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Office of the Spokesman

26 December 1995

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 11 - 17 DECEMBER 1995

General

There is a slow but definite improvement in the humanitarian assistance situation all over the country. Through its Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC), UNAMIR continues to ensure positive coordination of that assistance, in concerted efforts with the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) of the Rehabilitation Ministry, other UN agencies and NGOs. A number of requests received are not strictly of a humanitarian nature, but are all the same handled in that category, to support the country's socio-economic recovery.

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- INDBATT provided two trucks to **Cyeza orphanage**.
- MILOBs rescued and transferred three seriously injured victims of road accident to **Kabgayi hospital**.
- LFW and CARITAS are assisting in the reconstruction of houses in **Kigoma** and **Ntongwe communes**, while the Salvation Army is constructing new houses in **Kayenzi commune**.
- Assist and LWF are undertaking agricultural and rehabilitation programmes in **Mugina commune**.
- ARDEC completed the reconstruction of 100 houses in **Runda commune**, in a self-help project for widows.
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HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 04 - 10 DECEMBER 1995

The overall humanitarian situation in the country is improving, but a lot is expected of UNAMIR's Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC), particularly in view of the anticipated increase in the influx of returnees, as stipulated under the new mandate.

The following are the major activities carried out by UNAMIR, other UN agencies and major NGOs in humanitarian assistance to Rwanda:

- In Kigali Rural, the humanitarian team donated medicine to **Gishaka Health Centre** in **Gikomero commune** and **Masaka Health Centre** in **Kanombe commune**.
- WFP donated 1080 bags of maize and 3000 litres of cooking oil to the returnees in **Gikomero commune**.
- MILOBs distributed Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) to various health centres in all the communes of **Gitarama** and 21 cartons of ORS to various communes of **Byumba**.
- Force Signal Company provided one truck to transport pineapple saplings from **Ruhango** to **Kabgayi** for a widows' association called "**Association Nkunganire**". **Kabgayi orphanage** received 100 blankets.
- Force Engineer Company representatives completed initial recce on the request of ICRC to dig additional pits for the improvement of the sanitary conditions in **Gitarama prison**.
- CONCERN is constructing a temporary camp for returnees in **Ruyenzi sector** of **Runda commune**, while ARDEC is still engaged in the reconstruction of houses in **Runda commune** and LWF is carrying out renovation of damaged houses in **Tambwe and Ntongwe communes**.
- In **Byumba**, HAC Officer accompanied a team from the Force Engineering Company to assess material and other assistance required for the repair of the bridge on **Muyanza river**.
- WFP provided seeds to the following communes: **Tumba** (3 tons of maize seeds, **Kivuye** (10 tons of beans and 300 kgs of maize) and **Cyumba** (1330 kgs of maize).
- LWF has started implementing the UNHCR Shelter Programme for returnees in **Murambi commune**.



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SUBJECT/OBJET : Coupures de presse relatives à la MINUAR

Je vous prie de bien vouloir trouver ci-joint copies des derniers articles de presse relatifs à la MINUAR et à la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda.

rwANDA Le Front patriotique rwandais accusé

● Faustin Twagiramungu, ancien premier ministre rwandais, affirme détenir « des preuves irréfutables » de « massacres de plus de 250 000 personnes » par le FPR aujourd'hui au pouvoir. De son côté, le gouvernement rwandais réclame le départ des Casques bleus de la mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda, la Minuar. Le ministre des affaires étrangères estime que son pays a « plus besoin de médecins, d'agronomes et d'experts techniques que de soldats. » Le mandat des Casques bleus devait expirer le 7 décembre. Par ailleurs, une centaine de Rwandais, parmi lesquels plusieurs membres de l'ancien gouvernement hutu ainsi que des proches du gouvernement en place à Kigali, ont été arrêtés ce week-end à Nairobi.

Carter réunit l'Afrique des grands lacs au Caire

Au cœur du sommet sur le Rwanda et le Burundi: le sort de trois millions de réfugiés.

Jimmy Carter réussit-il à où la communauté internationale a échoué? Alors que les Nations unies ont dû abandonner leur projet d'une «grande conférence régionale» au sujet du Rwanda et du Burundi, l'ancien président américain doit ouvrir, aujourd'hui au Caire, un sommet réunissant, outre les présidents des deux patries des Hutus et des Tutsis, leurs voisins immédiats, le Zaïre, l'Ouganda et la Tanzanie. «C'est une des dernières chances pour trouver une solution aux problèmes de la région», a déclaré Jimmy Carter, depuis dix jours en tournée en Afrique de l'Est. «Demain pourrait déjà être trop tard», a sursauté, ce week-end, le cardinal Elchegaray, en charge du dossier au Vatican. «Tout le monde craint le pire.»

Après le génocide au Rwanda, l'an dernier, et avec le Burundi voisin en état de guerre civile de moins en moins larvé, avec la multiplication des incursions armées dans ces deux pays et, au total, toujours près de trois millions de réfugiés agglutinés aux frontières, le pire est presque sûr. D'autant que la reconnaissance internationale au Rwanda semble plus que jamais éloignée et que, notamment au Sud-Soudan, dressent l'un contre l'autre l'Ouganda, le Ke-

nya et le Zaïre. Que les cinq présidents des pays des grands lacs ne se soient estimés en sécurité qu'au Caire en dit déjà long. Que Jimmy Carter ait besoin d'associer, en guise de co-présidents du sommet, l'archevêque du Cap, Desmond Tutu, et l'ancien président tanzanien, Julius Nyerere, montre la fragilité de l'espoir. Trois «facilitateurs» pour cinq présidents, à condition que tout le monde soit au rendez-vous.

Au Caire, tout sera sujet à controverse, à commencer par l'ordre du jour. Sous peine d'écarter de son initiative, Jimmy Carter a accepté, intégralement, les propositions du nouveau régime au Rwanda: le retour «en deux vagues» des réfugiés, la cessation des livraisons d'armes et de l'entraînement militaire dans les camps au Zaïre, le respect des frontières, l'arrestation et le jugement des «génocides». Si ces revendications sont, pour le moins, légitimes, elles ne nolisent l'agenda du sommet au détriment d'autres préoccupations, également légitimes: la détentation arbitraire, dans les prisons rwandaises, de

quelque 60.000 Hutus, dont 2.300 ont déjà succombé aux mauvaises conditions, et, de manière générale, la sécurité des réfugiés à leur retour au pays, où des violations des droits de l'homme se poursuivent depuis seize mois à un niveau élevé.

Hier, l'ex-Premier ministre du gouvernement d'union nationale, Faustin Twagiramungu, linégué en août, n'a affirmé détenir «des preuves irréfutables» de

«massacres de plus de 250.000 personnes» par l'armée rwandaise depuis l'avènement au pouvoir du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR), en juillet 1994. «Les crimes commis sous le régime Habyarimana, les massacres et le génocide qu'il a préparés, aussi monstrueux qu'ils aient été, ne peuvent aucunement justifier ou excuser ceux imputables au FPR», écrit Faustin Twagiramungu, qui réside depuis trois

mois à Bruxelles, dans une «mise au point» envoyée à l'Afp.

En attendant les preuves, on ne manquera pas de se demander pourquoi l'ex-Premier ministre, un Hutu opposé à l'ancien régime Habyarimana, n'a pas fait état d'une telle légationbo tout qu'il partageait le pouvoir avec le FPR. Il n'en reste pas moins que des listes nominales de plusieurs dizaines de milliers de victimes du nouveau ré-

gime circulent à l'extérieur du Rwanda. Aussi, le dernier compte-rendu du rapporteur spécial des Nations unies, René Degni-Ségui, fait-il état de violations de droits de l'homme d'une ampleur telle que celles-ci resteraient difficilement enlourées d'autant de désolation si elles n'intervenaient pas au lendemain d'un génocide qui nul ne veut être soupçonné de «dénialisme».

En l'absence de toute re-

présentation des réfugiés, que «pur principe» le pouvoir de Kigali a refusé, le maréchal Mobutu sera de facto le porte-parole des Hutus à l'événement. Vendredi dernier, à l'occasion de son trentième anniversaire au pouvoir, le président zairois a annoncé que l'écclésiologie de la fin de l'année, pour le retour d'un million de réfugiés actuellement au Zaïre, n'était plus de rigueur. «Comment tous ces gens peuvent-ils, en trente-sept jours, partir?», s'est-il emporté, interroguant la législation zairoise. «D'abord, ils doivent être rassurés quant à leur retour au pays dans des conditions acceptables de sécurité.» C'est tout le problème. Réhabilité par les Américains et, dès lors, de nouveau chouchouté par Paris qui redécouvre «le pilier de la francophonie», le maréchal Mobutu s'en charge pour l'Occident.

STEPHEN SMITH

Rentrés d'Ouganda, du Burundi ou du Zaïre, les exiliés tutsis de 1959 accaparent le pouvoir et la terre.

Butare, entrevue spéciale

Comme si le poids des souvenirs ne suffisait pas à rendre chaque jour une plus difficile à vivre, les rescapés du génocide affrontent aujourd'hui la suspicion et la défiance des exilés de 1959. Tutsis rentrés du Burundi, d'Ouganda ou du Zaïre après la victoire du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) en juillet 1994.

Sa voix se casse, quand le pompiste de Butare raconte l'anecdote: lorsque son cousin est rentré d'Ouganda, après trente ans d'exil, il s'est étonné: «Comment se fait-il que tu sois encore en vie? Je vous croyais tous morts.» Le pompiste s'imaginait que son parent serait heureux de le trouver, sauve d'un miracle de rescapé d'une famille de seize. «Mais j'ai peur comme toi, réplique-t-il. Peut-être a-t-il pensé à prendre la vie?»

Connus? Il ne leur fallait pas, en plus des cauchemars, composer avec un sentiment de culpabilité, celui d'avoir survécu quand les siens étaient massacrés. «On nous demande que nous avons bien pu faire pour nous en tant que proches ou père», confie Fidéle, un jeune soupçonné s'avancer: «Tu travaillais avec les Interwe», les miliciens luttant de l'ancien régime, non d'avoir massacré plus d'un demi-million de pers entre avril et juillet 1994.

Près de 750.000 Tutsis rwandais —selon l'officialielle— ont regagné le Rwanda dans les deux semaines qui ont suivi l'instauration du nouveau régime. C'est la première fois que les relations sont les plus cordiales. Au Burundi, la composition de la population est la même. En 1994, après le

minée par les Tutsis, l'Etat est aux mains de la minorité. «Ceux qui arrivent du Burundi ont baissé dans l'effacement pendant trente ans, constate un magistrat. Avec un vrai sentiment de supériorité.»

La région de Butare, au sud du pays, a accueilli de nombreux rapatriés du Burundi voisin. Selon une source humanitaire, la commune de Rusumo, dans la préfecture de Ki-

bungo (sud-est), qui comptait autrefois 131.000 habitants dont 105.000 se trouvent aujourd'hui dans le camp de réfugiés de Ngura en Tanzanie, abrite aussi quelque 90.000 anciens exilés du Burundi. Dans le nord du pays, la région en lisière du parc de l'Akagera, logiquement ultrée les exilés de l'Ouganda tout proche. «Ils sont rentrés avec du bétail, se sont installés sur ces terres fertiles où ils disposaient autrefois d'un de près de trois hectares chacun. Et reconstruisent volontiers ne

R E P O R T A G E

pas avoir envie de partager cette prospérité nouvelle», raconte un observateur occidental de retour de la région.

Mais c'est vers Kigali, la capitale, qu'ont convergé la plupart des rapatriés. Certains prêtres estiment que la population de la ville a été renouvelée à 60% et avouent ne pas reconnaître beaucoup de leurs ouailles aux messes dominicales. Non loin de l'église de la Sainte-Famille, une petite pancarte indique en anglais «The New Sheraton (sic), une maison loin de la maison»: le patron, venu de Kampala où la célèbre chaîne hôtelière gère l'un de ses fleurons, a baptisé son établissement en souvenir de son exil. «A l'école, sourit une mère de famille, on reconnaît les mères "zairaises" au flâneur de leurs tenues.»

La défiance entre «aériens» et nouveaux venus, amplement partagée, nourrit frustrations et rancœurs. Les rancœurs accusent les seconds d'accaparer les postes à responsabilité. «C'est en partie vrai», reconnaît l'ancien ministre de l'Intérieur Seth Sendashonga, limogé en août. «Nous avons recruté par interviews, et il y avait bien plus de candidats issus de la diaspora, tout simplement parce que les interviews étaient menées

par des gens de l'extérieur. Résultat: onze directeurs généraux de ministères sur vingt sont des rapatriés. Ceux de l'Intérieur n'ont plus d'ambition. Plus exaltation, traumatisés, ils ont peur d'être repérés: poser sa candidature, c'est s'exposer.» L'armée, poursuit-il, a privilégié pour sa part les rapatriés d'Ouganda, dont beaucoup ont combattu dans le maquis aux côtés du général Paul Kagame, leader du FPR, actuel vice-président du Rwanda et ministre de la Défense. Les querelles qui opposent la diaspora à ceux de l'Intérieur recouvrent bien souvent, aussi, de mesquins intérêts. La convoitise d'une terre, d'une propriété. La maison d'Ancelle est tapie au fond de la bananeraie, à l'extérieur de Ruhengeri (nord-ouest). Une maison de guinguois, en ciment

et tôles, qu'elle et ses enfants ont retrouvé à leur retour du Zaïre où ils s'étaient réfugiés en juillet 1994. Ancelle est propriétaire d'une belle villa dans le quartier de Nyamirambo, à Kigali, mais c'est au bout de ce chemin de terre qu'elle s'est installée. Car sa villa est occupée par une famille de «Burundais». Elle n'a pas osé s'en approcher, les pores blancs de Nyamirambo le lui ont déconseillé. Elle n'a même pas osé porter plainte: «Jamais ils ne défendront une femme hurle contre une famille du Burundi.» Gracieux, son ami magistrat, reconnaît qu'elle n'a aucune chance s'il s'agit de la famille d'un militaire. Le directeur du seul hôpital psychiatrique du Rwanda, à Ndora près de Kigali, a noté que, parmi les jeunes gens dépressifs, il voit «beaucoup d'adolescentes rescapées qui ont craqué après avoir repris l'école: elles se trouvent confrontées à un milieu nouveau, des élèves qui arrivent du Burundi ou d'ailleurs», constate Piet Moumen. «Ces tensions sont normales. Chacun cherche sa place, de façon existentielle», estime l'historien franco-rwandais José Kabaga, de passage à Kigali. «La société se cherche. Il y a de réelles différences culturelles entre ceux du Burundi, d'Ouganda, du Zaïre et ceux qui ont vécu ici.» Mais pour bien connaître les Rwandais de l'intérieur et ceux de la diaspora, il faut croire que «ces préjugés vont tomber. Le problème de fond, ce sont les réfugiés aux frontières (ndlr: 2 millions environ au Zaïre et en Tanzanie.) Il y a un réel risque d'explosion en cas de retours massifs.»

ANNE MOUTOT

Rwanda

Le FPR soupçonné de massacres

*Accusé par l'ancien premier ministre
Faustin Twagiramungu, Kigali se radicalise.*

250 000 personnes ont été massacrées depuis l'arrivée au pouvoir du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) en août dernier. C'est en tout cas ce qu'affirme, dans une mise au point rédigée à Bruxelles, l'ancien premier ministre rwandais, Faustin Twagiramungu, « démissionné » en août dernier.

Selon lui, « les crimes commis sous le régime Habyarimana, les massacres et le génocide qu'il a préparés, aussi monstrueux qu'ils aient été, ne peuvent aucunement justifier ceux imputables au FPR ».

Hutu, Faustin Twagiramungu avait accepté de devenir premier ministre du gouvernement de transition mis en place au lendemain de la conquête du pouvoir par le FPR. Son accusation repose, selon lui, « sur des preuves irréfutables » de « massacres de plus de 250 000 personnes » par l'armée rwandaise.

Depuis plusieurs mois, le pouvoir de Kigali se radicalise. Arrestations de journalistes, meurtres arbitraires et règlements de comptes se multiplient. Deux cadres de l'administration préfectorale au moins ont été assassinés. Et de nombreux responsables ont été arbitrairement écartés du pouvoir. Comme l'ancien directeur de cabinet de Faustin Twagiramungu qui, après avoir exercé pendant plus d'un an ses fonctions, se trouve aujourd'hui brutalement placé sur une liste de supposés participants au génocide d'avril 1994 (au moins un demi-million de morts).

Signe de ces tensions : l'organisation humanitaire AICF (Association internationale contre le faim) a interrompu ses programmes d'aide au Rwanda. Bloquée dans ses déplacements et cantonnée de fait à Kigali, l'organisation n'a eu d'autre choix que de se retirer : « Dans l'impossibilité d'accéder aux populations les plus démunies et refu-

sant de développer un programme répondant à d'autres intérêts que ceux des victimes, l'AICF a décidé de quitter le Rwanda. »

Dans les jours à venir, les 2 000 Casques bleus encore présents dans le pays vont devoir faire de même. Kigali a en effet refusé de renouveler leur mandat venant à expiration le 8 décembre prochain. Selon plusieurs sources occidentales, ce départ risque d'entraîner des difficultés pour d'autres agences d'aide, notamment pour les observateurs des droits de l'homme.

Agir très vite

Pour autant, le problème des réfugiés est loin d'être réglé. Entre la Tanzanie, le Zaïre et le Burundi, une population de 1,7 million de Rwandais — dont de nombreux participants au génocide — erre sur les routes ou dans les camps. Une conférence des chefs d'État de la région des Grands Lacs devrait examiner mardi prochain au Caire cette situation. Selon l'ancien président américain, Jimmy Carter, instigateur de cette initiative, « 6 000 à 10 000 réfugiés rwandais et burundais » devraient bientôt « retourner chaque jour dans leur pays ». Pour l'instant, on en est loin : quelques centaines de candidats au retour franchissent tout juste quotidiennement la frontière.

Dans un récent rapport dénonçant les nombreuses violations des droits de l'homme par le FPR au pouvoir à Kigali, le rapporteur de l'ONU, René Degni-Ségui, lançait un avertissement : faute d'agir très vite, déclarait-il, la communauté internationale risque de se retrouver confrontée « à une nouvelle guerre et à de nouveaux massacres ».

P. S.-E. (avec AFP)

Huis clos autour des grands lacs

Le sommet sur les réfugiés du Rwanda et du Burundi s'est ouvert hier.

Le sommet régional sur le Rwanda et le Burundi, qui s'est ouvert hier au Caire sous la présidence de Jimmy Carter, a pris l'allure d'une thérapie de groupe entre chefs d'Etat. Après des déclarations optimistes en prélude, puis un déjeuner pris en commun, le Zaïrois Mobutu, l'Ougandais Museveni, le Burundais Ntibantuganya, le Rwandais Bizimungu ainsi que le ministre tanzanien de la Défense se sont retirés pour des débats à huis clos. «*Tout le monde s'accorde à dire que les centaines de milliers de*

réfugiés doivent retourner à leurs foyers et qu'il faut une réconciliation avec leurs voisins», a rapporté l'ancien président américain Jimmy Carter, épaulé par l'archevêque sud-africain Desmond Tutu et, à partir d'aujourd'hui, par l'ancien président tanzanien Julius Nyerere. Confirmant que la fin de l'année n'était plus la date butoir pour le départ d'un million de réfugiés du Zaïre, le maréchal Mobutu a affirmé: «*Ma présence signifie que nous allons trouver des solutions à tous les problèmes.*»

En marge du sommet, la réalité conflictuelle a cependant fait sa réapparition. Avant même l'ouverture, Hasan Ngeze, l'éditeur du magazine hutu extrémiste *Kangura*, qui avait incité à la haine avant le génocide des Tutsi au Rwanda, l'ancien, et qui depuis diffuse parmi les réfugiés des thèses négationnistes, a été expulsé par les autorités égyptiennes, après avoir été dûment accrédité comme journaliste. Pour sa part, le président rwandais Pasteur Bizimungu a démenti les allégations de l'ancien chef

du gouvernement d'union nationale, Faustin Twagiramungu, limogé en août, selon lequel le nouveau régime à Kigali serait responsable de la mort violente de «plus de 250 000 personnes». Enfin, le président burundais a admis qu'il fallait «commencer par regagner le contrôle à l'intérieur de nos pays», au moment précis où, à Bujumbura, son parti - hutu - accusait l'armée - tutsi - d'avoir massacré, en un mois, «plus de 2 000 personnes».

SMITH

LIBERATION 30/11/95

Grands Lacs: accord au Caire sur le retour des réfugiés

Après quarante-huit heures, au lieu des quatre jours prévus, les présidents des pays des Grands Lacs, réunis au Caire sous la houlette de l'ancien président américain Jimmy Carter, ont souscrit à un engagement devant permettre le retour en masse, au Rwanda et au Burundi, de plus de 2 millions de réfugiés hutus. Principale décision, le Rwanda accepte une extension de trois mois du mandat de la Mission d'assistance des Nations unies (Minuar, forte de 1.800 Casques bleus), qui s'achève le 8 décembre. Vendredi, Kigali, arguant que «le maintien de la sécurité intérieure est un devoir du gouvernement rwandais», avait officiellement demandé à l'ONU de retirer son contingent. A présent, celui-ci devrait contribuer à «rassurer les réfugiés», dont le retour «prochain» est envisagé à un rythme devant «progressivement augmenter jusqu'à 10.000 par jour». Cette année, au total, seulement 35.000 Hutus rwandais sont volontairement rentrés du Zaïre.

«Personne ne songe à des rapatriements forcés», a précisé le maréchal Mobutu, réaffirmant que la date butoir de la fin d'année auparavant fixée pour le départ de 1 million de réfugiés de l'est du Zaïre n'était plus de rigueur. De son côté, le président rwandais, Pasteur Bizimungu, a ap-

pelé de ses vœux «le retour inconditionnel de tous les réfugiés rwandais pour résoudre [leurs] propres problèmes internes et pour alléger le fardeau des pays voisins». Il s'est également engagé à garantir leur sécurité et leur droit à recouvrer leur propriété. Tous les chefs d'Etat réunis ont renouvelé leur engagement à ne pas laisser utiliser leurs territoires à des fins de guérilla, à faire cesser les émissions de radios clandestines, à empêcher les livraisons d'armes aux miliciens hutus et à «mettre hors d'état de nuire» les extrémistes qui, dans les camps en Tanzanie et au Zaïre, intimideraient les candidats au retour.

Même si ces assurances, jamais suivies d'effet, n'ont été que répétées au Caire, l'accord obtenu au terme d'une séance nocturne, de mardi à mercredi, constitue un succès pour Jimmy Carter. A la veille de la conférence, l'ancien locataire de la Maison Blanche avait annoncé que «la région des Grands Lacs se prépare à renouer avec son avenir, à voir les réfugiés rentrer chez eux (...), à voir des gouvernements réellement représentatifs être établis et à éviter les violences ethniques futures». En attendant, la menace de guerre régionale s'est éloignée.

STEPHEN SMITH

Final Draft
CAIRO DECLARATION ON THE GREAT LAKES REGION
November 29, 1995

Deeply concerned about the persistent tensions, hostilities, insecurities, and recent genocide in the Great Lakes region, and their adverse effects on democratic and economic development, the Presidents of Zaire, Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda and a special Presidential envoy from Tanzania met in Cairo, Egypt on November 28-29, 1995. The meeting was co-convened by Presidents Mobutu and Museveni and former President Mwinyi, with the support of Presidents Ntibantunganya and Bizimungu. Former President Carter of the United States and Archbishop Tutu of South Africa served as facilitators. The Heads of State and Delegations at this summit meeting, which was an African initiative, pledged to take joint concrete actions to advance peace, justice, reconciliation, stability, and development in the region.

The Heads of State and Delegations were convinced that the problems of Rwanda and Burundi were basically a consequence of a confluence of negative interests of colonialism and local opportunists who have fostered the ideology of exclusion that generates fear, frustration, hatred and tendencies to extermination and genocide.

The Heads of States and Delegations call upon the international community to condemn vigorously the ethnic and political genocide ideology used in competition for conquest and monopoly of power.

Determined to prevent future genocide, ensure reconciliation with justice relating to the tragic genocide in Rwanda in 1994, and encourage the return of refugees to their home countries, the Heads of State and Delegations affirmed their mutual confidence and decided on the following specific actions:

a) They condemned the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, other incidents of mass killings in the past, and the ideology of genocide despicably used by some forces to pursue their own selfish ends. They also condemn the other similar acts and events which have occurred in the past and are recurring in Burundi.

b) The Heads of State and Delegations of the Great Lakes region solemnly pledge that their territories will never be used to serve as bases by armed groups to launch incursions or attacks against any other country represented at this conference.

They agree to cooperate by providing all information in advance on suspected persons or on anticipated incursions or armed attacks against another country.

c) The Heads of State and Delegations in whose countries refugees were currently located pledged to take action to curtail the activities of those in the camps who seek to intimidate the refugees wishing to return to their homes. President Mobutu

pledged soon to remove from the refugee camps the identified intimidators. The Tanzanian envoy affirmed his government's desire to isolate all criminals from the refugee camps, and will seek cooperation from the international community in acquiring the resources necessary to achieve this objective.

d) The Heads of State and Delegations agreed to prevent military training and delivery of weapons to militia groups or any other groups among the refugees.

e) The Heads of State and Delegations viewed with deep concern the use of radio broadcasts to spread hate and fear in the region. The participants pledged to take all possible action to terminate the illegal and inflammatory radio broadcasts from one country into another. They called upon the international community to assist by providing technology to identify the location of mobile transmitters.

f) The Heads of State and Delegations urged an acceleration of the work of the International Tribunal. They solemnly and unequivocally pledged to place at the disposal of the International Tribunal for trial all those indicted by the Tribunal, and urge leaders of all other nations to do the same.

They also expressed full support for the Commission of Inquiry's investigation of the assassination of President Ndadaye and the massacres that followed.

g) The Rwandan Head of State declared unequivocally that his government wanted the refugees to return to Rwanda at an early date, reclaim their property, live in safety and peace, help rebuild their country's economy, and participate in its political life under a broad-based government of national unity. This government will guarantee the safety of the returning refugees. It will work in collaboration with the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, and the international community. In cooperation with Zaire, it will work out arrangements by which refugees can return home to assess the situation for themselves and then go back to the camps to apprise the other refugees of the true conditions prevailing in Rwanda.

In addition, other visits to and from the camps by refugees, NGOs, and others will be encouraged.

h) The Heads of State and Delegations perceive no major restrictions to the return of refugees to Rwanda. They believe that when the refugees are convinced of the fact that conditions are safe to return, a large number will go home. A majority will move back to their country with minimum assistance. Working closely with UNHCR and other international agencies, the involved governments believe that the number of returning refugees who avail themselves of UNHCR assistance should rise progressively to 10,000 a day within a short time. There are no impediments within Rwanda or Burundi to an even higher rate of return.

90 i) The Heads of State and Delegations commend the UNHCR for its continuing
91 efforts to assist the refugees and ameliorate their plight in the refugee camps. Its
92 work and commitment are greatly appreciated. The participants would urge in the
93 future that local representatives of UNHCR devote more of their attention and
94 resources toward helping the refugees return and settle safely, even if this requires
95 some modification of the organization's guidelines. The governments stand ready
96 to work with UNHCR in this effort.
97

98 j) The horrendous genocide of 1994 massively strained the Rwandan judicial
99 system. It is trying to cope with the unprecedented requirements, including
100 training of many judges and magistrates. It will seek assistance from the
101 international community as appropriate and consistent with its principles. Fully
102 conscious of the conditions in its overcrowded prisons, it will separate prisoners
103 according to the severity of charges against them, move as innovatively and
104 expeditiously as possible to try or release those not guilty of serious crimes, and
105 temporarily augment facilities for housing prisoners.
106

107 k) As requested and approved by the leaders of Burundi, the Heads of States and
108 Delegations will provide assistance, and call upon the international community also
109 to assist, in the implementation of the Convention of Government, including
110 support for the National Debate. Security of persons is a fundamental problem in
111 Burundi. As requested and approved by the leaders of Burundi, assistance will be
112 sought to improve the system of justice. The Heads of State and the Delegations
113 will support the efforts of the Burundian government to work out modalities for all
114 the population to regain full confidence in the security forces.
115

116 l) The Heads of State and Delegations considered it imperative that the search for
117 peace in the Great Lakes region should be accompanied by coordinated and
118 concrete actions by the international community to mobilize financial resources so
119 as to bring economic and social development to the region.
120

121 m) The Heads of State and Delegations agreed to seek solutions to related
122 property and asset issues among governments in the region.
123

124 n) The Heads of State and Delegations requested that former presidents Nyerere of
125 Tanzania, Toure of Mali, Carter of the United States, and Archbishop Tutu of
126 South Africa analyze in depth the results of this meeting and the continuing
127 problems of the region and prepare recommendations for consideration by the five
128 governments at a second meeting, early in 1996. With prior approval from the five
129 governments, other participants and observers will be invited.
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131
132 The Heads of State and Delegations were pleased by the frank and constructive
133 discussions that characterized their Cairo Summit. They commended The Carter Center
134 for arranging the meeting.

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The Heads of State and Delegations expressed their profound appreciation to President Mubarak and the Egyptian people for their support and hospitality for this historic meeting.

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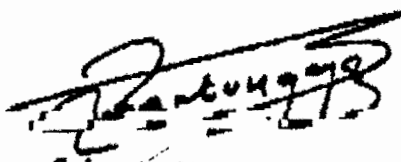
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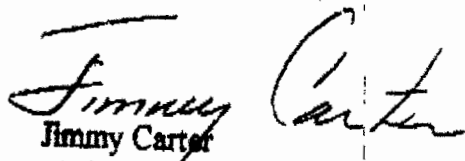
Mobutu Sese Seko


Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Pasteur Bizimungu


Sylvestre Ntibantunganya


Abdulrahman Kinana


Jimmy Carter
(witness)

29 November 1995, Cairo, Egypt

Elements: UNAMIR Resolution

CNR 339 P 19/19

- Welcoming the Cairo Declaration on the Great Lakes Region of 29 November 1995.

- Stresses the importance it attaches to the continuation of a coordinated United Nations effort in Rwanda, including the provision of assistance for development and reconstruction as an essential element in supporting peace in the area;

- Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda for an interim period of three months until 8 March 1996.

- Decides to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will;
(i) assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees to Rwanda;

(ii) support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining,

(iii) assist in promoting a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers,

(iv) assist in promoting national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and

(v) contribute to the security of United Nations personnel and premises, and those of the International Tribunal for Rwanda;

- Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Government of Rwanda and with the relevant international agencies on the establishment of a new United Nations operation in Rwanda after the interim period and on the role such an operation might play in further promoting stability and confidence and fostering development and reconstruction in Rwanda;

- Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the result of these consultations by 1 February 1996.

ED

RADIO RWANDA TRANSMISSION OF 2 DECEMBER 1995, 7:20 AM

His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu arrived in Kigali yesterday from attending the Cairo Summit on the Great Lakes region in Cairo Egypt. Upon arrival at the airport the President talked to journalists regarding the importance of the Cairo meeting and the issue of extending UNAMIR's stay in Rwanda.

Radio Rwanda Charles ----- talked to the President.

The Declaration that I have made concerning UNAMIR that I have been requested by President Carter to prolongue the presence of UNAMIR in Rwanda so as to eh to facilitate the eh ah return of refugees, President Carter had explained at the Press Conference that he knows that in the opinion of the Rwandese Government UNAMIR should windup by 8th of December and that is why the Government is in a position to guarantee and ensure security. But according to international perceptions of things, people think that UNAMIR should be useful if the repatriation of refugees coincide with its presence here. So we have accepted the principle that UNAMIR should be here but we'll discuss modalities with UN Secretary General.

What was the conclusion of the Conference in the detail?

Well we agreed on many points concerning the repatriation of refugees and the main point was that the Heads of State made committments to put an end to intimidation and other obstacles preventing refugees from coming back to Rwanda. The Heads of State made a commitment to put an end to infiltration coming from refugee camps . The Heads of States made a commitment to support the international organizations working for the repatraition of refugees. The H of S made a committment to prevent any attacks whatsoever from one country to another one. And the H of S made a committment to take back the Government's assets which may be in the countries.

He L

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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27 NOV 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG

UNAMIR

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

To: Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
Assistant Administrator &
Regional Director for Africa
(212) 906 - 5830 (fax)

Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle
Chief, RBA/Division I
UNDP New York
(212) 906 - 5243 (fax)
(212) 906 - 5968 (phone)

Mr. Edmund Cain, Director
Emergency Response Division
UNDP
New York
(212) 906 - 5379 (fax)

Mr. Alan Doss, Director
UNDP European Office
Geneva
(41) (22) 979. 90 .01 (fax)
(41) (22) 979. 95. 38 (phone)

Mr. Bruce Jenks, Director
UNDP Brussels
(32) (2) 280. 03. 78 (fax)

Date: 26 Nov 1995

File:

Total Pages:
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[Signature]
From: Sukehiro Hasegawa
UNDP Resident Representative

Subject: UNAMIR mandate & the visit of Justice Goldstone

I wish to inform you that during the last several days, it has become certain that the current UNAMIR mandate will not be extended after its expiration on 8 December. Therefore, we are now in the process of accelerating preparations for the takeover of some functions from the Office of the Special Representative of

the Secretary-General. These include:

- ① Security arrangements;
- ② some of the equipment now belonging to UNAMIR;
- ③ arrangements for the continued provision of certain essential services, such as the Norwegian Medical Facility (NorMed), perhaps on a cost-sharing basis.

In addition, Judge Goldstone, the Special Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, visited on Thursday and we discussed security arrangements. A copy of the notes of the meeting is attached for your information.

Also, please find attached an Informal Record of Ambassador Khan's press conference on Friday, 24 November, 1995.

With best regards.

INFORMAL RECORD

Press Conference of
The Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Ambassador Shaharyar Khan

24 November, 1995 11:00 AM

Ambassador Khan gave his first press conference in approximately a month on Friday morning, 24 November, 1995. The SRSB discussed three principal topics, which were as follows:

- ① the visit of Judge Goldstone
- ② the transfer of Rwandan prisoners
- ③ the Rwandan Government decision not to extend the UNAMIR mandate.

He opened the press conference with a statement on the visit of the Special Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, Judge Richard Goldstone. Ambassador Khan characterized the visit as "extremely satisfactory." The first indictments to be issued by the International Tribunal will be handed down on the 12th of December and trials are expected to commence shortly thereafter, and certainly early on in the new year. The Tribunal is counting on the full cooperation of governments in the region. Judge Goldstone had just arrived from Lusaka, where a number of Rwanda refugees suspected of participating in the genocide had been arrested, and he had also recently been in Kenya, where the Kenyan Attorney General had personally assured him of the full cooperation and support of the highest levels of the Kenyan Government.

Ambassador Khan noted that the issuance of the first indictments will redeem Judge Goldstone's pledge that the first case would be before the Tribunal before the end of the year. The SRSB pointed out that this was a very important milestone in the "totality of political developments", though many will feel that it has taken too long to bring justice to Rwanda. Nonetheless, this is an important step.

Judge Goldstone met with the Vice-President and Minister of Defense, Major General Paul Kagame, and with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana. The SRSB said that, during Judge Goldstone's previous visits, he had brought good intentions, whereas now these intentions have been translated into action. The SRSB characterized this as a welcome development.

In changing the subject, the Special Representative explained that there had been many doubts about the Government's commitment to the alleviation of the poor conditions in Rwanda's prisons. But now, over the last three or four days, 4307 prisoners had been transferred with the

page 2

logistical support of UNAMIR from Byumba and Kibungo to Nsinda prison (which was formally opened at a ceremony on 5 October). Approximately 5,000 prisoners are expected to be transferred in the coming weeks, as new detention centers open in Rutare, Kabuga and Gitarama, among other places. Ambassador Khan said that it was not so much a lack of political will on the part of the Rwandan Government that had slowed the process, but more the difficulties encountered in overcoming technical problems. Additionally, many prisoners had not wanted to be moved as they feared that they would not have similar access to their families in new prison locations.

Security considerations have also been paramount among the concerns of the Government as prisoners being transferred must be registered and escorted. Now that the process has started, Ambassador Khan said that he very much hopes and is confident that the spaces created by this rehabilitation project will be fully utilized by the Government.

Regarding the discussions of UNAMIR's mandate, the SRSG characterized the negotiations as taking place in a cordial atmosphere where his offices have been a channel, rather than a participant. Ultimately, the extension or expiration of the mandate will be a decision for the Security Council. But the SRSG has been listening to the opinions expressed by the Rwandan Government and will convey that information to the Security Council, to the Secretary-General and to the G10 countries.

Whether to phase-out UNAMIR or to extend its mandate in the form of some sort of civilian assistance force is a decision that will be taken in consultation with the Government after the submission of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council, which is expected to be issued sometime around 1 December. Ambassador Khan's assumption has always been that the phase-out would begin after the expiration of the current mandate, as the Rwandan Government has always been quite clear on this point - that there should be no further extensions of the mandate after December 1995. As UNAMIR has been acting under a Chapter 6 mandate, its deployment requires the consent of the host government. Therefore, the Government's wishes are paramount.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

The SRSG was asked what the American position on UNAMIR's mandate was. He responded that perhaps that was a question best put to the American Ambassador in Kigali. However, he wanted to say that the G10 countries, which have been meeting regularly in New York, are more or less agreed as to policy decisions concerning Rwanda, and that therefore there had really been very little "separate US policy" outside of

page 3

the G10 framework. Ambassador Khan also noted that the Rwandan Government had not, as a matter of principle, been adverse to discussing possibilities concerning the potential of some sort of UN force in Kigali.

Ambassador Khan was asked if he thought that the Cairo Conference would take place. He replied that there was nothing to suggest that the conference wouldn't take place. There was some doubt surrounding the participation of the Tanzanians, given the uncertainty of their Presidential elections. In his discussions with the former US President, Carter told the Ambassador that the Zairians were in favour of attending the conference and that President Carter saw no reason why they would want to "rock the boat."

The SRSG was asked whether the increased incidence of infiltration was sufficient justification for UNAMIR to remain in the country. He said that it was not, especially if the Rwandans did not want it. In his discussions with the Government, they had made it very clear to Ambassador Khan that they believed themselves to be entirely capable of defending their own country against this campaign of infiltration.

The final question concerned the disposal of UNAMIR's assets if the mandate were allowed to expire on 8 December. The SRSG noted that the Rwandan Government had expressed the wish that UNAMIR should leave as much as possible of its equipment behind if and when they withdrew from the country. However, there is a standard procedure for the disposition of such UN assets and the first priority is always the supply of other peace-keeping missions elsewhere in the world. Just as UNAMIR had benefitted from vehicles and computers from the reduction of peace-keeping operations in Cambodia, Mozambique, Somalia and Kuwait, so it was now Rwanda's turn to pass along those assets to peace-keeping operations in Angola, Liberia and Haiti. In addition, there was a General Assembly resolution which dictated how assets were to be distributed, so this not a question which the SRSG could address. Only the General Assembly could repeal its resolution if it believed that to be the appropriate measure. In lieu of that, the first priority is the supply of peace-keeping missions. The second priority would be to strengthen the capacity of UN agencies operating in the region; and the third priority would be to re-inforce the Government capacity.

The press conference was concluded at 11:50.

Provisio**MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL
(Kigali, 23 November 1995)**

A delegation from the International Tribunal, headed by Judge Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor, met with UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa at the UNDP Kigali office.

Judge Goldstone announced that indictments for six cases of individuals accused of participating in the genocide had been prepared by the International Tribunal and would be announced publicly on 12 December 1995.

The question of security was central to the discussion. New security arrangements were envisaged based on the clear understanding that UNAMIR's departure was imminent. Judge Goldstone expressed concern for security of his staff and potential witnesses. He informed the RC that in a meeting held earlier in the day, Vice-President Major-General Paul Kagame had indicated he would have no objection to the International Tribunal making its own arrangements for security. The RC informed the delegation that Vice-President Kagame had reiterated that UN security would be assured by the Government upon departure of UNAMIR forces. Judge Goldstone indicated that the International Tribunal would need protection by forces other than the RPA since it may be called upon to investigate crimes allegedly committed by the RPA. He stated that investigations of this nature would be undertaken only in the event of large-scale murders where involvement of Government officials seemed likely. The RC concurred on the need to avoid any conflict of interest and to concentrate on the major cases.

It was understood that the International Tribunal would be protected by an international security force. The international security force for the Tribunal, under the jurisdiction of the Registrar would be independent and report directly to UN Security Coordinator, Mr. Benon Sevan, while keeping the RC informed. At the same time, all parties agreed that efforts to closely coordinate arrangements should be undertaken and that competition or duplication should be avoided. It was agreed that final arrangements would be made after further reflection and discussion.

The RC stated that UN agencies were discussing the possibility of maintaining a helicopter on a cost-sharing basis following UNAMIR's departure. Judge Goldstone indicated that the International Tribunal would be interested in participating in such an arrangement. It was agreed that further discussions on the matter should be held.

Randall Harbour
23 November 1995
Kigali

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22 November 1995
7.00 p.m.

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
December 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995 and authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level. Since the adoption of that resolution, I have reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678) and 7 October 1995 (S/1995/848). The present report provides an update of the situation as at 30 November 1995, and contains recommendations regarding the United Nations role after the conclusion of UNAMIR's current mandate on 8 December 1995.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report to the Security Council, a relative climate of security and stability has continued to prevail within Rwanda despite the absence of any discernible effort toward national reconciliation between the party in power and the massive number of refugees across Rwanda's borders. The re-cast Cabinet has settled, improvement in the socio-economic sectors has occurred, and the first effective steps toward the revival of the national judicial system have been taken by the appointment,

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on 17 October, of the Supreme Court.

3. During the same period, however, increased armed infiltration by the Former Rwandese Government Forces (FRGF) has continued to cause tension in Rwanda's border zone with Zaire, leading to a deterioration of bilateral relations between the two countries. Tension in neighbouring countries, notably in Burundi, has further cast a shadow of regional insecurity, and relations between Rwanda and Kenya have declined during the period under review as well.

4. Overall, progress continues to be made within Rwanda on security and normalization, but an atmosphere of tension and potential volatility pervades the region. To ease this situation, I sent my Special Envoy, Ambassador José Luis Jésus, to the countries of the Great Lakes with a view to convening a Regional Conference to address major issues. The results of Ambassador Jésus' visit have been conveyed to the Council in my letter dated 30 October (S/1995/945). My Special Envoy was informed by the Rwandese Government that it was opposed to the idea of a Regional Conference. In the absence of this necessary consensus among the governments concerned, the United Nations will continue to monitor developments in the region, and I will notify the Council should conditions materialize for the successful convening of a conference under United Nations auspices.

✓ 5. More recently, former United States President Jimmy Carter has engaged himself in efforts to organize a regional conference with objectives similar to those outlined by the Security Council. After a visit to the region, former President Carter announced that a Conference would be held in Cairo on 27 November. I have welcomed this initiative, considering the United Nations' and former President Carter's proposals to be complementary in their approaches and firmly aligned in their

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objectives.

6. I believe that the main outstanding issue preventing a basic return to stability, security, and harmony in Rwanda is that the bulk of the 1.6 million refugees currently in camps adjacent to Rwanda's border have not returned home. The former RGF and armed militia have continued their infiltration and regular sabotage campaigns along the Zaire-Rwanda border zone. In a recent counter-attack, the RPA mounted an amphibian assault on Iwawa Island in Lake Kivu, fifteen kilometres west of Rwandan mainland and just inside Rwandan territory, and cleared the island of approximately 500 such militia. This operation led to accusations by Rwanda of Zaire's complicity with armed infiltration from the camps, which, in turn, was countered by Zaire's accusations of attempts by Rwandese agents to assassinate the Zairean Chief of Army Staff at Goma Airport. Clearly, the presence of large numbers of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries will continue to be a source of tension in the region.

7. It is therefore vital that a determined and sustained effort should be made in the near future to resolve the refugee issue through a combined effort by neighbouring countries, UNHCR, and the international community. The basic framework for the voluntary return of refugees already exists in the Nairobi Declaration and the 1995 Bujumbura Plan of Action. These agreements need to be implemented. A major effort, led by UNHCR, is currently underway. It is aimed at starting a process of voluntary return that would handle up to 6,000-8,000 refugees a day. Once started, the hope is that it would persuade Tanzania not to close its borders and not to insist on refoulement and that it would convince Zaire to refrain from implementing the ultimatum that it has repeatedly threatened regarding 31 December.

8. A number of important steps have been taken toward this end.

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- 4 -

In accordance with resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995, by which the Council requested me to establish an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to former Rwandese Government forces, I informed the Council on 16 October that arrangements for the establishment of the Commission had been completed. Following initial briefings in New York, the six-member Commission began their work in the Great Lakes region on 3 November. The Commission's members have already visited Rwanda, where they were taken to Iwawa Island and to the border area in Western Sahara. The Commission is currently pursuing its investigation in Zaire.

9. The restoration of a national judicial system has suffered delays resulting from constitutional, administrative, and human resource constraints. As a result, there is understandable frustration in both Rwanda and the international community at the absence of the application of justice throughout the country. The prison population continues to grow and is now approaching 60,000. However, as a result of the efforts of the Prison Commission appointed by Rwandese Government and the United Nations Task Force, acting under my Special Representative, additional space for prisoners has been made available through emergency measures to create temporary space and to extend prison space. This, in the past weeks alone, has led to noticeably fewer deaths and better medical facilities for the prisoners. After initial delays, prisoners have been transferred to the extensions and temporary detention centres. The Task Force is continuing its effort to expand prison space.

10. A positive development in the revival of the judicial system has been the appointment of six Supreme Court Judges by the National Assembly. These appointments constitute a first essential step, following which the remaining appointments in the judiciary will need to be made for the judicial process to begin functioning again. A Conference on Genocide held in Kigali from

- 5 -

2 to 5 November focussed on the need for the justice system effectively to address issues such as special courts for genocide criminals, degrees of culpability, plea bargaining, and others. I hope that some of these practical conclusions of the Conference will be implemented in order to overcome the negative aftermath of genocide in Rwanda.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

11. On 30 November 1995, the United Nations Human Rights Operation in Rwanda had some 120 members deployed in Kigali and in 10 field offices located throughout the country. During the reporting period, the operation continued its activities in human rights monitoring and confidence-building, assistance to the Rwandese judicial system, and human rights promotion. These activities were undertaken in close co-operation between the Rwandese national authorities, the general public, and Mr. Ian Martin, who took over as Head of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda on 2 October 1995.

12. The safe return of Rwandese refugees and internally displaced persons remains an area of priority concern and continues to play an important role in the human rights operation. In this context, activities are closely co-ordinated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as formalized in a memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Human Rights operation in Rwanda, to achieve maximum efficiency and to avoid duplication of efforts as each agency seeks to implement its mandate. In programming visits of human rights field officers throughout the country, the operation has taken the areas receiving the largest numbers of refugees and IDP's into account. It has also attempted to ensure that basic human rights are not violated at any stage of return, resettlement, or reintegration, through: monitoring of conditions of principal frontier crossing points; processing in

- 6 -

transit centres; treatment of refugees while they await transfer to communes; treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes. The operation in Rwanda further evaluates the state of readiness of home communes, determines whether they are in a position to receive returnees, assists these communes in the resettlement process and monitors the subsequent treatment and security of resettled returnees.

13. Another priority is the serious situation in prisons and local detention centres which I referred to earlier in this report. The operation undertakes regular visits to prisons and detention centres, in order to monitor conditions and make proposals for their improvement. This work is carried out in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

14. As indicated in paragraph 9 above, the total number of detainees is now close to 60,000. In many detention facilities, prisoners are forced to stand for lack of room. There have been many deaths and serious illnesses due to the severe overcrowding, although medical conditions have been improved through international assistance since my last report. The overcrowding of prisons is linked to the circumstances of both arrest and review of detainees. In most cases, those currently detained were arrested outside the procedures laid down in Rwandese law, and there are no dossiers recording the evidence against them. The Human Rights operation seeks actively to promote respect for legal procedures governing arrest and detention, in close contact with the appropriate authorities. Because the Rwandese judicial system is not yet functioning, criminal trials cannot commence, and the problem of detention is exacerbated. To address this situation in part, the Government of Rwanda has established Commissions de Triage to review cases where detainees might be released for lack of evidence against them. The operation has sought to promote the processing of cases by these bodies while

8/21

- 7 -

assisting in the rehabilitation of the judicial system. The Field Operation, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has continued to assist local judicial authorities throughout the country.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

15. The Office of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda has continued its investigations into last year's massacres with the objective of issuing its first indictments before the end of the year. The staff of the Prosecutor's Office has expanded in size, and it now includes government-contributed personnel and regular staff members whose recruitment was made possible due to the exemption of the Tribunal from financial restrictions recently imposed by the United Nations. In late October, an officer from the United Nations Security Coordinator's Office visited Kigali to assess the security situation for the Office of the Prosecutor and to make contingency plans for the provision of security to the International Tribunal, in anticipation of a possible withdrawal of UNAMIR troops from Rwanda after the expiration of its mandate.

16. At the end of October 1995, a United Nations team visited Arusha to inspect the premises designated for the Tribunal and to review security, logistical, and administrative requirements for its future operations, including projected transportation and communications needs. Recommendations were made by the team on ways to reduce expenditures and increase efficiency in setting up the Tribunal. A lease Agreement between the Tribunal and the Arusha International Conference Centre was signed by the two parties on 31 October 1995. Arrangements for temporary offices and residential accommodation have been completed to enable the Tribunal's staff to be in Arusha in early December 1995. The Second Plenary session of the Tribunal is scheduled to take place in Arusha between 8-12 January 1996.

9/21

- 8 -

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. UNAMIR deployment and activities

17. Since my last report, there has been no change in the deployment of UNAMIR's military contingent. As at 30 November, the force level stood at 1,783 troops and ... staff officers; a total of 285 military observers out of an authorized level of 320 were also deployed throughout the country. (See annex I to the present report).

18. In accordance with its current mandate, UNAMIR troops and military observers have continued to contribute to the security of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, human rights officers, as well as personnel and premises of United Nations agencies. They have provided security to humanitarian agencies in case of need. UNAMIR military observers have pursued their efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust by performing monitoring tasks with UNAMIR's civilian police observers.

19. UNAMIR has further continued to facilitate the safe return and resettlement of refugees in their home communes and to support the provision of humanitarian services to the people of Rwanda. In this regard, the force remains prepared to assist in the transportation of returnees, should the rate of repatriation exceed the handling capabilities of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). UNAMIR's military contingent has assisted in rebuilding the country's basic infrastructure by repairing roads and bridges, re-establishing telecommunications facilities, and reducing prison congestion by providing logistical and engineering expertise. It has also made contributions in the field of medical assistance, when requested, by delivering drugs and medical supplies and by providing emergency helicopter casualty evacuations, surgical services, health inspections, medical training and assistance at hospitals,

- 9 -

and disease prevention at orphanages. UNAMIR has also assisted in the rebuilding of the agricultural sector by providing vehicles for the distribution of seeds and agricultural implements and by participating, through the provision of transportation, in an agricultural project designed to prevent environmental damage.

B. Security aspects

20. During the period under review, no major incidents of violence have been reported. However, there has been a noticeable increase in insurgent activities in the western préfectures in recent months. Acts of banditry and sabotage, such as the murdering of civilians, the laying of mines and the destruction of power pylons, have been reported, and they have often been attributed to cross-border infiltration from Zaire. These attacks, which usually trigger counter-measures and retaliation by Rwandese security forces, remain the most disturbing security problem facing the country today. In this context, it is important to note the marked difference in general security conditions in areas where formed UNAMIR troops are present, which is lacking in areas where only military observers are stationed.

21. The Zairean Camp Security Operation (ZCSO), a joint initiative between UNHCR and the Zairean Government, has been quite successful in restoring and maintaining security in the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire. The future of the ZCSO is heavily dependent on the rate of repatriation of Rwandese refugees. Currently, the option of extending the mandate of the ZCSO for at least the first three months in 1996 is being considered at UNHCR's headquarters.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

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11/21

- 10 -

22. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the authorized level of the Mission's civilian police component. As at 30 November, a total of 85 observers from 12 countries were deployed out of an authorized strength of 120 (see annex I).

23. As indicated in my previous report, the focus of UNAMIR's civilian police component remains the training of the Rwandese National Police Force as mandated under Security Council resolution 997 (1995). Currently, 403 new gendarmes have completed the training programme. The training of 515 others, which started on 31 July, is now in progress and is scheduled to end on 20 December. It will provide Rwanda with a total of 918 of the estimated 6,000 trained gendarmes needed by the Rwandese Government. The training of the Communal Police, the second component of the Rwandese National Police Force, was inaugurated by Vice-President Kagame at Gishali on 19 November.

24. During the reporting period, UNAMIR's civilian police have continued to perform monitoring activities, together with the military observers, on a daily basis throughout Rwanda. These duties involve monitoring the prison situation and the activities of the gendarmerie, especially in the areas of human rights, in conjunction with United Nations human rights field officers. They also include monitoring the safety of returnees with UNHCR.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

25. As at 6 October 1995, \$582.2 million was pledged to United Nations agencies for the United Nations consolidated appeal for the Great Lakes region. This amount covered 80.2% of the adjusted humanitarian relief requirements for 1995. Funds pledged for the Rwanda component, however, covered only 58% of the adjusted requirements, or \$94.5 million pledged out of \$160.3 million requested. Because of the regional crisis provoked by

12/21

- 11 -

the presence of large numbers of Rwandese refugees in Burundi, Tanzania, and Zaire, I have continued to stress the importance of support for the humanitarian relief requirements of the Great Lakes region.

26. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to improve, with steady progress noted in the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development. A massive or uncontrolled return of refugees, however, could have a deleterious effect on these efforts. A complex relationship exists among several critical areas: re-integration of refugees; prison overcrowding and rehabilitation of the justice system; security for returnees at the communal level; and insufficient housing and the scarcity of serviceable land.

27. During the months of September and October a total of 32,190 refugees returned to Rwanda, mainly in UNHCR organized convoys. The Tanzanian rate of return increased steadily, from 1,000 returnees in September to 2,000 in October (out of which 1,144 were new caseload refugees). Approximately 19,000 refugees returned from Zaire during September and October, 94% of that population under UNHCR auspices. Voluntary repatriation from Burundi fell from 7,773 in September to 1,012 in October.

28. Most observers attribute the low number of returnees to the continuing campaign of intimidation and misinformation in the refugee camps. However, many refugees fear reprisal, denunciation, or imprisonment upon return to Rwanda for their suspected role in last year's genocide. The Rwandese Government has consistently affirmed that, although all Rwandese refugees abroad are welcome to return home, those involved in planning or carrying out the genocide will face imprisonment upon return. An additional deterrent to the return of refugees is the shortage of adequate housing. Conflicts over housing and property will inevitably occur in the event of large-scale repatriation.

- 12 -

29. Repatriation however, remains the only durable solution for Rwandese refugees. Given the chaos and probable violence that massive forced repatriation would trigger inside Rwanda, UNHCR is encouraging large-scale voluntary repatriation, partly to preempt drastic measures by the countries of asylum. These efforts include: enlarging existing reception and transit facilities; opening new facilities to enhance capacity for processing more returnees; providing direct assistance to returnees in the form of transportation, food, and relief items; providing institutional assistance to Government ministries directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes; and supporting community assistance, shelter, and the development of new rural settlements. These activities have been undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and Rwandese Government departments. Other important measures taken by UNHCR to promote repatriation are the strengthening of mass information campaigns (which include daily broadcasts on Radio UNAMIR) and the regular monitoring of returnees within Rwanda together with human rights field officers and UNAMIR military and civilian police observers.

30. On a related issue, the overall food situation in Rwanda has improved, permitting reductions in food aid allocations to populations at risk. WFP has returned to a strategy of utilizing as much of the available food assistance as possible through food-for-work and income-generating projects. Several regions in Rwanda remain points of concern, however, due to a high concentration of either formerly-displaced persons or returnees who have no assets or income. Some other parts of the country, particularly traditionally food-deficit areas, are being monitored closely. Targeted food assistance programmes, implemented by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Committee for the Red Cross, and other agencies, are in place and should make a significant contribution in promoting food security among the Rwandese population.

- 13 -

31. In my previous report, I stated that the functions of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office would be assumed by the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator. Since emergency relief has indeed given way to rehabilitation, this transfer was completed on 31 October, as scheduled. A small team, formerly part of UNREO, has been integrated into the Resident Co-ordinator's Office to ensure a rapid response by the international community should an emergency situation arise in the future.

VIII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

32. As mentioned in my previous report, disbursements of pledges made by the donor community at the Geneva Round-table Conference gathered momentum during the third quarter of 1995. As of 15 September, donor countries had signed aid agreements with Rwanda for a cumulative total of US \$267,6 million, of which US \$183,6 million have been disbursed. At the same time, the total amount of funds disbursed in response to the Geneva Round-tables of January and June stood at US \$252 million, equivalent to 43% of the Geneva pledges. The volume and composition of development assistance over the 1996-98 triennium will be discussed at the next Round-table Conference scheduled for March 1996 in Geneva. Meanwhile, a Thematic Conference was held in Kigali on 21-23 November focussing on immediate assistance to the rehabilitation and resettlement sectors in anticipation of a significant inflow of returning refugees.

33. Over the July-September 1995 period, Government revenue revived, as had been initially projected, but the improvement was insufficient to compensate for the shortfall incurred during the first half of the year. The increased revenue, combined with additional support from donors, enabled the Government to pay wages and salaries on time to all public servants, except the military. The payment of salaries to the military is now overdue by at least six months, undoubtedly compounding the difficulties

- 14 -

of maintaining law and order.

34. In the external business sector, during the first three quarters of the year, Rwanda exported 9,444 tonnes of coffee and 3,449 tonnes of tea, at average prices (per kg) of \$2.44 and \$.73 respectively. Coffee exports are now expected to total 20,000 tonnes, some 33% more than previously anticipated. These higher export proceeds have contributed along with disbursements from international financial institutions for balance of payments support, to the stabilization of the market exchange rate. The parity of the US dollar has been hovering within a RWF 305-315 range, after having peaked at RWF 330 on 20 July.

35. In the monetary sector, the "flash" reporting system put in place by the National Bank of Rwanda has confirmed that the excess liquidity position of the reopened banks has declined significantly, accommodating increased lending to the private sector, mainly for coffee processing and exports. Borrowing from the Government, on the other hand, reportedly declined, offsetting increases in credit to the productive sectors. As projected in the financial programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund, the money supply may have increased only on the strength of a rapid accumulation in foreign exchange reserves. In the context of controlled growth in the money supply and a stabilized exchange rate, price inflation has declined to 1.4% per month, against 6% in June and July.

36. The Food and Agricultural Organizations (FAO) reported that the 1995 B agricultural season has been significantly more successful than had been anticipated, in part because of both favourable weather conditions and the timely provision of agricultural support by the international donor community. Though cereal production increased by 49% and pulse production was almost double that of the corresponding season last year, when compared with the more normal production year of the 1990

- 15 -

agricultural support by the international donor community. Though cereal production increased by 49% and pulse production was almost double that of the corresponding season last year, when compared with the more normal production year of the 1990 season, outputs in the 1995 B season were all sharply down. This is mainly attributable to the population displacements experienced over the past 18 months in Rwanda. At agricultural production levels currently forecast, the FAO anticipates a food deficit of some 140,000 tonnes for the June-December 1995 period.

37. In the social sectors, the general objective of the Rwandese Government is still to regain the pre-war level of services and then to improve upon their quality and performance by 1996. Although secondary education has resumed less quickly than its primary counterpart, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has achieved a considerable degree of progress. Private schools have received food assistance from WFP and international non-governmental organizations. With technical assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO), services provided by the health sector have been adapted to address current priorities (malnutrition, AIDS, and post-war trauma). As of 15 November, only the health sector had benefitted substantially from donor support (\$... million disbursed), whereas the education sector has received but \$... million.

IX. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

38. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/20 B of 12 July 1995, requested me to submit a revised budget for UNAMIR covering the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. The revised budget amounts to \$96,685,400 gross.

39. As at 13 November 1995, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the mission amounted to \$83.4 million. The total outstanding assessed

17/21

- 16 -

contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to \$2,000.7 million.

X. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

40. Despite the progress made in Rwanda over the past year towards the restoration of peace and normality, the Great Lakes region as a whole remains volatile, fragile and fraught with tension, punctuated from time to time by serious outbursts of violence. A great deal of effort is still needed to bring genuine peace to Rwanda and the region.

41. Clearly, the problems affecting Rwanda are not confined within its borders as I have indicated elsewhere in this report. It is for this reason that I dispatched my Special Envoy, Ambassador Jésus, on a round of consultations to prepare the ground for the proposed Regional Conference on Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes region. The Rwandese Government, however, does not favour such a Conference and, moreover, Ambassador Jésus has reported that considerable further preparatory work will be required before such an initiative could be translated into reality.

42. The core issue for Rwanda, however, is and has been the reluctance of 1.6 million refugees to return home. After nearly a year and a half in camps in Zaire and Tanzania, these refugees have placed formidable socio-economic and environmental burdens on the host countries, sometimes severely straining their goodwill. In addition, the increasing infiltration and sabotage activities by the former Rwandese Government forces and militia have heightened tension both within Rwanda and between Rwanda and its neighbours. This tension, in turn, has at times led to cycles of reciprocal recriminations as it did after the Iwawa island incident.

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20/21

- 19 -

49. It is essential to bear in mind that the overarching objective of the Organization must be the restoration of peace and stability in Rwanda and in the region. Indeed, as I have stated in previous reports, it is essential that those Rwandese who participated in the genocide that inflicted so much suffering and destruction, be held accountable for their actions. It is only on this basis that the necessary process of healing and reconciliation can take place. Finally, the achievement of long-term peace and stability will depend upon the safe repatriation of the refugees and their dignified reintegration in the Rwandese community.

50. I believe that the United Nations still has a useful role to play in this regard and that it should therefore maintain a presence in Rwanda. A United Nations office, headed by my Special Representative could be established with a view to furthering, in consultation with the Government of Rwanda, the search for peace and stability through justice and reconciliation. My Special Representative would also continue to have overall authority for the coordination and expansion, as appropriate, of the assistance which the United Nations and the international community is providing in support of Rwanda's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. [Naturally, the proposed UN office would also assume any other tasks which Rwanda and member States would consider useful at a time when the situation in that country remains fragile and the prevailing tensions and instability in the region continue to be a cause for serious concern.]

51. In conclusion, I should like to put on record my warm thanks to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the Force Commander, Major General Guy Tousignant, and to all the military police and civilian personnel of UNAMIR for their devoted contribution to this United Nations mission and the cause it has served. In circumstances that were sometimes difficult, the men

CNR 335 P 21/21

- 20 -

and the women of UNAMIR have performed in an exemplary manner the important and sometimes daunting tasks which have been demanded of them.



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D R A F T

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995, and authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level. Since that time, I reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678) and 7 October 1995 (S/1995/848). The present report provides an update of the situation as at _____ 1995, as well as recommendations with respect to the possible future role of the United Nations in Rwanda.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report to the Council, a climate of relative stability has prevailed in Rwanda. In a swearing-in ceremony which took place in Kigali on 17 October 1995, Rwandese President Pasteur Bizimungu swore in the six judges of the Supreme Court and other high-ranking members of the Rwandese judiciary. The installation of the Supreme Court is regarded as a positive development as it marked the last stage in reestablishing the major state institutions in Rwanda. It is hoped that the restoration of the top echelon of the judiciary in Rwanda will contribute to the revitalization of the lower courts and the gradual normalization of the entire judicial system. It is an indication that the Rwandese judicial system can at last begin to process the thousands of cases pending before its courts, thereby alleviating the dreadful congestion in Rwandese prisons. A properly functioning national judiciary should also serve as a confidence-building measure for Rwandese, both at home and abroad, by ensuring justice and equal treatment for all Rwandese nationals.

3. In an attempt to develop a governmental response to the recent genocide in Rwanda, the Rwandese President's office, with the help of the international community, convened an international conference from 1 to 5 November entitled "Genocide, Impunity and Accountability: Dialogue for a National and International Response." The conference brought together top Rwandese policy-makers and leading international experts and law practitioners to discuss options and alternatives in responding to the genocide in a manner which, on the one hand, reestablishes accountability and eradicates impunity and, on the other hand, enables the stabilisation of Rwandese society as a whole. At the conclusion of the conference, a series of recommendations were made by the conference participants on the causes, mechanisms and responsibilities for the genocide; management of its social, political and economic consequences; bringing the perpetrators of the genocide to justice; addressing the problems of the victims of genocide; and the role and responsibility of the international community in addressing the post-genocide situation.

4. Efforts aimed at encouraging the return of Rwandese refugees have continued with the holding of a meeting of the Tripartite Commission comprised of representatives from Zaire, Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from 11 to 12 October at Gisenyi in northwestern Rwanda. At this meeting, the Government of Rwanda pledged to receive 20,000 returnees per day from camps in Zaire. UNHCR's planning figure for returnees from all borders neighbouring Rwanda is 6,000 to 8,000 people per day. At this meeting, the participants agreed that Zairean officials should visit the communes of origin of the returnees to ascertain for themselves the prevailing conditions, with similar visits to be arranged for Rwandese refugees. Zairean officials also agreed to intensify their fight against intimidation in the refugee camps located on their territory. Following the meeting, two technical committees were established, one operating from the Goma-Gisenyi axis and one from Bukavu-Cyangugu, to coordinate repatriation at the main entry points into Rwanda. Another meeting of the full Tripartite Commission is scheduled to take place late in November at Kinshasa to review progress made in the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaire.

5. A meeting of the subcommittee on security and safety of the Tripartite Commission involving Tanzania, Rwanda and UNHCR took place at Kibungo in southeastern Rwanda on 4 and 5 October to discuss security issues related to the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Tanzania. This meeting was a follow-up to a similar meeting held at Arusha, Tanzania in September which I mentioned in my last report. Following the meeting, Rwandese officials visited refugee camps in Tanzania in a bid to counter propaganda campaigns aimed at discouraging Rwandese refugees from returning home.

6. The Tripartite Commission involving Burundi, Rwanda and UNHCR is scheduled to meet in Kigali from 13 to 14 November 1995 to discuss efforts aimed at facilitating the repatriation of Rwandese refugees located in Burundi.

7. In accordance with resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995, by which the Council requested me to establish, as a matter of urgency, an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to former Rwandese government forces, I informed the Council on 16 October that arrangements for the establishment of the Commission had been completed. I am now pleased to inform the Council that the six-

member Commission began its visit to the region on 3 November to conduct its investigations. Its members were briefed in Rwanda by my Special Representative and other senior UNAMIR officials, before departing for Zaire and other countries in the region to continue their mission. It is my hope that, with the cooperation of all the Governments concerned, acts of destabilization in the Great Lakes region can be stopped, thereby increasing the prospects for long-term peace and stability in the region.

8. In this connection, members of the Council will recall that, pursuant to the Council's resolution 997 (1995), I appointed a Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region, Mr. José Luis Jesus, to explore the possibility of convening, jointly with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a regional conference on security, stability and development. In a letter addressed to the President of the Council on 30 October (S/1995/___), I informed the Council that my Special Envoy had returned from his mission following consultations with the OAU and the Governments of the countries of the region. As mentioned in my letter, the Rwandese Government expressed its strong opposition to the idea of such a conference. In the absence of a general consensus among the Governments concerned, the United Nations will continue to monitor developments in the region and I will notify the Council should conditions materialize for the successful convening of a conference under United Nations auspices.

9. Meanwhile, in a statement issued in New York on 22 October, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko announced that, along with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, they would soon convene a regional conference to establish conditions necessary to prevent humanitarian tragedies and their impact on neighbouring countries in the Great Lakes region. I hope that these efforts towards regional cooperation will result in a comprehensive and long-lasting agreement to bring peace and reconciliation, and will end the cycle of violence and upheaval which has caused so much human suffering to the peoples of the region.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

10. In early December, the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda had 120 members deployed at its headquarters and 10 field offices located throughout the country. During the reporting period, the Field Operations continued its activities in the fields of human rights monitoring, assistance to the judicial system and human rights training programmes, with particular emphasis on organizing seminars on proper arrest and detention procedures. These activities were undertaken in close cooperation with the Rwandese national authorities, as well as the general public. The Field Operation, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has continued to assist local judicial authorities throughout the country. In addition, it remained actively involved in facilitating the work of the national and prefectural committees established to review the dossiers of detainees in Rwandese detention centres for purposes of ensuring the release of individuals for whom there is insufficient evidence to justify their continued incarceration.

11. The safe return of Rwandese refugees remains an area of priority concern for the Field Operation. In this connection, preparations continued for the accelerated return of refugees with regular visits being made by human rights field officers to communes targeted to receive

large numbers of refugees. Public information and human rights education activities promoted themes relating to reconciliation, justice and respect for fundamental human rights. The Field Operation also contributed to human rights training of the National Gendarmerie.

12. Prison conditions in Rwanda remain a matter of acute concern to the international community with an estimated 57,000 detained in premises intended for 12,000. Although additional temporary detention facilities were officially opened in early October, the Rwandese Government's concerns regarding adequate security arrangements and other matters delayed have the full transfer of prisoners from other overcrowded sites. The Field Operation expressed concern to local authorities in several préfectures regarding reports of ill-treatment of detainees in local detention facilities, and did not always have access to detainees in military custody. During the reporting period, the judicial police were increasingly active in the preparation of dossiers for criminal prosecution and some courts began hearing civil cases. However, the number of detainees whose cases received review either by the judicial authorities or by the triage commissions remained very small, and some of the few released on review were promptly rearrested by the authorities.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

13. The International Tribunal for Rwanda has continued its investigations into last year's massacres in Rwanda and maintains its objective of issuing its first indictments before the end of the year. Since my last report, its work has gained momentum and its staff have been encouraged by the positive response and cooperation received from Rwandese authorities at the local and prefectural levels, as well as the general population in Rwanda. In late October, a United Nations security coordination officer visited Kigali to assess the security situation for the Office of the Prosecutor, and to make contingency plans for the provision of security to the International Tribunal in anticipation of a possible withdrawal of UNAMIR troops from Rwanda after expiration of its current mandate. An exchange of letters between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda covering the Prosecutor's Office at Kigali is still under negotiation and it is hoped that a final agreement will be signed soon.

14. Efforts continue to prepare the premises at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, for the commencement of trial proceedings. In this regard, at the end of October, a United Nations team visited Arusha to inspect the premises designated for the Tribunal and to review security, logistical and administrative requirements for its future operations, including projected transportation and communications needs. Recommendations were made by the team on ways to reduce expenditures and increase efficiency in setting up the Tribunal. Although the Tribunal continues to be affected by a lack of sufficient resources, which has been exacerbated by the current United Nations financial crisis, the recent lifting of the spending freeze on the International Tribunal will most likely facilitate planning of its staffing requirements and other aspects of its operational needs.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. UNAMIR deployment and activities

15. Since my last report, there has been no change in the deployment of UNAMIR's military contingent. As at 30 October, the force level stood at 1,783; a total of 286 military observers out of an authorized level of 320 were also deployed throughout the country (see the annex to the present report).

16. In accordance with its current mandate, UNAMIR has continued to facilitate the safe return and resettlement of refugees in their home communes and support the provision of humanitarian services to the people of Rwanda. In this regard, the force remains prepared to assist in the transportation of returnees should the rate of repatriation exceed the handling capabilities of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). UNAMIR's military contingent has assisted in rebuilding the country's basic infrastructure by repairing roads and bridges, reestablishing telecommunications facilities and reducing prison congestion by providing logistical and engineering expertise. It has also made contributions in the field of medical assistance, when requested, by delivering drugs and medical supplies, and providing emergency helicopter casualty evacuations, surgical services, health inspections, medical training and assistance at hospitals and disease prevention at orphanages. UNAMIR has also assisted in the rebuilding of the agricultural sector by providing vehicles for the distribution of seedlings and agricultural implements, and by participating, through the provision of transportation, in an agricultural project designed to prevent environmental damage.

B. Security aspects

17. Pursuant to resolution 997 (1995), UNAMIR troops and military observers have continued to contribute to the security of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, the International Tribunal for Rwanda, human rights officers, and have provided security to humanitarian agencies in case of need. UNAMIR military observers have pursued their efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks with UNAMIR's civilian police observers.

18. During the period under review, the overall security situation in Rwanda remained calm and stable with no major serious incidents of violence being reported. Despite the prevailing security conditions, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of insurgency activities in the western préfectures in recent months. Acts of banditry and sabotage, such as the laying of mines, murders of civilians and the blowing up of power pylons, have been reported which are attributed to cross-border infiltration from Zaïre. These attacks, which usually trigger countermeasures and retaliation by Rwandese security forces, remain the most disturbing security problem facing the country today.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

19. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the authorized level of the Mission's civilian police component. As at 30 October, a total of 85 observers from 12 countries were deployed out of its authorized strength of 120 (see annex).

20. As indicated in my last progress report, the focus of UNAMIR's civilian police component remains the training of the Rwandese National Police Force as mandated under Security Council resolution 997 (1995). As of today, 403 new gendarmes have completed the training programme and the training of 515 others, which started on 31 July, is in progress and is scheduled to end on 20 December, providing Rwanda with a total of 918 of the estimated 6,000 trained gendarmes needed by the Rwandese Government. The training of the Communal Police, the second component of the Rwandese National Police Force, has been delayed due to ongoing rehabilitation of the Communal Police training facility which is near completion under a joint UNDP/Government project. The training of 750 cadets at this centre [is scheduled to begin] on 13 November for a 13-week period.

21. In addition, UNAMIR's civilian police continued to perform monitoring activities, together with the military observers, on a daily basis throughout Rwanda. These duties involve monitoring the prisons situation and activities of the gendarmerie, especially in the areas of human rights violations, in conjunction with United Nations human rights field officers, as well as monitoring the safety of returnees together with UNHCR.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

22. As at 6 October 1995, \$582.2 million had been pledged to United Nations agencies in the framework of the United Nations consolidated appeal for the Great Lakes region. This amount covered 80.2% of total adjusted humanitarian relief requirements for 1995. Funds pledged for the Rwanda perspective, however, covered only 58% of the adjusted requirements, or \$94.5 million pledged out of \$160.3 million requested. Due to the regional crisis provoked by the presence of large numbers of Rwandese refugees in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire, I have decided to launch a special appeal to the donor community in order to address the humanitarian relief requirements of the Great Lakes region (United Nations Headquarters to provide details).

23. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to improve, with steady progress noted in the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. A massive or uncontrolled return of refugees, however, could have a deleterious effect on these efforts. A complex inter-linkage exists among several critical areas: reintegration of refugees; prison overcrowding and rehabilitation of the justice system; security for returnees at the communal level; and insufficient housing and the scarcity of serviceable land.

24. During the months of September and October a total of 32,190 refugees returned to Rwanda, mainly through UNHCR organized convoys. The Tanzanian rate of return increased steadily, from 984 returnees in September to 2,069 in October out of which 1,144 are new caseload refugees. Approximately 18,728 refugees returned from Zaire during September and October, 94% of that population under UNHCR auspices. Voluntary repatriation from Burundi fell from 7,773 in September to 1,012 in October.

25. Most observers attribute the low number of returnees to the continuing campaign of intimidation and misinformation in the refugee camps. Many refugees fear reprisals, denunciations or imprisonment upon return to Rwanda for their suspected role in last year's

genocide. The Rwandese Government has consistently affirmed that, although all Rwandese refugees abroad are welcome to return home, those involved in planning or carrying out the genocide will face imprisonment upon return. An additional deterrent to the return of refugees is the shortage of adequate housing. Conflicts over housing and property will inevitably occur in the event of large-scale repatriation.

26. With regard to the decreasing number of returnees from Zaire, it is evident that with the threat of forced repatriation receding, the desire to return voluntarily has also been reduced. However, repatriation remains the only durable solution for Rwandese refugees. Given the chaos and probable violence that massive forced repatriation would trigger inside Rwanda, UNHCR has embarked on encouraging large-scale voluntary repatriation partly to preempt drastic measures by the countries of asylum. These efforts include enlarging existing reception and transit facilities and opening new ones to enhance capacity for processing more returnees; providing direct assistance to returnees in the form of transportation, food and relief items; providing institutional assistance to Government ministries directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes; and supporting community assistance, shelter and the development of new rural settlements. These activities have been undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and Rwandese Government departments. Other important measures taken by UNHCR to promote repatriation are the strengthening of mass information campaigns, which include daily broadcasts on Radio UNAMIR, as well as the regular monitoring of returnees within Rwanda together with human rights field officers and UNAMIR military and civilian police observers.

27. Numerous initiatives have been taken by other United Nations agencies to increase Rwanda's capacity to absorb returning refugees. An estimated 450 homes will be completed by the end of 1995 under a joint UNDP/World Food Programme (WFP) project implemented in conjunction with the Rwandese Government. An additional 150 houses will be ready in early 1996. UNDP/UNCHS (Habitat) is developing sites in Kigali and other urban centres for the resettlement of returnees, as well as formulating housing construction proposals for low-income and vulnerable groups. If sufficient financial resources are made available, these sites will enable the construction of 5,000 houses to accommodate 40,000 people. These contributions towards Rwanda's infrastructural development are being supported by UNAMIR and UNHCR.

28. Collaborative efforts aimed at improving the prisons situation in Rwanda continued during the reporting period so as to expand prison capacity and improve existing conditions. In this respect, my Special Representative is preparing a comprehensive report with proposals for projects to be undertaken with the assistance of the international community to rehabilitate Rwanda's prisons. This report is now near completion and will be released once the Rwandese Government's approval has been obtained.

29. The overall food situation in Rwanda has improved permitting reductions in food aid allocations to populations at risk. WFP has returned to a strategy of utilizing as much of the available food assistance as possible through food-for-work and income generating projects. Several regions in Rwanda remain a concern, however, due to a high concentration of either formerly displaced persons or returnees who have no assets or income. Some other parts of the country, particularly traditional food deficit areas, are being monitored closely. Targeted

food assistance programmes, implemented by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Committee for the Red Cross and other agencies, are in place and should make a significant contribution in promoting food security among the Rwandese population.

30. In my last report, I stated that the functions of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office would be assumed by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Since emergency relief has indeed given way to rehabilitation, this transfer was completed on 31 October as scheduled. A small team, formerly part of UNREO, has been integrated into the Resident Coordinator's office to insure a rapid response by the international community should an emergency situation arise in the future.

VIII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

31. I am pleased to note that, as mentioned in my previous report, commitments and disbursements by the donor community from the Geneva Round-Table Conference gathered momentum during the third quarter of 1995. As of 15 November, donors countries had signed aid agreements with Rwanda for a cumulative total of \$ ____ million. At the same time, the total amount of funds disbursed stood at \$ ____ million, equivalent to ____ % of Geneva pledges. The volume and composition of development assistance over the 1996-98 triennium will be discussed at the next Round Table Conference scheduled for March 1996 at Geneva.

32. Over the July-September 1995 period, Government revenue revived as had been initially projected, but the improvement was insufficient to compensate for the shortfall incurred during the first half of the year. The increased revenue, as well as additional support from donors, enabled the Government to pay wages and salaries on time to public servants, excluding the military. The payment of salaries to the military is now overdue by at least six months, which undoubtedly compounds the difficulties of maintaining law and order.

33. In the external sector, during the first three quarters of the year, Rwanda exported 9,444 tonnes of coffee and 3,449 tonnes of tea, at average prices (per kg) of 244 and 33 U.S. cents respectively. Coffee exports are now expected to total 20,000 tonnes, some 33% more than anticipated before. Higher proceeds from exports and disbursements from international financial institutions for balance of payments support have both contributed to stabilization of the exchange rate market. The parity of the U.S. dollar has been hovering within a RWF 305-315 range, after having peaked at RWF 330 on 20 July.

34. In the monetary sector, the "flash" reporting system put in place by the National Bank of Rwanda has confirmed that the excess liquidity position of the reopened banks has declined significantly, accommodating increased lending to the private sector, mainly for coffee processing and exports. Borrowing from the Government, on the other hand, reportedly declined, offsetting increases in credit to the productive sectors. As projected in the financial programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund, the money supply may have increased only on the strength of a rapid accumulation in foreign exchange reserves. In this context of controlled growth in the money supply and a stabilized exchange rate, price inflation has declined to 1.4% per month, against 6% in June and July.

35. The Food and Agricultural Organizations (FAO) reported that the 1995 B agricultural season has been significantly more successful than had been anticipated, in part, because of both favorable weather conditions and the timely provision of agricultural inputs by the international donor community. Though cereal production increased by 49% and pulse production was almost double that of the corresponding season last year, when compared with the more normal production year of the 1990 season, outputs in the 1995 B season were all sharply down. This is mainly attributable to the population displacements experienced over the past 18 months in Rwanda. At agricultural production levels currently forecast, the FAO anticipates a food deficit of some 140,000 tonnes for the June-December 1995 period.

36. In the social sectors, the general objective of the Rwandese Government is still to obtain the pre-war level of services and to improve upon their quality and performance by 1996. Although secondary education has resumed less quickly than its primary counterpart, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education has achieved a considerable degree of success. Private schools have received food assistance from WFP and international non-governmental organizations. With technical assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO), services provided by the health sector have been adapted to address current priorities (malnutrition, AIDS and post-war trauma). As of 15 November, only the health sector had benefited from significant donor support (\$ ___ million disbursed), whereas the education sector has merely received \$ ___ million. Donor assistance to the social sectors will be discussed at both the thematic consultations [scheduled for] 21 to 22 November 1995 and the March 1996 Round-Table Conference in Geneva.

IX. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

(to be provided by United Nations Headquarters in New York)

X. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

(to be added at a later date)

DATE: 30-OCT-95

UNAMIR

ANNEX A

DAILY CONTINGENT STATE

SRL	CONTINGENT										TOTAL				REMARKS
	KIG	BUT	GIK	IGIS	KIBG	CYA	KIB	SIGCOY	NBO	MIL POL	ENGRCOY	MOVCON	LEAVE	SICK	
1	CANCON	88							2				2		92
2	GHANCOY	132			163					12					307
3	INDCON	574	14	4			3	125			140	15	63	1	939
4	MALAWICOY					133									133
5	MALICOY			132											132
6	NICOY	4			128					11					144
7	TUNBATT	3								11					14
8	ZAMBATT									22					22
TOTAL		801	14	136	128	163	3	125	2	56	140	15	65	1	1783

SUMMARY

CONTINGENT	1783
STAFF	38
MILOBS	295
CIVPOL	85
TOTAL	2192



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO.

MIR NO.

MISC NO.

6470

UNAMIR

1995 DEC -1 P 5:45

PAGE 1 OF 3

1 December 1995

TO: MR. FRED ECKHARD ASSOCIATE SPOKESMAN DPI, UNHQ, NEW YORK	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO SPOKESMAN, UNAMIR KIGALI <i>Ismael A. Diallo</i>
FAX NO: 212 963 7055 212-963-1899	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: REPORT OF 1 DECEMBER 1995	

UNAMIR's Mandate

Please find herewith for your personal information the text of a letter regarding the above mentioned subject. We are still awaiting a formal statement on the official position of the Rwandese Government concerning the mandate of UNAMIR.

Regards.

UNAMIR
1995 DEC -1 P 5:48

REPUBLICQUE RWANDAISE
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



VICE-PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE ET
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE
CABINET DU VICE-PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
B.P 23 KIGALI

1st December, 1995

H.E. Ambassador Shariyar Khan,
UNAMIR,
KIGALI, RWANDA.

Your Excellency;

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA'S POSITION ON UNAMIR

This is to inform you that the Government of Rwanda's position remains that the current mandate of UNAMIR is inappropriate to the situation in Rwanda and therefore should terminate on 8th December 1995 in accordance with Resolution 997 of 9th June 1995.

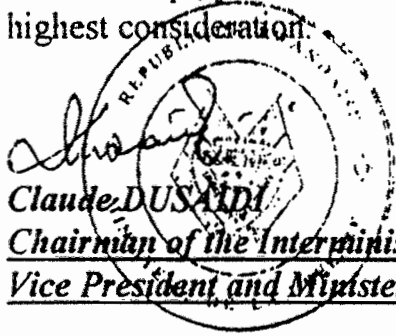
Following the Cairo Conference of 28-29 November 1995 at the request of former USA President Jimmy Carter, H.E. President Pasteur Bizimungu has only expressed the Rwanda Government's willingness to examine a UN proposal that addresses the needs of Rwanda as elaborated in the letter of Dr. Anastase Gasana, The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United Nations Secretary General on 24/11/95.

To avoid any confusion and misunderstanding the Government of Rwanda wishes to emphasize that H.E. President Bizimungu's response to President Jimmy Carter's request in Cairo was non-committal and the possibility of an extension of UNAMIR for no more than 90 days would only be considered after examining a formal United Nations proposal on UNAMIR.

Furthermore, the Government hereby makes it clear to everyone that the security of Rwanda, the Rwandese people and any foreigners on Rwandan soil is the sole responsibility of the Rwandese Government, and therefore under no circumstances would the Rwanda Government ever share or surrender this sovereign obligation to anyone.

T3/3

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



Claude DUSAUDI
Chairman of the Interministerial Commission on UNAMIR and Political Advisor to the
Vice President and Minister of Defence.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 6491

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

UNAMIR
PAGE 1 OF 3/R

1995 DEC -1 P 5:45 1 December 1995

TO: MS. THERESE GASTAUT DIRECTEUR, INFORMATION NATIONS UNIES, GENEVE	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO SPOKESMAN, UNAMIR KIGALI <i>Ismael</i>
FAX NO: 41-22-917-0030	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>REPORT OF 1 DECEMBER 1995</u>	

UNAMIR's Mandate

Please find herewith for your personal information the text of a letter regarding the above mentioned subject. We are still awaiting a formal statement on the official position of the Rwandese Government concerning the mandate of UNAMIR.

Regards.

UNAMIR
1995 DEC -1 P 5:54



VICE-PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE ET
MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE
CABINET DU VICE-PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
B.P 23 KIGALI

1st December, 1995

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KIGALI, RWANDA.

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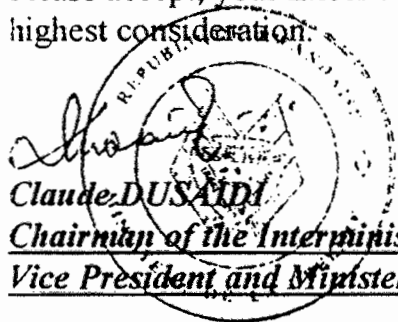
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3/2

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Claude DUSAIDI

Chairman of the Interministerial Commission on UNAMIR and Political Advisor to the Vice President and Minister of Defence.

NOTE AU REPRESENTANT SPECIAL

Objet : Réunion des Ambassadeurs du "Groupe des 10"

1. Comme convenu, j'ai participé à la réunion des Ambassadeurs du "Groupe des 10" qui s'est tenue le jeudi 30 novembre 1995, à 15 heures, à la Représentation de l'Union Européenne à Kigali.
2. La réunion a porté essentiellement sur la suite à donner aux discussions de la semaine dernière sur la question du remplacement des casques bleus par une nouvelle mission de "casques blancs". Le Groupe s'est également penché sur l'annonce -non confirmée- que le Président Bizimungu et ses pairs auraient décidé à la conférence du Caire de solliciter une extension de trois mois du mandat de la MINUAR, afin que celle-ci aide au rapatriement des réfugiés.
3. S'agissant du premier point, Monsieur Hasegawa, Représentant Résident du PNUD, a présenté le document ci-joint, préparé par ses services. A cette occasion, il a déclaré que l'étude de ce document ne revêtait plus un caractère d'urgence, étant donné l'apparente possibilité d'un renouvellement du mandat de la MINUAR. Certaines délégations ont estimé cependant qu'en tout état de cause, le document en question mériterait d'être étudié soigneusement car il pourrait servir à préciser le mandat de la MINUAR si celui-ci est prorogé, ou à constituer la base du mandat d'une nouvelle mission.
4. Quant à la question du renouvellement possible du mandat de la MINUAR, certains Représentants, comme celui des Etats-Unis, ont déclaré que la position de principe de leur Gouvernement était que le statut quo actuel de la MINUAR devrait être maintenu pour une durée supplémentaire de 6 mois. D'autres, comme celui de l'Allemagne, estiment qu'il serait irréaliste de penser que la MINUAR pourrait être maintenue sous sa forme actuelle. Madame la Représentante du Royaume-Uni a, pour sa part, rendu compte d'un entretien qu'elle avait eu la veille avec le Major Général Paul Kagame, au cours duquel celui-ci lui aurait précisé que l'annonce faite au Caire n'était qu'une déclaration du Président Carter. Le Gouvernement du Rwanda serait toutefois disposé à l'examiner, ainsi que toute autre proposition que les Nations Unies voudraient bien lui faire qui tiendrait compte des priorités du Gouvernement Rwandais.

.../...

La balle, selon lui, serait donc dans le camp des Nations Unies. Il aurait ajouté qu'il ne croyait point à l'argument selon lequel la MINUAR devrait rester sous sa forme actuelle. Toujours selon la Représentante du Royaume-Uni, le Vice-Président serait prêt à examiner tout nouveau concept que les Nations Unies voudraient avancer, y compris celui d'un nouveau nom et d'un nouveau mandat. Le Général Kagame aurait même précisé à cet égard qu'il restait conscient que son pays avait besoin de la présence et de l'assistance des Nations Unies pour au moins les 10 ans à venir. Mais insister pour que la MINUAR reste coûte que coûte donnerait, selon lui, l'impression que rien ne pourrait être réalisé sans la MINUAR.

5. L'Ambassadeur de France, pour ce qui le concerne, a tenu à donner quelques précisions sur le contexte dans lequel a été faite la déclaration que l'on prête au Président Bizimungu. Selon l'Ambassadeur, le Président Carter rendant compte aux journalistes, en présence de ses pairs, des résultats de la Conférence, aurait mentionné le fait que les participants se sont mis d'accord pour une extension de 3 mois du mandat de la MINUAR. A cette occasion, un journaliste Français aurait posé au Président Bizimungu la question de savoir s'il pouvait confirmer la déclaration du Président Carter, ce à quoi le Président Bizimungu aurait répondu : "Je confirme". Le Président Bizimungu, contrairement aux déductions qui ont été faites par les Agences de Presse, n'aurait pas dit plus.

6. Tirant les conclusions des discussions, l'Ambassadeur de Belgique qui présidait la séance, a fait remarquer qu'une certaine confusion continuait de régner en ce qui concerne la position du Gouvernement Rwandais sur l'extension éventuelle du mandat de la MINUAR. Le "Groupe des 10" estime donc que les discussions doivent se poursuivre à cet égard avec le Gouvernement Rwandais. Enfin, l'Ambassadeur de Belgique a résumé le sentiment de ses collègues en déclarant que le document présenté par le PNUD méritait d'être étudié et analysé soigneusement afin d'être discuté à une réunion ultérieure du Groupe.

WS

Wilfrid de Souza
1er décembre 1995

cc. Général Tousignant

**OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM'S OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

WHITE HELMETS INITIATIVE PROPOSAL

Title:	White Helmets Support for Post-Conflict Peace Building in Rwanda
Country and Project Location:	Rwanda
Group(s) Receiving Support:	The Government of Rwanda
Implementing Institution:	United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
Associated Agencies:	UNAMIR, UNDP, DHA, UNHCR, WFP and otehr UN Agencies
WHI Specialists:	250 Internationals and 1000 Rwandan Civilian White Helmet Volunteer Technicians
Starting Date:	9 December 1995
Duration:	6 months
Cost:	US\$ 14.800.000
Source of Funding:	Assessed Contributions of Member States

SUMMARY

Current mandate of UNAMIR expires on 8 December 1995 and maybe extended for three more months. However, international community needs to effect a transition arrangement for assisting the Government of Rwanda to contine the essential work of rebuilding the country and promoting national reconciliation, as well as enabling the victims of the genocide achieve recovery, and all Rwandese refugees who wish to return home to be repatriated, resettled and reintegrated in safety and dignity.

Consistent with the Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace, the Security Council has recognized that genuine reconciliation and long-lasting stability cannot be attained without the reconstruction of the country, support to the victims of the genocide and the safe return and reintegration of Rwandese refugees. However, the national reconciliation and the return of those refugees depend not only upon an orderly implementation of the Accelerated Plan of Action for Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration, they also require the re-establishment of human security, demobilization of child soldiers and demining.

This programme will provide White Helmets assistance to the Government of Rwanda through the Office of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for the implementation of the Plan of Action for Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration, the re-establishment of human security (through, inter alia, re-establishment of the justice, police, gendarmerie, prison, civic education and health services systems), demobilization of combatants (particularly child soldiers) and demining activities. The White Helmets will make use of the equipment and assets transferred from UNAMIR as it prepares for departure during the next few months.

1. Project Background

As a result of the events that tragically affected Rwanda in 1994, some 1.7 million new refugees live in camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi. The agreement reached in Cairo on 29 November 1995 by the Heads of States and Governments of Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire indicate that repatriation could accelerate significantly. Current estimates show that between 500,000 and 600,000 refugees may return during the ensuing months. To address potential problems resulting from the accelerated return of such numbers among a population of 5,500,000 -- already weakened socially and economically -- while assuring return in dignity and safety, the Government of Rwanda has proposed an Accelerated Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Reinstallation and Reintegration of Refugees and Formerly Displaced Persons (Plan of Action).

The Government of Rwanda has made significant progress in its efforts to promote human security. While fear and distrust among the Rwandese is manifested by the occurrence of clashes, including armed incursions from refugee camps in neighboring countries, the Government of Rwanda has pursued clear objectives of good governance, re-establishment of law and order, confidence building and reconciliation. Most notably, those endeavors include current initiatives aimed at restoration of an effective and credible national justice system to ensure justice and fair treatment, training of a viable police and gendarmerie, improvement and enlargement of prison and detention facilities, increased human rights awareness and expansion of civic and other education programmes, and rehabilitation of adequate shelter, water, sanitation and health services.

During this same period, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has played an important role in the country. Aside from contributing to the physical security of the country, UNAMIR has assisted the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary return and resettlement of refugees and has made available to the Rwandan authorities its various capabilities. Engineer companies have repaired bridges and roadways, prepared transit sites and other building and rehabilitation activities and undertaken (or trained Rwandese to undertake) demining and the disposal of unexploded ordinance. UNAMIR's logistics and transport companies have transported food, shelter material, blankets, clothing and firewood, as well as provided medical evacuations capacity. Over 1000 patients per week are attended by UNAMIR's doctors and dentists while communications units support the Rwandan telephone company. UNAMIR has likewise supported the programmes of UN agencies promoting repatriation, resettlement and reintegration through humanitarian relief, human rights, rehabilitation and peace-building activities.

The Government of Rwanda has carefully reviewed the mandate of UNAMIR and concluded that while the Government assumes the full responsibility for the security of the country, international assistance should be provided for rehabilitation of the damaged socio-economic infrastructure and the reinstallation and reintegration of refugees.

2. Project Justification

As security has returned to Rwanda, UNAMIR began its preparation for departure. The Government of Rwanda has requested the continuation, and expansion, of certain activities previously undertaken by UNAMIR relating to post-conflict peace building.

The goal of such activities is to support, within the context of civilian assistance, national reconciliation and increased stability, while preventing a possible relapse into the violence that overran Rwanda in early 1994. Genuine reconciliation and long-lasting stability can be attained only with the safe, voluntary and organized return of all Rwandan refugees. However, with an expected 6,000 returning refugees per day for the next six months, orderly and secure reinstallation of those refugees depends not only upon successful implementation of the Plan of Action for repatriation, resettlement and reintegration, it also depends upon the re-establishment of human security, demobilization of soldiers of the former government and demining.

Serving as a bridge between the primary peace-keeping operation of UNAMIR and medium/longer term rehabilitation, reconstruction and development programmes encompassed in the Round Table, the support provided by this project would be expected to promote and assist the safe return to their country of all Rwandan refugees through implementation of the Plan of Action. Within this overall context, the project seeks to better assure reconciliation and stability through assistance in re-establishing human security (through, inter alia, re-establishment of the justice system, police and gendarmerie forces, prison centers, human rights, civic education and health services), demobilization of combatants among the refugees and internally displaced (particularly child soldiers) and support to the Government of Rwanda's demining task force. Essential for the success of these undertakings is the availability of equipment currently utilized by UNAMIR.

The Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace recognizes the vital importance of post-conflict peace building. Noting that, to be truly successful, UN operations must include activities designed to "identify and support structures which will tend to consolidate peace and advance a sense of confidence and well-being among people." Included in the list of possible efforts appropriate for participation by the UN in post-conflict peace building are many of those identified by the Government of Rwanda and incorporated in this project -- repatriating refugees, restoration of order and reformation or strengthening of governmental institutions, advisory and training support for security personnel, advancing human rights, disarmament and demining. The Agenda for Peace likewise contemplates regional cooperative activities, the likes of which are currently underway among Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda to address the sub-regional issues associated with continuing ethnic tensions and resulting refugees.

The White Helmets Initiative was introduced in mid-1993 and has since gained international attention and acceptance as a potentially new and innovative means of addressing the UN System's needs in humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development. The recognition and support culminated in Resolution A/50/** of the United Nations General Assembly, which calls on the UN System, through the UN Resident Coordinator system, the United Nations Volunteers programme and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, to contemplate and encourage the

use of White Helmets expertise to support activities in humanitarian emergency assistance as well as the smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. Within this broad scope of possible activities, the Secretary-General and the General Assembly have included many applicable to the current needs in Rwanda, particularly conflict prevention and resolution, repatriation, logistics, food aid, engineering and construction, water and sanitation, communications, fleet maintenance, human rights and civics education, local capacity building, demobilization and reintegration and demining.

Within this context, the White Helmets Initiative provides a unique opportunity to de-militarize and de-politicize the UN System's response mechanisms for post-conflict peace building. Simultaneously, the White Helmets approach of utilizing civilian volunteers working directly with the intended beneficiaries, both as facilitators and as partners with national personnel, will, upon completion of the project, provide the Government of Rwanda a source of continued expertise.

3. Objectives

At the request and with the consent of the Government of Rwanda, the project seeks to enable the international community to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of post-conflict peace building and national reconciliation. Specific objectives include

- the safe, voluntary and organized return of all Rwandan refugees, including their repatriation, resettlement and reintegration according to the Accelerated Plan of Action.
- the re-establishment of human security and strengthening of civil society institutions through
 - restoration of an effective and credible national justice system to ensure justice and equal treatment;
 - training of a viable police and gendarmerie;
 - improvement and enlargement of prison and detention facilities;
 - increased human rights awareness and expansion of civic and other education programmes; and
 - development and expansion of adequate shelter, water, sanitation and health services.
- the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants among the refugees and internally displaced persons, especially child soldiers.
- demining and rehabilitation of land contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance through strengthening the capacity of the [Government of Rwanda's Task Force for Demining].

4. Objectives and Activities

The WHI Specialists will address short term critical needs relative to national reconciliation and stability associated with the voluntary and orderly return of Rwandan refugees in safety and dignity, the re-establishment of human security, demobilization and demining.

4.1. First Stage Support to the Plan of Action for Repatriation, Reinstallation and Reintegration

The foreseen rapid and massive repatriation of at least one million rwandan's refugees from neighboring countries will create major logistic and security problems in the country. Although UNHCR has lately build up capacities to receive and transport to their home communes up to 6,000 refugees a day, it is recognized that a continuous flow of such a magnitude of returnees would rapidly create bottlenecks. Furthermore, if Zaire and/or Tanzania decide to proceed to force repatriation, the daily number of people returning could even be larger. Additional support would thus be needed for the transportation of refugees (specially vulnerable groups) from transit centers to their home communes, for increasing transit centers capacities, for improving service delivery in way stations and for improving emergency quick impact reinstallation activities.

The return of refugees also call for rapid development of reinstallation sites for the old caseload refugees who came back to Rwanda since the end of the war and are currently occupying land and houses belonging to refugees currently outside of the country.

Although the Accelerated Plan of Action for the repatriation, reinstallation and reintegration of refugees envisages measures to cover for these needs, its implementation will not start immediately unless resources and materials are made available. In the meantime, and following UNAMIR's withdrawal, the White Helmets will conduct operations that will facilitate the repatriation process as well as "first stage" reinstallation of refugees in their home communes.

Objective 1 - Refugee Repatriation

To facilitate a rapid and orderly repatriation of refugees from neighboring countries into their home communes:

Activities

- provision of technical and logistical support (transport and communication equipment) for UNHCR and Government institutions responsible for the repatriation of refugees;
- provision of technical and logistical support to facilitate the organization of support services for the returnees (food distribution, water scheme, health services, way stations, transit centers, etc.).

Objective 2 - Refugee Reinstallation

To facilitate the rapid reinstallation of refugees and the first stage rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure

Activities

- support the preparation of permanent resettlement sites and, if necessary, support the creation of temporary resettlement sites in communes receiving large number of refugees;
- formation of "rehabilitation brigade" capable of responding to most urgent needs in term of rehabilitating socio-economic infrastructure (health centers, schools, public administration buildings, roads and bridges, etc.);
- complement health services in communes where national capacities are insufficient.

Objective 3 - Rehabilitation

To support the coordination of resettlement and rehabilitation activities at the national and prefectoral level

Activities

- strengthen the capacity of HACU to identify, programme and monitor urgent rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the national and prefectoral level;
- strengthen the local NGOs and CBOs capacity to identify and implement rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the communal level.

4.2. Human Security

In view of a possible massive and rapid return of refugees the Rwandan authorities, along with the expression of their full support to a massive return, point out that the National Gendarmerie screening and return monitoring capacities should be improved in order to assure that no infiltration takes place during the repatriation process and that returnees can safely return to their home communes. Security of returning population is also threatened by the presence of a large number of mines in different regions of the country.

It is recognized that the return of refugees who fled the country at the end of 1994 war will create tensions and conflicts in the population in all areas of the country. The social fabric of the Rwandan population is still very affected by the genocide and massacres that took place in 1994. The return of a large number of Rwandans who committed the genocide and massacres and at the same time of people who took refuge with them but were not involved in the massacres will intensify the feeling of revenge among those who were left behind. This probability for acts of revenge is increased by the fact that the justice system is still not functioning properly and nobody charged of committing genocide have been condemned so far either by the Rwandan justice system or the International Tribunal for Rwanda. In this situation, rapid measures will have to be taken in order to assure that the security of returnees not involved in either the genocide or the massacres, as well as the security of the population actually in Rwanda, will be guaranteed. To this end, and in order to create a new sense of security in the country, the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police should

be trained and properly equipped. They will then be able to perform their respective duties using a proper code of conduct that are now performed by the militaries.

Objective 1 - Safe Repatriation

To facilitate the safe repatriation of refugees from neighboring countries:

Activities

- provision of logistical support to the National Gendarmerie (transport and communication equipment);
- rehabilitation of Gendarmerie and training centers facilities;
- rapid training of Gendarmes and training of trainers in proper code of conduct and responsibilities towards the population;
- provision of technical support for the monitoring of refugees up to the commune level (in support of UNHCR activities);
- provision of necessary additional technical support to the Rwanda's demining task force (human resources, equipment, etc).

note: these activities will complement on-going UNDP activities in support of the Gendarmerie and Communal Police and on-going American support for demining.

It is also foreseen that a certain number of returnees will be charged with genocide crimes which will put increased pressure on already overcrowded detention centers. In that situation, the White Helmets will provide assistance to safeguard the minimum conditions of detention facilities.

Objective 2 - Detention Conditions

To increase detention capacity and ameliorate condition of living in detention centres

Activities

- provision of technical support to build new detention center(s), assist in converting warehouses in temporary detention centers and ameliorate conditions of living in existing centers.

Objective 3 - Law and order

To maintain law and order in the prefectures and communes

- provision of logistical support to the communal police (uniforms, radios, motos, office equipment, etc.);
- rehabilitation of Communal Police training centers facilities;
- rapid training of Communal Policemen and training of trainers in proper code of conduct and responsibilities towards the population.

4.3. Confidence building and national reconciliation

It is admitted that the reconciliatory and confidence building processes Rwandans have to go through in order to live peacefully together have to be developed. This is specially true in the context of the return of the refugees who flew out of the country in the same time as the perpetrator of the 1994 genocide and massacres.

As mentioned earlier, as long as the justice system is not properly functioning, probability for acts of revenge will be very high and national reconciliation will not be possible. In that situation, the judicial system have to perform efficiently in order to show to the population that people presumed guilty of genocide and massacres are trailed and that impunity is not tolerate in Rwanda anymore. Conversely, the justice system needs the capacity to determine if detainees were arrested unjustly or not so that innocents can be released. A functioning judiciary will directly support confidence building and national reconciliation.

Objective 1 - National Reconciliation

To develop confidence building and national reconciliatory sentiment throughout the population in the country

Activities:

- development of national sensitization campaign and national campaign strategy;
- establishment and training of national teams who will develop civic education campaign and promote national reconciliation throughout the country;
- development of national sensitization campaign on the return of the refugees to increase the psychological absorptive capacity of the population.

Objective 2 - Rehabilitation of the Judiciary

To contribute to the rehabilitation of the judiciary and the resumption of national judicial processes

Activities:

- provision of the appropriate equipment for the personnel of the judiciary;
- provision of technical assistance to reinforce the capacities of the judiciary to address the processes;
- rehabilitation of judiciary buildings.

5. Project Strategy and Implementation Arrangements

The Government of Rwanda recognizes the desirability of a continued United Nations civilian presence to support its objectives of the rehabilitation of the victims of the genocide, the return, in an environment of national reconciliation and stability, of all Rwandan refugees who wish to return, as well as the need to increase its capacity and ability to better assure human security, effectively demobilize and reintegrate former combatants among the refugees and rid their country of mines and unexploded ordinance.

5.1 Identification of Needs

The Offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development have developed the strategy for this project in accordance with the needs identified and objectives outlined above. In programming White Helmets activities, they have likewise been guided by the language of GA Resolutions 49/139B and 50/****, particularly as they relate to the use of teams in the areas of emergency assistance and the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, as well as the integration and involvement, to the extent possible, of participatory approaches and linkages to national entities and individuals, including mobilization of existing local expertise.

5.2 Determining Appropriate Personnel Response

As the number and size of UN operations have expanded in recent years, so have their functions and degrees of complexity. Activities now undertaken extend beyond traditional roles into peace- and nation-building areas such as humanitarian relief assistance in complex emergencies, repatriation and resettlement, restoration of infrastructures and social services, community-level post-conflict confidence-building and conflict prevention/resolution, human rights monitoring, electoral processes, administration and management.

Current approaches to satisfying the personnel needs in operations such as those contemplated in Rwanda generally rely on the identification and recruitment of individuals, the deployment of military contingents within a peace-keeping operation or, particularly in the earliest stages of an emergency, the ad hoc fielding of small, single-purpose civilian teams. The General Assembly has recognized that the White Helmets initiative represents an innovative opportunity for the effective, efficient and economical provision of assistance to the intended beneficiaries of the UN system's operations, tapping existing but as yet unstructured and therefore unrealized sources of volunteer expertise.

But more than merely providing a new human resources base, the White Helmets initiative presents new opportunities for creative and resourceful programme design, formulation and implementation such as those incorporated within this project. Through the use of teams applied across the "continuum" in distinct sectors of activities, and linked, to the extent possible, to local NGOs, CBOs and other civil society organizations, the White Helmets initiative will encourage the introduction of greater opportunities for the integration and involvement of participatory approaches and local capacity-building.

5.3 Identification of International WHI Specialists

The project will involve the identification, selection and fielding of about 250 international WHI Specialists. The WHI Specialists will, in accordance with the needs of the project, be identified, screened and selected by the United Nations Volunteers programme through its network of participating national partners in the White Helmets initiative.

International WHI Specialists will possess the necessary experience relevant to the tasks described in Annex I, together with the capacity to plan, recommend policies and strategies and to design practical approaches to improve the utilization of current capacities as well as increase functional capabilities. Following selection, no further approval of the volunteer specialists will be required except pre-departure medical clearance and local security authorization.

5.4 Role of Rwandan WHI Specialists

The applicable General Assembly resolutions relating to the White Helmets initiative likewise seek incorporation of longer-term approaches across the "continuum" from relief to development. Those roles, particularly as they relate to the use of teams in emergency assistance and the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, permit inclusion of key elements relating to participatory/capacity building approaches. Through linkages to Rwandan entities and individuals, the project will, to the extent possible, utilize existing local expertise, seek to animate local NGOs, CBOs, and other civil society organizations as well as promote local capacities that may likewise be used for strengthened national and regional response.

In addition to international WHI Specialists, Rwandan WHI Specialists are expected to be recruited to serve both as counterparts to the international WHI Specialists as well as a local source of skills required within the project in lieu of the recruitment of international personnel. The Rwandan WHI Specialists will benefit from training provided by the international WHI Specialists, will represent a pool of increased national capacity and will better assure the sustainability of the activities undertaken. Selection of the Rwandan WHI Specialists will be effected through a panel comprised of a representative of each of the Government of Rwanda, the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Volunteers programme.

5.5 Project Equipment

An essential element for the success of the project is the availability of equipment of the type currently being utilized by UNAMIR in the performance of similar activities. The best (and primary) source of the equipment would be UNAMIR itself, following termination of its mandate and transfer (on a priority basis) of surplus equipment to UNDP in accordance with established procedures of the UN Department of Peace-Keeping Operations. However, the surplus equipment of UNAMIR may prove insufficient for the needs of the project. The equipment items are:

- generators;
- heavy duty vehicles;
- sedan vehicles;
- water purification unit;
- pumps;
- tanks and containers;
- tents;
- office equipment;
- photocopiers;
- radio and VHF equipment;

- freezers and refrigerators;
- photograph and microfilm equipment;
- TV and VCR sets.

Accordingly, additional institutional arrangements should be considered, including bi-lateral agreements as well as linkage to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs' Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) project. MCDA was developed as a response mechanism for bridging the gap between equipment needs of the relief community and resources available. Guidelines for the use of MCDA in international response have been finalized, and use of MCDA in the context of the White Helmets initiative has been embraced.

5.6 Administration of WHI Specialists

The WHI Specialists will be retained for 6 months. WHI Specialists selected to participate in White Helmets activities will be contracted by, and will serve under Conditions of Service applicable to service in Rwanda (as international or national UNV Specialists, as appropriate) as well as other rules and regulations (including the Code of Conduct and relevant security guidelines and procedures) of, the United Nations Volunteers programme.

Under the overall supervision of the Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Volunteers programme will undertake the field administration of all WHI Specialists through a Programme Administration and Management Unit (PAMU) consisting of:

- 1 Programme Manager
- 1 Logistics/Inventory Control Officer
- 1 Administrative Officer
- 5 UNV Programme Specialists
- 5 Rwandan Support Staff

All in-country entitlement and benefits will be paid or otherwise provided for by the Programme Administration and Management Unit.

5.7 Project Management

In the performance of their duties, national and international WHI Specialists will be subject to the direction and supervision of the United Nations Volunteers programme.

Under the auspices of the Office of the Resident Coordinator, the Programme Administration and Management Unit will provide overall management and guidance of the project. In liaison with relevant UN Agencies and the Government of Rwanda, the Unit will screen requests for assistance and identify priority needs for project activities.

Technical backstopping of the WHI Specialists, including work planning and implementation, will be provided, in the first instance, by the UN Agency or recipient Government Ministry or institution to which the WHI Specialist is assigned.

5.8 Linkages to the Government of Rwanda

Consistent with the Agenda for Peace and as embodied within the strategy of the Working Group on Post-Conflict Peace Building, the project seeks to create a framework that respects the principles of sovereign equality and political independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of Rwanda. Simultaneously, the project seeks to consolidate those principles with the objectives of the international community for genuine reconciliation and long-lasting stability through the safe, voluntary and organized return of all Rwandan refugees, the re-establishment of human security, demobilization and demining.

Throughout the process, from needs assessment and identification to project design, formulation and planned implementation, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Resident Coordinator have sought the advice and input of the Government of Rwanda. As also suggested by the Agenda for Peace and the Working Group on Post-Conflict Peace Building, the UN has likewise sought the guidance of regional cooperative organizations or undertakings in which the Government participates, as well as donors and other relevant parties.

5.9 Evaluation

The Office of the Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Volunteers programme and the Government of Rwanda will undertake to evaluate systematically the operations undertaken within this project, with specific reference to the effectiveness, efficiency and economy of the activities.

Upon completion of the project, the Secretariat of the United Nations, UNDP and the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Volunteers programme will evaluate the project as the first large-scale operation within the White Helmets initiative with a view toward the appropriateness of similar undertakings in post-conflict peace building in the future.

6. Inputs

The project requires an integrated approach to a variety of inputs, including

6.1 International WHI Specialists

The Specialists anticipated to be fielded under the project will represent those WHI Specialists required to continue the operations of UNAMIR supporting humanitarian and repatriation operations as well as those required to implement the Plan of Action and the described activities associated with the re-establishment of human security, demobilization and demining. They will include:

- 30 logisticians;
- 40 machinery operators (trucks, bulldozers, etc.);
- 40 civil engineers;
- 15 doctors and other medical staff;

- 15 communication specialists;
- 20 surveyors, draftsman and architects;
- 10 electricians;
- 10 agronomists;
- 10 trainers for the communal police and gendarmerie;
- 10 administrators.

6.2 Rwandan WHI Specialists

In addition to international WHI Specialists, Rwandan WHI Specialists are expected to be recruited both as counterparts to the international WHI Specialists as well as a source of local skilled labor required within the project.

7. Budget

The following is an estimated budget, and reallocation of resources, based on pro forma costs of the WHI Specialists and equipment required for the project:

Personnel component:

200 International White Helmets Technicians (6 months, \$ 24,000 x 200)	\$ 4,800,000
1000 National White Helmets (6 months, \$ 2,000 x 1000)	\$ 2,000,000

Equipment:

Equipment to be transferred form UNAMIR	
Additional equipment and materials	\$ 5,000,000
Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$ 3,000,000

TOTAL	\$ 14,800,000
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A L'ATTENTION DU DIRECTEUR EXECUTIF

OBJET: Visas Rwandais pour le Personnel de la MINUAR

Sur vos instructions j'ai rencontré hier à 17H00 à son bureau du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale, M. MALONGA NIYONA Pacifique, Directeur du Protocole d'Etat.

Points de Discussion

- 1 - Retard remarqué dans la délivrance de visas au personnel de la MINUAR;
- 2 - Prorogation de visa:

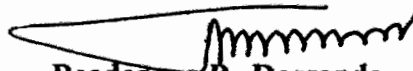
Concernant ce point, j'ai remis à mon interlocuteur copie des Notes Verbales SRSG/NV/254/95 et SRSG/NV/040/96 des 18/12/95 et 05/02/96 relatives à la date indiquée pour la prorogation de tout le personnel de la MINUAR soit le 19 avril 1996. À ces notes j'ai également joint une copie de la résolution 1029 sur le mandat de la MINUAR. J'ai souligné à son attention le point 5 du dispositif exécutoire de résolution sur le plan de retrait de tout le personnel.

J'ai terminé en priant mon collègue de prendre langue avec les services compétents de l'Immigration du Ministère de l'Intérieur pour préciser, une fois pour toutes, la conduite à tenir en ce qui concerne la délivrance/prorogation de visa au personnel de la MINUAR à savoir proroger le visa de tout le personnel au 19/4/96 jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Le Directeur du Protocole d'Etat m'a remercié pour les documents remis qui, pour lui, constituent une base pour convaincre ses homologues du Ministère de l'Intérieur qu'il doit rencontrer très prochainement.

Il m'a demandé de vous rassurer qu'il traitera personnellement le point.

**Tel est succinctement présenté le compte rendu de ma rencontre avec le
Directeur du Protocole d'Etat.**



**Beadengar P. Dessande
Chef du Protocole**

**cc: SRSG
SPOKESMAN
CAO
CCPO**



UNAMIR-MINUAR

TO: Ms. Susan Matthew
CAO

DATE: 16 February 1996

FROM: Ismaël A. Diallo
Spokesman *Ismaël A. Diallo*

SUBJECT: Eid-Al-Fitri Celebration

1. On Monday 19 February 1996 the muslims in Rwanda will celebrate the Eid-Al-Fitri to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan.
2. The SRSG will appreciate it if two buses are made available on Monday from 05:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. to transport muslim personnel to the prayer.
3. Thank you for your constant cooperation.

cc: Mr. JORSLING, Norris
Mr. ADAMS, Anthony

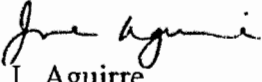


UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Date: 2 January 1996

TO: Ms. Sissay Tadesse
CIVPOL

FROM: 
J. Aguirre
Officer-in-Charge
Civilian Personnel Office

SUBJECT: Reassignment

Due to the official closure of the CIVPOL on 31 December 1995 and upon the request of the Executive Director a.i. for your transfer to the Office of the SRSG, I am pleased to confirm that this arrangement will take effect immediately.

If for any reason you are unable to report on this date, please inform us in writing accordingly, providing therein the justification.

cc: ✓ Mr. A. Diallo
Executive Director, a.i.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO.

7049

PAGE 1 OF 3

MIR NO.

MISC NO.

4140

29 DECEMBER 1995

TO: MISS LADAN RAFII INT. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY NAIROBI, KENYA	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO SPOKESMAN, UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO: (254-2) 622935	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT:	

Attached please find a copy of the Attendance Sheet Record Sheet and the interoffice memorandum, as requested.

Best Regards.

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 29 P 3:30



TO: Mr. William Clive
OIC, Administration

DATE: 28 December 1995

FROM: Ismaël A. Diallo *Ismaël A. Diallo*
Executive Director, a.i

SUBJECT: Visa Applications

1. Recent difficulties to obtain visas for staff members have led to a review of the whole issue and the SRSG has taken the following decisions:

(a) With effect from 4 January 1996, all visa applications, instead of going through the Travel Unit, will be handled by Protocol in the Office of SRSG,

(b) Individual staff members should be stopped from following up their own applications at the Immigration offices, as this tends to complicate matters.

2. Further, a notice by the Immigration Department here, dated 20 December 1995, requires submission of visa applications at least two weeks before the planned date of travel.

3. You are kindly requested to bring these measures to the notice of all staff members.

cc: SRSG



TO: Mr. William Clive
OIC, Administration

DATE: 28 December 1995

FROM: Ismaël A. Diallo *Ismaël*
Executive Director, a.i

SUBJECT: Transfer of two vehicles to Bujumbura

Please take note of the attached message from Mr. L. Kouyate, ASG, DPA, New York, and of annotations thereon from the SRSg for action.

cc: SRSg

For use of Cable Operations

Reserve of

correspondance telegraphique

Klan 4406

UNAMIR

1995 DEC 28

46771

For use of Diarier - A remplir par le

DATE 27 December 1995

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3-2570

UN GLOBAL

BY FACSIMILE

RECEIVED

28 DEC 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

MR. SHAHRAYAR KHAN

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

UNAMIR, KIGALI (RWANDA)

AS YOU MAY BE AWARE, ARRANGEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH FALD/DPKO AND CAO, UNAMIR FOR THE TRANSFER OF TWO (2) MAMBAS TO ENHANCE SECURITY OF MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN BURUNDI. THREE DRIVERS WERE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE KIGALI ON 26 DECEMBER 1995 FOR TRAINING AND TO DRIVE VEHICLES BACK TO BUJUMBURA ON 29 DECEMBER 1995.

EYE HAVE JUST BEEN INFORMED THAT THE TRIP HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO JANUARY 1996 FOR THE REASON THAT THE CAO IS CURRENTLY AWAY FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AS IS HER DEPUTY. THE OIC COULD NOT AUTHORIZE THE TRANSFER OF VEHICLES AS HE IS NOT AWARE OF THE MATTER.

THESE VEHICLES CURRENTLY REQUIRED IN BUJUMBURA FOR THE COMMISSION'S WORK. EYE SHOULD APPRECIATE YOUR PERSONAL INTERVENTION IN THE MATTER TO ENABLE SAID VEHICLES TO ARRIVE BUJUMBURA BY 3 JANUARY 1996.

BEST REGARDS.

L. KOUYATE, ASG/DPA

UNATIONS, NEW YORK

L. KOUYATE
Asst. Secretary-General/DPA

The D7 CAO
was away only 2
bys. M. arrange.
ED

20/12

SRSG



28 December 1995


Dear. Mr. Roswick,

First of all, Happy New Year!

I happened to read Secretariat News of Summer 1995 and of September - October 1995. Out of the many interesting articles, the poem "A MAN" by Nadine Najman (page 11 of September - October issue) moved me deeply. I took the liberty to reproduce it in 300 copies in English and 100 copies in French which were distributed to our peacekeepers in Rwanda. These copies were again reproduced by the addresses.

When one writes, be it a speech, a poem, a book, ... a word, one may not often predict the impact it can produce. Nadine is to be thanked for not having suppressed her feelings and for having written this beautiful poem. It is indeed a tribute to those who gave their lives for peace and to all peacekeepers since that day of June 1948 when the UN Truce supervision Organization (UNTSO) was sent to the Middle East.

Best regards.


Ismaël A. Diallo
Executive Director a.i.
Spokesman, UNAMIR

Mr. Steven Roswick
Acting Editor
Secretariat News
Room S-500
United Nations
NY, 10017
New York



Office of the Spokesman

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEACEKEEPERS*A Man**By Nadine Najman*

*He closed his eyes without a cry, without a tear,
While the sun crept up the hill he'd just seen.
The night had been serene and crystalline.
He had forgotten to feel cold, to have fear.*

*I do not want to know what was
the colour of his faded gaze, nor
the original accent of his now
dead words: the man that
I ~~imagine~~ resembled me, as
a brother resembles a sister.*

*I do not know either if he had a wife
If his mother prayed every day for his life
If he slept sometimes with a sigh or two.*

*I know only that he believed he could cope.
That this was a soldier, that his helmet was blue.
And that the wheat in the field grew green like hope.*

The poem above, UN HOMME (A MAN) was written in honour of a peacekeeper who died. The poet is Nadine Najman, a french Air Force Officer who works in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, in New York. Her most recent book "Le calice jusqu'à la lie" won the prize "Théophile Gautier" at l'Académie Française.



Bureau du Porte-parole

HOMMAGE AUX CASQUES/BERETS BLEUS

**UN
HOMME**

par Nadine Najman

*Il a fermé les yeux sans un cri, sans un pleur,
Alors que le soleil grimpait sur la colline.
La nuit avait été sereine et cristalline,
Il avait oublié d'avoir froid, d'avoir peur.
Je ne veux pas savoir quelle était la couleur
De ce regard éteint, ni l'accent d'origine
Des mots qui se sont tus: l'homme que j'imagine
Me ressemblait beaucoup - comme un frère à sa soeur.
Je ne sais pas non plus s'il avait une femme,
Si sa mère priait tout les jours pour son âme,
S'il se couchait parfois en soupirant un peu.
Je sais uniquement qu'il croyait en la chance,
Que c'était un soldat, que son casque était bleu,
Et que le blé poussait vert comme l'espérance.*

Ce poème a été écrit à la mémoire d'un casque bleu, tué. Ecrit par Nadine Najman, Officier de l'Armée de l'Air française, au Département des Opérations de maintien de la Paix, au Secrétariat de l'ONU, à New York. Son plus récent livre "Le Calice jusqu'à la lie" a remporté le prix "Théophile Gautier" de l'Académie française.



TO: Mr. Joey Aguirre
A/CCPO

DATE: 28 December 1995

FROM: Ismaël A. Diallo 
Executive Director, a.i

SUBJECT: Secretarial Replacement at the OSRSG

1. As you are well aware Ms. Ouazany Latifa is leaving on 29 December 1995 to return to UNESCO, her parent organization.
2. The current secretarial staffing of the OSRSG makes it necessary to replace Ms. Ouazany without delay.
3. I should be grateful if you would kindly redeploy one secretary to the OSRSG. I have identified Ms. Sissay Tadesse, at the CIVPOL who can be transferred as a matter of priority.
4. Thank you for your usual cooperation.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO.

7012

MIR NO.

/

MISC NO.

4117

PAGE 1 OF 6

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 27 A 10:18

~~27 DECEMBER 1995~~

~~08/08/16~~

TO: MISS LADAN RAFII INT. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY NAIROBI, KENYA	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO SPOKESMAN, UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA <i>Ismael</i>
FAX NO: (254-2) 622935 <i>st</i>	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT:	

Attached please find a copy of the Press Release and a summary report humanitarian assistance.

Best Regards.

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 27 A 10:32

MR. ISMAEL A. DIALLO
SPOKESMAN UNAMIR



Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-50

26 December 1995

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN 1995

- ⚙ The year started with 17 operations with a total strength of more than 69,000 from 77 countries.
- ⚙ It is ending with 16 operations (withdrawal from Somalia in March 1995) with a total strength of about 50,000 from 80 countries.
- ⚙ Loss of life among peace-keeping totalled 89 during 1995 compared to 144 in 1994 and 203 in 1993.
- ⚙ The total peace-keeping budget for 1995 was around \$3 billion. Bosnia, of course, was the largest operation ever mounted by the United Nations.
- ⚙ The year started with the successful conclusion of the UN operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in January.
- ⚙ The United Nations operation in El Salvador (ONUSAL) also came to a successful conclusion at the end of April 1995.
- ⚙ In Haiti, the transition from the multinational force led by the United States to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was successfully completed by the end of March 1995 and presidential elections were held successfully on 17 December 1995.
- ⚙ In Rwanda, the peace-keeping mission was given a final three-month mandate until 8 March 1996 with a six-week phasing-out period in March and April next year.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 84539, 84510 ext.: # 11075 or 11077.

P2/6
misc 4117



Office of the Spokesman

26 December 1995

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 11 - 17 DECEMBER 1995**General**

There is a slow but definite improvement in the humanitarian assistance situation all over the country. Through its Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC), UNAMIR continues to ensure positive coordination of that assistance, in concerted efforts with the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) of the Rehabilitation Ministry, other UN agencies and NGOs. A number of requests received are not strictly of a humanitarian nature, but are all the same handled in that category, to support the country's socio-economic recovery.

The following are some of the activities undertaken in the last week:

- HAC conducted a briefing session for NGOs at HACU offices, in the Rehabilitation Ministry.
- In Gitarama, the MILOBs delivered 100 body bags and plastic sheetings for the reburial of genocide victims in **Rutobwe commune** and 100 blankets to Sisters of Sacred Heart of St. Anne for orphans at that centre in **Runda commune**.
- INDBATT provided two trucks to **Cyeza orphanage**.
- MILOBs rescued and transferred three seriously injured victims of road accident to **Kabgayi hospital**.
- LFW and CARITAS are assisting in the reconstruction of houses in **Kigoma** and **Ntongwe communes**, while the Salvation Army is constructing new houses in **Kayenzi commune**.
- Assist and LWF are undertaking agricultural and rehabilitation programmes in **Mugina commune**.
- ARDEC completed the reconstruction of 100 houses in **Runda commune**, in a self-help project for widows.
- LWF is engaged in repair of damaged houses in **Tambwe commune** and **Ntongwe commune**.

P 3/6
MISC 4117

- ICRC continues to provide medical assistance to prisoners in the various communal detention cells.
- In **Kibungo**, GHANCOY medics treated and discharged 180 local patients and 18 dental patients at their RAP over the week.
- UNHCR has organized the visits of the representatives of refugees from **Tanzania** in a bid to promote massive repatriation.
- WFP is assisting in a housing project to be undertaken jointly with UNDP in **Rusumo commune**.
- In **Gikongoro**, the Humanitarian Cell took delivery of a large quantity of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) which it is in the process of distributing to hospitals/health centres and clinics in **Gikongoro**.
- The Humanitarian Cell provided transport assistance to the Préfet of **Gikongoro** to enable him discharge his duties in remote communes.
- In **Butare**, an Italian NGO (LVIA) started assisting to run a local clinic in **Kibaye commune**. The Organization provided drugs, medical materials and staff allowances.
- With anticipated greater influx of returnees, UNHCR is carrying out a feasibility study to set up a transit camp at **Nyamasheke**, in **Cyangugu**.
- WFP continued to provide food to the orphanage at **Kibogora**, in **Cyangugu**.
- In **Gisenyi**, HAC coordinated with NICOY the delivery of school supplies for the communes of **Ramba, Kibilira, Kanama, Mutura, Rubavu and Nyamyumba**. HAC distributed donated items to the orphanages in **Murara** and **Nyundo**.
- All NGOs in **Gisenyi** continued logistic preparations in the prospect of a massive repatriation exercise.
- UNHCR continued with the daily repatriation process and preparations and coordination with other NGOs in readiness for a sudden influx of returnees.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 84539, 84510 ext.: # 11075 or 11077.

P4/6
MSC 4117



Bureau du Porte-parole

26 décembre 1995

AIDE HUMANITAIRE, 11-17 DECEMBRE 1995

La situation humanitaire générale du pays s'améliore visiblement. Par sa cellule d'aide humanitaire, le HAC (de l'anglais: Humanitarian Assistance Cell), la MINUAR continue d'assurer la bonne coordination de cette assistance dans des efforts concertés avec l'Unité de coordination de l'aide (HACU) du Ministère de la Réhabilitation, avec les organisations du système des Nations Unies et les ONG.

Certaines requêtes reçues ne sont pas de nature strictement humanitaire; elles sont cependant prises en considération et quelques unes sont rapportées ci-dessous.

Ci-après, les principales activités en matière d'aide humanitaire entreprises durant la semaine du 11 au 17 décembre 1995.

- Le HAC a organisé un briefing avec les ONG et le HACU au Ministère de la Réhabilitation.
- A Gitarama, les MILOBs ont fourni 100 housses et linceuls en plastique pour l'inhumation des victimes du génocide dans la commune de Rutobwe, et 100 couvertures aux soeurs du Sacré Coeur de St. Anne à l'intention des orphelins de ce Centre dans la commune de Runda.
- INDBATT a fourni deux camions à l'orphelinat Cyeza.
- Les MILOBs ont secouru et transporté à l'hôpital de Kabgayi trois blessés graves, victimes d'un accident de la circulation.
- LFW et CARITAS ont participé à la reconstruction de maisons d'habitation dans les communes de Kigoma et Ntongwe, pendant que l'Armée du Salut construit de nouvelles dans la commune de Kayenzi.
- ASSIST et LWF ont été occupés à réaliser des programmes agricoles et de réhabilitation dans la commune de Mugina.
- ARDEC a achevé la reconstruction de 100 maisons dans la commune de Runda au bénéfice des veuves.
- LWF a poursuivi la réhabilitation des maisons endommagées dans les communes de Tambwe et Ntongwe.
- Le CICR a continué de fournir une assistance médicale aux détenus dans les différents cachots communaux.

P 5/6
misc 4117

- **A Kibungo**, le service médical de GHANCOY a soigné 180 malades et 18 patients dentaires, tous rwandais.
- Le HCR a organisé des visites au Rwanda de représentants de réfugiés en **Tanzanie** dans le but d'encourager le retour massif de ces réfugiés.
- Le PAM a participé au projet "**maisons d'habitation**" entrepris par le PNUD dans la **commune de Rusumo**.
- **A Gikongoro**, le HC a pris livraison d'une quantité importante de sels de réhydratation orale (SRO) à distribuer dans les hôpitaux, centres de santé et cliniques à travers Gikongoro.
- La cellule humanitaire a fourni le transport au Préfet de Gikongoro afin de l'aider à remplir ses fonctions dans les communes éloignées.
- **A Butaré**, l'ONG italienne LVIA a continué de contribuer à faire fonctionner une clinique locale dans la **commune de Kibaye**. Elle y fournit des médicaments, de l'équipement médical et des salaires du personnel.
- En prévision du retour massif des réfugiés, le HCR a identifié, à **Nyamasheke** et à **Cyangugu** les lieux qui serviront de camps de transit.
- Le PAM a continué à fournir de la nourriture à l'orphelinat de **Kibogora**, à **Cyangugu**.
- **A Gisenyi**, le HAC a coordonné, avec la NICOY, la fourniture d'équipements scolaires aux écoles dans les **communes de Ramba, Kibilira, Kanama, Mutura, Rubavu et Nyamyumba**. Le HAC a aussi donné divers objets utilitaires aux orphelinats de **Murara et Nyundo**.
- Toutes les ONG à Gisenyi ont poursuivi, avec le HCR, les préparatifs en vue du rapatriement massif des réfugiés.

Pour de plus amples informations, contacter le bureau du Porte-parole: tél. 84496, 84539, 84510 poste 11075 ou 11077.

P6/6
MISC4117



UNAMIR-MINUAR

Thanks. su
SD. 27.12

27 December 1995

NOTE TO THE SRSG

1. SRSG's interview on Radio UNAMIR

✓ Attached is the corrected text of the interview. After your final approval, it will be reproduced and widely distributed.

Corrected:
Thanks.
Also in
French pl.

2. Implementation of Practical Strategies for New Mandate

✓ A meeting is to be convened on Wednesday 3 January 1996 with UNHCR, HRFOR, UNDP and UNAMIR to discuss the proposal on the joint teams to deal with the refugee issue. If you confirm that date a note will be drafted for your signature inviting the heads of the above-mentioned organizations to the meeting.

pl. wait

3. Written interview for RENAISSANCE, a new monthly Rwandese magazine

On 13 December 1995 you mentioned that you were not inclined at that stage to grant the interview. Do you still want the matter to be kept aside?

copie en français
de l'interview

My radio
statement
is enough.

4. Visas

As Mr. W. Clive mentioned to you earlier today, his offices are having difficulties regarding the delay in the visa issuance.

me

I suggest that UNAMIR's Protocol handle this task, having in mind that everybody in the OSRSG can help to facilitate the work, thanks to personal contacts both at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Interior.

Yes. Robert
take my

Note: About 20 visas were obtained on two occasions in the last days, thanks to Mr. Rutimirwa's personal contacts.

5. Special Assignments

In the last Senior Staff meeting, you developed some issues which required follow-up by the Officers below:

(a) Mr. Dao to draft a letter for your signature to Minister Bihozagara regarding the repairs at the Amahoro Stadium.

(b) Diallo to be in contact with MOVCON for an aircraft for Justice Goldstone (done).

Not yet
received. su.

Good.
Can we leave for
Arusha from Nairobi
on 6th afternoon?

✓ (c) Diallo to work with the FC's Office for the SRSB to pay visits to departing contingents (Acting FC aware of this).

(d) Mr. Diego and Mr. Javed to draft a letter for your signature addressed to President Bizimungu on the occasion of the New Year, with mention of both the Government and UNAMIR achievements in 1995.

✓ (e) Mr. Dao and Mr. Joe Lombardo to keep you informed on the work of the sub-commissions and the status of the housing project.

✓ (f) Each of us to give you before mid-January written proposals on post-UNAMIR arrangements, following the mandate expiry on 8 March 1996.

6. Alex I. Rutimirwa, UNV

Forgive me to come back to the issue of the above UNV's contract, which expires practically by this Saturday. I request that you intervene to have this Information Officer's contract extended to 31 March 1996. As I mentioned in an earlier memorandum for your signature, which was addressed to the CAO, Mr. Rutimirwa is a valuable assistant to the Spokesman, with an excellent performance in all the tasks handled by this Office. Time is running out and your instructions on the matter will be appreciated.


Ismaël A. Diallo

yes. I. let me
have draft.
JNK.

I agree. ED
may take up
with CAO &
am prepared to
support. JNK.



UNAMIR-MINUAR

URGENT.

TO: Mr. William Clive
OIC, Administration

DATE: 28 December 1995

FROM: Ismaël A. Diallo *Ismaël A. Diallo*
Executive Director, a.i

SUBJECT: Renewal of Mr. Rutimirwa's Contract (UNV)

The matter of the contract of Mr. Alex I. Rutimirwa, Information Officer in the Spokesman's Office under the UNV Programme, has been brought to the SRSG's notice.

The above Officer is the only assistant to the Spokesman and his services are highly valued, given especially that his performance is excellent in all tasks assigned to him.

The SRSG has accordingly given instructions, as per attached annotation signed by himself, that his contract should be extended to the end of March 1996.

Since Mr. Rutimirwa's contract was to expire on 1 January 1996, with leave up to 15 January 1996, it will be most appreciated if action is taken as urgently as possible to regularize his position before the New Year.

cc: SRSG



UNAMIR-MINUAR

Thanks. see 27.12
SD.

27 December 1995

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Ismaël A. Diallo



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 27, 1995

TO: DCOS (Supp)
Chairman, HAC
CO 95 CMSG
CO Indbatt

FROM: W. Clive
A/CAO

SUBJECT: **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE
REMAINDER OF THE UNAMIR MANDATE**

This memo is written to inform addressees of the restrictions that should be applied to the allocation of military and/or civilian assets for humanitarian purposes. The general instructions given to the CAO's representative on the UNAMIR Humanitarian Advisory Committee were that UNAMIR military surplus labour and equipment be used for the performance of humanitarian tasks.

It seems, however, that humanitarian taskings requiring the reimbursement of overnight stays and meal allowances in the sectors have been allowed in the past. By definition, surplus military equipment and labour precludes these types of overnight taskings. Therefore, all concerned are requested to accept humanitarian requests only if the tasking will not incur extra cost to the organization (not including the cost of fuel and vehicles, which are considered incremental). Of course, if a contingent wishes to volunteer its extra time and resources, they may certainly continue to do so. Addressees are encouraged to continue the excellent humanitarian support that they have been giving, keeping in mind this small restriction.

If UNAMIR receives any budget allocation for humanitarian tasks in the new mandate's budget, addressees will be informed immediately.

Thank you for your understanding.

cc: SRSG
Mr. Diallo
Mr. Dao
Mr. Lombardo

UNITED NATIONS
RECEIVED

NATIONS UNIES

- 7 DEC 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

Vu 7-12-95
ws
Copy: FC
7-12-95

DATE: 6 December 1995

TO: KHAN UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: KITTANI 387 DPKO New York
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3720
SUBJECT: UNAMIR troop contributing country meeting	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 18

Please find attached copy of the statement made by the Permanent Representative of Canada during the troop contributors' meeting on 6 December 1995. We thought you would enjoy reading it. Detailed minutes of the meeting will be forwarded to you as soon as available. Best regards.

Superb!

2

FC

7.12

ED

Reçu le - 7 DEC. 1995

UNAMIR Troop Contributors Meeting

Dec 6, 1995, 15h15

ECOCOC Chamber

Intervention by Ambassador Fowler

Permanent Representative of Canada

Declaration.

**Chairman in the
Co-Chairmen,**

considered

**Thank you for your introduction and for this
opportunity to make our views/on the renewal of the
mandate of UNAMIR/known to the Security Council.**

UNAMIR Troop Contributors Meeting
Dec 6, 1995, 15h15
ECOCOC Chamber
Intervention by Ambassador Fowler
Permanent Representative of Canada

Co-Chairmen,

Thank you for your introduction and for this
opportunity to make our views/on the renewal of the
mandate of UNAMIR/known to the Security Council.

2

We welcome signs of potential progress in the Great Lakes area, in particular as expressed in the Cairo Declaration. However, we remain concerned that the situation in the area is inherently unstable due, in considerable part, to the presence of 1.6 million refugees encamped around Rwanda's perimeter.

In this context we view the presence of UNAMIR ,
with its present mandate / strength and composition as
a modest but minimal stabilizing presence. // We
sttstrongly support UNAMIR's activities in assisting in
confidence-building and in the peaceful and orderly
repatriation of refugees.

4

While we fully appreciate the Government of Rwanda's desire to move on and rebuild ^{we} (and are contributing to its current efforts ^{IN THIS REGARD,} this page cannot be turned until there is a great deal of national reconciliation and the bulk of the refugees have returned in peace/to a home in which they will feel secure. UNAMIR's primary duties are to contribute to this process, and it must be equipped to do so.

5

Canada supports a transition period for UNAMIR of at least 3 to 6 months during which time the focus should be on refugee repatriation. Canada would look positively on continuing its participation in a UNAMIR which would keep its present strength and composition.

6

After the review of UNAMIR's mandate in June 1995, UNAMIR's force level was reduced to what we then considered (and we still consider) the bare minimum required to continue to perform these functions.

8

A UNAMIR without a security element and reduced
to the point that it can operate only in garrison mode is
UNLIKELY TO BE
~~Not~~ a UNAMIR in which we, for one, could or would
participate.

Should the current strength and military capabilities of the force be reduced, we believe the UN would run the very real risk of (once again) witnessing terrible and unfortunate events that it was powerless to prevent or even influence.

There seems to be a view that there is always
room for creative ambiguity in defining force mandates. //

We should have learned by now that there are levels of
ambiguity which are destructive rather than creative ;

- that result in confusion, misunderstanding and
(- in certain circumstances) ^{failure} in death; and
- ^{Masses Contradiction} that only further damage the un's authority
and credibility.

If the Security Council decides to reduce the force in the face of firm and informed military advice to the contrary, it would, in doing so, be demonstrating (in our view) that the Council has not yet fully absorbed lessons learned from the recent past in peace-keeping operations, and would be making a serious mistake.

12

If we have learned one thing from our experiences in Somalia, Rwanda and the former-Yugoslavia, it is that we must give the UN adequate resources to perform the tasks assigned by Member States; (effectively, by members of the Security Council) If we, the Member States, are not prepared to provide adequate resources, the UN should not be involved.

Time is very short but that is no reason to take a decision based on political expediency. ~~Some~~ adjustments to the mandate may, indeed, be appropriate. ~~Any~~ Any mandate, however, should provide a precise indication of the strength and composition of the force required to fulfil it so that the Council is fully aware of the implications of its decision, and so that those who are contributing troops can decide upon the sagacity of continued participation.

If the Government of Rwanda is not able to accept the presence of a UN peace operation at a level we deem necessary to accomplish the mandate we assign, we believe UNAMIR should be withdrawn. I very much doubt that Canada would agree to continue to participate in a reduced and ineffective operation.

15

In addition, there has been some discussion regarding the disposal of UNAMIR equipment. // In order to forestall any misunderstanding, I would again like to make clear that nobody should assume that Canada would be willing to leave any military equipment behind upon departure from Rwanda. //

In closing, we should underline our continuing commitment to encouraging stability in the Great Lakes region. Canada has participated in UNAMIR since its inception, and has buttressed that participation with substantial support to UN agencies working in Rwanda as well as through our bilateral aid program.

17

Canada understands that the resolution of the
situation lies with the countries in the region. // We
would be extremely disappointed and worried,
however, if UNAMIR, as it is presently constituted,
ceased to exist, but that possibility is preferable to a
shell peace-keeping operation which accomplishes
nothing beyond getting us through the weekend. /
NEXT CRISIS.

Thank you.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

RECEIVED

- 6 DEC 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 5 December 1995

copy: FC
ED
SA/SRSG
6-12-95

TO: KHAN UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: KITTANI DPKO New York
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3727
SUBJECT: Draft resolution on UNAMIR	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 4

1. Re your fax MIR-4103. Please find attached the counter-proposal prepared by Germany, UK and USA. This proposal was handed to the Permanent Representative of Rwanda who is consulting his Government on it. He has promised to obtain their views by tomorrow morning at which time he is expected to meet with the 3 co-sponsors to continue the consultation process. Grateful for any suggestion you may have.

2. As you will see, the draft is silent on the issue of whether we should continue our police programme as mandated under SecCo resolution 997. We expect the Three to clarify this point tomorrow.

Best regards.

5 December 1995

1:00 pm

Draft Resolution (Rwanda)

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,

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

Recalling also 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,

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 issued by them of 29 November 1995 (S/1995/1001),

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

Calling again upon all States to act 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,

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 the country,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR 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 UNHCR and other international agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees,

(d) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of United Nations and international personnel and premises, including those of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of UNAMIR to that required to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above, that force level to include engineering, logistics and guards units and military observers;

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 by United Nations agencies in assisting

1000/1000/1000/1000
1000/1000/1000/1000
1000/1000/1000/1000

the Government of Rwanda in refugee repatriation and in reconstruction;

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. 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;

7. 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;

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

9. 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;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Government of Rwanda and with the relevant United Nations agencies on the nature of a continued United Nations presence in Rwanda after 8 March 1996, and on the role such a United Nations presence might play in furthering the search for peace and stability through justice, reconciliation and refugee return and assisting the Government of Rwanda in its pressing task of rehabilitation and reconstruction;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, progress towards repatriation of refugees, and the results of the consultations referred to in paragraph 10 above;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

UNAMIR

P/4

F/O 6570
MIA 4103

MOST IMMEDIATE

1995 DEC -5 P 5:11

TO: RIZA/ANNABI/LINDENMAYER UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan SRSG, UNAMIR <i>Shaharyar M. Khan</i>
INFO:	DATE: 5 December 1995
FAX NO: 212 963 6460 <i>roh</i> 212 963 4879 <i>roh</i>	FAX NO: 212 963 3090 PHONE NO: 212 963 9906
SUBJECT: Draft Resolution - Rwanda	

Please find attached the draft resolution on Rwanda.

Best regards.

UNAMIR
1995 DEC -5 P 5:22

P2/4

5th December 1995

Time: 14:25

Draft Resolution (Rwanda)

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 21st April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17th May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8th June 1994, 965 (1994) of 30th November 1994, and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR.

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

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

Noting Rwanda's Foreign Minister's letters to the United Nations Secretary-General dated 13 August 1995 and 24 November 1995,

Stressing the importance of achieving the repatriation of all Rwandese refugees as a major contributing factor to genuine national reconciliation.

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and 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,

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,

Calling again upon all states to act in accordance with 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 the recommendations of the summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes region, held in Cairo in November 28-29,

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 until 8 March 1995 and authorises a force composed of engineering, logistics, guard companies and military observers (total 800) upon the adoption of this resolution,

Decides in the light of the current effort to repatriate all Rwandese Refugees, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to help achieve the repatriation of Refugees within the frame of reference of the Bujumbura Conference and the Cairo Summit of the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region,

(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 UNHCR in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees,

(d) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of UNAMIR,

3. Authorizes the transfer of UNAMIR non-lethal equipment to the government of Rwanda upon completion of UNAMIR's mission,

4. 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 agreements made between them, in particular the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement concluded to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

11
- P4/4

5. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations 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;
6. 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 judicial system;
7. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda including those of the organisations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, and progress towards repatriation of refugees;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Conseil de sécurité

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RAPPORT DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL SUR LA MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Le présent rapport est soumis en application de la résolution 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995, par laquelle le Conseil de sécurité modifiait et prorogeait le mandat de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) jusqu'au 8 décembre 1995 et autorisait une réduction progressive de ses effectifs. Depuis l'adoption de cette résolution, j'ai rendu compte au Conseil de la situation au Rwanda le 8 août (S/1995/678) et le 7 octobre (S/1995/848). Le présent rapport fait le point de la situation au 30 novembre et renferme des recommandations concernant le rôle des Nations Unies après l'expiration, le 8 décembre, du mandat de la MINUAR.

II. ASPECTS POLITIQUES

2. Depuis mon dernier rapport au Conseil de sécurité, un climat de sécurité et de stabilité relatives a continué à régner au Rwanda, en dépit de l'absence d'un quelconque effort tangible de réconciliation nationale. Une certaine amélioration de la situation socio-économique a eu lieu, et les premières mesures effectives de remise en route de l'appareil judiciaire national ont été prises avec la nomination de la Cour suprême le 17 octobre.

3. Les ex-forces gouvernementales rwandaises et les milices armées ont continué à se livrer à des opérations d'infiltration et de sabotage le long de la frontière avec le Zaïre. Lors d'une contre-attaque récente, l'armée rwandaise a monté une opération amphibie à l'assaut de l'île Iwawa dans le lac Kivu, à 15 kilomètres à l'ouest de la terre ferme, mais toujours en territoire rwandais, et a nettoyé cette île où se trouvaient 500 miliciens environ. L'opération a amené les autorités rwandaises à accuser le Zaïre de complicité avec les auteurs de ces infiltrations armées menées à partir des camps de réfugiés. En réponse, les autorités zaïroises ont accusé des agents rwandais d'avoir tenté d'assassiner, à l'aéroport de Goma, le chef de l'état-major zaïrois. Il est évident que la présence dans les pays voisins du Rwanda d'un grand nombre de réfugiés rwandais continuera à être une source de tension dans la région.

4. La Déclaration de Nairobi et le Plan d'action de Bujumbura de 1995 constituent le cadre légal, déjà en place, du retour volontaire des réfugiés

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Reçu le - 5 DEC. 1995

171-3

dans leur pays. Ces accords doivent maintenant être appliqués par les gouvernements de la région, avec le concours du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR) et de la communauté internationale. Le HCR est le chef de file d'un effort majeur ayant pour but d'amorcer un processus de retour volontaire qui toucherait jusqu'à 6 000 à 8 000 réfugiés par jour.

5. Plusieurs mesures importantes ont été prises afin de permettre aux gouvernements de la région de coopérer à une politique d'asile empreinte d'humanité, sans recours à la fermeture des frontières ou au refoulement.

6. Conformément à la résolution 1013 (1995) du 7 septembre, dans laquelle le Conseil de sécurité me demandait d'établir une commission internationale d'enquête ayant pour mandat d'enquêter sur les allégations selon lesquelles les anciennes forces gouvernementales rwandaises recevraient un entraînement militaire et bénéficieraient de la fourniture d'armes, j'ai, le 16 octobre, informé le Conseil que les dispositions en vue de la création de cette commission avaient bien été prises. Après de premières réunions d'information à New York, la Commission, composée de six membres, a commencé le 3 novembre son travail dans la région des Grands Lacs. Ses membres se sont déjà rendus au Rwanda et ils ont pu visiter l'île d'Iwawa. La Commission d'enquête devrait très bientôt poursuivre son travail d'investigation au Zaïre.

7. La reconstitution de l'appareil judiciaire national a pris du retard en raison de contraintes constitutionnelles et administratives et du manque de personnel compétent. De ce fait, on constate une frustration bien compréhensible tant au Rwanda qu'au sein de la communauté internationale devant le retard mis à rétablir dans tout le pays le fonctionnement de la justice. La population carcérale continue à augmenter. On compte désormais près de 60 000 détenus. Cependant, grâce aux efforts de la Commission des prisons nommée par le Gouvernement rwandais et à ceux du Groupe de travail des Nations Unies coordonné par mon Représentant spécial, des mesures d'urgence ont été prises pour que les détenus disposent d'un peu plus d'espace. On a ainsi constaté une baisse sensible du nombre de décès de détenus et une amélioration des installations médicales. Après un retard initial, des détenus ont été transférés dans les annexes et dans des centres de détention temporaires. Le Groupe de travail continue à s'efforcer de rendre moins exigu l'espace carcéral.

8. La nomination d'une Cour suprême composée de six juges par l'Assemblée nationale rwandaise contribue de façon constructive à la remise en route de l'appareil judiciaire. La nomination de cette cour constitue en effet une première étape essentielle, mais il faudra continuer à nommer des magistrats. Une conférence sur le génocide tenue à Kigali du 2 au 5 novembre a permis de réfléchir aux questions que l'appareil judiciaire devrait s'attacher à résoudre concrètement, telles que la création de tribunaux spéciaux chargés de juger les auteurs présumés du génocide, le degré de culpabilité et le compromis quant aux chefs d'accusation.

9. Je suis convaincu que c'est l'absence de réconciliation nationale qui est le principal obstacle au retour à la stabilité, à la sécurité et à la paix civile au Rwanda. Cette réconciliation dépend de la création de conditions propices au retour des 1,6 million de réfugiés se trouvant actuellement en dehors du Rwanda et à la mise en jugement des personnes accusées de génocide.

10. Si des progrès continuent à être faits au Rwanda s'agissant de la sécurité et de la normalisation, l'atmosphère dans la région reste instable et tendue. Les relations entre le Rwanda, d'une part, et le Zaïre et le Kenya, d'autre part, se sont dégradées ces derniers mois et la situation au Burundi a également avivé la tension dans les pays voisins. Pour aider à résoudre ces problèmes, j'ai envoyé dans les pays des Grands Lacs mon Envoyé spécial, M. José Luis Jesus, afin d'examiner avec leurs gouvernements comment on pourrait progresser vers la convocation d'une conférence régionale. J'ai communiqué les résultats de sa mission au Conseil dans ma lettre du 30 octobre (S/1995/945). Mon Envoyé spécial a été informé par le Gouvernement rwandais que ce dernier était opposé à la tenue d'une conférence régionale. Faute de l'acquiescement nécessaire des gouvernements concernés, l'Organisation des Nations Unies continuera à suivre l'évolution de la situation dans la région et je signalerai au Conseil le moment où seront réunies les conditions propices à la convocation d'une telle conférence sous les auspices des Nations Unies. Dans sa lettre du 10 novembre 1995, le Président du Conseil de sécurité m'a encouragé à poursuivre ces efforts (S/1995/946).

11. Entre-temps, l'ancien Président des États-Unis M. Jimmy Carter annonçait qu'il organiserait au Caire une conférence régionale. Comme les objectifs de cette conférence sont très proches de ceux définis par le Conseil de sécurité, j'ai salué cette initiative. Les chefs d'État du Burundi, du Rwanda, de l'Ouganda et du Zaïre et un représentant de la République-Unie de Tanzanie ont participé à la réunion et ont rendu publique une déclaration, le 29 novembre, dans laquelle les parties promettaient de prendre des mesures concrètes pour concourir à la paix, la justice, la réconciliation, la stabilité et le développement dans la région (S/1995/1001, annexe). Le Zaïre et la République-Unie de Tanzanie ont promis d'isoler les éléments qui, dans les camps, se livraient à des manœuvres d'intimidation auprès des réfugiés souhaitant rentrer dans leur pays et, de son côté, le Rwanda a garanti la sécurité des réfugiés qui souhaitaient rentrer. Les parties ont également déclaré qu'elles étaient convaincues que le nombre des retours pourrait en très peu de temps atteindre 10 000 par jour.

III. DROITS DE L'HOMME

12. Au 30 novembre 1995, l'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda avait déployé 120 personnes environ à Kigali et dans 10 antennes locales dans tout le pays. Pendant la période que couvre le présent rapport, l'Opération a poursuivi ses activités de surveillance de la situation des droits de l'homme, de renforcement des mesures de confiance, d'assistance à la reconstitution de l'appareil judiciaire rwandais et de promotion des droits de l'homme, en étroite coopération avec les autorités nationales rwandaises comme avec le public.

13. Le retour, dans de bonnes conditions de sécurité, des réfugiés rwandais et des personnes déplacées reste un des objectifs majeurs de l'Opération pour les droits de l'homme. Les activités menées sont étroitement coordonnées avec celles du HCR, comme le veut un mémorandum d'accord passé entre le HCR et l'Opération. En organisant le déploiement dans tout le pays de spécialistes des droits de l'homme, l'Opération a tenu compte de la répartition des zones où les réfugiés et les personnes déplacées sont les plus nombreux. L'Opération a

également tenté de s'assurer qu'il n'y avait pas, à toutes les étapes du processus de retour, de réinstallation et de réinsertion, de violation des droits de l'homme fondamentaux. Cela s'est fait par la surveillance des conditions de passage aux principaux postes frontière, du traitement des rapatriés dans les centres de transit, et des réfugiés qui attendent leur transfert dans les communes, de la façon dont sont traitées les personnes placées en détention provisoire ainsi que de tous les aspects de la réinsertion dans les communes d'origine. Sur ce dernier point, l'Opération pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda doit déterminer si les communes d'origine sont bien disposées à recevoir les réfugiés et si elles peuvent concrètement le faire, et elle les aide à assurer la réinsertion et surveille la façon dont les réfugiés rentrés sont traités et s'ils sont en sécurité.

14. Les responsables de l'Opération pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda se rendent régulièrement dans les prisons et les centres de détention pour surveiller les conditions d'incarcération et proposer des moyens de les améliorer. Ce travail est accompli en coopération avec le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR). Comme il est indiqué au paragraphe 7 ci-dessus le nombre des détenus est désormais proche de 60 000. Dans de nombreux centres de détention, les détenus sont contraints de rester debout en permanence faute de place. On a constaté un grand nombre de décès et de graves maladies en raison du grave surpeuplement et bien que les conditions médicales se soient améliorées grâce à l'assistance internationale. La plupart des détenus ont été arrêtés sans que soit respectée la procédure prévue par la législation rwandaise et aucun dossier d'instruction n'a été ouvert. L'Opération pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda cherche à encourager le respect des procédures légales régissant les conditions d'arrestation et de détention.

15. Comme l'appareil judiciaire rwandais ne fonctionne toujours pas, les procès ne peuvent commencer et le problème des conditions de détention s'est donc aggravé. Pour tenter de le résoudre, le Gouvernement rwandais a créé des commissions de triage pour examiner les cas où des détenus pourraient être libérés faute de preuves contre eux. L'Opération pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda a cherché à encourager l'examen des affaires par ces commissions tout en aidant à remettre sur pied l'appareil judiciaire. En coopération avec le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), elle a également continué à aider les autorités judiciaires locales, dans tout le pays.

IV. TRIBUNAL INTERNATIONAL POUR LE RWANDA

16. Le Bureau du Procureur du Tribunal international pour le Rwanda a continué d'enquêter sur les massacres de l'an dernier en vue de publier les premiers actes d'accusation avant la fin 1995. Ayant augmenté ses effectifs, le Bureau compte à présent 30 magistrats instructeurs fournis par les Gouvernements des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la Norvège, des Pays-Bas, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord et de la Suisse. On y trouve aussi des fonctionnaires des Nations Unies dont le recrutement a été rendu possible quand il a été décidé de ne pas appliquer au Tribunal les restrictions financières récemment imposées par la crise financière touchant l'Organisation des Nations Unies. À la fin du mois d'octobre, l'ONU a envoyé à Kigali un coordonnateur des mesures de sécurité afin d'évaluer la situation en la matière en ce qui concerne le Bureau du Procureur et d'élaborer un dispositif

d'intervention permettant d'assurer la sécurité du Tribunal international dans la perspective d'un retrait éventuel des troupes de la MINUAR du Rwanda après l'expiration du mandat actuel.

17. Depuis qu'il a été désigné, le 8 septembre 1995, le Greffier du Tribunal s'est rendu deux fois dans la région et réside actuellement à Arusha. Plus récemment, il s'est déplacé avec le Procureur dans les pays voisins du Rwanda afin d'examiner avec leurs responsables les obligations qui leur incombent de coopérer avec le Tribunal.

18. À la fin d'octobre, une équipe des Nations Unies s'est rendue à Arusha pour inspecter les locaux devant accueillir le Tribunal et pour passer en revue les besoins de celui-ci en matière de sécurité, de soutien logistique et d'appui administratif. Un bail a été signé le 31 octobre entre le Tribunal et le Centre de conférences international d'Arusha. Des dispositions ont été prises pour permettre au personnel du Tribunal, qui devait être à Arusha le 1er décembre 1995, d'utiliser à titre temporaire des locaux à usage de bureaux et de logement, et le juge désigné pour réexaminer les actes d'accusation est arrivé à Arusha. La deuxième session plénière du Tribunal devrait se tenir à Arusha entre les 8 et 12 janvier 1996. Les juges examineront et adopteront la directive régissant la désignation des conseils, les règles applicables aux conditions de détention des personnes en instance de jugement devant le Tribunal et le rapport annuel du Tribunal.

19. Le Fonds de contributions volontaires à l'appui des activités du Tribunal peut disposer actuellement d'un montant total de 6,4 millions de dollars sous forme de contributions annoncées ou versées en espèces.

20. Conformément à la résolution 955 (1994) du Conseil, en date du 8 novembre 1994, dans laquelle le Secrétaire général était prié de rendre régulièrement compte au Conseil de sécurité de l'application de la résolution portant création du Tribunal, j'ai jusqu'ici présenté trois rapports, dont le dernier est daté du 25 août. Étant donné la brièveté de la période écoulée depuis mon dernier rapport et le fait que le Tribunal va tenir prochainement une session plénière à Arusha, je ne rends compte ici que des faits les plus récents. Il incombe dorénavant au Président du Tribunal de présenter ses rapports annuels au Conseil de sécurité et à l'Assemblée générale, conformément à l'article 32 du statut du Tribunal.

V. ASPECTS MILITAIRES

A. Déploiement et activités de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda

21. Depuis mon dernier rapport, on n'a observé aucun changement en ce qui concerne le déploiement du contingent militaire de la MINUAR. Au 30 novembre, la Force comprenait 1 783 soldats et 37 officiers d'état-major; 285 observateurs militaires sur un effectif autorisé de 320 avaient également été déployés à travers le pays (voir annexe).

22. Le contingent de la MINUAR et les observateurs militaires ont continué d'apporter leur contribution à la sécurité du Tribunal international et de

l'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda, ainsi que, selon que de besoin, à celle du personnel et des locaux des organismes des Nations Unies et des organisations humanitaires. Les observateurs militaires de la MINUAR ont continué de favoriser l'instauration d'un climat de confiance en effectuant des tâches de surveillance avec les observateurs de la police civile de la MINUAR.

23. La MINUAR a continué de faciliter le retour et la réinstallation, dans de bonnes conditions de sécurité, des réfugiés dans leur communauté d'origine et d'appuyer la fourniture de services humanitaires à la population rwandaise. À cet égard, la Mission s'est tenue prête à aider à transporter les rapatriés au cas où le rythme des rapatriements dépasserait les capacités du HCR et de l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM). Elle a aidé à reconstruire les infrastructures de base, à réparer les routes et les ponts, à remettre en service les moyens de télécommunications et à désengorger les prisons en fournissant des services de soutien logistique et technique. Elle a également fourni une assistance médicale en livrant des médicaments et des fournitures médicales, en organisant pour les blessés un service d'évacuation d'urgence par hélicoptère, des services de chirurgie et des inspections sanitaires et en offrant des moyens de formation médicale et autres aux hôpitaux et des moyens prophylactiques aux orphelinats. Elle a également fourni des véhicules pour distribuer les semences et les outils agricoles et aidé à exécuter des projets de prévention de la détérioration de l'environnement.

B. Sécurité

24. Au cours de la période considérée, on n'a signalé aucun cas grave de violence impliquant des civils. Toutefois, on a enregistré une augmentation notable des activités insurrectionnelles dans les préfectures de l'ouest du pays. On a signalé des actes de banditisme et de sabotage, parmi lesquels le meurtre de civils, la pose de mines et la destruction de pylônes électriques; ces actes ont souvent été attribués à des agents infiltrés depuis le Zaïre. Ces attaques, qui provoquent généralement des mesures de rétorsion de la part des forces de sécurité rwandaises, restent le problème de sécurité le plus préoccupant auquel le pays doit faire face aujourd'hui. À cet égard, il importe de noter que la sécurité est sensiblement mieux assurée dans les secteurs où des troupes de la MINUAR ont été déployées que dans ceux où seuls des observateurs militaires ont été postés.

25. L'opération de sécurité concernant les camps du Zaïre, qui est une opération menée en commun par le HCR et le Gouvernement zaïrois, a bien réussi à restaurer et à maintenir la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés rwandais au Zaïre. L'avenir de cette opération est fortement tributaire du rythme de rapatriement des réfugiés rwandais. Actuellement, le siège du HCR étudie la possibilité d'en proroger le mandat pendant au moins les trois premiers mois de 1996.

VI. POLICE CIVILE

26. Dans sa résolution 997 (1995), le Conseil a décidé de maintenir à son niveau actuel l'effectif du personnel de la police civile de la Mission. Au

30 novembre, 85 observateurs de 12 pays étaient déployés sur un effectif total autorisé de 120 (voir annexe).

27. Comme indiqué dans mon précédent rapport, les activités de la police civile de la MINUAR sont demeurées axées sur la formation de la Force de police nationale rwandaise, comme l'a demandé le Conseil de sécurité dans sa résolution 997 (1995). Jusqu'à présent, 403 nouveaux gendarmes ont suivi le programme et la formation de 515 autres devrait se terminer le 20 décembre. Grâce à ce programme, le Rwanda devrait disposer de 918 gendarmes qualifiés, sur les 6 000 dont le pays a besoin d'après les estimations. Le Vice-Président Paul Kagame a ouvert la formation de la police communale, qui constitue la seconde composante de la Force de police nationale rwandaise, le 19 novembre à Gishali.

28. Au cours de la période considérée, la police civile de la MINUAR a poursuivi, en collaboration avec les observateurs militaires, ses tâches quotidiennes de surveillance dans l'ensemble du Rwanda. Ces tâches consistent à surveiller les prisons et la gendarmerie, en particulier pour ce qui est du respect des droits de l'homme, conjointement avec l'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda. La police civile coopère aussi avec le HCR afin de surveiller la sécurité des rapatriés.

VII. ASPECTS HUMANITAIRES

29. Au 6 octobre 1995, des contributions d'un montant de 582,2 millions de dollars avaient été annoncées en faveur des institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies au titre de l'appel global de l'ONU pour la région des Grands Lacs. Ce montant a couvert 80,2 % des ressources nécessaires corrigées des secours humanitaires pour 1995. Toutefois, les contributions annoncées spécifiquement en faveur du Rwanda ne s'élevaient qu'à 94,5 millions de dollars, alors que 160,3 millions avaient été demandés, ce qui représente 58 % des ressources nécessaires corrigées.

30. La situation humanitaire au Rwanda continue de s'améliorer, des progrès réguliers ayant été enregistrés dans le passage de la phase des secours d'urgence au relèvement, à la reconstruction et au développement. Toutefois, un retour massif ou incontrôlé de réfugiés pourrait avoir de graves conséquences pour ces efforts. Une relation complexe existe entre plusieurs situations critiques : la réintégration des réfugiés, le surpeuplement des prisons et la réorganisation du système judiciaire, la sécurité des rapatriés au niveau communautaire, ainsi que l'insuffisance des logements et de terrains pouvant être viabilisés.

31. En septembre et octobre, 32 190 réfugiés au total sont rentrés au Rwanda, principalement dans des convois organisés par le HCR. Le nombre des rapatriés revenant de la République-Unie de Tanzanie est passé de 1 000 en septembre à 2 000 en octobre, dont 1 144 nouveaux cas. Environ 19 000 réfugiés sont rentrés du Zaïre, dont 94 % sous les auspices du HCR. Le nombre de rapatriés volontaires en provenance du Burundi a chuté, passant de 7 773 en septembre à 1 012 en octobre.

32. La plupart des observateurs attribuent le nombre peu élevé de rapatriés à la poursuite de la campagne d'intimidation et de désinformation menée dans les

camps de réfugiés. En outre, nombre de réfugiés craignent, soupçonnés d'avoir participé au génocide de l'an dernier, de subir des représailles, d'être dénoncés ou emprisonnés dès leur retour au Rwanda. Le Gouvernement a systématiquement affirmé que tous les réfugiés rwandais se trouvant à l'étranger sont les bienvenus s'ils souhaitent retourner dans leurs foyers, mais que ceux qui ont participé à la préparation ou à l'exécution du génocide seraient emprisonnés. La pénurie de logements et de terres dissuade aussi les réfugiés de retourner dans leurs foyers. En cas de rapatriement massif, il y aura inévitablement des conflits en matière de logements et de biens fonciers.

33. Le rapatriement, toutefois, demeure la seule solution durable. Afin de devancer les mesures draconiennes prises par les pays d'asile et d'éviter le chaos et la violence probable que des rapatriements forcés massifs déclencheraient au Rwanda, le HCR encourage le rapatriement volontaire organisé sur une grande échelle. À ce titre, son assistance comprend les éléments suivants : l'agrandissement des structures d'accueil et des services de transit existants; l'ouverture de nouvelles installations permettant le traitement d'un plus grand nombre de rapatriés; la fourniture d'une assistance directe aux rapatriés sous forme de moyens de transport, de denrées alimentaires et d'articles de secours; la fourniture d'une assistance institutionnelle aux ministères qui participent directement à l'application des programmes d'assistance du HCR; une assistance communautaire, la construction d'abris et la mise en place de zones d'installation rurales. Ces activités ont été entreprises en collaboration avec d'autres institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies, des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) et les services du Gouvernement rwandais. Parmi les autres mesures importantes prises par le HCR en vue de promouvoir le rapatriement figurent l'intensification des campagnes d'information de masse (notamment la radiodiffusion quotidienne de messages sur la radio de la MINUAR) et des visites d'échange de responsables ou de réfugiés et le suivi régulier des rapatriés au Rwanda, avec des administrateurs de l'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda, ainsi que le personnel militaire et la police civile de la MINUAR.

34. La situation alimentaire générale au Rwanda s'est améliorée, permettant de réduire l'aide alimentaire distribuée aux populations à risque. Le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) est revenu à la stratégie consistant à utiliser autant que possible l'assistance alimentaire disponible pour des projets "vivres contre travail" et des projets d'activités génératrices de revenus. Les parties du pays qui ont traditionnellement souffert de déficits vivriers sont surveillées de près. Des programmes ciblés d'assistance alimentaire, appliqués par le PAM, le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), le CICR et d'autres organisations, sont en place et devraient fortement contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire de la population rwandaise.

35. Dans mon rapport précédent, j'ai déclaré que les fonctions du Bureau des Nations Unies pour les secours d'urgence au Rwanda seraient assumées par le coordonnateur résident des Nations Unies. Étant donné que les secours d'urgence ont bel et bien laissé la place aux efforts de redressement, ce transfert s'est achevé le 31 octobre, comme prévu. Une petite équipe, qui faisait auparavant partie du Bureau pour les secours d'urgence, a été intégrée au Bureau du coordonnateur résident afin de veiller à ce que la communauté internationale réagisse rapidement en cas de situation d'urgence.

VIII. ASPECTS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX

36. Comme je l'ai mentionné dans mon précédent rapport, les décaissements de fonds engagés par la communauté des pays donateurs à la Table ronde de Genève ont augmenté au cours du dernier trimestre de 1995. Au 15 septembre, les pays donateurs avaient signé avec le Rwanda des accords d'aide financière pour un montant total de 267,6 millions de dollars, dont 183,6 millions de dollars ont été décaissés. En même temps, le montant total des fonds décaissés à la suite des tables rondes de Genève de janvier et de juin s'élevait à 252 millions de dollars, soit 43 % du montant engagé. Le volume et la composition de l'aide au développement pour la période triennale 1996-1998 seront examinés à la prochaine table ronde, qui doit se tenir en mars 1996 à Genève. Les consultations thématiques tenues à Kigali du 21 au 23 novembre ont porté essentiellement sur l'assistance à fournir immédiatement aux secteurs du relèvement et de la réinstallation en prévision du retour d'un nombre important de réfugiés.

37. Au cours du troisième trimestre de 1995, les revenus du Gouvernement ont augmenté, conformément aux projections initiales, mais cette amélioration n'a pas été suffisante pour compenser le déficit enregistré au cours de la première moitié de l'année. Cette augmentation des revenus, combinée avec une aide supplémentaire des donateurs, a permis au Gouvernement de payer ponctuellement les traitements de tous les fonctionnaires, à l'exception des militaires. Cela fait maintenant six mois au moins que ces derniers n'ont pas été payés, ce qui aggrave indubitablement les problèmes que pose le maintien de l'ordre.

38. Dans le secteur du commerce extérieur, au cours des trois premiers trimestres, le Rwanda a exporté 9 444 tonnes de café et 3 449 tonnes de thé, au prix moyen (par kilo) de 2,44 dollars et 0,73 dollar, respectivement. On pense maintenant que les exportations de café atteindront un total de 20 000 tonnes, soit environ 33 % de plus que les estimations antérieures. Cette augmentation des recettes d'exportation, ainsi que les fonds décaissés par les institutions financières internationales pour soutenir la balance des paiements, ont contribué à la stabilisation du taux de change commercial. Le taux de change du dollar des États-Unis s'est maintenu entre 305 et 315 francs rwandais après avoir atteint 330 francs le 20 juillet.

39. Dans le secteur monétaire, le système d'estimation instantanée mis en place par la Banque nationale du Rwanda a confirmé que les excédents de liquidité des banques rouvertes avaient sensiblement diminué en raison de l'augmentation des prêts accordés au secteur privé, essentiellement pour le traitement et l'exportation du café. Les emprunts contractés auprès du Gouvernement auraient diminué, ce qui compense l'augmentation du crédit accordé aux secteurs de production. Selon les projections du programme financier arrêté en accord avec le Fonds monétaire international, l'augmentation de la masse monétaire est peut-être due uniquement à une accumulation rapide des réserves en devises. Dans le contexte d'une croissance contrôlée de la masse monétaire et d'une stabilisation du taux de change, l'inflation des prix est tombée à 1,4 % par mois, contre 6 % en juin et juillet.

40. L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) a signalé que la saison agricole de 1995 avait été nettement meilleure que prévu, en partie à cause des conditions météorologiques favorables et de l'aide

S/1995/1002
Français
Page 10

agricole fournie en temps voulu par la communauté des pays donateurs. Bien que la production des céréales ait augmenté de 49 % et que celle des légumineuses ait plus que doublé par rapport à la saison précédente, les récoltes de 1995 ont été bien inférieures à celles de la saison, plus normale, de 1990. Cette baisse est essentiellement imputable aux déplacements de population des 18 derniers mois. D'après les niveaux de production actuellement prévus, la FAO s'attend à un déficit alimentaire d'environ 140 000 tonnes pour la période de juin à décembre 1995.

41. Dans les secteurs sociaux, l'objectif général du Gouvernement rwandais consiste toujours à rétablir les services à leur niveau d'avant la guerre et à en améliorer ensuite la qualité et la fourniture d'ici à 1996. Bien que l'enseignement secondaire ait repris moins rapidement que l'enseignement primaire, le Ministère de l'enseignement primaire et secondaire a fait des progrès considérables. Les écoles privées ont reçu une aide alimentaire du PAM et des ONG internationales. Avec l'assistance technique de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), les services fournis par le secteur de la santé ont été adaptés aux priorités actuelles (malnutrition, sida et traumatismes consécutifs à la guerre). Au 15 novembre, seul le secteur de la santé avait reçu des donateurs une aide substantielle (1 182 147 dollars décaissés). L'assistance fournie par les donateurs aux secteurs sociaux, dont il a été question lors des consultations thématiques de novembre, sera à nouveau examinée à la table ronde qui aura lieu à Genève en mars 1996.

IX. ASPECTS FINANCIERS

42. Dans sa résolution 49/20 B du 12 juillet 1995, l'Assemblée générale m'a demandé de lui présenter des prévisions de dépenses révisées pour la MINUAR pour la période allant du 10 juin au 31 décembre 1995. Ces prévisions de dépenses révisées se montent, en chiffres bruts, à 96 685 400 dollars.

43. J'ai aussi présenté des prévisions de dépenses révisées pour la période allant du 1^{er} janvier au 30 juin 1996. Si, toutefois, le Conseil de sécurité accepte la recommandation que je formule au paragraphe 49, des prévisions révisées pour la clôture de la Mission seront soumises à l'Assemblée générale au cours de sa présente session.

44. Au 21 novembre 1995, le montant total des contributions non acquittées au compte spécial de la MINUAR depuis le début de la Mission s'élevait à 74,8 millions de dollars. Le montant total des quotes-parts non versées pour l'ensemble des opérations de maintien de la paix se montait à 1 968 800 dollars.

X. OBSERVATIONS

45. Comme indiqué plus haut, la question fondamentale reste celle de la réconciliation nationale. Or, celle-ci exige que soient mises en place rapidement les conditions grâce auxquelles 1,6 million de réfugiés pourront rentrer chez eux dans la dignité et la sécurité et les responsables du génocide pourront être traduits en justice. Les réfugiés, qui se trouvent depuis près d'un an et demi dans des camps au Zaïre et en République-Unie de Tanzanie, constituent pour ces pays un fardeau socio-économique et environnemental extrêmement pesant, qui a parfois durement mis à l'épreuve leur bonne volonté.

En outre, l'augmentation des actes de sabotage et d'infiltration commis par les anciennes forces gouvernementales et les milices a suscité un regain de tension à l'intérieur du Rwanda et entre le Rwanda et ses voisins, ce qui risque de provoquer des cycles de récrimination réciproque, comme cela s'est passé après l'incident de l'île d'Iwawa. Tous ces facteurs intensifient le risque de refoulement forcé des réfugiés.

46. Dans ces circonstances, il est d'autant plus important de s'attaquer sans tarder à la question du rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés et de leur réinstallation sans danger dans leurs communautés d'origine. Une politique de rapatriement forcé risquerait de provoquer une autre catastrophe humanitaire. Le HCR cherche donc activement et résolument à persuader les réfugiés de retourner volontairement chez eux. Pour que cette entreprise réussisse, il est essentiel que les pays voisins l'appuient en montrant qu'ils ont la volonté politique d'appliquer les accords relatifs au retour des réfugiés qui figurent dans la Déclaration de Nairobi et dans le Plan d'action de Bujumbura. La communauté internationale et les organismes des Nations Unies, pour leur part, devront aider dans toute la mesure possible à surmonter les obstacles au rapatriement volontaire, y compris l'intimidation dans les camps et les craintes de persécution au Rwanda.

47. Les efforts visant à susciter un rapatriement massif se prolongeront nécessairement au cours des trois à six mois à venir, compte tenu de la "communauté d'intérêts" à l'égard du rapatriement que le Haut Commissaire pour les réfugiés a notée après s'être rendu dans tous les pays de la région des Grands Lacs. C'est dans cette optique qu'une bonne partie de la communauté internationale estime qu'il serait bon de proroger à nouveau de six mois le mandat actuel de la MINUAR. Je sais, bien entendu, que le rôle de la Mission ne peut être qu'un rôle de facilitation et que c'est le Gouvernement rwandais lui-même qui est au premier chef responsable d'assurer la sécurité et de fournir le soutien matériel nécessaire au retour des réfugiés. Toutefois, la présence de la MINUAR pourrait aider à redonner confiance aux réfugiés et à les encourager à se décider à rentrer.

48. Les pays donateurs, la plupart des pays qui fournissent des contingents à la MINUAR, le HCR, le Tribunal international, le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme, les organismes des Nations Unies, le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, les organisations non gouvernementales et les voisins du Rwanda m'ont tous fait savoir qu'ils partageaient ce point de vue. À leur avis, si la MINUAR donnait l'impression d'abandonner le Rwanda à ce stade critique, les réfugiés, la région en général et la communauté internationale tout entière y verraient un motif de découragement.

49. Toutefois, le Gouvernement rwandais m'a officiellement fait savoir qu'il n'accepterait pas que le mandat de la MINUAR soit prorogé au-delà du 9 décembre, date de son expiration. Sa raison est que la Mission ne répond pas aux besoins réels du Rwanda. Par contre, il pourrait envisager que l'ONU maintienne une présence dans le pays, à condition qu'elle ait pour objectif d'aider le Rwanda dans ses tâches pressantes de redressement et de reconstruction, notamment en fournissant des experts techniques, une assistance financière et du matériel. Comme la MINUAR ne peut rester au Rwanda sans l'assentiment du Gouvernement, j'ai l'intention de commencer le 8 décembre le retrait progressif de

l'opération. Le processus de retrait devrait prendre de deux à trois mois au total. Pendant cette période, la MINUAR ne serait plus en mesure de s'acquitter de son mandat actuel, car il lui faudrait s'attacher à faire en sorte que le départ du personnel et du matériel militaires des Nations Unies se fasse dans l'ordre et la sécurité.

50. Pour examiner les conséquences de cette divergence de vues, il est nécessaire de se souvenir que l'objectif suprême de l'Organisation est le rétablissement de la paix et de la stabilité non seulement au Rwanda, mais aussi dans la région tout entière. Cela exige de résoudre les problèmes de la réconciliation, de la justice et du rapatriement des réfugiés au Rwanda. Mais cela suppose aussi d'aborder d'autres problèmes qui contribuent aux tensions et à l'instabilité dans la région des Grands Lacs. Les efforts faits pour parvenir à un règlement global doivent par conséquent se poursuivre. J'espère que les progrès de la coopération entre les pays de la région continueront et créeront les conditions nécessaires à la réalisation rapide d'un tel règlement.

51. L'ONU a encore un rôle utile à jouer dans le domaine politique à cette fin. Je recommande donc qu'elle maintienne une présence politique au Rwanda après le retrait de la MINUAR. Un bureau de l'ONU, dirigé par mon Représentant spécial, pourrait être créé afin d'encourager, en consultation avec le Gouvernement rwandais, la recherche de la paix et de la stabilité au moyen de la justice et de la réconciliation. Mon Représentant spécial continuerait aussi à avoir la responsabilité globale de la coordination et, le cas échéant, de l'expansion de l'assistance que l'ONU et la communauté internationale offrent à l'appui des efforts de redressement et de reconstruction du Rwanda. Il est entendu que, conformément à la Convention sur les privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies, le Rwanda donnerait à ce bureau la liberté d'accès et de mouvement dont il aurait besoin dans l'ensemble du pays et garantirait sa sûreté et sa sécurité. Le Rwanda a aussi exprimé le souhait que le matériel appartenant à la Mission soit laissé au Gouvernement après le départ de la Mission. Je comprends certes ce désir de garder du matériel non militaire qui pourrait lui être utile pour ses efforts de redressement, mais c'est là de toute évidence une question dont seule l'Assemblée générale peut décider.

52. Enfin, je tiens à exprimer mes très chaleureux remerciements à mon Représentant spécial, M. Shaharyar Khan, au commandant de la Force, le général Guy Tousignant, et à tout le personnel civil, militaire et de police de la MINUAR pour leur dévouement au service de cette mission des Nations Unies et à la cause qu'elle défend. Dans des conditions parfois extrêmement pénibles, les hommes et femmes de la MINUAR se sont acquittés de façon exemplaire des tâches importantes et souvent redoutables qui leur ont été confiées.

ANNEXE

Composition de la MINUAR au 30 novembre 1995

Pays	Personnel militaire				Police civile	Total général
	Troupes	État-major	Observateurs	Total		
Allemagne				0	7	7
Argentine			1	1		1
Autriche			15	15		15
Bangladesh			36	36		36
Canada	93	8	10	111		111
Congo			7	7		7
Djibouti				0	5	5
Éthiopie				0		0
Fédération de Russie			17	17		17
Fidji			1	1		1
Ghana	307	7	32	346	10	356
Guinée			17	17		17
Guinée-Bissau			1	1	6	7
Inde	938	9	22	969		969
Jordanie			5	5	4	9
Malawi	133		12	147		147
Mali	132		12	144	8	152
Niger				0	7	7
Nigéria	144	5	17	166	10	176
Pakistan			5	5		5
Sénégal			2	3		3
Suisse				0	3	3
Tchad					5	5
Tunisie	14	2		16	10	26
Uruguay			26	26		26
Zambie	22	5	20	47	10	57
Zimbabwe			25	25		25
Total	1 783	37	265	2 085	85	2 190

