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1. Please find attached a copy of the Chairman's summary of the meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group (ROSG) held at the U.S. Mission in New York on 12 June.

Regards

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY

MEETING OF THE RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP (ROSG)

AT U.S. MISSION, NEW YORK

JUNE 12, 1995

1. SUMMARY: A MEETING OF THE RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP (ROSG) WAS HELD IN NEW YORK JUNE 12. PARTICIPANTS ARE LISTED IN PARA 35. THE GROUP DISCUSSED SECURITY ISSUES, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA. THEY NOTED SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN RWANDA, INCREASING MILITARIZATION ON THE BORDER, AND THE RENEWAL OF UNAMIR'S MANDATE. THEY SPOKE OF THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL JUDICIARY AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL, AND REVIEWED LEVELS OF FOOD AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR RWANDA. END SUMMARY.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND SECURITY ISSUES

2. AF A/S GEORGE MOOSE OPENED THE MEETING BY INFORMING THE GROUP OF THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF AMB. TOWNSEND FRIEDMAN, AND NOTING THE DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE KIBEHO INCIDENT. DHA DIRECTOR SHAUKAT FAREED SAID DHA WAS CONCERNED AT THE CROSS-BORDER MILITARIZATION AND THE SLOW RESPONSE OF DONORS, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. DPKO AFRICA DIVISION CHIEF HEDI ANNABI LAID OUT THE COURSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UN AND GOR ON UNAMIR'S MANDATE RENEWAL (REFTEL). HE ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT THE UN AS IT RENEGOTIATED THE STATUS OF MISSION AGREEMENT (SOMA) WITH THE GOR. THE UN WILL SEND A MISSION INCLUDING UNAMIR MILITARY EXPERTS TO ZAIRE TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF STATIONING OBSERVERS IN THE AIRFIELDS WITH THE GOZ. USUN SUBSEQUENTLY LEARNED THAT ALDO AJELLO WILL HEAD THE TEAM FOR THOSE TALKS WITH THE GOZ.

3. TUNISIA (OAU PRESIDENT) NOTED THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION IN RWANDA, THE GOR COMMITMENT TO ACT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KIBEHO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, THE NEED TO GET THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND JUSTICE SYSTEM WORKING, OAU INTEREST IN A REGIONAL CONFERENCE, AND THE NEED TO CONTACT ALL GOVERNMENTS IN THE REGION ABOUT CROSS-BORDER MILITARIZATION. GERMANY EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE ARMS BUILD-UP ACROSS THE BORDERS, LOOKED FORWARD TO THE RESULTS OF THE SYG'S CONSULTATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES, AND EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. THE GERMAN FONMIN WILL TRAVEL TO RWANDA IN JUNE.

4. FRANCE COMMENTED ON UNAMIR'S HELPFUL ROLE IN ENCOURAGING REFUGEE RETURN AND REINTEGRATION, ON GOR VIOLATIONS OF THE SOMA, ON THE NEED OF A REGIONAL CONFERENCE, AND THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE SC ASKING FOR TIGHTER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO IN THE REGION. THE UK LOOKED FORWARD TO THE SYG'S DISCUSSIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES ON PLACING MONITORS OUTSIDE RWANDA'S BORDERS, AND ASKED WHERE PREPARATIONS FOR A REGIONAL CONFERENCE STOOD. NETHERLANDS POINTED OUT THAT THE MAY 19 DONORS MEETING REINVIGORATED SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AN THAT NO ONE SEEMED TO BE ACTIVELY PLANNING THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE. NETHERLANDS REGRETTED THE REDUCTION IN UNAMIR'S SIZE, SUPPORTED THE EXTENSION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, AND OFFERED TO USE ITS INFLUENCE WITH THE GOZ TO CONVINCE THEM TO ACCEPT THE PRESENCE OF MONITORS.

5. BELGIUM REMARKED THAT IT WAS ENCOURAGED BY IMPROVEMENTS IN RWANDA, WHICH IT ATTRIBUTES TO THE FIRM RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO KIBEHO AND THE SETTING INTO MOTION OF THE TRIBUNAL. BELGIUM FEELS IT IS IMPORTANT TO CREATE A STRATEGY FOR THE RETURN OF REFUGEES, AND NOT ACCEPT A MIDDLE-GROUND ALTERNATIVE TO REFUGEE REPATRIATION. THIS STRATEGY SHOULD FOCUS ON BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL INSECURITY. THE IDEA OF PLACING MONITORS IN GOMA IS EXCELLENT AND THE GOZ TOLD BELGIUM THEY APPROVED THE IDEA. THE UN SHOULD ASK THE GOZ WHETHER IT CAN DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE SITUATION IN THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS. MOBUTU AND MUSEVENI BOTH REALIZE THE RISK OF REGIONAL CONFLICT. A REGIONAL CONFERENCE MIGHT BE USEFUL.

6. SWITZERLAND CRITICIZED THE GOR FOR NOT SHOWING A WILLINGNESS TOWARDS RECONCILIATION, AND FOR ACTING OUT OF REVENGE. SWEDEN ENDORSED EXTENSION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO AND A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. CANADA MENTIONED THE ARMS BUILD-UP IN ZAIRE AND THE NEED FOR PROPER PREPARATION FOR A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. THE OAU SECRETARIAT INDICATED THAT A REGIONAL CONFERENCE ALONE WOULD NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEMS, AND THAT NATIONAL RECONCILIATION ON THE BASIS OF THE ARUSHA ACCORD IS ALSO NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT REFUGEE REPATRIATION AND PUT AN END TO ARMS INFILTRATIONS.

7. ON THE QUESTION OF A REGIONAL APPROACH, FAREED RECALLED THAT THE LATEST RESOLUTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (997) HAD ENDORSED A PROPOSAL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A FACILITATOR TO PREPARE FOR A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. A DECISION IN THIS REGARD WILL SHORTLY BE TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. HE NOTED THAT THE ROSG MEMBERS SHOULD CONSOLIDATE THEIR INFORMATION ON ARMS SUPPLIES AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION, SINCE THE SECRETARIAT HAS ONLY LIMITED MEANS OF COLLECTING INFORMATION. HE ASKED FOR THE ROSG MEMBER'S THOUGHTS ON HOW TO SEPARATE THE CRIMINALS FROM OTHER REFUGEES, AND SAID THE ROSG COULD URGE ALL STATES, NOT JUST NEIGHBORS, TO ARREST THOSE SUSPECTED OF GENOCIDE.

8. DPKO CLARIFIED THAT THE GOR WANTS TO AMEND THE SOMA TO BRING IT INTO LINE WITH WHAT THE GOR FEELS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING. HOWEVER, THE GASANA DELEGATION FROM KIGALI DID NOT PRESENT ANY SPECIFIC PROPOSALS TO THE UN LAST WEEK. THE GOR HAS ASKED UNAMIR TO LEAVE SEVERAL OF ITS FACILITIES, IMPOSED NEW TAXES, IMPOUNDED GOODS, AND GROUNDED HELICOPTERS. DPKO HOPED THE FINALIZATION OF A NEW MANDATE WOULD LEAD TO IMPROVEMENT.

9. UNHCR ASSERTED THAT THE "ZAIRIAN CAMP SECURITY FORCE OPERATION", WHICH WAS INITIATED BY A JOINT UN/GOZ COMMISSION, WAS WORKING SURPRISINGLY WELL WITHIN THE CAMPS. INTIMIDATION HAD BEEN ALMOST HALTED AND SMALL ARMS HAD BEEN CONFISCATED. THE OPERATION IS RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE. HOWEVER, ONLY USD 5 MILLION OF THE USD 9.5 MILLION NEEDED HAS BEEN PLEDGED. THERE IS NO MILITARY TRAINING OR ORGANIZED FLOW OF ARMS IN UNHCR-RUN CAMPS, BUT THERE CLEARLY ARE MILITARY ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE UNHCR CAMPS, AND RECRUITMENT WITHIN THE CAMPS. THERE IS ONE UNAUTHORIZED CAMP NEAR GOMA AND TWO NEAR BUKAVU. THE ZAIRIAN SECURITY FORCE DOES NOT OPERATE IN THE UNAUTHORIZED CAMPS. UNHCR IS LOOKING AT THE RELOCATION OF SOME UNHCR CAMPS, SINCE SOME CAMPS ARE LOGISTICALLY HARD TO SUSTAIN AND SOME ARE SO CLOSE TO THE BORDERS THAT THE RESIDENTS ARE EXPOSED TO ATTACKS. SUCH RELOCATION WOULD BE VERY EXPENSIVE, AND UNHCR HOPES THE DONORS WILL BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE FUNDING. THE ONLY ULTIMATE SOLUTION IS A RETURN OF THE REFUGEES IN SAFETY AND DIGNITY.

10. UNDP CONFIRMED THERE WILL BE A FOLLOW-UP MEETING ON THE ROUND TABLE ON JULY 6 AND 7. THE MEETING WILL HAVE FOUR WORKSHOPS ON THE JUDICIARY. UNDP NEEDS TO CONSULT WITH UNHCR AND THE OAU ON HOW THAT MEETING MIGHT FIT IN WITH A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. FOLLOW-UP TO THE BUJUMBURA REFUGEE CONFERENCE IS ACTIVELY GOING ON, INCLUDING A MEETING IN ADDIS AT THE END OF MAY.

11. GERMANY INFORMED THE GROUP OF THE NGO-SPONSORED MEETING BETWEEN MOBUTU AND MUSEVENI ON MAY 29-30. APART FROM DISCUSSING A MIXED COMMISSION TO DEAL WITH RELATIONS BETWEEN ZAIRE AND UGANDA, THE MEETING DID NOT HAVE MUCH OF A SUBSTANTIVE OUTCOME.

12. CHAIRMAN MOOSE CONFIRMED THAT THE USG WAS COMPILING INFORMATION ON ARMS SHIPMENTS WHICH IT WILL SHARE WITH THE UN SECRETARIAT, THAT THE GOZ AND OTHERS WERE OPEN TO THE IDEA OF STATIONING MONITORS IN THEIR TERRITORY, THAT THE USG WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO FUNDING FOR THE ZAIRE SECURITY FORCE AND THAT THERE WAS A NEED TO WORK TOWARDS A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. HE WARNED OF THE DANGER THAT THE GOR MIGHT TAKE THE CROSS-BORDER SITUATION INTO THEIR OWN HANDS. HE WONDERED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN WITH THE UNAMIR MANDATE IN SIX MONTHS TIME, GIVEN THAT THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS WOULD STILL NEED PROTECTION FOR THEIR WORK IN-COUNTRY.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

13. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ON RWANDA (ITR) SAID THAT THERE WERE A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS WITH THE SITE IN ARUSHA. THE FACILITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTER THERE WERE LESS ADEQUATE THAN THEY HAD EXPECTED. NONETHELESS, THE MAJORITY OF ITR PERSONNEL WOULD BE STATIONED IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES, SO THIS WAS LESS OF A PROBLEM THAN IT MIGHT SEEM. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UN LEGAL ADVISER (OLA) SAID, IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM NORWAY, THAT HE DID NOT HAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THERE WERE ANY REAL OBSTACLES IN ARUSHA. HIS OFFICE IS STILL DISCUSSING THE RENT WITH THE CONFERENCE CENTER. THE ITR REPRESENTATIVE CLARIFIED THAT THE ARCHITECT ESTIMATED IT WOULD TAKE 6-12 MONTHS TO MAKE THE BUILDINGS USEABLE AND CORRECT THE SECURITY PROBLEMS.

14. NEW ZEALAND (AND CANADA) SAID THAT THERE WAS AN URGENT NEED TO RESOLVE WHETHER THE ITR WOULD BE FUNDED ON THE REGULAR SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OR ON THE PEACEKEEPING SCALE. THE UNGA FIFTH (BUDGET) COMMITTEE WOULD BE TAKING UP THIS ISSUE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE U.K. SAID THAT THERE WAS AS YET NO BUDGET AND THAT THE BUDGET WOULD NEED TWO TO THREE MONTHS PROCESSING TIME. COMMENT: WE HAVE SINCE LEARNED THAT THE FIFTH COMMITTEE CANNOT CONSIDER THE ISSUE UNLESS IT HAS RECEIVED A BUDGET BY JULY 15. FUNDING WOULD HAVE TO PROCEED UNDER THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S COMMITMENT AUTHORITY UNTIL A BUDGET CAN BE APPROVED AND CONSIDERED BY THE FIFTH COMMITTEE. END COMMENT.

15. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) DESCRIBED THEIR ONGOING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOR IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PRISONS AS EXCEPTIONAL AND RELATED TO THE URGENT NEED TO RELIEVE DANGEROUS OVERCROWDING IN THE RWANDAN PRISONS. HE EXPRESSED RELIEF THAT THE RATE OF DAILY ARRESTS HAD DECLINED FROM A LEVEL OF ABOUT 1500 PER DAY TO 600-700 PER DAY AND SAID THAT THIS WOULD HELP THE OVERCROWDING SITUATION. UNICEF REPORTED THAT 200 CHILDREN WOULD BE RELOCATED TO A SEPARATE DETENTION FACILITY ON JUNE 16.

16. THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (HCHR) SAID THE HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS WERE WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH RWANDAN JUDICIAL, POLICE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES, AS WELL AS WITH NGO'S, AND FACED NO MAJOR SECURITY ISSUES. PROGRESS IN RE-ESTABLISHING AN INTERNAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM WAS HELD UP BY THE ABSENCE OF A SUPREME COURT. HCHR HAS ASKED GOVERNMENTS TO IDENTIFY EXPERTS TO FILL THE NEED FOR 50 JURISTS. SOME NAMES HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE GOR FOR APPROVAL. THE EXPERTS WILL BE ATTACHED TO THE GOR AND FUNDED BY THE TRUST FUND. HCHR PLANS TO OFFER TRAINING COURSES IN AUGUST FOR THE MILITARY AND POLICE. THE CURRENT LEVEL OF RESOURCES WILL FUND HCHR PROGRAMS THROUGH SEPTEMBER. A U.S. PLEDGE OF USD 1 MILLION WILL FUND HCHR BEYOND SEPTEMBER. THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION WILL DISCUSS THE SITUATION IN RWANDA DURING THE FEB-MARCH 1996 SESSION.

17. UNDP RESREP HASEGAWA ADDED THAT THE NETHERLANDS AND UK HAD PLEDGED ASSISTANCE TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. THE UN HAS SUBMITTED THE NAMES OF 20 CANDIDATES FOR PROSECUTOR AND 16 CANDIDATES FOR INVESTIGATOR TO THE GOR. HE ANTICIPATES THE SELECTION PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED IN A FEW WEEKS. BELGIUM, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND ANNOUNCED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ITR. NEW ZEALAND WILL BE ANNOUNCING CONTRIBUTIONS NEXT WEEK OF \$200,000 TO THE TRUST FUND, \$100,000 TO UNICEF AND \$70,000 TO THE ICRC. GERMANY WILL DONATE \$200,000 FOR TRAINING MAGISTRATES AND ADVISORY ASSISTANCE TO THE JUDICIARY. BELGIUM ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD BE PROVIDING PROSECUTORS AND INVESTIGATORS TO THE ITR.

18. ASSISTANT SECRETARY MOOSE SAID THAT THE MOST URGENT NEED WAS PERSONNEL FOR THE ITR, AND ASKED WHEN THE PERSONNEL PLEDGES WOULD BE HONORED. HE STRONGLY SUPPORTED ICRC ACTIONS TO ALLEVIATE OVERCROWDING IN THE PRISONS. URGENT MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RWANDA ARE NEEDED, INCLUDING AN AGREEMENT WITH ICRC ON PRISONS. THE TRIAGE COMMISSION MUST BE ABLE TO FUNCTION AND TRIALS NEED TO BE STARTED. THE U.S. HAS GIVEN A PAPER ON THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO THE GOR AND WILL SHARE IT WITH OTHERS. THE U.S. SUGGESTED THAT THE DONORS HOLD A WORKING-LEVEL MEETING PRIOR TO THE JULY 6-7 ROUNDTABLE FOLLOW-UP, IN ORDER TO SHARE INFORMATION ON WHAT ASSISTANCE THEY HAVE GIVEN TO THE JUDICIARY. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOR SHOULD BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE. UNDP TOLD THE ROSG A DONORS MEETING WAS SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, AT UNDP HQ TO DISCUSS THE ROUNDTABLE. THE AGENDA FOR THE JULY 6 ROUNDTABLE MEETING INCLUDED FOUR WORKSHOPS, ONE OF WHICH WOULD BE ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE JUDICIARY. THE U.S. LEFT THE OPTION OPEN TO CONVENE A DONOR MEETING ON THE JUDICIARY IF THE NEED STILL EXISTED AFTER THE JUNE 14 UNDP-SPONSORED MEETING.

19. NORWAY ASKED ABOUT WHAT COUNTRIES SHOULD DO ABOUT RWANDANS SUSPECTED OF CRIMES THAT MAY COME BEFORE THE ITR. THE OLA SAID THAT THE ITR DOES NOT HAVE A LIST OF SUSPECTS. UNDER THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, COUNTRIES MUST HAND OVER SPECIFIC PEOPLE WHEN DEMANDED BY THE ITR. WHEN A TARGET BECOMES OPERATIONALLY VIABLE, COUNTRIES WILL BE NOTIFIED.

ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

20. UNDP ALSO COMMENTED ON THE OFTEN-HEARD COMPLAINT FROM THE GOR THAT AID IS BEING RAPIDLY DISBURSED TO REFUGEES, BUT VERY SLOWLY INSIDE RWANDA ITSELF. HE SAID THAT OVER \$300 MILLION HAD BEEN DISBURSED FOR REFUGEES, BUT ONLY ABOUT \$100 MILLION IN RWANDA. UNDP ESTIMATES THAT \$100 MILLION OVER 6 MONTHS IS A NORMAL RATE OF DISBURSEMENT, BUT THAT THE GOR HAS HIGH EXPECTATIONS ABOUT AID. THE GOR IS ALSO CONCERNED THAT LOCAL PROCUREMENT FOR PROJECTS IN RWANDA IS TOO LOW. ONE EXAMPLE CITED WAS A PRISON WALL FOR WHICH IT WAS ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO BRING IN A PRE-FAB STEEL WALL INSTEAD OF CONSTRUCTING IT LOCALLY FOR \$300,000. THE DHA REP SAID THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRUST FUND HAS GIVEN THE SRSG A CAPACITY TO DISBURSE IN RWANDA MORE QUICKLY, BUT THAT THE TRUST FUND URGENTLY NEEDS FURTHER FUNDING.

07

- 6 -

21. UNDP DESCRIBED THREE TYPES OF ASSISTANCE. IN THE FIRST GROUP, \$100 MILLION WAS ALREADY PROCESSED AND \$29 MILLION DISBURSED. IN THE SECOND GROUP, \$320 MILLION WAS PLEDGED, \$150 PROCESSED, AND \$43 MILLION DISBURSED. IN THE THIRD GROUP (FOR IDP'S), \$62 MILLION WAS COMMITTED WITH ALMOST NOTHING DISBURSED, FROM A GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR \$274 MILLION.

FOOD

22. THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP) REP DESCRIBED THE FOOD AID SITUATION AS IMPROVED. HE RECALLED HOW THE PIPELINE HAD ALMOST CLOSED IN FEBRUARY-MARCH BECAUSE OF A FEELING THAT THE REFUGEES WOULD RETURN IN THE NEAR FUTURE. A MAJOR EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE DONOR COMMUNITY IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS HAS GREATLY IMPROVED THE RESOURCE POSITION OF THE RWANDA/BURUNDI REGIONAL EMERGENCY, BRINGING THE MAY-DECEMBER REGIONAL SHORTFALL DOWN FROM 377,000 METRIC TONS, AS REPORTED ON 24 JANUARY 1995, TO 43,230 METRIC TONS AS OF MAY 16. HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AMONG OTHERS, TO MEETING THE \$276 MILLION NEEDS FOR 1996.

23. THE WFP REP CONTINUED THAT HIS ORGANIZATION WAS ALSO VERY PROUD OF PROVIDING SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE INSIDE RWANDA. THE DONOR COMMUNITY AND THE UN HAVE A CLEAR CONSCIENCE ON THIS MATTER. THE SAME RESOURCES WILL BE GIVEN TO RETURNEES AS ARE GIVEN TO REFUGEES. THE CLOSURE OF THE RWANDAN ROAD SYSTEM TO WFP SHIPMENTS TO THE ZAIRE REFUGEE CAMPS HAD RAISED DELIVERY COSTS TO THE REFUGEES BY SOME THIRTY PERCENT, BUT ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING PUT IN PLACE. PORTS IN UVIRA AND BUJUMBURA NEED TO BE UPGRADED TO ACCOMMODATE THE FOOD SHIPMENTS BY BARGE. THE ROAD FROM BUKAVU TO UVIRA ALSO NEED REPAIR.

24. THE U.S. NOTED THAT IT WOULD NEED BE ABLE NEXT YEAR TO SHOULDER SUCH A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE FOOD AID. JAPAN SAID IT WAS CONSIDERING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES OF \$400 MILLION. THEY MAY ALSO GIVE \$5 TO RELIEF IN BURUNDI. THE WORLD BANK REPRESENTATIVE WAS NOT ABLE TO STAY FOR THE AFTERNOON SESSION, BUT THE UNDP REP INDICATED THAT THE RWANDAN PARLIAMENT HAD RATIFIED THE AGREEMENT MAKING THE WORLD BANK MONEY ALMOST AVAILABLE. THE MODALITIES FOR THE PROCUREMENT AGENT STILL NEED TO BE WORKED OUT BETWEEN THE LAWYERS. THE FUNDS MAY BE TRANSFERRED IN SEPTEMBER, IF THOSE LEGAL TALKS PROCEED SMOOTHLY.

08

- 7 -

BURUNDI

25. DPA BRIEFED THE ROSG ON THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI. THEY NOTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BURUNDI (GOB) HAS INDICATED IT WANTS A COMMISSION, BUT THERE IS A QUESTION OF WHO WOULD OFFICIATE. AT A MEETING JUNE 9, THE DEFENSE MINISTERS OF RWANDA, BURUNDI AND ZAIRE DISCUSSED POSSIBLE COOPERATION, THE PREVENTION OF INCURSIONS, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUJUMBURA AGREEMENT. RWANDA DEFENSE MINISTER KAGAME INDICATED THAT MEETING WAS A USEFUL STEP TOWARDS NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH ZAIRE. THE PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTIONS RECENTLY VISITED BUJUMBURA AND ENCOURAGED GOB OFFICIALS TO VISIT SUCH PLACES AS MOZAMBIQUE TO OBSERVE RECONCILIATION BETWEEN FORMER ENEMIES.

26. BELGIUM OBSERVED THAT THE POLITICAL CENTER SEEMED TO BE CONSOLIDATING, AND POINTED TO THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ARMY AND GOVERNMENT IN CARRYING OUT THE OPERATION IN KAMENGE AS AN INDICATOR. HE ADVOCATED MOVING FORWARD ON THE NATIONAL DEBATE AND CONTINUING FOREIGN VISITS. REGARDING THE PROBLEM OF IMPUNITY, HE NOTED THAT TWO BELGIAN MAGISTRATES WERE IN BURUNDI AND WOULD REPORT IN JUNE ON WAYS TO ASSIST THE JUDICIARY BILATERALLY. HE FAVORED LOOKING FURTHER INTO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO CALL FOR A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OR SETTLE FOR A TRUTH COMMISSION. HE NOTED THAT A FULL INQUIRY MIGHT HAVE NEGATIVE REPERCUSSIONS, AS WOULD DOING NOTHING. A TRUTH COMMISSION MIGHT PROVIDE A MIDDLE WAY. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ENVOY WOULD LOOK INTO THIS QUESTION.

27. THE HCHR REPRESENTATIVE ANNOUNCED 10 PEOPLE FROM THE RWANDA HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OFFICE WOULD GO TO BURUNDI IN JUNE TO CONDUCT A NEEDS ASSESSMENT. TEN MORE WOULD GO IN SEPTEMBER, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER 10 IN NOVEMBER. SENIOR JURISTS WERE SENT IN MAY. THE HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE NOW HAS 8 INTERNATIONAL STAFF, ENGAGED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND TRAINING. A RAPPORTEUR FROM BRAZIL HAS BEEN NAMED. UNHCR OGATA MET THE PRIME MINISTER OF ZAIRE IN GENEVA JUNE 12, TO EXPLORE CONVENING ANOTHER HEADS OF STATE MEETING TO FOLLOW UP ON THE NAIROBI MEETING.

28. THE TUNISIAN REPRESENTATIVE, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE OAU PRESIDENCY, NOTED THAT THE OAU'S CENTRAL ORGAN FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION MET APRIL 20 TO DISCUSS BURUNDI. THE MILITARY OBSERVERS (MIOB) PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE AND HAVE BEEN INCREASED TO 67. FRANCE, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE EU PRESIDENCY, NOTED THAT THE EU MINISTERS ISSUED A DECLARATION IN CARASSON IN FEBRUARY OUTLINING THE NEED FOR PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, AND ASSISTANCE. THE EU SUPPORTS THE CALLING OF A REGIONAL CONFERENCE. THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI IS NOT COMPARABLE TO THAT OF RWANDA, IN SPITE OF RECENT DEATHS AND INCIDENTS.

09

- 8 -

29. THE ICRC REPORTED THAT THEY HAD REGISTERED 1000 DETAINEES AND WERE VISITING PRISONS. ICRC AND WFP WERE ASSISTING 20,000 DISPLACED FROM KAMENGE. ONE HUNDRED CASUALTIES WERE EVACUATED TO HOSPITALS. ICRC HAD REUNITED 150 UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN WITH RELATIVES. MANY MORE WERE BEING REUNITED ON THEIR OWN. UNICEF REPORTED IT WAS PROVIDING TRAINING FOR TEACHERS IN EDUCATION FOR PEACE AND STAGING PUPPET SHOWS IN IDP CAMPS. UNICEF HAD ISSUED 11,000 KITS TO FAMILIES TAKING IN UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN. WFP AFFIRMED IT WAS ASSISTING 25,000 DISPLACED FROM THE BUJUMBURA SUBURBS. THE PROBLEMS IN NORTHERN BURUNDI HAD THERE ROOTS IN HUTU-TUTSI RELATIONS, RATHER THAN A REFUGEE-IDP RIVALRY. THE HCHR SAID IT HAD MANY YOUTH PROGRAMS AND WAS MOBILIZING THE MEDIA.

30. NORWAY SUGGESTED STRENGTHENING MODERATE FORCES THROUGH GRASS ROOTS PROGRAMS, AND YOUTH PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING BANDITRY. GERMANY VOICED SUPPORT FOR PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, OAU EFFORTS, A REGIONAL CONFERENCE, AND TARGETTED SANCTIONS. THEY SUGGESTED THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT EXPLORE AN ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST BURUNDI. THEY COULD SUPPORT EITHER A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OR A TRUTH COMMISSION, AND ASKED THE OPINION OF THE UN SECRETARIAT. CANADA NOTED IT WOULD HOST A FRANCOPHONIE SEMINAR IN OTTAWA IN SEPTEMBER ON CONFLICT PREVENTION IN AFRICA, AND WAS PARTICIPATING IN A FRANCOPHONIE MISSION OF THREE MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENTARIANS TO BURUNDI.

31. THE U.S. REAFFIRMED ITS SUPPORT FOR PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, INCLUDING HIGH-LEVEL VISITS, SUPPORT FOR OAU AND HUMAN RIGHTS EFFORTS, VISA SANCTIONS, STRENGTHENING THE INTERNAL JUDICIARY, MEETINGS OF REGIONAL LEADERS, BETTER USE OF THE MEDIA AND RADIO, REGIONAL ARMS RESTRICTIONS, ASSETS FREEZES FOR EXTREMISTS, CIVILIAN POLICE FORCE TRAINING, AND A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY. THE U.S. ALSO SUGGESTED AN AFRICAN ELDER STATESMAN FOR A LONG-TERM ROLE FACILITATING DIALOGUE, AND CONTACTS BETWEEN THE BURUNDI ARMY AND RESPONSIBLE AFRICAN MILITARIES TO HELP THE BURUNDI ARMY UNDERSTAND HOW BETTER TO OBSERVE HUMAN RIGHTS.

32. NETHERLANDS STRESSED THAT ALL INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, AND REPORTED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL ALERT GROUP WOULD BE NAMING ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS (TO INCLUDE DUTCH AID MINISTER PRONK). JAPAN NOTED THAT THEY HAD INVITED THE BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER TO JAPAN IN MAY, AND HAD CONTRIBUTED \$22,000 TO UNDP EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

- 9 -

33. UNHCR OBSERVED THAT THE PRIME MINISTERS OF RWANDA AND BURUNDI MET IN EARLY JUNE TO DISCUSS SPEEDING UP THE RETURN OF REFUGEES FROM BURUNDI TO RWANDA. A TRIPARTITE COMMISSION SHOULD MEET WITHIN TWO WEEKS. UNHCR WILL TRY TO ORGANIZE VISITS HOME FOR POTENTIAL RETURNEES. UNHCR WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENTS IN IMPLEMENTING A SAFE RETURN. HOWEVER, THE REFUGEES MAY NOT COMPLY WITH THE REPATRIATION PLANS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, IN WHICH CASE THE GOVERNMENTS MAY TAKE MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS, WITH A RESULT SIMILAR TO THAT IN KIBEHO. UNHCR APPEALED TO THE DONORS TO TELL THE GOB AND GOR THAT ONLY THE RETURN OF REFUGEES IN SAFETY AND DIGNITY WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

34. DPA CLARIFIED THAT THE GOB HAD REQUESTED A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD EXAMINED SEVERAL OPTIONS, NAMELY: A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, AN INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM; AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF LEGAL EXPERTS TO ASSIST THE GOB; OR A TRUTH COMMISSION. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCLUDED THAT A TRUTH COMMISSION WAS MOST FEASIBLE. HE WAS SENDING AN EXPERT ENVOY TO BURUNDI THE THIRD WEEK OF JUNE TO EXPLORE WITH GOB LEADERS HOW SUCH A COMMISSION COULD ACCEPTABLY MEET THEIR NEEDS. DPA ALSO STATED THAT THE SYG INTENDED TO APPOINT A SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION, BUT THE APPOINTMENT HAS NOT YET TAKEN PLACE. IN RESPONSE TO A CANADIAN QUESTION, DPA ASSERTED THAT AMB. DILLON WAS STILL "ON CALL" FOR DHA, AS THE NEED ARISES. THE U.S. NOTED IT WOULD APPOINT A NEW COORDINATOR FOR RWANDA AND BURUNDI, WITH A SMALL STAFF. NO DECISIONS WERE TAKEN REGARDING THE NEXT MEETING OF THE ROSE.

- 2 -

GERMANY: Mr. Steffen Walter Rudolph
Minister Plenipotentiary, UN Mission

Mr. Axel Dittmann
Second Secretary, UN Mission

JAPAN: Mrs. Mitsuko Horiuchi
Minister, UN Mission

Mr. Hiroshi Sato
First Secretary, UN Mission

Mr. Yukinari Hirose
First Secretary, UN Mission

NETHERLANDS: Mr. Herman A. Schaper
Charge, a.i., UN Mission

Mr. Alfred Bijlsma
First Secretary, UN Mission

NEW ZEALAND: Amb. Colin Keating
Permanent Representative to the UN

Ms. Felicity Wong
First Secretary, UN Mission

NORWAY: Ms. Jorunn Maehlum
Deputy Director General MFA

Mr. Svein Andreassen
Counsellor, UN Mission

Ms. Eli Jonsvik
First Secretary, UN Mission

SPAIN: Amb. Juan A. Yanez-Barnuevo
Permanent Representative to the UN

Mr. Ernesto de Zulueta
First Secretary, UN Mission

11

June 12, 1995*

Rwanda Operational Support Group Meeting
June 12, 1995
U.S. Mission
1100 - 1300, 1430-1700

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

BELGIUM:

Amb. Frans van Daele,
MFA Director General for Political
Affairs
Brussels

Mr. Thomas Baekelandt
Charge, UN Mission

CANADA:

Amb. Robert R. Fowler
Permanent Representative to the UN

Mr. Francois Taschereau
First Secretary, UN Mission

FRANCE:

Mr. Herve Ladsous
Deputy Permanent Representative to UN

Mr. Bruno Foucher
First Secretary, UN Mission

- 3 -

SWEDEN:

Amb. Peter Osvald
Permanent Representative to the UN

Mr. Lars-Hjalmar Wide
Counsellor, UN Mission

Ms. Anika Johansson

SWITZERLAND:

Mr. Francois Chappuis
Deputy Permanent Observer to the UN

Ms. Livia Leu
First Secretary

TUNISIA:

Amb. Slaheddine Abdellah
Permanent Representative to the UN

Mr. El Walid Doudech
First Secretary, UN Mission

UK:

Mr. Derek J. Plumbly
Counsellor, UN Mission

Ms. Patricia Anne Holland
First Secretary, UN Mission

UNITED STATES:

Africa Bureau

Assistant Secretary George Moose

Ms. Stefanie van Reigersberg (interpreter)

AF/C

Amb. Arlene Render, Director, Central
African Affairs

IO/UNP

Mr. Greg Stanton

Mr. Chris Riche

AID

Ms. Maleika Stoll

NSC

Tim Atkins

- 4 -

USUN

Ms. Laurie Shestack
Mr. John Hope
Mr. Craig Kuehl

ORGANIZATIONS

EUROPEAN

COMMISSION: Amb. Angel Vinas
Head of Delegation to UN
Ms. Cecile Winther

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. Peter Kung
Head of Delegation to UN

Mr. Daniel Augstburger
Delegate to UN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION:

Mr. Richard E. Scott
Permanent Observer

OAU:

Amb. Ibrahim SY
Permanent Observer to the UN

Dr. James Sorie Conteh
Adviser, Political Affairs

WORLD BANK:

Judy Grayson, Research Assistant
Office of the Special Rep. to the UN

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

FOR RWANDA: Mr. Colin Port
Chief of Investigation for
Rwanda Tribunal

UNITED NATIONS:

DPA: Mr. Felix Mosha
Deputy Director, Africa II Division

DHA: Mr. Qazi S. Fareed
Director, New York Office

Mr. Felix Downs-Thomas, Director
Complex Emergency Division

Ms. Alexandra Humme, Associate Humanitarian
Affairs Officer

DPKO Mr. Hedi Annabi, Director
Africa Division

Ms. Elisabeth Lindenmayer
Principal Officer - Rwanda desk

DAM Ms. Harriet Schmidt

HCHR: Ms. Elsa Stamatopoulou-Robbins
Chief, New York Liaison Office

Ms. J. Sussman, Assistant
Ms. C. Spanuth, Assistant

OLA: Mr. Winston Tubman
Principal Officer

UNDP: Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Assistant
Administrator and Regional Director

Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterie, Chief
Africa I Division

Ms. Tina Zournatzi
Programme Manager for Rwanda

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Rep., Kigali

CYCY ##
1995-06-29 01:38 5601

UNITED NATIONS

CNR 180 P16/16

- 6 -

UNHCR:

Mr. Soren Jessen-Petersen
Director

UNICEF

Ms. Afshan Khan
Programme Officer

WFP

Mr. Douglas Casson Coutts, Director
New York Liaison Office

Mr. Masood Hyder, Deputy Director

Mr. Yohannes Mengesha, Regional Manager
East Africa, Rome

#27465

CNR-105 CND-33 P1/3

LIAMIR
95 APR 24 21 41

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: SRSG KHAN, KIGALI
TO: OULD-ABDALLAH, BURUNDI
FROM: HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 24 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1296
SUBJECT: RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP (ROSG)

95 APR 24 P 3 36

1. On Friday 21 April, a well attended ROSG, reviewed the overall situation in Rwanda and Burundi. You have already seen the agenda and I would like to thank you for the briefing material you sent to help us prepare for the meeting.

2. On Rwanda, it felt that, while further efforts are needed from the international community and ROSG would continue to do its part, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) was not adhering to its obligations. Some of the main issues discussed were:

Nothing new
or exceptional.
EJ. 254

- (a) **Food:** ROSG expressed concern over GOR's blockage of WFP convoys through Rwanda to reach Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire and noted that while the situation was not critical it should be taken up with GOR. WFP pointed out that rerouting would mean higher costs and longer time to reach the destination.
- (b) **Security:** In the wake of the forcible closure of the Kibeho IDP camp, the ROSG disapproved the GOR action. It not only caused death and created an emergency for IDP's already in a difficult situation but made the "chilling effects", according to the Ambassador of Germany, on the return of refugees. The ROSG commended the work being carried out in connection with the security operation by UNHCR/Government of Zaire (GOZ) and expressed its continuing support. On the question of security situation in the camps, ROSG expressed concern over reports of arms shipments and training of RGA and Interhamwe and agreed that

CNR-105 CND-33 P2/3

- 2 -

the responsibility of disarming the Rwandese in and around the refugee camps rested with the GOZ which should be encouraged to take appropriate measures.

- (c) Detainees and Prisons: While recognizing the negative impact of slow progress on the International Tribunal for Rwanda (ITR), the ROSG nonetheless noted a lack of cooperation from GOR. Many views were expressed on how to deal with appalling situation of the detainees in the prisons. However, it viewed that increased assistance towards constructing more prisons was inappropriate; what was required was speeding up progress on strengthening the judicial system. ROSG was briefed on the ongoing efforts. ROSG agreed to support efforts towards making the ITR operational as quickly as possible.
 - (d) International Assistance: ROSG agreed to examine a DHA report on most immediate needs and noted that the Trust Fund could be one instrument to transfer funds quickly. World Bank representative responded to criticism for not being able to release US\$50 million as promised, stating that the Bank was frustrated by confusion within the Government in Rwanda which had reneged on its own agreements. A World Bank team would visit Rwanda next week to resolve this problem.
3. On Burundi, ROSG agreed that the emphasis must continue on a concerted set of preventive measures. The foremost in these efforts is the work of SRSG Abdallah. Other issues discussed were:
- (a) Preventive Measures: ROSG supported the on-going preventive actions taken by a number of countries, the EU, OAU and the UN. The establishment of a radio station, similar to UNAMIR radio, in its view might contribute to reconciliation efforts. ROSG also expressed support for an early convening of a Round-Table meeting as that too might contribute to stabilizing the country.

- 3 -

- (b) Accountability: ROSG explored the problems surrounding the question of a Commission of Enquiry and felt that it should be established as early as possible. It did, however, realize such a Commission carried the risk of derailing the whole reconciliation process. It, however, felt that progress was nonetheless essential to impress upon the people of Burundi that "impunity" had "costs".
- (c) Food Distribution: Given a generally favourable crop situation in the country, the ROSG viewed that continuing free food distribution may not be necessary. However, for now, political considerations may outweigh the normal practice and, therefore, ways and means must be found to deal with food assistance to IDP's, the Rwandese refugees as well as the "internally dispersed" in Burundi in a balanced way.
- (d) Disaster Preparedness/Contingency Planning: ROSG was informed that a number of UN agencies had already been working discreetly on contingency plans with emphasis on stock-piling and enhanced capacity. ROSG also noted efforts to ensure adequate coordination capacity and agreed that the international community needs to approach the question of contingency planning very cautiously so as to avoid it from becoming a self-fulfilling prophecy.

4. George Moose, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, who chaired the meeting, said that he would be visiting Rwanda and Burundi next week and would convey, in addition to the views of the U.S. Government, also ROSG's concerns to the Government of Rwanda and Burundi.

5. You may wish to use this information in your discussion with the relevant authorities as well as with Mr. Moose during his visit to the region.

Best regards.

CRN 121/ 1sf9

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO: ANNAN/GOULDING/KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI . *Shaharyar Khan*
DATE: 20 APRIL 1995
NO.: MIR 1377
SUBJECT: RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP
NO OF PAGES: 9

1. Thank you for sending us in your cable No. 1201 of 17 April, the tentative agenda for the 21 April meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group. We find, in the main, that the draft agenda covers the most important issues confronting Rwanda. At the same time, taking into account recent developments, we think it might be useful also, especially with respect to the consideration of security issues, to discuss possible preventive measures. We have noted in this connection that the ROSG proposes to discuss security and preventive measures with respect to Burundi. A similar approach, we think, could be envisaged in the Rwanda context.

2. Concerning the draft agenda items on Rwanda, we have consulted with United Nations agencies on the ground and as a result, we are submitting the attached paper as a background information brief on the various issues to be discussed. We attach also a map prepared by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) indicating the location of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in displaced person camps in Gikongoro préfecture in Rwanda. Also attached are tables prepared also by UNREO covering (a) funds pledged by donors; (b) funds committed by donors; and (c) funds disbursed by donors.

3. We hope the information is useful. Best regards.

.../...



UNAMIR - MINUAR

21 April 1995 Meeting of ROSG
Background Information Brief on Agenda Items
concerning Rwanda

CRN 121/239

1. Security Issues

- Cross border security

Persistent reports of arms shipments in Goma and training of former government forces in Zaïre and other nearby countries have been rejected by the Zaïrian Government. However, media reports have continued and there has been film footage shown in Europe of training activities, allegedly with the support of French military trainers. The UN Secretary-General is presently reviewing with Governments of countries concerned, as well as the OAU, measures to respond to a request from the Government of Zaïre that an independent commission of inquiry be established to investigate and report on this matter. At the same time, there has been increased insurgency into Rwanda and reports of banditry and attacks on people communes have increased. Human Rights Field Officers report that dozens of people have been killed in these attacks which are believed to originate from across the border.

These incidents have intensified the RPA's perception that the IDP camps represent a spearhead of the former government and have undoubtedly led to the recent events reported below.

- Refugee Camps - internal security

a. *Burundi*

In early April 1995, there were 240,000 refugees in Burundi, mostly from southern Rwanda. In the northern part of the country where all seven camps are located, the strict border patrol by the Burundi army and the presence of armed groups have led to acts of violence which have claimed the lives of a number of refugees. Violence in the north and in other areas of Burundi have led to mass migration of refugees and Burundi nationals to the Tanzanian border. Tens of thousands are reported to have crossed into Tanzania although the border is closed.

b. *Tanzania*

As of 26 March, there were 600,000 refugees in camps in Tanzania. Although relatively stable, security incidents in the camps, mainly of a criminal nature, have increased. During a recent UN/Inter-Governmental assessment of security requirements, it was recommended that local police were increased by 90, bringing the total deployed to 400.

c. *Zaïre*

Security in the camps is reported to have improved since the deployment of the Zaïre security forces and the civilian security liaison group. The security forces now stand at 913 troops operating in Kumba/Kahindo and Mugumba/Lac Vert. On 11 April a group of armed, uniformed men are reported to have crossed the Lake by boat and attacked Birava camp, population around 4,000. 29 Rwandese refugees and two Zaïrian nationals were killed in the attack. Security forces are now deployed in the camp. Although improved, food rations in

the camps continue to be severely reduced because of transport problems (see impediments to humanitarian assistance). This has also caused tensions and insecurity in the camps.

d. *Displaced Persons Camps in Rwanda*

An update brief on this subject will be sent separately, to reflect the most recent developments in the IDP camp in Kibeho. In the interim, a map showing the remaining camps and the NGOs operating therein, as at 18 April, is attached.

e. *Volcanoes*

We have had little information on the volcanoes since February. We understand, however, that a meeting was held in Paris to review the situation in early April. UNHCR has asked its Geneva office to transmit the minutes of the meeting and we will send these to you as soon as they arrive.

2. Assistance to Rwanda

Status of aid delivery:

Although the food pipeline for the region has improved, the slow response by donors to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal is severely impacting the programmes of most UN Agencies. In the Appeal, which covered only the most essential humanitarian needs from January 1995 to the end of December 1995, approximately US\$ 219 million was requested for food aid, logistics and assistance in the health, water, agriculture and education sectors for Rwanda. To date, less than US\$ 56 million has been pledged or received. For the region, out of a total of US\$ 587 million for programmes for refugees and people displaced by conflict, under half of this amount has been pledged or received.

As a result of limited donor response, some planned activities have not yet been able to start and others may have to be reduced or halted unless urgent funds are made available. PLEASE NOTE: We are currently working with Agencies on a document which will be presented at the ROSG by Mr. Hansen. This document, based on Agency inputs into the Consolidated Appeal, will detail the most urgent requirements of UN Agencies for the next three to four months. You should also note that UNDP is still concerned about the confusion which arose over the Consolidated Appeal and the document produced for the Round Table. Hence, we are currently working with UNDP to ensure that the differences are explained in the new document.

It is also planned that a series of donor meetings on Rwanda will be called by DHA in Kigali, Nairobi, Geneva and New York as part of fund-raising efforts.

For information: the Mid-Term Review to followup on the Round Table has been tentatively scheduled for 6 and 7 July 1995.

C/N 121/4 of 9

Reconciliation and Rehabilitation Assistance:

A total of US\$ 30.3 million has now been pledged by donor countries for the Programme for National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery. Of this US\$ 53.3 million has so far been disbursed. Please see attached tables providing an update as of 17 April - source UNDP.

Status of the Trust Fund:

The Trust Fund's principal contributor is Netherlands (\$11M). The UK has also given \$2M. A number of other countries (Canada, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Sweden and USA) have shown an interest. During his recent visit, Minister Pronk decided that the decision on the projects on which Trust Fund would be spent was to be taken exclusively by the Rwandese Government (Ministry of Planning). This would appear partly to defeat the purpose of the Trust Fund. The Ministry of Planning is liable to come under internal pressure and the decision also denies the UN the opportunity to exercise influence on priority projects that need to be jump-started. The Trust Fund disbursement should, in our view, be decided as a result of consultations between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General who would be advised by UNDP and UNREO, and the Ministry of Planning.

World Bank status of activities:

On 15 February 1995, a credit agreement for urgent economic recovery was signed in the amount of US \$50 million. Putting into force necessitates, initially, the identification of a transfer agency by the Government and its ratification by the National Assembly. On 23 February 1995, the World Bank reopened its offices in Kigali. Since that time, the restructuring of different projects is underway and the start-up of activities is foreseen in the very near future. In March 1995, the World Bank organized a mission on the resettlement of refugees and a report on this subject has recently been prepared. The Bank hopes that the Government will accelerate preparations towards a rapid recommencement of activities.

Donor cooperation in Kigali

Donor response to last year's emergency appeal was timely and generous. However, there are clear signs that "donor fatigue" has set in, particularly in response to this year's ongoing humanitarian needs both in Rwanda and in the region. (See note under Consolidated Appeal). In some cases, it appears that donors have adopted a "wait and see" attitude in relationship to the present Government. As part of efforts to enhance fund-raising, it is proposed that more regular meetings are held with donors regarding the present funding situation for humanitarian requirements.

HUMAN RIGHTS

4.
CRN 121/5 of 9

Status and needs of the International Tribunal

The Office of the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal was established in January 1995 in Kigali and the Deputy Prosecutor, Mr. Rakotamanana, took office in March 1995. During this period, the Prosecutor's staff have been gathering information and evidence from sources both within Rwanda and other countries. The Chief Prosecutor, Judge Goldstone, has announced that the Tribunal is currently processing 400 cases, and that the first case is expected to go on trial during the second half of this year. However, in view of the importance and volume of the work involved, more expert personnel and financial resources are required. Efforts are now under way to secure the necessary staff and contributions to support the activities of the Tribunal. A high-level United Nations team is soon expected to visit the seat of the Tribunal in Arusha to secure premises and negotiate the necessary agreements with the Tanzanian authorities for purposes of the commencement of its operations.

Role and support for human rights monitors

There are presently 115 human rights monitors working for the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR). The operation has its base in Kigali and has established 11 field offices throughout the country. About 20 additional monitors are expected to arrive soon. The main function of the monitors is to improve the human rights situation in their respective areas of operation by (a) performing investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law; (b) monitoring the ongoing human rights situation and, by virtue of their presence, preventing future human rights violation; and (c) cooperating with other international agencies in re-establishing confidence, thus facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civil society. Human rights monitors are supported in their daily activities by UNAMIR military observers and formed troops who serve in an escort capacity and provide security to them when needed.

Status of detention centres

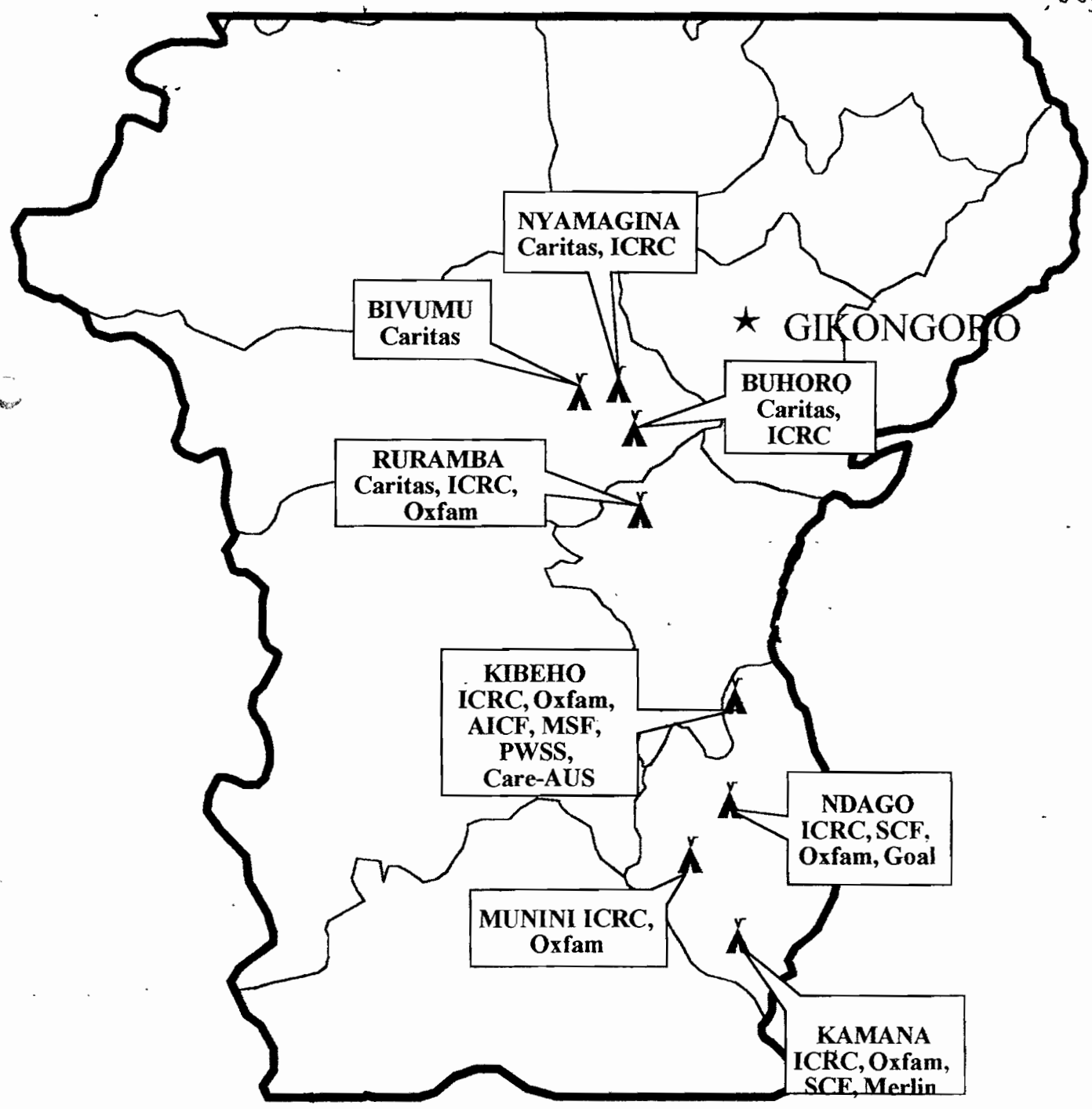
Of the seventeen prisons existing before the war, only ten are currently operating. Their normal capacity is 5,000, yet they currently hold over 30,000 prisoners. Unverified reports of an equal number of detainees in "unofficial detention centres" have been noted. Besides congestion, other problems in the prisons include malnutrition, poor hygiene and sanitation. Consequently, large numbers of prisoners are reportedly dying every month. UNAMIR is assisting the Rwandese authorities to alleviate the problem of overcrowding by moving prisoners from seriously overcrowded detention centres to less crowded ones. The problem, however, lingers in the light of continuing arrests by the security forces of large numbers of Rwandese suspected of involvement in genocide.

UNAMIR, UNDP, ICRC and HRFOR are working to help reestablish Rwanda's judicial system. To this end, it is expected that, in the short to medium term, foreign magistrates and judges will be brought in. Other possible measures being considered for the near term include the improvement and expansion of existing prisons, and over the long term, the construction of new ones. The implementation of these measures would, however, require enormous financial resources which are currently unavailable.

NGOs in IDP CAMPS in GIKONGORO

18.4.95

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6 of 9



CRN 12/1/2 of 9

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

FUNDS PLEDGED BY THE DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 17 APRIL 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Austria			2,0		2,0
Belgium	13,0		21,8	1,2	36,0
Canada	7,5	1,9	15,2	0,6	25,2
France					to be determined
Germany	20,4	10,6	54,4	29,8	115,3
Ireland	0,6	N.A.	N.A.		1,6
Italy		0,3			0,3
Japan		19,3	1,3	1,4	22,0
Netherlands	16,5	1,5	14,9		32,9
New Zeland					to be announced
Russia					to be announced
Spain	N.A.		4,5		9,5
Sweden	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3,0
Switzerland	0,8		12,0		12,8
United Kingdom	2,8	1,0	4,1	0,2	8,1
USA	6,5		32,0	17,0	55,5
SUB-TOTAL	68,1	34,6	162,2	50,2	324,2
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank	20,0		30,0		50,0
European Union Commission	28,0		49,3	48,9	126,2
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.			15,0		15,0
International Monetary Fund	13,0				13,0
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries				12,9	12,9
United Nations Agencies			14,0		14,0
World Bank	45,0		30,0		75,0
SUB-TOTAL	106,0		138,3	61,8	306,1
TOTAL FUNDS PLEDGED	174,1	34,6	300,5	112,0	630,3
FUNDS REQUESTED	189,6	273,7	300,9		764,1

Notes:

Figures in italics represent the changes occurred since the last update.

Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)

Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced

Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development

N.A.: not allocated

Pledges by Austria, Ireland, Spain and Sweden remain to be allocated into specific sub-programmes.

Thus the sum of funds allocated to sub-programmes does not add up to the total.

17/04/1995 12:36

7.

CRN 121 / 0 of 9

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PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

FUNDS COMMITTED BY THE DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 17 APRIL 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Austria			0,5		0,5
Belgium	5,2		4,1	0,2	9,5
Canada	7,2	1,9	9,2	0,2	18,5
France					
Germany	6,3		20,1	3,6	30,0
Ireland					
Italy		0,3			0,3
Japan		1,0	1,3	1,4	3,7
Netherlands	5,5	0,5	1,4		7,4
New Zeland					
Russia					
Spain					
Sweden					
Switzerland	0,8		1,3		2,1
United Kingdom	0,8	1,0	0,6	0,2	2,6
USA	6,5			13,1	19,6
SUB-TOTAL	32,3	4,7	38,5	18,7	94,2
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank					
European Union Commission	28,0		13,1	6,5	47,6
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.					
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			3,5		3,5
World Bank	45,0		5,0		50,0
SUB-TOTAL	73,0		21,6	6,5	101,1
TOTAL FUNDS COMMITTED	105,3	4,7	60,1	25,2	195,2
FUNDS PLEDGED	174,1	34,6	300,5	112,0	630,3

Notes:

Figures in italics represent the changes occurred since the last update
 Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)
 Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced
 Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development
 N.A.: not allocated

17/04/1995 12:36

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND REHABILITATION

FUNDS DISBURSED BY THE DONORS

(million of US dollars)

UPDATED ON 17 APRIL 1995

DONORS	SUB- PROGR. 1	SUB- PROGR. 2	SUB- PROGR. 3	OUTSIDE ROUND TABLE DOCUMENT	TOTAL
BILATERAL					
Austria			0,3		0,3
Belgium	2,0		1,4	0,2	3,6
Canada	5,5		1,8	0,2	7,5
France					
Germany			4,1		4,1
Ireland					
Italy		0,3			0,3
Japan		1,0	1,3	1,4	3,7
Netherlands	3,5		0,5		4,0
New Zealand					
Russia					
Spain					
Sweden					
Switzerland	0,8		0,1		0,9
United Kingdom		1,0	0,6	0,2	1,8
USA	6,5			13,1	19,6
SUB-TOTAL	18,3	2,3	10,1	15,1	45,8
MULTILATERAL					
African Development Bank					
European Union Commission	5,0				5,0
Intern. Fund Agricultural Dev.					
International Monetary Fund					
Org. Petroleum Exp. Countries					
United Nations Agencies			2,5		2,5
World Bank					
SUB-TOTAL	5,0		2,5		7,5
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	23,3	2,3	12,6	15,1	53,3
FUNDS PLEDGED	174,1	34,6	300,5	112,0	630,3

Notes:

- Figures in italics represent the changes occurred since the last update
 Sub-Programme 1: Financial Support (including Balance of Payments)
 Sub-Programme 2: Reintegration of Refugees and Displaced
 Sub-Programme 3: Rehabilitation / Development
 N.A.: not allocated

17/04/1995 14:37

CNR 099 CND 030 P 1/2

UNAMIR
OUTGOING CODE CABLE
85 APR 18 07 05

To: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
OULD ABDALLAH, BUJUMBURA

Fr: *for* *Q. L. and* HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

Date: 17 April 1995

Number: 1231

Re: Rwanda Operational Support Group

Attached you will find a tentative agenda received from the US for the 21st April ROSG meeting. Would greatly appreciate your views on the issues to be addressed.

Regards

1. waste house
2. Reactivate IOT
3. Humanitarian Relief continues
4. GRC
5. *for* Access to camps
6. Prepare communes - security -
7. shelter elsewhere.
8. Transport
9. Road improvement. — Road
10. Treatment of criminals

[Security for
UNTA
on agendas]

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1995 APR 17 P 4 27

Agenda for 21 April ROSG

CNR 099 CND 030 P 2/2

RWANDA

0945-0950--Opening Remarks

George Moose, Assistant Secretary of State
for Africa

0950-1030--General assessment of situation

- UN.
- Discussion.

1030-1100--Food

- Status of pipeline/Assessment of needs. } K.
- Donor support.
- Delivery impediments.

1100-1145--Security Issues

- Cross-border security. } R.K.
- Camps-internal security; location. } nil.
- Volcanos; latest assessment and planning.

1145-1230--Human Rights

- Status and needs of International Tribunal } LA
- Role and support for Human Rights Monitors. } Doo
- Status of Detention Camps.

1230-1315--Assistance to Rwanda

- Status of aid delivery (versus commitments). } R. Kant-
- Status of Rwanda trust fund. } knsten.
- World Bank-status of activities.
- Donor cooperation in Kigali.

1315-1430 Break

BURUNDI

1430-1500 Security and Preventive Measures

- The Debre Initiative.
- Augmenting UN/OAU presence.
- Visits/Statements.
- Roundtable/Conference.

1500-1530 Accountability

- Commission of Inquiry
- Assistance to Judiciary
- Sanctions

1530-1600 Humanitarian Relief

- Food Distributions to IDPs and Refugees
- Disaster Preparedness

Closing Remarks/Next Meeting



Kigali, le 20 Avril 1995

ACTIVITES DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE AU RWANDA

- La Banque Mondiale a suspendu ses activités le 30 Avril 1994 pour cause de non paiement des arriérés.
- Son portefeuille était constitué de 13 projets de divers secteurs totalisant ensemble 320.6 millions de dollars dont 221.1 millions non encore déboursés au 31 Octobre 1994.
- En Août 1994, pour participer à la satisfaction des besoins urgents des populations sinistrées, la Banque Mondiale a consenti un don de 20 millions de dollars départagés entre 4 Organisations des Nations Unies intervenant sur le terrain à savoir l'UNICEF, le HCR, le FAO et l'OMS.
- En Septembre 1994, une mission d'évaluation de la situation a séjourné au Rwanda et ses conclusions ont abouti à la préparation d'un projet de crédit de Recouvrement d'Urgence en Novembre 1994.
- Le 15 Février 1995, un accord de crédit de recouvrement économique d'urgence a été signé pour une valeur de 50 millions de dollars. La mise en vigueur nécessite au préalable le recrutement par le Gouvernement d'une agence de passation de marchés et la ratification par l'Assemblée Nationale.
- Le 23 Février 1995, la Banque Mondiale a réouvert ses bureaux à Kigali.
- Depuis lors la restructuration des différents projets est en cours et la reprise des activités est prévue dans les tous prochains jours.
- Au mois de Mars 1995, la Banque Mondiale a organisé une mission sur la réinstallation des Réfugiés, un rapport vient d'être confectionné.

Nous espérons que le Gouvernement va accélérer la mise en place des préalables pour une reprise la plus rapide possible de toutes les activités.