nations was not likely to make any proposal or take any initiative. It was now up to the Security Council to discuss options with the Government of Rwanda. He added that he was ready to transmit any views that the Government of Rwanda wished to make to the Council if so requested. The SRSG added that a decision on whether the services of the CIVPOL trainers were required by the Government of Rwanda would have to be made. Otherwise the CIVPOL would leave after December 8. He added that he hoped the Council would make recommendations on the equipment issue.

5. Mr. Dusaidi took note and informed the meeting that the Security Council was holding Informal Consultations at 10:30 a.m. on 4th December.

6. The SRSG informed Mr. Dusaidi that Messrs. Ncube and Zorrilla would be the UNAMIR representatives in the discussions on SOFA. He then gave Mr. Dusaidi a letter requesting that equipment be released for shipment outside Rwanda. He added that there were three categories of equipment which should be released: a) equipment which belonged to other countries, b) APC's and c) equipment which was required by other peace keeping missions. He recalled that Mr. Dusaidi had agreed to their release.

7. Mr. Dusaidi gave the SRSG a copy of the Finance Minister's report on UNAMIR's contractors. The SRSG suggested that the Government contact the contractors directly since they were not part of the United Nations. Mr. Dusaidi indicated that the Contractors were not cooperative and the Government would be hesitant in carrying out reprisals that would implicate the United Nations. There were four companies that were included in the Finance Minister's report. The SRSG promised to contact their Management in order that discussions would proceed in a cooperative manner.

8. The SRSG informed Mr. Dusaidi that the Deputy Prosecutor Judge Rakotomanana had been searched at the airport. The Judge had the same privileges and immunities that other United Nations High Officials enjoy. Mr. Dusaidi confirmed that he would look into the matter to avoid a recurrence.

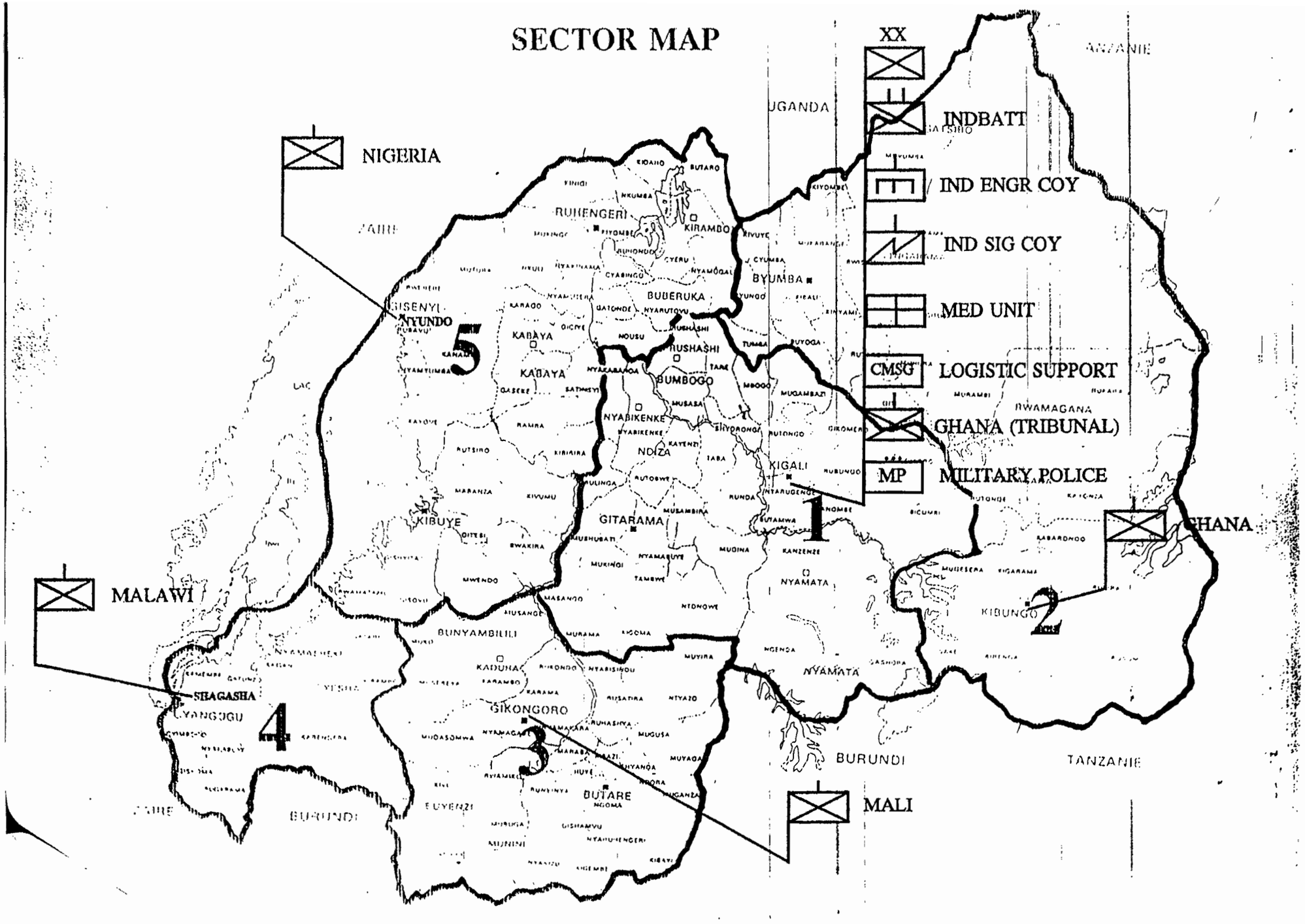
Claude Dusaidi

Date: 8/12/95

Shaharyar M. Khan

Date: 6-12-95

SECTOR MAP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1. The SRSG introduced Ms. Elizabeth Lindenmayer, Principal Officer, DPKO, on mission to Rwanda. The SRSG then referred to the previous meeting and indicated that at the request of Mr. Dusaidi he had prepared a non-paper which summarized the points raised by the Government official and UN Specialized Agencies regarding UNAMIR's Mandate and programmes and which had been subject of discussions at the last meeting.

2. Regarding the list of UNAMIR disposable equipment, the SRSG informed Mr. Dusaidi that UN Headquarters had responded that by the 27 November it would be ready.

3. Mr. Dusaidi indicated that he would refer the non-paper to higher authorities and that he would provide the SRSG with his Government's views on the Mandate at the forthcoming meeting.

4. Mr. Dusaidi reiterated his views concerning UNAMIR protection of UN bodies in Rwanda which could be provided by private services and/or Rwandese Security Forces. He could not accept 1,800 as ..... if it were a magic number. The truth was that during the genocide the United Nations had reduced its force to 210. Mr. Dusaidi expressed the views that Rwanda needed the rehabilitation of its infrastructure and that it was necessary to have a clear picture of how the country would be rehabilitated. However, on the short-term he wished to know how the facilities occupied by UNAMIR would be repaired. He suggested that joint visits be undertaken to these sites in order to .... at a clearer idea

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UNAMIR-MINUAR

Office of the Spokesman

TRANSCRIPT OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY MR. CLAUDE DUSAIDI ADVISOR IN THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

7 December 1995 during lunch-time news in English

In principle, the Rwanda Government has agreed with former President Carter that we extend the mandate of UNAMIR for three more months, if it can help encourage the refugees to come home.

We have done this not because we believe that actually UNAMIR can assist, because as you remember it has been here for a year and a half and no significant numbers of refugees have come back because of UNAMIR per se.

But we are doing this to satisfy those in the international community who have the perception that UNAMIR can actually assist.

So we feel that three months will be fine, but we also feel that we don't need the 2 000 or so personnel of UNAMIR who are currently here.

We think the mission, if it is to give confidence and to give some logistic support, can be done by fewer numbers and we have suggested to the Security Council that they only leave a force level of 800.

Question

How has the Security Council received this suggestion?

Answer

We are yet to carry out the negotiations; our Ambassador in New York is involved in meetings on the issue. Generally they agree with us; I think they are satisfied with the extension for three months. They may be having problems with the numbers, but we are yet to agree on that and I think they will have to accept our proposal because we have thought about it carefully; we have done our calculations and we feel that for the task we have defined for UNAMIR, the force level of 800 is adequate.

Question

If UNAMIR is to stay for the suggested three months, are we going to have any change in the mandate and responsibilities, or is it just the reduction in the numbers?

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NOTE TO THE SRSG

Subject: **Statement by Mr. Dusaidi**

1. As discussed, I called Radio UNAMIR to request a transcript of the statement made by Mr. Dusaidi today on the future mandate of UNAMIR.

2. To my dismay, I was told that Radio UNAMIR has not monitored the news broadcast by Radio Rwanda at noon, which I consider not normal at this particular juncture.

3. I have therefore requested Mr. Diallo to take all necessary measures to get hold of the text.

WS

Wilfrid de Souza
7 December 1995

cc. Mr. Diallo

From Radio-UNAMIR

NEWS 7-12-95

Dans un communiqué de la vice-présidence lu à la mi journée sur Radio Rwanda, , le gouvernement rwandais a accepté la prolongation du mandat de la MINUAR comme l'avait souhaité Jimmy carter, l'ex président américain et d'autres pays amis jugeant la présence de la MINUAR nécessaire.
L'effectif de la MINUAR sera toutefois réduit jusqu'à 800 personnes et la mission sera revue.
Ce communiqué vient d'être annoncé par le Conseiller à la Vice - présidence, MR CLAUDE DUSAYIDI.
Il faut noter, que c'est la toute dernière prolongation du mandat de la MINUAR.
Voici ce qui a été diffusé par Radio Rwanda à la mi-journée.

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le gouvernement rwandais a demandé à 38 organisations non gouvernementales de cesser leurs activités au Rwanda. Parmi ces organisations, les plus connues sont Medecins Sans Frontières-France et MSF-Suisse, ainsi que Médecins du Monde, Terre des Hommes, Austrian Relief Program et Care Australia.
18 autres ONG doivent suspendre leurs opérations dans l'attente d'une clarification de leurs dossiers. Reste 102 ONG qui ont le droit d'exercer légalement leurs activités au Rwanda.

Ces décisions annoncées hier en fin d'après-midi par le Ministère de la Réhabilitation n'ont pas provoqué de réactions immédiates de la part des ONG. Seul hier soir MSF-France a déclaré avoir appris avec stupeur la decision les concernant.

Les organisations non gouvernementales francaises représentent près de la moitié de la liste des 38 exclus. Ces ONG sont réunies au centre culturel franco rwandais à Kigali cet après-midi.

Le gouvernement rwandais disait hier que ces ONG qui doivent partir n'ont pas respecté les conventions signées avec le gouvernement, ou bien ont eu des problèmes avec les autorités locales, ou encore ont tout simplement mené des activités incompatibles avec leur statut.

---

4 enfants ont été blessés par l'explosion d'une mine anti-personnel au groupe scolaire Saint André, dans le quartier de Nyamirambo. Cet incident s'est produit lundi dernier. Un enfant a perdu une jambe, les trois autres souffrent de blessures mineures.

186 réfugiés rwandais sont revenus hier dans leur pays. 156 en provenance du Zaire, 28 de Tanzanie, et 2 d'Ouganda.

L'APR a conduit une opération de sécurité et de recherches dans la ville de Gisenyi, mardi dernier. Les résultats de cette opération

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UNAMIR-MINUAR

Office of the Spokesman

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Question

If UNAMIR is to stay for the suggested three months, are we going to have any change in the mandate and responsibilities, or is it just the reduction in the numbers?

Answer

We are going to have change in the mandate. UNAMIR will stay, just to support logistically the UNHCR and other agencies involved in the repatriation of refugees.

It will also be involved in assisting the Rwanda Government through monitoring tasks to give that confidence for the refugees to return.

So we have focussed the mission of UNAMIR on the issue of the repatriation of refugees and we just want to wait and see if it will assist as people claim.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 94156, 94539, 84010 ext.: # 11075 or 11081 or 11077.

THE NEW YORK TIMES **INTERNATIONAL** WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1995

8

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 13 P 6:37

U.N. and Rwanda Agree to Extend Peacekeeping for 3 Month

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 — After nearly two weeks of confrontation between the Rwandan Government and the Security Council, the Council today extended for three months a peacekeeping mission the Rwandans say they do not want or need. But the Council agreed to reduce the number of troops and to curtail the tasks they will perform.

Rwanda's representative, Manzi Bakuramutsa, said after agreement was reached that this would be the last extension of the force. He had been holding out for only 800 troops; the United Nations proposed 1,400.

After missing a renewal deadline last Friday because of prolonged haggling, the two sides compromised today on 1,200 troops and 200 military monitors. There are now 1,800 troops and 300 advisers in Rwanda.

The reduced peacekeeping force will assist in the return of refugees and look after its own security, but it will not be responsible for the protection of other foreigners in Rwanda. The Security Council lost the battle for that during final arguments this morning. Rwanda holds a rotating Security Council seat, and Mr. Bakuramutsa has made the most of it.

The Security Council decision provoked an unusually sharp protest from Canada. Speaking before the vote, Canada's envoy, Robert R Fowler, warned that the United Nations mission, commanded until today by a Canadian, would be seriously compromised. He drew a parallel to the small contingents of troops in Mogadishu during the ill-fated Somalia mission.

"The Government of Rwanda has sought ever more stridently to impose restraints," he said. The United Nations force in Rwanda, he added, "will not be able to do the job it was designed to accomplish."

The acrimony evident in the Council's debate over Rwanda has complex roots. The Security Council, fearful that hard-liners might be gaining the upper hand in the Rwandan Government, which came to power last year, is concerned that revenge attacks against real or perceived supporters of the previous Government are possible, fueling new cycles of violence.

The Council does not want to be seen to be deserting Rwanda for a second time in two years. In April and May of 1994, hundreds of thousands of Rwandans, most from the Tutsi minority, were massacred as the United Nations stood aside.

The present Tutsi-led Government in Kigali still holds the United Nations guilty for failing to stop the genocidal attacks. But the Government also argues that it now has an army capable of defending the Rwandan people — and foreign agencies — and that any military intrusion by the United Nations is a violation of Rwandan sovereignty.

Alison L. DesForges of Human Rights Watch/Africa calls the Rwandan political situation "clearly precarious." In an interview today, she said that there seems to be a struggle going on within the Government, and "it is not certain if the forces of moderation or the forces of extremism are going to predominate."

Human rights groups are concerned by Rwanda's decision to begin expeling private relief organizations. More expulsions, Ms. DesForges said, will raise "the suspicion that the Government is trying to eliminate foreign witnesses" before taking reprisals against those involved in the massacres in 1994.

In Arusha, Tanzania, today, the first indictments were made by an international tribunal for Rwanda created last year by the Security Council. Eight people were charged with genocide in the slaughter of 15,000 Rwandans around Kibuye in 1994, but they were not identified.

Copy: [redacted] DFC ED CA/LO SA/SRSG [redacted] Rakio U.

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14 DEC 1995
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UNITED NATIONS
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

I. A. DIALLO
Spokesman

OUTGOING FAX NO. 6717
MIR NO.
MISC NO.

3 décembre 1995

A:	MME. LOUISE LAHEURTE ASSISTANTE SPECIALE DU SOUS-SECRETAIRE GENERAL DEPARTEMENT DES AFFAIRES POLITIQUES, DPA	DE:	ISMAEL A. DIALLO PORTE-PAROLE, MINUAR KIGALI A Diallo
FAX NO:	1-212-963-1323	PHONE: FAX NO:	212-963-3582 212-963-3090
OBJET:			

Chère amie,

1. Samedi 2 décembre en début d'après midi, Radio-Rwanda annonçait que la presse nationale et internationale était conviée à une conférence de presse que le Président Bizimungu donnerait à 16h00 ce jour même.

2. Après une brève introduction, le Président s'est prêté, pendant quatre heures et demi aux questions des journalistes, en Français, en Anglais et en Kinyarwanda.

3. Ci-après, un rapport exhaustif de la conférence de presse en version anglaise.

1. The President of Rwanda, H.E. Pasteur Bizimungu, held a press conference at Village Urugwiro (President's Office), on Saturday 2 December 1995.

2. The occasion, to which the media had been invited through radio announcements, started at 4 p.m. and lasted well over four hours. The first half was reserved for English and French media, while the second was conducted in Kinyarwanda.

3. The President was flanked by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Anastase Gasana, Information Minister, Mr. Augustin Bizimana, and his Directeur de Cabinet, Col. Frank Mugambage.

4. He made a brief statement on the Cairo Summit pointing out the following:

(a) The signing two days earlier of a final communiqué highlighting the commitment of the Heads of State at the Summit to help solve the refugee problem and related issues of security in the Great Lakes' region.

(b) The initiative had been taken by the Presidents of Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire, who are concerned about the above problems, while former US President Carter came in as a facilitator who will also ensure the follow-up so that the agreed decisions are implemented.

(c) The President described former President Carter as a man who cares enough and who sees the real problem of games being played behind the refugee issues.

UNAMIR 1995 DEC -4 A 7:11

Question No.1

On the statement attributed to Jimmy Carter in Cairo, concerning the renewal of the UNAMIR mandate.

Reply

(a) The problem of UNAMIR was not discussed at the Cairo Summit.

(b) Former President Carter approached President Bizimungu after the Conference and broached the UNAMIR issue.

(c) He later explained to the press that the international perception was that the presence of UNAMIR was desirable during the massive repatriation exercise.

(d) The principle was accepted, but the modalities have to be worked out, including such considerations as the UNAMIR size, the length of extension, etc.

(e) The Secretary-General would write to the Rwanda Government, which would also submit proposals on the matter.

(f) Otherwise, the Government is ready to handle 10 000 to 15 000 returnees a day; even 20 000 can be handled; most refugees are willing to return, but are stopped by others who use intimidation; President Mobutu had said that his Government had identified those carrying out intimidation and would proceed to stop them.

Question No.2

On reports that the UN Secretary-General had decided to withdraw UNAMIR from Rwanda and on whether there was contradiction between the President's stand and that of the Vice-President.

Reply:

(a) The President was not ready to comment on reports concerning the Secretary-General's position on UNAMIR.

(b) With regard to Government stand, he said there was no dissension whatsoever between himself and the Vice-President or within the Cabinet.

Question No.3

On the commitment of leaders at the Summit, especially President Mobutu, to the finding of the solution for the refugee problem.

Reply:

(a) There are two considerations that confirm the seriousness of those leaders' commitment.

(b) It was the initiative of most of the participants, namely, Uganda, Tanzania and Zairean leaders, which had led to the holding of the Summit; this would in itself indicate a serious commitment on the part of those leaders, including Zairian President Mobutu.

(c) While previous meetings in Nairobi and Bujumbura had no mechanism for follow-up, the Cairo decisions have such a mechanism under the leadership of Jimmy Carter, whose reputation is at stake in that important undertaking.

Question No.4

On whether the Cairo efforts could not be derailed due to manipulation by some opportunists.

Reply:

(a) The Government had managed to resist such manipulations by warding off pressures to negotiate with refugees.

(b) The Government had resisted the holding of a UN-sponsored regional conference because countries like France wanted to use it for their own scheming.

(c) The Government had already foreseen foreign attempts to manipulate the situation.

Question No.5

On whether the UNAMIR extension would include the military component.

Reply:

(a) The Government does not consider the role of foreign troops as justifiable in Rwanda today.

(b) But due to claims of the good psychological effect attributed to them, the option of continued military presence will be considered.

(c) This is to appease the international community, which sees that condition as a reassurance for the refugees to return.

(d) All options are open for negotiation and the principle of some troops remaining still stands, although the modalities are still to be worked out.

Question No.6

On the preparations for another Summit early next year as if the Cairo meeting was being put in doubt.

Reply:

(a) The prospect of the next Summit should not be seen negatively, as it is rather beneficial in that it will help review the progress in the implementation of the Cairo decisions.

(b) It will offer an occasion to see if the commitment expressed in Cairo was taken lightly or seriously.

(c) It will also allow to sort out the issue of returning Rwanda's assets from Zaire, assets which include a helicopter and other aircraft, etc.

(d) On the concurrent question of not having invited the UNHCR to the Cairo Summit, when it is the main actor in the repatriation exercise, the President said the UNHCR is sometimes more concerned about receiving refugees rather than receiving returnees.

Question No.7

On whether massive repatriation will not destablize the old returnees now occupying the property of recent refugees.

Reply:

The Government has never given the property of recent refugees to old caseload returnees. The latter are only allowed temporary stay and are bound to vacate upon the return of the rightful owners.

Question No.8

On what President Mobutu intends to do regarding justice for the anti-repatriation ring-leaders, who will be separated from innocent refugees.

Reply:

The question of justice for those intimidating innocent refugees was not dealt with in Cairo.

Question No.9

On relations with Egypt.

Reply:

They are good but could be developed further.

Question No.10

On Twagiramungu's recent accusations and on the recent arrest of some members of the National Assembly, following testimonies of their involvement in genocide.

(a) Twagiramungu accused the Government he had led for more than a year of having killed between 200 000 and 300 000 people - about 1000 per day.

(b) It would be difficult to hide such killings, especially in view of the presence of UNAMIR, which for long had more than 6000 troops all cover the country, and the presence of more than a hundred NGOs throughout the country.

(c) His claim of having withheld that information because of fearing for his life is also untenable, because on his trips abroad, he could have found people to confide in safely with such revelations.

(d) Twagiramungu is being manipulated by countries like France, which wants to restore the old order.

(e) Concerning the arrest of MPs, investigations are still going on:

Question No.11

On steps taken to establish the rule of law, which is an essential element for national reconciliation, and on whether the President had considered clemency for the PRA soldiers who have been condemned to death.

Reply:

(a) The Government is striving to establish the rule of law. Incidents like Kanama are proof of that. Although the military there were faced with some militia elements, this did not vindicate their use of excessive violence. As a result, they have been arrested.

(b) There is about a battalion-size of soldiers waiting for trial in connection with various crimes.

(c) The process is slow due to shortage of judicial personnel.

(d) The clemency for the condemned soldiers cannot be considered now, because they are entitled to appeal, before their execution can be confirmed, or rejected, through the due process of the law.

Question No.12

On a report by Le Soir newspaper in Belgium that France had sent a special envoy to Rwanda setting conditionalities for the normalization of relations.

Reply:

(a) The envoy was Professor Washington Okumu from Kenya.

(b) He came sometime in October, shortly after the visit of the French Minister, Mr. Emmanuelli, and met Vice-President Kagame.

(c) He was sent by the French Government with conditionalities for normalization of Franco-Rwandese relations.

(d) The French demands were as follows:

(i) Old returnees should go back to their former countries of asylum;

(ii) Restoration of former leaders to power;

(iii) Blanket amnesty for all genocide suspects - with the exception of about 10 of them, whom France would try and punish;

(iv) French to be the exclusive language in Rwanda, without English;

(v) Army to comprise of Hutus and Tutsis in equal numbers, with a revolving leadership of high command;

(vi) Rwanda Government should stop accusations concerning French complicity in genocide, since whatever ex-President Mitterand did was done on his own and not in the name of France;

(vii) Holding of a regional conference convened and chaired by France, with US, UK, Germany, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire in attendance, to decide on the regional problems;

(viii) Then France would make Vice-President Kagame the King of Rwanda and leader of the region.

Question No.13

By self as to why the Government does not take up such a matter to the UN, whose mission is to safeguard the sovereignty of member countries and to fight international crimes, such as international terrorism and complicity in genocide.

Reply:

(a) The Government is in contact with the UN. As far back as last year, the UN was called here to witness what had happened and its aftermath.

(b) France managed to have approval for the Turquoise Operation and set up its zone for power bargain and reconquest.

(c) The refugee camps are today an offshoot of that Turquoise Operation.

(d) The UN agrees that there are some manipulations at play.

(e) Priority is not to engage in counter-attacks, but to rebuild the nation and bring about national reconciliation.

Question No. 14

On the turning up at Cairo Summit of Hassan Ngeze of Kangura magazine, wanted on the list of genocide leaders.

Reply:

(a) The incident showed how unrepentant these criminals are and how they remain ready to continue with their crimes.

(b) Ngeze's photos have been published everywhere showing him as a wanted genocide suspect, yet he continues to move freely between Goma, Bukavu and Nairobi etc.

(c) He is protected by the manipulators, to advance their interests.

(d) France had a hand in genocide to protect its agents and re-establish colonialism in Rwanda.

(e) Francophonie is not there to protect the French language, but to protect French interests.

(f) Manipulations are rampant in refugee camps, spreading rumours that Hutus are being killed in Rwanda.

N.B:

Les arguments du Président rwandais pour justifier l'opposition de son pays à l'organisation par les Nations Unies de la Conférence des Grands Lacs d'Afrique centrale explique la position déterminée de la délégation du Rwanda au Sommet de la Francophonie à Cotonou: Le Rwanda aurait été le seul pays à s'opposer à l'appel pour la tenue de la conférence régionale sous l'égide des Nations Unies.

Je t'ai exprimé, en son temps, mon sentiment sur "l'état des lieux" et avais évoqué la représentation, peu flatteuse, que certains ont aujourd'hui des Nations Unies, surtout au Rwanda, en Ouganda et dans une certaine mesure en Tanzanie. Certes les motivations, dans ces pays, sont soit erronées soit intéressées, voire tendancieuses de surcroît. Mais les Nations Unies elles-même ne paraissent pas faire ce qu'il faudrait pour se défaire de cette mauvaise image de marque. Elles continuent ainsi de laisser le champ libre à des .... francs - tireurs qui lui "volent" sinon l'initiative, la bonne action.

Que faire? On doit bien le savoir là où les décisions se prennent. En particulier sur l'énoncé des termes de référence des missions, le choix des Envoyés spéciaux et la démarche que chacun de ceux-ci emprunte pour réussir sa mission. Je sais, on ne m'aura pas attendu pour réfléchir à tous ces aspects et je me garde bien d'aller plus avant sur la question.

Porte-toi bien.

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PART 1 OF 2

UNAMIR 1995 DEC 13 A 7:11

SECURITY COUNCIL SC/6141
3605TH MEETING (PM) 12 DECEMBER 1995
SECURITY COUNCIL ENDS UNAMIR MANDATE ON 8 MARCH 1996, ADJUSTS OBJECTIVES,
RESPONDS TO WISHES OF RWANDAN GOVERNMENT
UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION 1029 (1995), MISSION TO FOCUS ON REFUGEE RETURN

THE SECURITY COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON ADJUSTED THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR RWANDA (UNAMIR) AND GRANTED A FINAL EXTENSION UNTIL 8 MARCH 1996.

THE COUNCIL'S UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 1029 (1995) FOLLOWED LAST FRIDAY'S FOUR-DAY EXTENSION OF THE MISSION'S MANDATE (SEE PRESS RELEASE SC/6139 OF 8 DECEMBER), DESIGNED TO GIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS TIME FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON UNAMIR'S FUTURE IN RWANDA. THE ACTION ON THE MANDATE WAS TAKEN IN LIGHT OF THE RWANDAN GOVERNMENT'S STATED POSITION THAT IT NOT WISH THE MISSION CONTINUED BEYOND 8 DECEMBER OF THIS YEAR.

BY THE TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION, THE COUNCIL ADJUSTED THE MISSION'S MANDATE SO THAT UNAMIR WILL AMONG OTHER OBJECTIVES ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA IN FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY AND SAFE RETURN OF REFUGEES; ASSIST THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (UNHCR) AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES IN THE PROVISION OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES; AND CONTRIBUTE, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA, TO THE SECURITY IN RWANDA OF UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL AND PREMISES, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN THAT COUNTRY.

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SRSG FC (CAD) FM 13/12

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"HAVING CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON UNAMIR DATED

1 DECEMBER 1995 (S/1995/1002),

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"STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE VOLUNTARY AND SAFE REPATRIATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES AND OF GENUINE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION,

"NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN CONTINUING REPORTS OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND INCURSIONS INTO RWANDA BY ELEMENTS OF THE FORMER REGIME, UNDERLINING THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT RWANDAN NATIONALS CURRENTLY IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THOSE IN CAMPS, DO NOT UNDERTAKE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AIMED AT DESTABILIZING RWANDA OR RECEIVE ARMS SUPPLIES, IN VIEW OF THE GREAT LIKELIHOOD THAT SUCH ARMS ARE INTENDED FOR USE WITHIN RWANDA, AND WELCOMING IN THIS CONTEXT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY PURSUANT TO ITS RESOLUTION 1013 (1995) OF 7 SEPTEMBER 1995,

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"WELCOMING THE SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION HELD IN CAIRO ON 28-29 NOVEMBER AND THE DECLARATION OF 29 NOVEMBER 1995 ISSUED BY THEM (S/1995/1001),

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"COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA'S CONTINUING EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY AS WELL AS TO RECONSTRUCT AND REHABILITATE THE COUNTRY,

"RECOGNIZING THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION THAT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICERS DEPLOYED BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS TO RWANDA HAVE MADE TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OVERALL SITUATION,

"ACKNOWLEDGING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA FOR THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF ALL UNAMIR PERSONNEL AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL STAFF SERVING IN THE COUNTRY,

"1. DECIDES TO EXTEND THE MANDATE OF UNAMIR FOR A FINAL PERIOD UNTIL
8 MARCH 1996;

"2. DECIDES ALSO, IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE AND STABILITY THROUGH THE VOLUNTARY AND SAFE REPATRIATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES, TO ADJUST THE MANDATE OF UNAMIR SO THAT UNAMIR WILL:

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"(B) ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA IN FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY AND SAFE RETURN OF REFUGEES AND, TO THIS END, TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA IN ITS ONGOING EFFORTS TO PROMOTE A CLIMATE OF CONFIDENCE AND TRUST THROUGH THE PERFORMANCE OF MONITORING TASKS,

"(C) ASSIST THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES IN THE PROVISION OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES,

"(D) CONTRIBUTE, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA, TO THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA AS AN INTERIM MEASURE UNTIL ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AGREED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA CAN BE PUT IN PLACE,

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"5. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INITIATE PLANNING FOR THE COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF UNAMIR AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE PRESENT MANDATE, THAT WITHDRAWAL TO TAKE PLACE WITHIN A PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE MANDATE;

"6. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO WITHDRAW THE CIVILIAN POLICE COMPONENT OF UNAMIR;

"7. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO EXAMINE, IN THE CONTEXT OF EXISTING UNITED NATIONS REGULATIONS, THE FEASIBILITY OF TRANSFERRING UNAMIR NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT, AS ELEMENTS OF UNAMIR WITHDRAW, FOR USE IN RWANDA;

"8. TAKES NOTE OF THE COOPERATION EXISTING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AND UNAMIR IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS MANDATE AND URGES THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AND UNAMIR TO CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT THE STATUS OF MISSION AGREEMENT OF 5 NOVEMBER 1993 AND ANY SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT TO REPLACE THAT AGREEMENT IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW MANDATE;

"9. CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT UNAMIR PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT THAT ARE SCHEDULED TO WITHDRAW CAN DO SO IN AN ORDERLY AND SAFE MANNER;

"10. COMMENDS THE EFFORTS OF STATES, UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE PROVIDED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN NEED, ENCOURAGES THEM TO CONTINUE SUCH ASSISTANCE, AND CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA TO CONTINUE TO FACILITATE THEIR

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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PART 2 OF 2
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DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION:

"11. CALLS UPON STATES AND DONOR AGENCIES TO FULFIL THEIR EARLIER COMMITMENTS TO GIVE ASSISTANCE FOR RWANDA'S REHABILITATION EFFORTS, TO INCREASE SUCH ASSISTANCE, AND IN PARTICULAR TO SUPPORT THE EARLY AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND THE REHABILITATION OF THE RWANDAN JUSTICE SYSTEM;

"12. ALSO CALLS UPON STATES TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1013 (1995);

"13. ENCOURAGES THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO CONTINUE TO COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN RWANDA, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES ACTIVE IN THE HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENTAL FIELD, AND OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICERS;

"14. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE COUNCIL BY
1 FEBRUARY 1996 ON THE DISCHARGE BY UNAMIR OF ITS MANDATE AND PROGRESS TOWARDS REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES;

"15. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER."

END OF PART 2 OF 2
DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION UNIT/DPI - NY HQ

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PART 1 OF 2

SECURITY COUNCIL SC/6141
3605TH MEETING (PM) 12 DECEMBER 1995
SECURITY COUNCIL ENDS UNAMIR MANDATE ON 8 MARCH 1996, ADJUSTS OBJECTIVES,
RESPONDS TO WISHES OF RWANDAN GOVERNMENT
UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION 1029 (1995), MISSION TO FOCUS ON REFUGEE RETURN

THE SECURITY COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON ADJUSTED THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR RWANDA (UNAMIR) AND GRANTED A FINAL EXTENSION UNTIL 8 MARCH 1996.

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"(B) ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA IN FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY AND SAFE RETURN OF REFUGEES AND, TO THIS END, TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA IN ITS ONGOING EFFORTS TO PROMOTE A CLIMATE OF CONFIDENCE AND TRUST THROUGH THE PERFORMANCE OF MONITORING TASKS,

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"(D) CONTRIBUTE, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA, TO THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA AS AN INTERIM MEASURE UNTIL ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AGREED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA CAN BE PUT IN PLACE,

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"5. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INITIATE PLANNING FOR THE COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF UNAMIR AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE PRESENT MANDATE, THAT WITHDRAWAL TO TAKE PLACE WITHIN A PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE MANDATE;

"6. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO WITHDRAW THE CIVILIAN POLICE COMPONENT OF UNAMIR;

"7. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO EXAMINE, IN THE CONTEXT OF EXISTING UNITED NATIONS REGULATIONS, THE FEASIBILITY OF TRANSFERRING UNAMIR NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT, AS ELEMENTS OF UNAMIR WITHDRAW, FOR USE IN RWANDA;

"8. TAKES NOTE OF THE COOPERATION EXISTING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AND UNAMIR IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS MANDATE AND URGES THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AND UNAMIR TO CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT THE STATUS OF MISSION AGREEMENT OF 5 NOVEMBER 1993 AND ANY SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT TO REPLACE THAT AGREEMENT IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW MANDATE;

"9. CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT UNAMIR PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT THAT ARE SCHEDULED TO WITHDRAW CAN DO SO IN AN ORDERLY AND SAFE MANNER;

"10. COMMENDS THE EFFORTS OF STATES, UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE PROVIDED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN NEED, ENCOURAGES THEM TO CONTINUE SUCH ASSISTANCE, AND CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA TO CONTINUE TO FACILITATE THEIR

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"11. CALLS UPON STATES AND DONOR AGENCIES TO FULFIL THEIR EARLIER COMMITMENTS TO GIVE ASSISTANCE FOR RWANDA'S REHABILITATION EFFORTS, TO INCREASE SUCH ASSISTANCE, AND IN PARTICULAR TO SUPPORT THE EARLY AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND THE REHABILITATION OF THE RWANDAN JUSTICE SYSTEM;

"12. ALSO CALLS UPON STATES TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1013 (1995);

"13. ENCOURAGES THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO CONTINUE TO COORDINATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN RWANDA, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES ACTIVE IN THE HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENTAL FIELD, AND OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICERS;

"14. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE COUNCIL BY
1 FEBRUARY 1996 ON THE DISCHARGE BY UNAMIR OF ITS MANDATE AND PROGRESS TOWARDS REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES;

"15. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER."

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