UNAMIR

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9 AUG – 22 DEC 1995

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CNR-354 P1/1

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
1995 DEC 22 P 7:23

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 23 A 7:23

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 22 December 1995
NUMBER: 3950

SUBJECT: Acting Force Commander

Re your MIR-4238 and 4249 of 15 December, we agree with your recommendation that Brigadier Shiva Kumar be designated as Acting Force Commander and Colonel Fletcher as Chief of Staff.

Best regards.

RECEIVED
23 DEC 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

23/12

copy to col Fletcher

SRSG

RECEIVED
14 DEC 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 346 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
1995 DEC 14 A 7:09

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 13 December 1995

NUMBER: 3861

SUBJECT: UNAMIR Reduction Plan

DPKO/MD/OUTGOING CODES
95 DEC 13 P 8:33

Copy FC
DFC
DIANA 14.12.95

1. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1029 (1995), we need to take immediate action to implement the new UNAMIR strength levels authorized for the final mandate extension ending 8 March 1994.

2. We would therefore appreciate receiving at your earliest convenience, your plans/timetable for the reduction of formed troops to 1400 and Milobs to 200. Moreover, since Security Council has not authorized the continuation of UNCIVPOL, we shall also need your plan for the closing down of that programme and the repatriation of the concerned personnel.

3. For your information, we have already received inquiries from troop contributors about our reduction plans and intend to convene a troop contributors' meeting early next week for that purpose.

Best regards.

May I please have a separate copy of this plan.

FC.
ED
for Cmpd.

CNR 339 P 1/19

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 1 December 1995
NUMBER: 3725

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's report

1. As discussed, please find attached copy of the revised draft of the report on UNAMIR, as submitted to the Secretary-General for his approval. We will keep you informed of further developments.

2. We are also attaching, for your information, copy of elements of a draft resolution prepared by the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom. We would be grateful for any comments/observations you may have on the draft. Regards.

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
30 November 1995, 6 PM

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This 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 (S/1995/678) and 7 October (S/1995/848). This report provides an update of the situation as of 30 November and contains recommendations regarding the United Nations' role after the conclusion of UNAMIR's mandate on 8 December.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report to the Security Council, a climate of relative security and stability has continued to prevail within Rwanda, despite the absence of any discernible effort towards national reconciliation. Some improvement in the socio-economic sectors has occurred and the first effective steps towards the revival of the national judicial system have been taken, with the appointment of the Supreme Court on 17 October.

3. The former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) and armed militia have continued their infiltration and sabotage campaigns along the Zaire-Rwanda border. In a recent counter-attack, the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) mounted an amphibian assault on Iwawa Island in Lake Kivu, 15 kilometres west of the Rwandan mainland and just inside Rwandan territory, and cleared the island of some 500 militia. The operation led to accusations by Rwanda of Zaire's complicity with armed infiltration from the-

refugee camps. These, in turn, were countered by accusations from Zaire of attempts by Rwandese agents to assassinate the Zairean Chief of Army Staff at Goma Airport. It is clear that the presence of large numbers of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries will continue to be a source of tension in the region.

4. 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 by the Governments in the region, supported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the international community. UNHCR is leading a major effort to start a process of voluntary return that would handle up to 6,000-8,000 refugees a day.

5. A number of important steps have been taken which should allow Governments in the region to cooperate on a humane asylum policy and not have recourse to closed borders and forcible return.

6. In accordance with resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September in which the Security Council requested me to establish an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to the former RGF, 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 its work in the Great Lakes region on 3 November. The Commission members have already visited Rwanda, where they were taken to Iwawa Island. They are expected to pursue shortly their investigation in Zaire.

7. The restoration of a national judicial system has suffered delays due to constitutional, administrative and human resource constraints. As a result, there is understandable frustration both in Rwanda and within the international community over the delay in restoring the procedures 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 the Rwandese Government and the United Nations Task Force coordinated by my Special Representative, emergency measures were taken to create additional space for prisoners. This has led to noticeably fewer deaths and better medical facilities. After initial delays, prisoners have been transferred to the extensions and temporary detention centres. The Task Force is continuing its efforts to expand prison space.

8. 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. A Conference on Genocide held in Kigali from 2 to 5 November focussed on issues which the justice system would need to address effectively such as special courts for genocide criminals, degrees of culpability and plea bargaining.

9. I believe that the main factor which prevents a return to stability, security and harmony in Rwanda is the absence of a process of national reconciliation. This depends on the creation of conducive conditions for the return of the 1.6 million refugees currently outside Rwanda and for the judgement of those accused of genocide.

10. Progress continues to be made within Rwanda on security and normalization but an atmosphere of tension and instability pervades the region. Relations between Rwanda and both Zaïre and Kenya have deteriorated in recent months and conditions in Burundi have also contributed to tension in neighbouring countries. To help address these problems, I sent my Special Envoy, Mr. José Luis Jésus, to the countries of the Great Lakes to examine with the Governments concerned how progress could be made towards a regional conference. The results of my Special Envoy's Mission were conveyed to the Council in my letter of 30 October (S/1995/945). My Special Envoy was informed by the Rwandese Government that it was opposed to a regional conference. In the absence of the necessary consensus among the Governments concerned, the United Nations will continue to monitor

developments in the region, and I shall notify the Council as soon as conditions materialize for the successful convening of a conference under United Nations auspices. In his letter of 10 November 1995, the President of the Security Council encouraged me to continue these efforts (S/1995/946).

11. Meanwhile, former President Jimmy Carter announced that he would be organizing a regional conference in Cairo. Since the objectives of this Conference were similar to those outlined by the Security Council, I welcomed this initiative. After the meeting, which was attended by the Heads of State of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire and a representative of Tanzania, a declaration was issued on 29 November in which the parties pledged to take concrete actions to advance peace, justice, reconciliation, stability and development in the region. Zaire and Tanzania pledged to isolate those elements in the camps who were intimidating refugees wishing to return to their homes and, on its part, Rwanda guaranteed the safety of the returning refugees. The parties also said they believed that the number of returning refugees should rise to 10,000 a day within a short time.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

12. As of 30 November 1995, the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (UNHRFOR) 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 cooperation with the Rwandese national authorities and the general public.

13. The safe return of Rwandese refugees and internally displaced persons continues to play an important role in the human rights operation. Its activities are closely coordinated with UNHCR, as formalized in a memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Field Operation. In programming visits of human rights field officers throughout the country, the Operation has taken into account the areas receiving the largest numbers of

refugees and internally displaced persons. It has also attempted to ensure that basic human rights are not violated at any stage of the process of return, resettlement or reintegration. It does this by monitoring: conditions at the principal border crossing points; the processing of returnees in transit centres; the treatment of refugees while they await transfer to communes; the treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes. In the latter context, the Field Operation 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.

14. The Field 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 cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). As indicated in paragraph 7 above, the 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. Most detainees were arrested outside the procedures laid down in Rwandese law and there are no dossiers recording evidence against them. The Field Operation seeks to promote respect for legal procedures governing arrest and detention.

15. 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 Field Operation has sought to promote the processing of cases by these bodies while assisting in the rehabilitation of the judicial system. In cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), it also continues to assist local judicial authorities throughout the country.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

16. 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 this year. The staff of the Prosecutor's Office has expanded and now includes 30 investigators contributed by the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. It also includes United Nations staff members whose recruitment was made possible by the exemption of the Tribunal from the financial restrictions recently imposed because of the financial crisis afflicting the United Nations. In late October, a United Nations security coordination officer visited Kigali to assess security for the Office of the Prosecutor and to make contingency plans for the provision of security to the International Tribunal in anticipation of the possible withdrawal of UNAMIR troops from Rwanda after the expiration of the current mandate.

17. Since his appointment on 8 September 1995, the Registrar of the Tribunal has travelled twice to the region and is now in residence in Arusha. Most recently he has travelled with the Prosecutor to countries neighbouring Rwanda in order to discuss with them their obligations to cooperate with the Tribunal.

18. At the end of October, a United Nations team visited Arusha to inspect the premises designated for the Tribunal and to review its security, logistical and administrative requirements. A Lease Agreement between the Tribunal and the Arusha International Conference Centre was signed on 31 October. Arrangements for temporary offices and residential accommodation have been completed to enable the Tribunal's staff to be in Arusha by 1 December 1995 and the judge assigned to review the indictments has arrived in Arusha. The second plenary session of the Tribunal is scheduled to take place in Arusha between 8 and 12 January 1996. The judges will discuss and adopt the Directive on assignment of defence counsel, the Rules governing conditions of detention of persons awaiting trial before the Tribunal and the Annual Report of the Tribunal.

19. A total of $6.4 million of cash contributions and pledges is now available in the Voluntary Fund to Support the Activities of the Tribunal.

20. Pursuant to resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, in which the Secretary-General was asked to report periodically to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution establishing the Tribunal, I have so far submitted three reports, the latest dated 25 August. Given the short period since my last report and in view of the forthcoming plenary session in Arusha, I am now reporting only on the latest developments. From now on, it will be for the President of the Tribunal to submit its annual reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 32 of the Statute.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. UNAMIR deployment and activities

21. Since my last report, there has been no change in the deployment of UNAMIR's military contingent. As of 30 November, the force level stood at 1,783 troops and 37 staff officers; 285 military observers out of an authorized level of 320 were also deployed throughout the country (see annex I).

22. UNAMIR troops and military observers have continued to contribute to the security of the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation, as well as personnel and premises of United Nations and humanitarian agencies, as required. UNAMIR military observers have pursued their efforts to promote a climate of confidence by performing monitoring tasks with UNAMIR's civilian police observers.

23. UNAMIR has 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 has been ready 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). It has assisted in rebuilding

basic infrastructure, repairing roads and bridges, re-establishing telecommunications facilities and reducing prison congestion by providing logistical and engineering expertise. It has contributed to medical assistance by delivering drugs and medical supplies and by providing emergency casualty evacuations by helicopter, surgical services, health inspections, medical training and assistance at hospitals, and disease prevention at orphanages. It has also provided vehicles for the distribution of seeds and agricultural implements and assisted in the implementation of environmental damage prevention projects.

B. Security aspects

24. During the period under review, no major incidents of violence involving civilians have been reported. However, there has been a noticeable increase in insurgent activities in the western préfectures. Acts of banditry and sabotage, including the murder of civilians, the laying of mines and the destruction of power pylons, have been reported and often 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 respect, it is important to note that security is markedly better in areas where formed UNAMIR troops are present than in those areas where only military observers are stationed.

25. The Zairean Camp Security Operatior (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 its mandate for at least the first three months of 1996 is being considered at UNHCR headquarters.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the authorized level of the Mission's civilian polic

[redacted]

component. As of 30 November, 85 observers from 12 countries were deployed out of an authorized strength of 120 (see annex I).

27. As indicated in my previous report, the efforts of UNAMIR's civilian police component remain focussed on the training of the Rwandese National Police Force as mandated by resolution 997 (1995). So far, 403 new gendarmes have completed the programme and the training of 515 others is scheduled to end on 20 December. It will provide Rwanda with 918 of the estimated 6,000 trained gendarmes who are needed. 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.

28. 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 prisons and the gendarmerie, especially as regards human rights, in conjunction with UNHRFOR. They also include cooperation with UNHCR in monitoring the safety of returnees.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

29. As of 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, amounted only to $94.* million out of $160.3 million requested or 58% of the adjusted requirements.

30. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to improve, with steady progress 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 between 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.

31. During September and October, a total of 32,190 refugees returned to Rwanda, mainly in UNHCR-organized convoys. The rate of return from Tanzania increased from 1,000 returnees in September to 2,000 in October, of which 1,144 were new caseload refugees. Approximately 19,000 refugees returned from Zaire, 94% of whom came under UNHCR auspices. Voluntary repatriation from Burundi fell from 7,773 in September to 1,012 in October.

32. Most observers attribute the low number of returnees to the continuing campaign of intimidation and misinformation in the refugee camps. In addition, many refugees fear that their suspected role in last year's genocide will expose them to reprisal, denunciation or imprisonment upon their return to Rwanda. The 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. 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.

33. Repatriation, however, remains the only durable solution. In order to preempt drastic measures by the countries of asylum and avoid the chaos and probable violence that massive forced repatriation would trigger inside Rwanda, UNHCR is encouraging large-scale organized voluntary repatriation. 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 institutiona 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 (NGOs) and Rwandese Government departments. Other important measures taken by UNHCR to promot

repatriation are the strengthening of mass information campaigns (which include daily broadcasts on Radio UNAMIR), exchange visits of officials and refugees and the regular monitoring of returnees within Rwanda, together with HRFOR officers and UNAMIR military and civilian police observers.

34. The overall food situation in Rwanda has improved, permitting reductions in food aid allocations to populations at risk. The World Food Programme (WFP) has returned to a strategy of utilizing as much of the available food assistance as possible for food-for-work and income-generating projects. Several regions in Rwanda remain areas of concern due to a high concentration of either formerly-displaced persons or returnees who have no assets or income. Those parts of the country which have traditionally suffered from food deficits are being monitored closely. Targeted food assistance programmes, implemented by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the ICRC and other agencies, are in place and should significantly contribute to food security among the Rwandese population.

35. In my previous report, I stated that the functions of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) 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 ensure a rapid response by the international community should an emergency recur.

VIII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

36. 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 $267.6 million, of which $183.6 million have been disbursed. At the same time, the total disbursed in response to the Geneva Round Table Conferences of January and June stood at $252 million, equivalent to 43% of the

amount pledged. 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. Thematic consultations held in Kigali from 21 to 23 November focussed on immediate assistance to the rehabilitation and resettlement sectors in anticipation of a significant return of refugees.

37. During the third quarter of 1995, Government revenue revived, as had been initially projected, but the improvement was insufficient to compensate for the shortfall which had been experienced during the first half of the year. The increased revenue, combined with additional support from donors, enabled the Government to pay wages and salaries punctually to all public servants except 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.

38. 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 $0.73 respectively. Coffee exports are now expected to total 20,000 tonnes, some 33% more than previously estimated. These higher export earnings, along with disbursements from international financial institutions for balance of payments support, have contributed to the stabilization of the market exchange rate. The US dollar rate has been hovering within a range of RWF 305-315, after peaking at RWF 330 on 20 July.

39. 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 has 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.

40. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) reported that the 1995 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. Crops in 1995 were all sharply down by comparison with the more normal 1990 season. This is mainly attributable to the population displacements of the past 18 months. At the production levels currently forecast, FAO anticipates a food deficit of some 140,000 tonnes for June-December 1995.

41. 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 delivery 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 NGOs. 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 ($ 1,182,147 disbursed). Donor assistance to the social sectors, which was discussed at the thematic consultations in November, will be further considered at the March 1996 Round Table Conference in Geneva.

IX. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

42. In its resolution 49/20 B of 12 July 1995, the General Assembly requested me to submit revised cost estimates for UNAMI covering the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. The revised cost estimates amount to $96,685,400 gross.

43. I have also submitted revised cost estimates for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996. However, should the Security Council agree with my recommendation in paragraph 49, a cost estimate for the closure of the mission will be submitted to the General Assembly during its current session.

44. As of 21 November 1995, total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the mission amounted to $74.8 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to $1,968.8 million.

X. OBSERVATIONS

45. As stated above, the core issue for Rwanda remains national reconciliation. This requires the rapid creation of conditions which would facilitate the safe return of 1.6 million refugees to their homes in dignity and the bringing to justice of the perpetrators of genocide. After nearly a year and a half in camps in Zaire and Tanzania, the refugees have placed formidable socio-economic and environmental burdens on the host countries and this has sometimes severely strained the latter's goodwill. In addition, increasing infiltration and sabotage activities by the former RGF and militia have heightened tension both within Rwanda and between Rwanda and its neighbours. This creates the danger of cycles of reciprocal recrimination, as occurred after the Iwawa Island incident. All these factors heighten the risk of forceful refoulement of the refugees.

46. Against this background, it is all the more important to address promptly the issue of the refugees' voluntary return and safe reintegration in their home communities. If forced repatriation were implemented, another humanitarian disaster could result. UNHCR is accordingly pursuing a sustained and determined effort to persuade refugees to return home voluntarily. If this is to succeed, it is vital that neighbouring States support it by demonstrating the political will to implement the existing agreements for refugee return contained in the Nairobi Declaration and the Bujumbura Plan of Action. The international community and United Nations agencies

for their part, will need to lend their full backing to overcome the obstacles to voluntary return, including intimidation in the camps and fears of persecution in Rwanda.

47. Efforts to induce a large-scale refugee return will need to be viewed in a time-frame extending over the next three to six months, taking account of the "commonality of interest" for the return of refugees which the High Commissioner for Refugees noted after her visit to all the countries in the Great Lakes region. It is in this context that a large part of the international community believes that a further six-month extension of the current mandate of UNAMIR is desirable. I realize, of course, that UNAMIR's role could only be one of facilitation and that the principal responsibility for providing security and material support for the return of the refugees lies with the Government of Rwanda. But the continued presence of UNAMIR could help to build confidence among the refugees and encourage them to take the decision to return.

48. Donor countries, most UNAMIR troop contributors, UNHCR, the International Tribunal, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations agencies, the Secretary-General of the OAU, NGOs and Rwanda's neighbours have all indicated to me that they share that view. They feel that if UNAMIR was to be perceived as abandoning Rwanda at this critical time, it would send a discouraging message to the refugees, to the region and to the international community at large.

49. The Government of Rwanda, however, has officially informed me that it does not agree to an extension of UNAMIR's mandate beyond its expiration on 8 December. The reason given for this position is that the mission does not serve the real needs of Rwanda. However, the Government has indicated that it would be receptive to a continued United Nations presence, provided its purpose was to assist Rwanda in its pressing tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction, including the provision of technical expertise, financial assistance and equipment. Since UNAMIR cannot remain in Rwanda without the consent of the Government, it is my intention to initiate the drawdown of the operation as of 8 December. It is estimated that the withdraw

process would take two to three months to complete. During this period, UNAMIR would no longer be able to fulfil its present mandate but would concentrate on ensuring the smooth and peaceful departure of United Nations military personnel and equipment.

50. In addressing the issues raised by these opposing points of view, it is necessary to bear in mind that the overarching objective of the Organization is the restoration of peace and stability not only in Rwanda but in the region as a whole. This requires solutions to the problems of reconciliation, justice and the return of refugees in Rwanda. But it also means tackling other problems which contribute to tension and instability in the Great Lakes region. Efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution must therefore continue. It is my hope that continued progress in cooperation among the countries of the region will create the necessary conditions for the early achievement of such a solution.

51. The United Nations still has a useful role to play in political efforts to this end. I recommend therefore that it should maintain a political presence in Rwanda after the withdrawal of UNAMIR. 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 are providing in support of Rwanda's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. It is understood that, in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, Rwanda would allow this Office the necessary freedom of access and movement throughout the country and ensure its safety and security. Rwanda has also expressed its wish that equipment now belonging to the mission be left to the Government after its departure. While I understand Rwanda's wish to retain non-lethal equipment which may be useful to its rehabilitation efforts, this is clearly an issue on which only the General Assembly can decide.

52. 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 very difficult, the men and the women of UNAMIR have performed in an exemplary manner the important and often daunting tasks which have been demanded of them.

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, logisitics, 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.

RECEIVED
18 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR UNAMIR
1995 NOV 18 A 7:00

(1)

CNR-329 P1/2

UNITED NATIONS
PEACE OPERATIONS
95 NOV 17 P 7:34

OUTGOING CODE CABLE IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 17 November 1995
NUMBER: 3595
SUBJECT: Meeting with the Ambassador of Rwanda

A. Show (wpe
cc's to FC/ED

1. On 17 November, the Ambassador of Rwanda came to see us at our request. Our intention in arranging this meeting was to dispel any misunderstanding which might have arisen between the Rwandese authorities in Kigali and UNations on the subject of the disposition of UNAMIR equipment upon the termination of the mission, as well as the question of SOFA.

(2) NTF
I have noted
20 Nov 95

2. As regards the issue of equipment, we felt that the Ambassador may have misunderstood some of the points that we had made during our 18 October meeting with him. We disabused the Ambassador of the notion that we had given the SRSG full authority to decide on the disposition of the equipment in question. We explained that we had simply asked the SRSG to provide UNations Headquarters with lists of equipment falling into the three relevant categories foreseen by existing rules and regulations. The SRSG had done so, but the decision belonged to DPKO and other Departments concerned, as well as the appropriate UNations legislative bodies. The Ambassador pleaded guilty and assumed full responsibility for the misunderstanding. He undertook to clarify this matter promptly for the benefit of his authorities in Kigali.

C.G. TOUSIGNANT F.C
UNAMIR

3. As regards the SOFA, we confirmed that, in consultation with OLA, we had sent the necessary instructions to you. However, to our surprise, you had been informed that the Rwandese authorities preferred to have this issue dealt with in New York. The Permanent Representative expressed his personal preference for

having this question handled in Kigali since, in his view, the outstanding issues concerned the implementation rather than the substance of the SOFA. We explained that we differed on this point since, in our opinion, the proposed changes in the SOFA touched upon an established body of practice which had been developed over the past 40 years in the administration of peace-keeping operations. We stressed, in this connection, that most of the proposed changes to the SOFA were unacceptable to this Headquarters.

4. We hope that the above clarifications will be useful for your forthcoming meeting with the Rwandese authorities next Monday.

Best regards.

CYCY

195-11-16 23:41 5602 UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK 025 P01

RECEIVED
17 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

① CNR 328 P 1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

only: FC DFC

IMMEDIATE

17.11.95

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 16 November 1995
NUMBER: 3581

SUBJECT: Deputy Force Commander

Re your MIR-3903 of 15 November and our subsequent telephone conversation, we wish to confirm that the Permanent Mission of India informed us today that they agree to the proposed promotion of Col. K.S. Shiva Kumar and to his appointment as Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR. Copy of the fax received this afternoon from the Permanent Mission is attached for your information. You may therefore proceed with the necessary arrangements. Please extend to the new DFC our congratulations and wishes of success in the performance of his important responsibilities. Regards.

Many congratulations
17.11
FC/DFC

② Action Taken
10 Nov 95
SRSG/FC

CNR 328 P 2/2

Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations
New York

235 East 43rd Street New York,N.Y.-10017
Phone: (212) 490-9660 Fax: (212) 490-9656

FAX MESSAGE

Message No: 162 Date: 16 November '95 Priority: **MOST IMMEDIATE**

To : Van Kappen/DPKO/UNHQ/ N York (Fax; 963.9879)	
Repeated to : Lt Col Abdel Yousif/DPKO/UNHQ/N York (Fax: 963.9070)	
Internal Circulation : DPR	No. of pages including this page: 1

With reference to your fax of October 25, this is to inform you that the authorities in India have promoted Col. KS Sivakumar to the rank of Brigadier. UN may, therefore, go ahead with their proposal to make him as the Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR.

fn

(R. Viswanathan)
Counsellor (V)

TOTAL P.01/01

CYCY

1995-11-14 22:45 5602

UNITED NATIONS HCS NEW YORK . 030

CNR 327 P 1/1

RECEIVED
15 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

UNITED NATIONS
DPKO/MILITARY OPERATIONS
14 NOV 14 P 5:34

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 14 November 1995
NUMBER: 3558

SUBJECT: Security of CIVPOL personnel

1. As discussed, we have been approached by the Permanent Mission of Germany which expressed concern about the safety and security of its civilian police officers serving with UNAMIR. According to information received by the Permanent Mission, the UNAMIR CIVPOL teams in Cyangugu and Gikongoro have been without communications equipment for some time. The German authorities are therefore concerned that, in an emergency situation, these CIVPOL officers might be cut off and thereby exposed to undue security risks. The Permanent Mission has also expressed concern about the safety of its CIVPOL officers in Kigali who have apparently been the victims of a number of robbery attempts recently.

2. We would be grateful if you could look into the matter and advise us accordingly, to enable us to respond, as appropriate, to the concerns raised by the German Permanent Mission. Many thanks and regards.

5602
RECEIVED
14 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

Visitors - C.V

INFO { FC ED CA SAISEG 14.11.95

CNR-325 P1/2 +

OUTGOING CODE CABLE UNAMIR

1995 NOV 14 A 7:00

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 13 NOVEMBER 1995

NUMBER: 3540

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT FOR PRESIDENT CARTER

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
95 NOV 13 P 2:16

1. Many thanks for confirming your readiness to make available the UNAMIR Beechcraft to President Carter and party from 18 November to 21 November. The attached message gives an outline of their schedule.

2. It is encouraging that the Rwandese Government has agreed to participate in the conference organized by Carter.

Best regards.

Pres. Carter & party

Arrive Sunday 0800

Depart Monday 0800

(2) D.G. ICOs

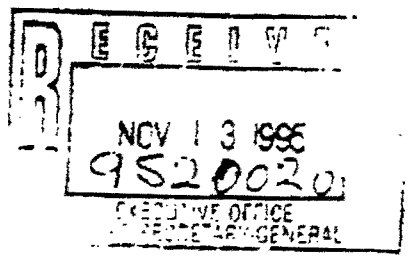
Are we involved in this?

14 11 95

CNR-325 P2/2

Sent 11/10/95 DNE - CLK

THE
CARTER CENTER



404-658-9903

To: Ms. Soumare
From: Nancy Konigsmark Nancy
Date: November 10, 1995

President and Mrs. Carter and traveling party will arrive Entebbe, Uganda at 5:00 pm on Saturday, November 18, 1995 and will overnight in Kampala. I will please ask that the UN 10-passenger Beechcraft come to Uganda for overnight on the 18th. Then at 8:00 am on Sunday, November 19, 95 depart Entebbe, Uganda for Kigali Airport, Kigali, Rwanda. I have been told that this is a one hour flight time and that Rwanda is one hour ahead which would make the plane arrive in Kigali at 9:00 am. The Passengers are President and Mrs. Carter, Nancy Konigsmark, Marion Creekmore, Vince Farley, Bill Nash, Dip Bulloch and Jim Ramicone. We will overnight in Rwanda and I have made reservations for 3 pilots at the Mille Colline Hotel. Then on Monday, November 20, 95 we will depart Rwanda at 8:00 am and fly to Bujumbura Airport, Bujumbura, Burundi, and I believe this to be a 30 minute flight with no time change, will arrive 8:30 am Burundi. We will overnight Burundi, and I have rooms for the pilots at the Hotel Novotel. Then on Tuesday, November 21, 95 we will depart Burundi for Goma International Airport, Goma, Zaire, at 8:00 am and arrive 8:30 am in Goma, Zaire. I will please ask that the UN plane remain in Goma until we depart at 2:00 pm by Challenger plane chartered by me.
I thank you for your assistance in making this trip possible for President and Mrs. Carter.
Please need to have all confirmed as soon as possible.

Arrive Sunday 0800
Depart Monday 0800

RECEIVED
10 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 321 P 1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

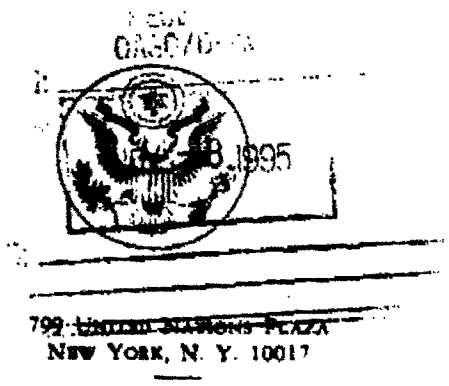
UNAMIR
1995 NOV 10 A 7:02
UNITED NATIONS
DEPT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
95 NOV -9 P 5:58

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 9 November 1995
NUMBER: 3516

SUBJECT: Evacuation of a humanitarian aid worker

We are pleased to forward to you copy of a self-explanatory letter, dated 7 November 1995, which we have received from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States. We also would like to commend you, the Force Commander and all UNAMIR and other UN agency personnel involved, for assisting in the prompt evacuation of this humanitarian aid worker. Regards.

Info passed
FC
10 Nov 95



799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017

CNR 321 c P

Alternate United States Representative
for Special Political Affairs

November 7, 1995

Dear Iqbal,

I am writing to convey our appreciation for the UN's efforts in evacuating by UNAMIR helicopter an American humanitarian aid worker injured by a landmine near Goma, Zaire. Because of her quick arrival in Nairobi, the doctors were able to stabilize her condition.

We hope you will relay to the Force Commander, the pilot and crew of the aircraft, and all other UNAMIR and UN agency personnel involved in the evacuation the thanks of the United States.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Inderfurth
Ambassador

Mr. Iqbal Riza,
Assistant Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations,
United Nations,
Room S-3720-A,
New York, New York.

CNR 320 P 1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
1995 NOV -8 A 6:59

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 7 November 1995
NUMBER: 3495

RECEIVED
08 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

SUBJECT: RPA attack on "rebel base"

1. Please find attached an AFP news report, apparently based on a UNAMIR radio broadcast, indicating that over 140 Rwandese were killed during a surprised attack by the RPA on a "rebel base" on Iwawa island in Lake Kivu, near the Zairean border, on 5-6 November.

2. We would be grateful for any information you may be able to provide on this serious incident and on its implications. We wonder, in particular, whether this fairly major military operation signals a change in the RPA strategy and an intention to respond more aggressively to the destabilization activities of the former RGF. We would also be grateful if such incidents could be reported to this Headquarters before the press is informed or, at least, at the same time, to enable us to respond adequately to queries from member States. Regards.

FC
ED
8.11.95

NO

Could we have views. pl.
FC's
FC.

FC
Sir,
As directed by you, A/cos is preparing a response to this for your approval.
Ham
mate
9/11

Rwandan army strikes at border rebels
(ADDS separate incident of violence)

CNR 320, P 2/2

KIGALI, Nov 7 (AFP) - One hundred and forty-one Hutu rebels and five Rwandan army soldiers were killed when Rwandan forces launched a "surprise attack" on a Hutu rebel base near the border with Zaire, the UN radio service reported here Tuesday.

Rwandan troops using amphibious vehicles attacked the base -- on Iwawa island in Lake Kivu, near the Zairean border -- overnight Sunday, said the radio, run by the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

There was "ferocious fighting" in the ensuing confrontation with the rebels, former soldiers in the national army overthrown in a civil war last year, the radio report added, citing Colonel Charles Ngoga of the Rwandan Popular Army (RPA).

Many rebels committed suicide when they saw the government troops approaching, according to Ngoga. Dozens of bodies were later found in the lake, the report added.

The assault, carried out by 200 government troops, lasted 24 hours and destroyed an important rebel network, the radio said. A number of weapons, including heavy weapons, were seized.

Eighteen prisoners were taken by the RPA, which "has complete control over the situation" on the island, according to the broadcast.

UN military observers were unable to confirm the death toll Tuesday but said they would try to gain access to the island on Wednesday.

Hutu rebels, accused of committing atrocities in Rwanda before fleeing into exile, have long been suspected of using the island as a base for guerrilla attacks carried out on mainland Rwanda.

More than one million Hutu refugees -- many of them former soldiers and militia -- are being sheltered in eastern Zaire, close to the shores of Lake Kivu.

In a separate incident, Rwandan radio reported that a Rwandan government soldier Monday opened fire on a crowd, killing 14 and wounding 19 before turning the gun on himself.

The shooting occurred in the region of Gikongoro in the south of the country.

It said the soldier opened fire when surrounded by a crowd angered over an incident in which he injured a peasant during an altercation on Sunday. The circumstances of this were not immediately clear.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-violence
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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 11/7/95 5:23 PM

RECEIVED
04 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR-316 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE UNAMIR

1995 NOV -4 A 7:19

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 3 November 1995
NUMBER: 3454
SUBJECT: Meeting with Member States on the Future of UNAMIR

1. As planned, we had an informal meeting on the future of UNAMIR on 2 November with the following countries: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Netherlands, Nigeria, United Kingdom and United States.

2. We shared the content of your most recent cable (MIR-3738) with the participants, emphasizing the position of the Rwandese Government that it is for the UN to take the initiative of proposing a continued UN role in Rwanda. A strong consensus developed in favour of maintaining the presence of UNAMIR in view of its contribution towards confidence-building and stability, as well as security for the international tribunal and Human Rights monitors. The need for a UNAMIR role in the event of a massive influx of refugees was also emphasized.

3. While some Member States felt that there might be room for a redefinition of the mandate, leading to some troop reduction, it was generally considered that it would not be wise to reduce the force below its "critical mass". We explained that this limit had in fact been reached when the force was reduced to 1,800.

4. In view of the present delicate situation, the US proposed that we again engage the Rwandese, by suggesting, as a first step, the maintenance of the status quo as regards the mandate and troop strength of UNAMIR. This idea commanded general support. The UK, which initially reiterated its proposal for

converting UNAMIR to an observer mission, also accepted the above course of action.

5. Accordingly, we would like you to convey this proposal to the Rwandese authorities and seek their reaction. We rely on your diplomatic skills to make it clear to your interlocutors that this is not our initiative but the consensus view which interested Member States and major donors have requested us to convey.

6. You may also wish, at the appropriate time, to advise the Rwandese authorities that any continued role of UNAMIR must be based on the clear acceptance by the Rwandese Government of the Model Status of Forces Agreement which reflects the customary principles and practices of UN peace-keeping operations, as developed over the past 40 years. The current SOFA is fully consistent with the Model agreement which is firmly based on well-established principles of international law and cannot be tampered with, since it directly affects the ability of the Mission to effectively perform its mandated tasks. You may wish to point out, in this connection, that the fundamental nature of the changes to the SOMA proposed by Rwanda has raised serious doubts, both among some major donors and at this Headquarters, about their willingness to accept the presence of UNAMIR beyond 8 December.

Good luck and best regards.

Post-it™routing request pad 7

ROUTING - REQUEST

Please
- ☐ READ
- ☐ HANDLE
- ☐ APPROVE

and
- ☐ FORWARD
- ☐ RETURN
- ☐ KEEP OR DISCARD
- ☐ REVIEW WITH ME

To A/COS.
This is to be republished for all members of UNAMIR to Fyi

Date 2 Nov 95 From FC

RECEIVED
01 NOV 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CYS-102
CNW-112
CNR-313
CYD-35
CYN-34
CNL-147
CNX-39
CYT-178
CYW-61
CYQ-68

OUTGOING CODE C

TO: AKASHI, UNPF-HQ, ZAGREB (PLE
MIN, ZAGREB/PEDAUYE, SAF
BEYE, UNAVEM III, LUANDA
BOTA, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI
BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRIN
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE
KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
KOSTERS, UNDOF, CAMP FAOUAR
KUPALATI, UNTSO, JERUSALEM
NYAKI, UNOMIL, MONROVIA
PESSOLANO, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI
SILOVIC, UNMOT, DUSHANBE
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR
WOZNIAK, UNIFIL, NAQUORA

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 30 OCTOBER 1995

NUMBER: 3415

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCT OF PERSONNEL IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND RELATED MISSIONS IN THE FIELD

UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS
1995 OCT 31 P 3:31

1. To promote proper conduct among personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations, and in the light of past incidents regarding conduct of personnel in certain peace-keeping missions, attached are general guidelines for conduct of personnel in peace-keeping operations and related missions in the field. These guidelines should be given the widest possible distribution among your mission's personnel, and you personally should stress their significance. They should receive special attention from the heads of components of your mission, i.e. Force Commander, Chief Military Observer, Civilian Police Commissioner, Head of Civil Affairs, Chief Administrative Officer etc., as appropriate.

FC	
~~MM~~	02/11

2. As indicated in the chapeau of the guidelines, a more comprehensive code of conduct is currently under preparation at UNHQ. The attached guidelines meanwhile are being issued as a reminder to all categories of personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations and related missions in the field that they are all under obligation to maintain at all times the highest standards of conduct required in both their official and personal capacities. Further, personnel always should be aware that violation of local laws may make them liable to the jurisdiction of the local courts.

3. Where the Head of Mission, after resorting (through his senior colleagues) to the normal measures to ensure good order and discipline, considers that the continued presence of an individual is prejudicial to the effective performance of the tasks and to the public image of the Mission, he/she may recommend to UN Headquarters the repatriation of the individual from the Mission, giving supporting reasons for such recommendation. This step may become necessary even in cases where the objectionable conduct is not directly related to the individual's official functions.

4. It is self-evident that serious misconduct on the part of even one individual can discredit the reputation and image of a mission and indeed of the United Nations, and we hope that these guidelines will assist you in deterring such instances. Your cooperation and that of all personnel in your mission in this matter would be highly appreciated.

Best regards.

GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCT OF PERSONNEL IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND RELATED MISSIONS IN THE FIELD

The United Nations Organization embodies the aspirations of all peoples of the world for peace. In this context, the United Nations Charter requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct. The standards summarized below reflect the standards included in various official issuances of the United Nations; in particular the United Nations Charter and Staff Regulations and Rules. A Code of Conduct is under preparation, but these guidelines are issued now as a reminder to all categories of personnel in United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations and related missions in the field of the high standards they are required to maintain in both their official and personal activities.

1. All personnel serving in United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations and related field missions ("UN mission personnel") are in the service of the United Nations Organization and must follow instructions received from the Chief of Mission, or his or her authorized delegate, who represents the Secretary-General and must not accept instructions from sources external to the Organization.

2. In exercising their official duties in the country in which they are serving, usually to help it to recover from the trauma of a conflict, UN Mission personnel must:

a. perform their duties with the interests solely of the United Nations in view, acting so as to recognize the needs and interests of the host country and its people, and acting with strict impartiality, integrity, independence and tact in all their dealings;

b. not abuse or exploit individual members of the local population, in particular, women and children;

c. neither solicit nor accept any material reward honour or gift from any source other than the Organization;

d. treat United Nations property, especially vehicles and communications equipment, with care and must not trade, sell or use such equipment for personal benefit;

e. exercise utmost discretion in all matters of official business and must keep confidential all information and material designated as confidential; and

f. show courtesy and respect to all other UN mission personnel regardless of their creed, gender, rank or origin.

3. In their private life, UN Mission personnel must:

a. ensure that their conduct will not discredit the mission and not damage its credibility, effectiveness and image; in particular by meeting all their personal financial obligations in the host country before departing;

b. not engage in excessive consumption of alcohol or abuse or traffic in drugs or any other illegal substances; and

c. show respect and courtesy towards all the population, and for their laws, customs and traditions;

October 1995

SRSG (2)

1. In my opinion. This probably reflects the position of General Kagame who has been in the UK for two weeks.

2. The concession is for MILOBs i.e a "token presence" which is not an inconvenience to Rwanda. The UN could be used and abused without interference in the affairs of the State of Rwanda.

3. Protection of the Tribunal is not sufficient to justify peacekeepers. The UK does not appear to have much faith in the return of refugees. Interesting!

28 Oct 95

P.S. If UK was prepared to send 10 or 20 MILOBs, I could review my assessment. If not prepared ↓

to send MIHOBS, their credibility goes down the tube!

CNR 312 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 27 October 1995
NUMBER: 3392

SUBJECT: **UK position on the future of UNAMIR**

RECEIVED
27 OCT 95 P 8:31
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNITED NATIONS
UNAMIR OPERATIONS

1. Mr. Derek Plumbly, Head of Chancery at the UK Mission, came to see us on 26 October to convey the views of his Government concerning the future of UNAMIR. They consider that there is no valid case for the continued presence of formed UNations troops after 8 December. The troops are, in their view, under-employed now and it would be difficult to devise a useful set of tasks for them in the next mandate. On the other hand, the UK feels there would be room for a UNations presence headed by a Special Representative, consisting mainly of Milobs and Human Rights monitors who would act as the eyes and ears of the international community. The British Government did not accept the argument that military observers might be subject to intimidation in the absence of formed troops.

2. Continuing, Mr. Plumbly indicated that there was also a valid case to be made for the protection of the International Tribunal which might require the retention of a small military unit. It was important to avoid giving the impression that the UNations was disengaging from Rwanda. In particular, radio UNAMIR should continue its programmes which were seen as playing a useful role. In the course of his recent visit to London, General Kagame had "conceded" to Lady Chalker that if the international community so wished, some UNations presence could be retained. Concerning the SecGen's forthcoming report to the SecCo, the UK considered that it would be preferable if it contained specific recommendations as to the future of UNAMIR, rather than a list of options. The latter would only result in a protracted debate in the Council. Best regards.

RECEIVED
28 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

MFO, FC CAO ED 28.10.95

CNR 310 P 1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

RECEIVED
28 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR
20.9 U SNOITAN... TOP...

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 27 October 1995

NUMBER: 3389

SUBJECT: Emergency Airlift to Mogadishu

1. The Humanitarian Co-ordinator for Somalia, Mr. Erling Dersau, has requested the urgent assistance of UNAMIR for the use of one of its cargo aircraft to make one or two flights from Nairobi to Mogadishu North or Baladogle airport to deliver SUPERUNIMIX for two therapeutic feeding centers in Mogadishu, both run by the French NGO AICF.

2. Urgently needed are a minimum of 34 metric tons of SUPERUNIMIX which will tide AICF over for one month. The aircraft previously utilized by the agencies, an EU C-130, has reportedly been sent to Brussels and will return to Nairobi at the end of November. Mogadishu port, which the agencies had hoped would remain operational, is unusable at this time following a spate of random attacks and general insecurity. The only aircrafts currently available to the humanitarian agencies have a carrying capacity of less than 1 metric ton each. UNAMIR is consequently being asked to assist in this regard.

FC 28 Oct.

MA 28/10

3. Informal inquiries on the ground with the UNAMIR Nairobi Liaison Office have revealed the availability of an aircraft to make the necessary flights commencing on 1 November. Grateful if you could review the situation and lend any assistance you can. Many thanks and best regards.

RECEIVED
27 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

(1)

CNR 309 P 1/3

FC
ED
27-10-4

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

(2) A/COS
Please note para 6. This is required A.S.L.

95 OCT 27

C.G. TOUSIGNANT, F.C.
UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 26 October 1995

NUMBER: 3380

SUBJECT: UNAMIR's Mandate

C

1. Many thanks for your very useful MIR-3675 of 24 October 1995. Indeed time is pressing and it is necessary that specific progress be achieved very soon in your current consultations with the Government of Rwanda on the future of UNAMIR. We hope that our comments below will prove helpful in the forthcoming meeting with your Rwandese interlocutors on 31 October.

2. Concerning your para. 2 (i), you may wish to remind the Rwandese that UNAMIR, though called an "assistance" mission, was obviously never intended to be a channel for humanitarian or development aid. It was designed to help implement the military/security aspects of the Arusha Agreements. The type of assistance which the Rwandese seem to have in mind is a function of UNDP and the UNations agencies, not of peace-keeping and certainly not of Milobs.

3. Concerning your 2 (ii), we consider that it is important to disabuse the Rwandese Government of the notion that the UNations

is pressing for an extension of the mandate and is prepared to make concessions to the Rwandese in exchange for their consent. It may be useful to remind the Rwandese that peace-keeping operations are not deployed as "a favour" to the international community, but at the request of the host country in response to a particular need. You may in fact wish to point out to your interlocutors that, in the absence of such a request, we will have no choice but to proceed with preparations for the withdrawal of UNAMIR after 8 December. At a time of increasingly scarce resources, there should be no misunderstanding on this point. We are not there to "drum up" business for ourselves and would certainly be ready to phase out at any time, should that be the wish of the Government of Rwanda.

4. It is essential for the Rwandese Government to clarify, as soon as possible, its stands on this issue, so that we can proceed with our planning in an orderly manner. The sooner they clarify their position, the better.

5. You might add that the international community is not likely to react favourably to the argument that the quid-pro-quo for accepting a continued UNations presence is a commitment by UNAMIR that it would leave equipment behind upon its withdrawal. In this connection, the decision to relinquish any such equipment upon closure of the mission will, as already discussed, be determined on the basis of well-established UNations rules and

regulations which must apply equally to all peace-keeping operations.

6. Concerning your para. 3, we fully endorse your analysis in 3 (iv) of the reasons why a further reduction of UNAMIR troops is feasible only as part of a complete withdrawal of the formed infantry units. In this connection, the suggestion in 3 (v) for a specific increase in the UNAMIR troop strength cannot be entertained in the climate currently prevailing int the Security Council. We would, however, appreciate clarification of your suggestion for "fine-tuning" the mandate to make our military presence relevant.

7. In the meantime, we will continue to press the Rwandese Permanent Representative here for clarifications on the views of his Government. As indicated in our cable 3316 of 19 October, we expect a reply from the Rwandese Ambassador by end of this week. We shall also continue to seek the views of interested Governments on the future mandate of UNAMIR.

9. We will of course keep you fully informed of developments at this end. Best regards.

RECEIVED
27 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 308 P 1/1
307

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
95 OCT 27 06 51

FC
ED
27-10-95

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 26 October 1995

NUMBER: 3378

SUBJECT: SecGen's Next Report on UNAMIR

(1)

27 OCT 95 12:38 PM
SMUGGLER OFFICE OF THE SRSG UNAMIR

We wish to draw attention to the timetable for the preparation of the SecGen's next report on UNAMIR. In view of the importance of the subject, we plan to circulate the report by 1 December latest, which means that it should be submitted to the SecGen by 24 November. Given the fact that the three departments involved have to co-ordinate their inputs, we would need to complete the first draft by 15 November. We would appreciate it if you would let us have your draft by 9 November.

Best regards.

(2) NTF
Action in progress.
by A/cos
28 Oct 95

CNR 305 P 1/3

FC
copy ED
24-10-95

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 23 October 1995
NUMBER: 3345
SUBJECT: Future of UNAMIR

(1)

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
SAHNOUN
24 OCT 1995 P 12:14
UNAMIR

Please find attached copy of the letter dated 18 October 1995 that the SecGen has addressed to the SecCo regarding the future of UNAMIR.

Best regards.

FC.
ED

Joel
24.10

RECEIVED
24 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

(2) A/COS
Please note
26 Oct 95

C.G. TOUSIGNANT F.C
UNAMIR

(3) Fe
Noted Sir
Joel 26/10

(4) File pse.
Ida
noted
26/10

DPKO/Lindenmayer

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

CNR 305 P 2/3

18 October 1995

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honour to refer to my progress report dated 7 October 1995 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/848). In paragraph 53 of that report, I indicated that in view of the acute financial crisis currently faced by the Organization, I had requested my Special Representative to study the possibility of a substantial troop reduction and that I would be reporting to the Security Council in due course on this matter.

I have now received from my Special Representative and the Force Commander their assessment of the implications of a reduction in UNAMIR's troop strength before the end of its current mandate on 8 December 1995. Members of the Security Council will recall in this connection that, in accordance with resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, the number of UNAMIR troops was reduced over the past four months from 5,500 to 1,800 all ranks. My Special Representative and the Force Commander have stressed that any further troop reduction would seriously affect UNAMIR's ability to discharge the tasks entrusted to it under its current mandate. In view of this assessment and the possibility of major repatriations of refugees to Rwanda, and taking into account the situation in Rwanda and the subregion as described in my report, I have decided, after careful consideration of the matter, not to pursue the idea of reducing the UNAMIR troop level at this time.

His Excellency
Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari
President of the Security Council
New York

I have, however, instructed UNAMIR to prepare the necessary contingency plans, so that it may be in a position promptly to implement any decisions which the Security Council may take regarding the mandate of this operation beyond 8 December. It will be recalled, in this connection, that in my progress report of 7 October on UNAMIR (S/1995/858), I had stated that it is now time for the Government of Rwanda and the International Community to give serious consideration to the future role of the United Nations in Rwanda. My Special Representative is currently consulting the Government of Rwanda on this matter. I will submit appropriate recommendations to the Security Council in due course, taking into account the position of the Government of Rwanda and the views which Member States may wish to express in this regard.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

CIV Visits to UNA

CNR - 303 P1/2

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
19 P 7:11

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FC

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 October 1995
NUMBER: 3318
SUBJECT: UNA-USA Visit to Rwanda and Angola

RECEIVED
20 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

1. Following our recent telephone conversation, this is to confirm that UNA-USA will undertake a tour of peace-keeping operations in Rwanda and Angola from 3-11 November. The list of the members of the delegation is attached for your information. They will arrive in Rwanda at 7.05 p.m., 4 November (Sabena Flight 563) and will stay in Kigali from 4-7 November at the Hotel Mille Collines.

2. Grateful if you could send to us a tentative programme so that we can communicate it to the members of the team prior to their departure from New York. They would like to speak to as many UNations officials as possible in Kigali and in the surrounding areas, have meetings with Rwandese authorities, as you deem it appropriate, and go to the Zairian border-area. In brief, they are trying to get an understanding of what is happening in Rwanda today in a very short period of time. We know we can count on your assistance to make it possible.

Best regards.

we may draw up a programme for them in consultation with FC & US Embassy.

SRSG 20/10

ED

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6104
Tel. 212 697-3232
Fax 212 682-9185
Cable UNASMER

Washington Office
1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Suite 904
Washington, DC [illegible]
Tel 202 347-5004
Fax 202 628-5943

...a Association
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...ard of Governors
...vandan Hauve,

...ecutive Committee
...murer

...n, National Council
Richardson
Va...

...n U.N. Day Chair
Pacific

...nt & CEO
...B. Morgan

Chairs
...Hinerfeld
...Linear
...Rose
...el W. Sonnenfeldt

Advisory
...ropher Beedy

Secretary
...ey Quisenberry

Governors
...er Au...ce
...e L. Bryant
...avn W. Dick
...dolfo de la Garza
...erick A. Gerschel
...aurice R. Greenberg
...ary A. Grefe
...august Heckscher
...William L. Hensley
...ramesh Krishnamurthy
...Lilyanne Lau
John A. Luke, Jr.
Donald F. McHenry
Ken Miller
William A. Miller
James A. R. Nafziger
Leo Nevas
William J. Rouhana, Jr.
Barry Sandford
Jack Shenkman
Edwin J. Wesely
Richard S. Williamson
Milton A. Wolf

Executive Director,
Washington Office
Steven A. Dunaif

UNA-USA 1995 PEACEKEEPING DELEGATION: RWANDA AND ANGOLA

1. Mr. Michael Sonnenfeldt
CEO, Emmmes and Company, Inc.

2. Mr. William Rouhana
CEO, Winstar Communications, Inc.

3. Mr. Lowell Blankfort
Owner of a large chain of newspapers on the West Coast

4. Mr. Frances Shattuck
Chairman, International Committee
American Bar Association

5. Mr. Robert White
Demining expert
Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.

6. Commander Kevin Donlon
Joint Chiefs of Staff, Pentagon

7. Mr. Preston Niblack
Senior Analyst
Rand Corporation

8. Mr. Ralph L. Cwerman
Vice President, UNA-USA

9. Ms. Sandrine Teyssonneyre
Program Officer, UNA-USA

CIV – Visitors to UNAM

CNR - 302 P1/1

UNITED NATIONS
FIELD OPERATIONS
95 OCT 19 P 7:10

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

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CAO 20.10.9
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 October 1995
NUMBER: 3317
SUBJECT: US Team Travelling to Kigali

1. As you know, a team from the Office of the US Inspector General will visit a number of peace-keeping operations in order to review the implementation of US "Presidential Decision Directive 25" which sets out criteria for the establishment of and participation in such operations. They will visit UNAMIR from ~~1-6 November~~. The team will consist of the following officials:

Senior Auditor Marie Bohlmann
Senior Auditor Beryle Randall
Auditor Mike Capozzi

2. Grateful your usual co-operation and assistance in this matter. Many thanks and best regards.

we may draw up a programme for their visit in consultation with FC.
20.10

ED

CNR - 301 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

RECEIVED
20 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 October 1995
NUMBER: 3316
SUBJECT: Conversation with Permanent Representative of Rwanda

1. The Permanent Representative of Rwanda came to see us on 18 October at our request to discuss the future status of UNAMIR. We pointed out that we were yet to hear about his Government's position on this subject, since no clear indications were being given by the Government in your discussions with them. We stressed that, for planning purposes, we needed this information within two weeks, since we wished to ensure that our decision as to what was operationally and financially feasible in this regard should fully take into account the Rwandese position. We therefore asked him to press his Government for an early reply, failing which, we told him, we would have no option but to proceed on the assumption the mission will close upon the expiration of its mandate on 8 December.

2. Ambassador Bakuramutsa promised to convey these points to his Government and to get back to us next week. We agreed, however, that the substantive discussions on this issue would have to continue in Kigali. You therefore should press for clear presentations by the Government of its position. We hope these will be forthcoming after our démarche here.

Best regards.

(4) For filing
21 Oct 95

(3) yes. I agree. I have drawn up some brainstorming points for a 2010 [redacted]

(2) SRSG
We should see the Vice President on this issue!
FC
20 Oct 95

FC
(E1)

C.G. TOUSIGNANT, F.C.
UNAMIR

CNR - 300 P1/1

FC
ED

UNITED NATIONS
PEACE OPERATIONS

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

OCT 19 P 7:14

RECEIVED
20 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 October 1995
NUMBER: 3315
SUBJECT: UNAMIR Mandate

Following our telephone conversation of 19 October, I wish to confirm our understanding regarding the rotation of UNAMIR Milobs whose tours of duty are due to expire prior to 8 December. We will ask the governments concerned to extend the tours of these observers until 8 December, by which time we will know the future status of the mission. Milobs whose governments are unable to extend their tours will be repatriated without replacement.

Best regards.

SRSG
We should keep our MILOBS until 8 Dec. Perceptions are everything and we should not send a signal that we are giving up the game.
FC
20 Oct 95

The decision is ours. Milobs rotation should continue as scheduled (and we keep on (and we may be keep on (and we may be asked) Grateful for your views.
FC.
20.10

C.G. TOUSIGNANT, F.C
UNAMIR

RECEIVED
19 OCT 1995
UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

NATIONS UNIES

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

ED
CAD
19-10-95

TO:
OULD-ABDALLAH, BURUNDI ---------- CND 066
FRNACO, MINUGUA, GUATEMALA ----------CNG 054
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE ---------- CNW 106
VIGIL, MINUSAL, SAN SALVADOR ----------CYU 054
MESTIRI, OSGA, JALALABAD ---------- CYF 026
KIAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI ----------CNR 299
BEYE, UNAVEM III, LUANDA ---------- CYL 265
KOSTERS, UNDOF, CAMP FAOUAR ---------- CYD 034
CLARK, UNFICYP, NICOSIA ---------- CYS 099
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASAR ---------- CYW 056
BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE ---------- CYH 135
PESSOLANO, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI ---------- CNX 037
SILOVIC, UNMOT, DUSHANBE ---------- CYT 161
HVIDERGAARD, UNOMIG, PITSUNDA ---------- CYG 125
NYAKYI, UNOMIL, MONROVIA ---------- CNL 137
AKASHI, UNPF, ZAGREB ---------- CNZ 1008
LARSEN, UNSCO, GAZA ----------
OKSANEN, UNTSO, JERUSALEM ---------- CYN 033

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 17 October 1995

NUMBER 3305

SUBJECT: **SPECIAL MEASURES RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL CRISIS - CELEBRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY, 24 OCTOBER 1995**

1. We have been instructed by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management that QUOTE OWING TO THE GRAVE FINANCIAL SITUATION, IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE AT THIS TIME FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO INCUR EXPENDITURE ON RECEPTIONS OR OTHER HOSPITALITY ON THE OCCASION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY ON 24 OCTOBER. ACCORDINGLY, FUNCTIONS WHICH INVOLVE SUCH EXPENDITURE SHOULD BE CANCELLED. YOU ARE ALSO REQUESTED TO ENSURE THAT PARTICIPATION IN ANY REPRESENTATION FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED NATIONS DAY DOES NOT RESULT IN ANY COST TO THE ORGANIZATION. END OF QUOTE

2. I count on your assistance and continued support in the implementation of these measures.

Best regards.

P 2/2
OCT 13 1995
JC
ML
RC
UCS FC95
DPKO

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

RECEIVED
1995 OCT 13 A 11:37

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Heads of Department and Office
A: Heads of Offices away from Headquarters

DATE: 11 October 1995

FROM: Joseph E. Connor
DE: Under-Secretary-General
for Administration and Management

DPKO OCT 12 5:20

SUBJECT: Special measures related to the financial crisis - celebration of United Nations Day, 24 October 1995

Owing to the grave financial situation, it would not be appropriate at this time for the Organisation to incur expenditure on receptions or other hospitality on the occasion of United Nations Day on 24 October. Accordingly, functions which involve such expenditure should be cancelled. You are also requested to ensure that participation in any representational functions in connection with United Nations Day does not result in any cost to the Organisation.

I count on your continued support in implementing these measures.

FALD/DPKO
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OCT 13 '95
REF NO.
ACTION
INFO
DESTINATION FILE
COMMENTS

cc: Mr. Speth
Ms. Sadik
Ms. Bellamy
Ms. Bertini
Ms. Sorenson
Mr. Aimé

DPKO-OUSG
INCOMING MAIL
Action by: (1) KA ST
Info copy to: (2) SIR (3) FVC (4) SC (5) PB
Please return original to Central other.

Public affairs

ZAG pls protect SRJ, Skopje

P 1/2

copy FC ED

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG

OUTGOING CODE CABLE
UNAMIR

TO:
AKASHI FOR MIN, UNCRO, ZAGREB
AKASHI FOR PEDAUYE, UNPROFOR, SARAJEVO ---- CNZ 997
AKASHI FOR SOKALSKI, UNPREDEP, SKOPJE
BEYE, UNAVEM III, LUANDA ---------- CYL 264
BOTA, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI ---------- CYG 123
BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE ---------- CYH 132
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA ---------- CYS 097
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE ---------- CNW 105
KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI ---------- CNR 297
KOSTERS, UNDOF, CAMP FAOUAR ---------- CYD 033
KUPALATI, UNTSO, JERUSALEM ---------- CYN 032
NYAKI, UNOMIL, MONROVIA ---------- CNL 135
PESSOLANO, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI ---------- CNX 036
SILOVIC, UNMOT, DUSHANBE ---------- CYT 154
TERHORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR ---------- CYU 072
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR ---------- CYW 054
WOZNIAK, UNIFIL, NAQUORA ---------- CYQ 065

(2) LT (W) Page
For info
17 Oct 95

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 16 OCTOBER 1995

NUMBER: 3273

SUBJECT: Commemorative Picture Book on UN-50

Please find attached a self-explanatory memorandum from DPI. We are conscious that you have just been instructed to cancel most commemorative celebrations, but should you have any appropriate photographs of activities in your area, we would be grateful if they could be pouched to us for DPI's attention.

Best regards.

United Nations Nations Unies

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR 3273 P2/2

TO
A Mr. Shashi Tharoor, Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations

DATE 13 October 199

REFERENCE

THROUGH
S/C DE

FROM
DE Salim Lone, Chief
Publications Service, LPD/DPI

SUBJECT
OBJET Commemorative picture book on UN-50

The Secretary-General has asked that a book of photos commemorating the fiftieth anniversary celebrations around the world, be prepared. This would include events opened by the Secretary-General during his various visits, the activities undertaken by UNICs, and other national commemorations since January 1995.

We feel that the UN peace-keeping presence in the field should also be featured in this book. I would, therefore, be extremely grateful if you could assist us in obtaining photos of commemorations of the UN-50th Anniversary in various peace-keeping missions during 1995. If possible, these photographs should be in slide format.

Your help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Many thanks.

CYCY

935-10-17 02:58 5602

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK 016

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17 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

(1)

FC EC CA

UNAMIR
95 OCT 17 07 27

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TO:	AKASHI FOR MIN, UNCRO, ZAGREB	CNZ 995	P 1/1
	AKASHI FOR PEDAUYE, UNPROFOR, SARAJEVO		
	AKASHI FOR SOKALSKI, UNPREDEP, SKOPJE		
	BEYE, UNAVEM III, LUANDA	CYL 263	P 1/1
	BOTA, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI	CYG 122	P 1/1
	BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE	CYH 131	P 1/1
	FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA	CYS 096	P 1/1
	JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE	CNW 104	P 1/1
	KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	CNR 296	P 1/1
	KOSTERS, UNDOF, CAMP FAOUAR	CYD 032	P 1/1
	KUPOLATI, UNTSO, JERUSALEM	CYN 031	P 1/1
	NYAKYI, UNOMIL, MONROVIA	CYL 134	
	PESSOLANO, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI	CNX 035	
	SILOVIC, UNMOT, DUSHANBE	CYT 153	
	TERHORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR	CYU 071	
	THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR	CYW 053	
	WOZNIAK, UNIFIL, NAQUORA	CYQ 064	

(2) LT (NF) page
What is the impact on us?
17 Oct 95

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 16 October 1995

NUMBER: 3271

SUBJECT: Special measures related to the financial crisis: celebration of United Nations Day, 24 October 1995

1. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration & Management has asked all Heads of Departments to impress upon you that, owing to the grave financial situation of the United Nations, it would not be appropriate at this time for the Organization to incur expenditure on receptions or other hospitality on the occasion of United Nations Day on 24 October. Accordingly, he has requested that functions which involve such expenditure should be cancelled. You are also requested to ensure that your participation in any representational functions in connection with United Nations Day does not result in any cost to the Organization.

2. We count on your continued support in implementing these measures.

Best regards.

downsizing

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 295 P 1/1

copy FC
ED
17/10/95

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 OCT 17 07:51

HQ & U SMUGGLING CELL

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 16 October 1995
NUMBER: 3270
SUBJECT: **Military strength of UNAMIR**

Re your MIR-3530. As you know the question of a possible reduction of the force level of UNAMIR before 8 December has been the subject of careful consideration by the Secretary-General. On the basis of your and the Force Commander's very persuasive assessment of the consequences of the contemplated reduction, the Secretary-General has decided not to pursue the idea of reducing UNAMIR at this time. He will inform the Security Council of his decision.

Best regards.

Seen by FC. Khan informed
mtg FC 17/10

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 294 P 1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 OCT 17 10:57 SRSG UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 16 October 1995
NUMBER: 3261
SUBJECT: Commission of Inquiry

1. As discussed, arrangements for the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry, pursuant to SecCo resolution 1013 (1995), have now been completed.

2. The Commission will consist of six members as follows:

Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem, Chairman (Egypt)
Inspector Jean-Michel Hanssens, Canada
Colonel Jürgen G.H. Almeling, Germany
Lt. Colonel Jan Meijvogel, Netherlands
Brigadier Mujahid Alam, Pakistan
Colonel Lamek Mutanda, Zimbabwe

3. There will also be a support staff comprising a Political Officer who will serve as the Secretary of the Commission. In this connection, we wish to thank you for having made available the services of Ms. Rafi as the Legal Officer of the Commission. We assume that Mr. Gaye will also lend his support to the Commission in Kinshasa.

4. The members are due to assemble at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 25 October for briefings on 26 and 27. They will depart to the mission area on 28 October. Please let us know how long, in your opinion, they will need to stay in Kigali before proceeding to Kinshasa. We trust that you will set up a programme of briefings for the Commission.

5. We will let you know of their ETA in Nairobi and assume that you make the necessary arrangements for their arrival, accommodation and onward transport to Kigali.

6. We shall keep you informed of further developments on this matter.

Best regards.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

FC
ED
Lindenmayer
24-10-95

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Shaharyar Khan
SRSG
UNAMIR, Kigali

FAX #: 3.3090

FROM: Elisabeth Lindenmayer, Principal Officer
DPKO

FAX #: 3.6460

DATE: 23 October 1995 (1)

PAGE: 1 of 5

Shah
24/10/95

For your information. Best regards.

RECEIVED
24 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

(2) NTF
1. SRSG has had a meeting on the subject
2. Col Nelson will be assigned to the Commission
3. For filing at this time

26 Oct 95

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/879
20 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1013 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 Rwandan government forces.

I wish to inform the Council that arrangements for the establishment of the Commission have been completed. The Commission will consist of six members, as follows:

Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem, Egypt (Chairman)

Inspector Jean-Michel Hanssens, Canada

Colonel Jürgen G. H. Almeling, Germany

Lt. Colonel Jan Meijvogel, Netherlands

Brigadier Mujahid Alam, Pakistan

Colonel Lamek Mutanda, Zimbabwe

A small support staff will accompany the Commission, including a legal expert and a security officer.

I am making tentative arrangements to have the members of the Commission assemble in New York on 25 October, subject to availability of the necessary budgetary resources. In this connection, I wish to remind the members of the Council of paragraph 8 of resolution 1013 and point out that while the budget will be submitted shortly to the competent legislative bodies, no voluntary contributions have so far been received.

I shall keep the Council informed of the proceedings of the Commission.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-31908 (E) 201095 231095

NATIONS UNIES

S

Conseil de sécurité

Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

S/1995/879
20 octobre 1995
FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

LETTRE DATÉE DU 16 OCTOBRE 1995, ADRESSÉE AU PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ PAR LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL

J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la résolution 1013 (1995) du 7 septembre 1995, par laquelle le Conseil de sécurité m'a prié d'établir d'urgence une commission internationale chargée d'enquêter sur des informations selon lesquelles des membres des anciennes forces rwandaises recevraient un entraînement militaire ainsi que des armes.

Je tiens à faire savoir au Conseil que les préparatifs nécessaires à la création de la Commission sont maintenant terminés. Elle sera composée des six membres ci après :

Ambassadeur Mahmoud Kassem (Égypte) (Président)
Inspecteur Jean-Michel Hanssens (Canada)
Colonel Jürgen G. H. Almeling (Allemagne)
Lieutenant-colonel Jan Meijvogel (Pays-Bas)
Général Mujahid Alam (Pakistan)
Colonel Lamek Mutanda (Zimbabwe)

La Commission sera accompagnée d'un petit groupe de fonctionnaires, dont un juriste et un agent de sécurité.

J'envisage de demander aux membres de la Commission, à condition que les ressources budgétaires nécessaires soient disponibles, de venir tous à New York le 25 octobre. À cet égard, je voudrais rappeler aux membres du Conseil la teneur du paragraphe 8 de la résolution 1013, et noter que le budget sera soumis sous peu aux organes législatifs compétents mais qu'aucune contribution volontaire n'a encore été reçue.

Je tiendrai le Conseil au courant des travaux de la Commission.

(Signé) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-31909 (F) 201095 201095 211095

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/880
20 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 October 1995 (S/1995/879) concerning the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to former Rwandan government forces, pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision and take note of the information contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
President of the Security Council

95-31914 (E) 201095 231095

NATIONS UNIES

S

Conseil de sécurité

Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

S/1995/880
20 octobre 1995
FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

LETTRE DATÉE DU 20 OCTOBRE 1995, ADRESSÉE AU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL PAR LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que votre lettre datée du 16 octobre 1995 (S/1995/879), concernant la création de la Commission internationale chargée d'enquêter sur des informations selon lesquelles des membres des anciennes forces rwandaises recevraient un entraînement militaire ainsi que des armes, conformément à la résolution 1013 (1995), a été portée à l'attention des membres du Conseil. Ces derniers accueillent avec satisfaction votre décision et prennent note des informations contenues dans votre lettre.

Le Président du Conseil de sécurité
(Signé) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI

95-31915 (F) 201095 201095 231095

TOTAL P.05

CNR-293 P1/1

FC
ED
CAO

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
1995 OCT 13 P 8:32

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 13 October 1995
NUMBER: 3254

SUBJECT: Visit by Mr. Stephen K. Takyi to Kigali

1. We have been advised by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Board of Auditors that Mr. Stephen K. Takyi, Director of Internal Audit, Ghana, will pay a brief working visit to UNAMIR from 28 through 31 October. His itinerary is as follows:

Arrive Kigali from Nairobi Saturday, 28 October via UN transport
Depart Kigali for Nairobi Wednesday, 1 November via UN transport

2. I should be grateful if you would make the necessary accommodation arrangements for Mr. Takyi during his stay in Kigali. He will also need to be provided with transportation by UN flights between Kigali and Nairobi on the above dates and to be met upon arrival in Kigali.

3. Many thanks for your assistance in this matter.

Jean Pelletier 14 Oct 95

SRSG

RECEIVED
14 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR-292 P1/5

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
95 OCT 12 P 8:33

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

95 OCT 13 07 [illegible]

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 12 October 1995
NUMBER: 3239

SUBJECT: Security Council Consultations

RECEIVED
13 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

1. At its informal consultations today, 12 October, the Council began consideration of the SecGen's progress report on Rwanda (S/1995/848). It received favourable comments from all the members of the Council, including Rwanda which thought that the report was fair and balanced and duly reflected the achievements of his Government. The members of the Council noted with satisfaction the positive developments mentioned in the report and welcomed the progress achieved towards normalization and stability.

2. At the same time, they pointed out that this progress was still fragile and that much remained to be done. In particular, they concurred with the SecGen's judgement that lasting stability could not be attained without the return to their communes of the Rwandese refugees currently encamped in the neighbouring countries. The Council members stressed that utmost priority must be given to speeding up this process.

3. They also acknowledged the importance of the role played by UNAMIR and expressed support for its continuation. The United States referred, in this connection, to paragraph 53 of the report and made the point that any change in the strength of a peace-keeping operation needed to be considered by the SecCo. To this end, the US was looking forward to receiving the report

mentioned in the last sentence of para. 53. It was quite possible that after reviewing this report, the US might agree with the recommendations contained therein, provided the final decision was taken by the SecCo itself.

4. Several other delegations took note of the SecGen's concern that the current financial crisis may dictate troop reductions in UN peace-keeping operations, including UNAMIR. They indicated that they were ready to examine the SecGen's proposals in this regard. The United Kingdom remarked in this connection that the downsizing of peace-keeping operations should not be driven solely by financial considerations.

5. In response to a query from the Czech Republic as to the position of the Rwandese Government regarding the future status of UNAMIR, Rwanda replied that a decision on this matter was for the SecCo and the SecGen, rather than for the Rwandese Government, to take.

6. For your information, Germany has prepared and circulated to the members of the Council for their consideration a draft Presidential Statement (copy attached). The discussions in the Council are expected to continue on 13 October. We shall keep you informed.

Best regards.

CNR-292 P3/5

UNAMIR
Draft Presidential Statement

11 October, 1800

1. The Security Council has considered the Secretary General's progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of 7 October 1995 (S/1995/848).

2. The Security Council welcomes progress made by the Government of Rwanda in the reconciliation process, including the integration of more than 2000 members of former Rwandan Government Forces (RGF) troops into the Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA). The Council calls on the Government of Rwanda to intensify its contacts with all sectors of Rwandan society, except with those responsible for the genocide. The Council condemns acts of violence, such as the killing of civilians at Kanama, which set back the improvement of the security situation in Rwanda. The Council welcomes the fact that the Government of Rwanda has opened an investigation into the incident without delay.

3. The Security Council reaffirms the important role UNAMIR has played in contributing to peace and stability in Rwanda and the subregion. In this respect, the Council underlines its commitment to UNAMIR which, inter alia, assists the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary return and resettlement of refugees and in promoting a climate of confidence and trust, assists in the training of a national police force and makes available to the Rwandan authorities its engineering and logistics capacity. The Council underlines that UNAMIR can only effectively implement its mandate if it has an adequate force level and sufficient means. The Council stands ready to study carefully any further recommendations that the Secretary-General might make on the issue of force levels.

4. The Security Council reaffirms its view that genuine reconciliation as well as long-lasting stability in the region as a whole can not be attained without the return to their country of all Rwandan refugees who wish to return. In this respect, the Council welcomes the joint efforts of Rwanda, neighbouring countries and UNHCR to speed up the voluntary return of refugees through, inter alia, the work of the Tripartite Commissions. The Council underlines that, in order to foster the process of national reconciliation, an effective and credible national judiciary has to be established and the International Tribunal has to begin its proceedings as soon as possible. The Council underlines the necessity to secure the financial basis for the proceedings of the Tribunal.

5. The Security Council welcomes recent efforts to improve relations among the States in the region, which should help pave the way for the proposed Regional Conference on Peace, Security and Development. In this regard, the Council supports the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes region for the preparation and convening of such a conference. It requests the Secretary-General to submit his report on the results of the first round of consultations of the Special Envoy in the region as soon as possible.

6. The Security Council reaffirms its concern at the appalling situation in the Rwandan prisons. In this respect, it welcomes measures initiated by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, in coordination with the international community and the Government of Rwanda, to alleviate the intolerable conditions in Rwandan prisons. It calls on the international community to continue its assistance in this regard and expresses the hope that the Rwandan Government will continue its efforts to improve the situation in the prisons.

7. The Security Council underlines that lasting stability in Rwanda can only be secured on the basis of sound economic

foundations. In this respect, it welcomes the increased commitments and funds pledged for the Government's Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery following the mid-term review of the Geneva Round-Table Conference, and calls on the international community to continue to support Rwanda's rehabilitation process.

8. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

RECEIVED
12 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

3213 P1/2 NATIONS
OPERATIONS
'95 OCT 11 P 3:10

OUTGOING CODE CABLE UNAMIR
MOST IMMEDIATE 95 OCT 12

TO:	AKASHI FOR MIN, UNCRO, ZAGREB	CNZ-986
	AKASHI FOR PEDAUYE, UNPROFOR, SARAJEVO	ZAG PLS PROTECT
	AKASHI FOR SOKALSKI, UNPREDEP, SKOPJE	ZAG PLS PROTECT
	BEYE, UNAVEM III, LUANDA	CYL-252
	BOTA, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI	CYG-117
	BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE	CYH-127
	FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA	CYS-93
	JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE	CNW-101
	KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	CNR-291
	KOSTERS, UNDOF, CAMP FAOUAR	CYD-30
	KUPOLATI, UNTSO, JERUSALEM	CYN-30
	NYAKYI, UNOMIL, MONROVIA	CNL-131
	PESSOLANO, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI	CNX-32
	SILOVIC, UNMOT, DUSHANBE	CYT-138
	TERHORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR	CYU-69
	THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR	CYW-50
	WOZNIAK, UNIFIL, NAQUORA	CYQ-63

Copy FC
ED
12-10-95

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 10 October 1995

NUMBER: 3213

SUBJECT: My Temporary Reassignment

The Secretary-General has written to the Security Council informing members of his decision to appoint me as his Special Envoy to the Former Yugoslavia and in this context to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, effective 1 November 1995. A copy of his letter is attached.

The Secretary-General has informed me that this assignment is temporary, in the current difficult circumstances, and that I should expect to resume my duties here within a few months. In the meantime, Under-Secretary-General Ismat Kittani will take charge of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

I should like to express my admiration and gratitude for all the support I have enjoyed from you over the last three years and my confidence that you will extend the same co-operation to Mr Kittani. I look forward to working with you all again before long.

SRSG

Lean by FC
Ala
mosha
12/01

3213 P2/2

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

9 October 1995

Dear Mr. President,

In view of the progress now being made regarding the diplomatic and military situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia, I have acceded to the request for reassignment of my Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi. After nearly two years of service to the United Nations in difficult conditions, Mr. Akashi deserves the sincere thanks and grateful recognition of the international community. I personally am deeply appreciative to him for carrying out his tasks in a professional and highly effective manner.

After careful consideration, and taking into account the critical period ahead for United Nations operations in the area, I have decided to appoint temporarily Mr. Kofi Annan as my Special Envoy to the Former Yugoslavia and in this context to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These changes will become effective on 1 November 1995.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

His Excellency
Prof. Ibrahim A. Gambari
President of the Security Council
New York

CNR-290 P1/1

UNITED NATIONS
FIELD OPERATIONS
1995 OCT -9 P 8:31

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 OCT 10 06:44

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 9 October 1995
NUMBER: 3199

SUBJECT: **Delays in shipment of COE from UNAMIR**

1. The Field Administration and Logistic Division (FALD), has raised some concern over the length of time it has taken the contingents leaving UNAMIR to get their equipment ready for shipment. This has resulted in the ships docking and having to wait for long periods before the equipment is loaded.

2. The result has been that the United Nations has had to pay unnecessary additional charges to the shipping companies. In order to avoid such expensive delays, we request you to ensure that all departing contingents should have their equipment ready, and at the port prepared for loading, before the scheduled shipment date.

Best regards.

FC
1. Noted and discussed at COS Fortnightly meeting. This is a mis-interpretation of the situation. Preparation of COE was not the problem, moving same to the Port and lack of information on ship status have been cause of some delays and customs bureaucracy.
2. Decision of CAO staff is to ignore the code cable. The problem is more coordination between MCC and FALD and while SRSG/FC could set the record straight, I do not believe anything will be accomplished by a response other than to be interpreted as a defense mechanism.
FC 27 Oct 95

② DMAS SP
Please note. This is probably being actioned by CAO.
FC
19 Oct 95

Noted
FC
27 Oct 95

1995-10-10 00:42 TOTAL ~~P.01~~ PAGE ~~01~~

95 OCT -5 P 8:31
UNITED NATIONS
SECRETARIAT

CNR 288 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

(1)

TO : KHAN / TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 5 OCTOBER 1995

NUMBER : 3170

SUBJECT : UNAMIR-Rules of Engagement.

1. Reference to your MIR 3474 dated 3 October 1995, the UNAMIR revised Rules of Engagement have been approved.

2. All new changes to these Rules of Engagement need to be submitted to the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations for approval.

Best regards.

(2) COS 09/10
For your info.
9 Oct 95

C.G. TOUSIGNANT, P.C.
UNAMIR

(3) G3 for your info.
mo/fc

SRSG FC

Teh Copy
for
mo/fc

File Copy.

CNR 285 P 1/1

UNAMIR

95 OCT -5 07

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FM: for ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 4 October 1995

(1)

NUMBER: **3155**

SUBJECT: **Belgian Contingent Owned Equipment Left in UNAMIR**

1. Reference my Code Cable 2662 of 09 August 1995.

2. No action is to be taken with the Belgian ammunition until approval has been given by DPKO. FALD has consulted OLA with regard to the legal position of the United Nations in this case; OLA have posed the following questions:

a. Which contingent owned the items in question?

b. What were the circumstances in which the items were left behind or abandoned, including when, where and why?

c. Were the items left behind in areas leased or otherwise occupied by UNAMIR or a national contingent? Were those areas leased or occupied by UNAMIR or a national contingent when the items were recovered?

d. What were the circumstances in which the items were found or recovered, including by whom and when, and what was done after their recovery?

3 FALD will pose the above questions to the Belgian authorities, but any comments you have will be extremely useful.

Regards

(2) COS
1. Action as required
2. CPO to be informed of above

5 Oct 95

CNR 281 P 1/1

UNAMIR
95 OCT -3 07

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

RECEIVED
-3 OCT 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 2 October 1995
NUMBER: 3136

SUBJECT: **Future of UNAMIR**

1. Please be advised that the Secretary-General has further viewed the problem outlined in our 3127 of 29 September. He considers that you should explore ways and means of streamlining and rationalizing the structure and modus operandi of UNAMIR with a view to realizing economies. This should, if possible, be accomplished within the existing parameters of the operation, and while ensuring that the operational effectiveness of UNAMIR will not be adversely affected. We understand, of course, that this will leave you with very little room for manoeuvre.

2. This message supersedes the instructions contained in our cable 3127, including the withdrawal plan which will no longer be needed at this stage.

Best regards.

Pl. show FC(ED). Secr. 3/10

RECEIVED
30 SEP 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR
UNAMIR 30 SEP 20 06 44

① CNR 280 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

② For Filing
20 Oct 95

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 29 SEPTEMBER 1995
NUMBER: 3127
SUBJECT: Withdrawal of UNAMIR troops

C.C. TOUSIGNANT F.C. UNAMIR

1. I wish to advise you that, in view of the acute financial crisis which the United Nations is currently facing, the Secretary-General has decided that the number of UNAMIR troops be immediately reduced by half and that the rest of the force be withdrawn by 8 December.

2. I should be grateful if you and the Force Commander would urgently prepare a plan for the implementation of these instructions and forward it to us, if possible, by the middle next week.

3. In particular, please indicate which troops should, in your view, be part of the first reduction and which units should depart last (i.e. in December), so that we can inform the troop contributing countries concerned. Grateful you provide detailed timetable for respective departures.

4. We are, of course, in close touch with FALD on this subject and will keep you informed of developments on various aspects of this matter.

Best regards.

SRSG

Post-it™routing request pad 7664

ROUTING - REQUEST

Please
- [x] READ
- [ ] HANDLE
- [ ] APPROVE

and
- [ ] FORWARD
- [x] RETURN
- [ ] KEEP OR DISCARD
- [ ] REVIEW WITH ME

Date 18.9.95

(1) To. DCOS(Sp)

Please note.

(2) FC

Noted
Thank you
DCOS SP

From

(3) file

This is on the lines of our discussion. CAO may proceed on the basis of our agreed guidelines. Stacey 9/9 EC ED

CNR 264 P 1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
MAR 15 P 8:33

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 15 September 1995

NUMBER: 3009

SUBJECT: Liquidation of UNAMIR Equipment

1. Ref your MIR-3209 of 25 August and 3237 of 14 September. Concerning the Rwandese Government request for release of UNAMIR APCs to Rwandese forces, we have consulted the US Mission. They have informally advised us that the US Government will not be prepared to leave the APCs behind for this purpose. We have no doubt that the recent events near Gisenyi served to strengthen US reluctance to transfer military equipment to the Rwandese Government. We will of course let you know as soon as we receive the official response of US Mission.

2. As regards remaining UNAMIR assets, we are bound to follow existing guidelines concerning liquidation of peace-keeping missions and disposition of assets of which we understand you have a copy. Accordingly, equipment in good condition that can possibly be utilized in other operations should be transferred either directly to that mission or to a reserve stock of "mission start-up kits", particularly if the item is one involving a long procurement lead time. Only assets which cannot be used for other peace-

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ADC 18.9.95
FC 18.9.95

keeping operations may be disposed of locally. Priority for sale at depreciated cost is to apply to transfer to UNations agencies and international NGOs. Items that are considered to be no longer serviceable and are not desired by priority recipients would be available for transfer to the Rwandese authorities.

3. Concerning contingent-owned equipment, we consider that it remains under UNations responsibility and control as long as the mandate remains in effect. On the other hand, disposition of such material when the mandate comes to an end or upon the departure of a given contingent is a matter between the troop contributing government and the Rwandese authorities.

4. We assume that UNAMIR CAO is preparing: (a) a list of items to be shipped out upon termination of the mandate for use for other peace-keeping missions; (b) a list of materials to be made available as appropriate for local transfer to priority recipients; (c) remaining materials that may be available for sale to the Rwandese authorities. We have no objection to the use of UNDP trust fund to finance the purchase of such surplus items by the Government.

5. We hope that the above will be helpful to you.

Best regards.

FC
ED
Mr Bsch. Sec. 16-9

Post-it™routing request pad 7664

ROUTING - REQUEST

Please
- [x] READ
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and
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- [ ] REVIEW WITH ME

Date 18-9

To COS
1. Note para 3.
2. This should answer the questions asked by your Deputies this morning

From [signature]

for file Security

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY OPERATIONS
SEP 15 P 3:33

TO: KHAN, UNAMI
FROM: ANNAN, UNAT
DATE: 15 SEPTEMBE
NUMBER: 3008
SUBJECT: Security ar

1. Re your MIR-3180 arrangements for the Office of the Prosecutor for the ITR was discussed on 15 September with the participation of DPKO, OLA, the Office of the Security Coordinator, the Deputy Prosecutor, the Registrar as well as the CAO Of ITR, who, as you know, are in New York.

2. The points outlined in your cable were fully taken into account. In this connection, we appreciate the importance of having adequate protection visibly provided by the UN. On the other hand, the main responsibility for the protection for the OTP must rest with and be assured by the Rwandese Government.

3. You will realize that, with the departure of UNAMIR, authority for the deployment of any UN peace-keeping troops in Rwanda will cease to exist. As a practical matter, the chances of having the SecCo authorize the continued stationing of such troops are virtually nil.

4. In these circumstances, it was agreed to recommend that responsibility for the security of the Tribunal and of the members of OTP after the end of the UNAMIR mandate will be assumed by the UN Security Coordinator. In view of the complexity of the issues at hand, the Coordinator was requested to consider dispatching a special mission to Kigali to examine the problem in all its aspects and to prepare an operational concept for the security of the OTP. We will inform you of the Coordinator's decision regarding the proposed mission. Best regards.

FC
EA
18.9.95
MT
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RECEIVED
15 SEP 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 262 P 1/5

UNAMIR
95 SEP 15 03 08
OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 14 SEPTEMBER 1995
NUMBER: 3000

SUBJECT: **UNHCR camp security operation in Zaire**

Please find attached, for your information, a self-explanatory report on the UNHCR camp security operation in Zaire, which was prepared by General Douglas, following completion of his assignment in Goma on 8 September 1995. Regards.

for inf.

FC
ED.

Sig.
15.9.

② For Info
FC
18 Sep 95

C.G. TOUSIGNANT, F.C.
UNAMIR

SRSG

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES

Camp Security Operations
55 Av. President Mobutu
B.P. 14, Goma
Zaire

Opérations de Sécurité dans les Camps
Fax: 1-407-726-6587
Tel: 1-407-726-5627/5661
Telex: 811.260.36.46591/6/8

AFTER-ACTION REPORT
CAMP SECURITY OPERATIONS - EASTERN ZAIRE
09 Aug - 08 Sep 95

PART I INTRODUCTION

1. The author accepted a short-term contract to help UNHCR over the period of transition where key figures were leaving the mission without available replacements. It was pleasant to see how Pierre André Campiche had filled in so well. Indeed, in the period from 19th June to 2/3rd Aug'95, he filled in as Commander CSLG, Commander Goma Sub-Office and mission Chief of Staff. From 2/3rd of August, he added Head, Camp Security Operations to his load.

2. Given the dynamic nature of the mission, he obviously had to concentrate on the day to day activities, and the programmed management of the operational mission suffered. As an example, while certain functions have been changed or modified, the SOPs have not been amended. The arrival of a complete senior management team will allow this important document to be kept up to date.

Aim

To review the CSLO/CZSC operations for Aug 95.

PART II THE REGIONAL SITUATION

3. The only major change to the regional situation from that which existed in June' 95 is the attitude and actions of the Zairean Government. Notwithstanding the commonly held perception that the 'refoulement' was simply a demonstration to show Zaire's displeasure over the SECON resolution on the RWANDAN arms embargo, it is believed that it is much more than that. The regional situation, certainly as has been observed in the Zaire/Rwanda border area, is more tense and as unstable as ever. The one thing that has not changed is that the refugee problem is The problem. It is obvious that Zaire, without receiving massive help and resources, will simply push the refugees out while leaving thousands foraging in the local area as they escape the refoulement process. There is also a very strong and often heard protestation by Zaireans of all walks that the refugees are being much better treated, and indeed are enjoying a much higher quality of life than their equivalent in Zairean society. This disparity in standard of living is the cause of more and more negative expression of complaint against the refugee community in general, and UNHCR in particular.

4. The refugees have made it clear over the past months that certain conditions which guarantee their security must be in place before they will voluntarily return. Those

3/5

conditions do not as yet exist. The other interesting point which emerges is that a neutral zone, comprising 3-5 prefectures inside RWANDA would be acceptable to them. Indeed, whenever possible solutions are discussed with the refugees, this comes forward as an option. Given that there does not seem to be other readily acceptable solutions, and given that 80 - 90 % of those who live in the RWANDAN frontier area of Zaire are of RWANDAN roots, it might be a course to pursue. This option, combined with some movement on the international tribunals to charge and punish the guilty of the '94 genocide, would seem to hold the best chance for success. The aim of this paper is not to attempt to solve the regional problem but the impact of the situation, however, bears heavily on all actions of the CZSC/CSLG team. The recent resignations of HUTU members of the present RWANDAN Government would seem to exacerbate the problem.

PART III CZSC / CSLG OPERATIONS

4. Cooperation between the CZSC/CSLG continued to flourish during the period. It is understood that there have been some transgressions of acceptable conduct but these are not seen as systematic, and are dealt with promptly. It has been reported that there are some particular personality problems not in the Goma area, which, it is suggested, should be followed up by the new CSLG and Head CSO. This matter is being actively investigated and specific recommendations will be left with the new command structure. The visit of CSLG Chief of Staff to BUKAVU and UVIRA has gone a long way to solving the problem.

PART IV REFOULEMENT

6. The 'refoulement' operation commenced around 16:00 hrs on the 19th of August, at MUGUNGA Camp. The first operation was the seizure of 181 people, including a busload of returning 'GOAL' workers, who were rushed to the border. The operation was over very quickly, with individuals getting no opportunity to collect families, properties, etc.

7. While there was no 'refoulement' on Sunday, it became obvious from many sources that the operation would continue on Monday. The greatest activity of the CSLG at this time was to ascertain the participation of the CZSC, if any, in the operation. It became clear that this was a national operation, and that the CZSC had been ordered not to interfere. The CSLG was assured by the CZSC that besides their non-interference with the 'refoulement', that it would be business as usual. Indeed, during the next few days, the CZSC reacted to any and all requests as the security situation, given the ongoing 'refoulement', deteriorated.

8. The major 'refoulement' process took place on 21 - 23 August with approximately 2,000 per day being moved. Monday was a particularly bad day with families being broken up, unacceptable acts of brutality being perpetrated, and widespread looting taking place. As it became clear that the operation was to be systematic, working from the South East corner into the camp, a new plan of security priorities was established. While the CZSC could not interfere with the activities of the Zairean Forces conducting the exercise, they were able to prevent substantial looting by the refugees themselves. This entire operation has obviously

been described in great detail elsewhere but it is emphasized that the CZSC expressed regret and disgust, it is believed genuinely, on the actions of their brethren in uniform. A series of lessons learned, such as the requirement for hard rations for the CZSC when deployed on long-term security, was prepared and staffed by CSLG staff.

PART IV ONGOING PROBLEMS

9. While some of the problems identified in the AAR of the 19th of June'95 have been actioned it is considered that the following points require follow up:
   a. Communications
   b. Transportation
   c. Police Equipment
   d. Military Equipment
   e. A Commemorative Medal for all CZSC / CSLG members

10. Communications:
There is still a paucity of hand sets. During the MUGUNGA refoulement exercise some re-distribution, particularly to the CZSC, was required. Communications are vital to the successful carrying out of security operations and the bank orders should be filled asap. The potential for violence erupting continues to increase.

11. Transportation:
a. Ground Transportation continues to be a problem, with spare parts, the unsuitability of the 2x4 HILUX pick-ups being the most serious. The wet season which will arrive shortly will exacerbate this serious problem.

b. Helicopters: During the period of my stay in GOMA, I was unable to visit the BUKAVU and GOMA offices. This was particularly upsetting during the crisis period of the refoulement. Command and control could not be properly exercised. The CASEVAC continues to be a problem of conscience, as the regional situation continues to deteriorate and the possibility of violence increases.

12. Police Equipment: While the requirement has been clearly identified to HQ there is still no target date for acquisition. It is suggested, that if the 'refoulement' process would have continued for another short period of time, the requirement for massive police action against looters and trouble-makers would have been necessary.

13. Military Equipment: The CZSC has continued to ask for their support equipment, mortars, machine guns, etc. UNHCR's position on this should remain neutral, with no position taken or proposed.

14. Commemorative Medal: Recognition of service is seen as essential in the military community. Certainly, first choice would be a properly engraved UN - " In the services of Peace" , with the appropriate ribbon. The option would be a UNHCR designed and produced medal which will meet the requirement for service recognition.

PART V. CSLG

15. The problems with the CSLG mirror those of the CZSC and are minor, reflecting simply personality situations. Those isolated situations have been handled, with by far the greatest number of CSLG members being dedicated, hard-working officers. While the team has been thinned out due to the security situation in Goma, the team is still completely capable of functioning. Indeed, the proposed rotation of the Netherlands contingent should continue, as it is understood that there are previous team members with valuable experience wishing to return.

16. The police education program started in April/May '95, continues on a more formal basis. Individuals are assigned specific subjects to prepare and present to the CZSC. It is particularly positive to see the young soldiers receiving and observing the basics, and in some case more advanced techniques, of police work. The CZSC Chain of Command has been quite uniform in their praise of the police education program offered by the CSLG.

SUMMARY

17. The CZSC/CSLG operation continues to thrive. The teamwork must be enhanced with the addition of the correct equipment, which will allow the team to operate safely, responsibly and humanely in a potentially very hostile environment.

CONCLUSIONS

18. We are entering a most acute phase, where many sensitive, dynamic players have to be handled separately, though in a coordinated fashion. A regional approach must be followed, with the appropriate leadership mandated by UNHY supported by UN agencies and others where necessary. As the minimum these would include in the area of EASTERN ZAIRE:

a. The Refugee Population in general
b. The ex-political leadership of the refugee population both here and in exile
c. The ex-FAR
d. Interahamwe
e. The Government of Zaire
f. The Government of RWANDA
g. The Government of BURUNDI

19. My discussions with many levels of society, Refugee and Zairean, convince me that some solution must be found to solve the problem before the 31st of Dec'95, or dire consequences will result.

I C DOUGLAS
BGEN(R)
HEAD, CAMP SECURITY OPERATIONS

RECEIVED
13 SEP 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 259 P 1/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

FIELD OPERATIONS
12 SEP 12 P 6:38

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 12 SEPTEMBER 1995
2971
SUBJECT: **Reuters report on incident near Gisenyi**

1. Please find attached a report by Reuters indicating that at least 100 people were killed (and a number of others wounded) in a raid today near the Rwandese border town of Gisenyi.

2. Since this incident appears to be the worst in recent months and is bound to raise questions in the Security Council, we would be grateful for a report and, if possible, a preliminary assessment by start of business our time tomorrow 13 September. Many thanks and regards.

② Force Cmd
Sir. Reuters report, for your info.
Lt(N)
ISA PAO

③
Seen
14 Sep 95

C.G. TOUSIGNANT, F.C.
UNAMIR
95 SEP 13 AM 9:19

...casts with extra details, background)

By Elif Kabari

KIGALI, Sept 12 (Reuter) - At least 100 people were reported killed on Tuesday in a raid in Rwanda near the border with Zaire that was likely to deal a blow to U.N. efforts to repatriate Rwandan refugees.

The region is the scene of a worsening insurgency campaign waged by Rwandan Hutu guerrillas who launch cross-border raids from eastern Zaire and plant mines in the region.

The U.N. refugee agency is racing against time to voluntarily repatriate more than one million Rwandan Hutu refugees in eastern Zaire whom the Kinshasa government wants out by the end of this year. The refugees had fled genocidal conflict in Rwanda.

U.N. military spokesman Kent Page told Reuters that ``a significant number of people'' were shot dead in the Kanama commune near the Rwandan border town of Giseny in three separate attacks, the worst in recent months.

The radio of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) put the death toll at 105 but Page said this had not been confirmed yet.

U.N. officials said the raid took place on Monday night.

Page had no details and said it was not clear who was behind the attack and to try to appoint blame before an investigation was carried out was ``speculation.''

But U.N. officials in Gisenyi told Reuters the raid followed an attack by unidentified gunmen on a vehicle of the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Army in the Nyundo region near Gisenyi on Monday. The attackers killed an RPA lieutenant and wounded his escort before fleeing, U.N. officials said.

Shortly afterwards, armed men entered the nearby commune of Kanama on Monday night, stormed houses and gunned down more than 100 people in three separate raids, the officials said.

The mayor of Kanama was reported to have died in the raids, U.N. officials said.

The area is a Hutu stronghold and Gisenyi was the home region of Rwanda's late dictator Juvenal Habyarimana, whose assasination in April 1994 triggered a genocidal civil war in

tered.

UNAMIR radio said dozens wounded in the attacks were being nsported to a hospital in the nearby town of Ruhengeri.

The situation in the region had been tense following clashes tween RPA troops and Hutu infiltrators in the nearby Gishwati rest where U.N. military observers say up to 300 Hutu rebels holed up with arms and anti-tank mines.

None of the death figures could be independently confirmed. e UNAMIR radio based its figure on U.N. military observers in region, but figures from observers have proved unreliable.

The killings are likely to worsen security fears among the ugees, who are afraid to return to Rwanda where they fear risals at the hands of the RPA.

T UNHCR says it has agreed with Zaire ways to repatriate refugees.

Zaire kicked out more than 15,000 Rwandan and Burundian ugees at the end of last month over a three-day period. But er than 100 refugees are going home daily under the U.N. gramme.

EUTER@
at16:32 09-12-95

EULBviaNewsEDGE

EYWORDS: RWANDA-RAID 3RDLD
pyright (c) 1995 Reuters Information Services, Inc.
ceived by NewsEDGE/LAN: 9/12/95 4:33 PM

CYCY

1995-09-09 00:11 5602 UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK 002

CNR 255 P 1/2

UNAMIR
'95 SEP -9 02:31

UNITED NATIONS
FIELD OPERATIONS
1995 SEP -8 P 8:12

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FC
ED
9-9-95

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 8 SEPTEMBER 1995
NUMBER: **2955**

SUBJECT: Commission of Inquiry on arms deliveries

Please find attached, for your information, a note on the proceedings of the Security Council on 7 September.

Best regards.

Nobel
FC
10 Sep 95

RECEIVED
09 SEP 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

SRSG

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Thursday, 7 September 1995

FORMAL MEETINGS

At the 3574th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1013 (1995) (attachment 3) by which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an International Commission of Inquiry to inter alia collect information and investigate reports relating to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to former Rwandan government forces in the Great Lakes region. The representative of Zaire made a statement in accordance with rule 37. Prior to the vote, the delegations of Nigeria, Botswana, Indonesia and China made statements. Following the vote, representatives of France, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Rwanda and Italy made statements.

Members welcomed the creation of the Commission and hoped that it would provide a substantive contribution toward preventing renewed conflict in the region. Delegations urged countries in the region to cooperate with the Commission. Zaire remarked that since his delegation had first called for the creation of the Commission in February, many allegations had been made. His country, with two million refugees on its soil, had nothing to conceal.

The United States commented that the former Rwandan government officials, who should be indicted and tried for genocide and crimes against humanity, were now "arming, recruiting and re-training their forces" with the assistance of persons outside Rwanda, despite prohibitions contained in Council resolutions 918 (1994) and 977 (1995). His delegation hoped that the Commission would conduct interviews and place observers at airfields and border checkpoints near Rwandan refugee camps in both Zaire and Tanzania.

Rwanda expressed disappointment that the resolution was not under Chapter VII, fearing this would hamper the work of the Commission.

INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

Nigeria, on behalf of the NAM Caucus, introduced the revised draft resolution (S/1995/771) highlighting the changes which had been made. Rwanda expressed continued concern over the lack of explicit reference to Chapter VII in the resolution, but accepted alternative language offered by the United Kingdom.

COS

- The transmitter was set up at MUDURA. (Turkish HQ) -
IT was ready to work but due to GOT policy it did not -
- Now, with the withdrawal of UNBAT, I don't know when is the equipment -
- close to MBATT, there is an excellent site. - DFC

CNR-223 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
1995 AUG 14 A 11:20

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 14 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2688

SUBJECT: **UNAMIR radio**

Please find attached a self-explanatory note forwarded to us by the Permanent Mission of the UK in New York, at the request of the Foreign Office. It is our understanding that the reason for the radio's inability to reach the refugee camps in Zaire is that the Government has not yet authorized UNAMIR to install the necessary equipment in the appropriate location. We would, however, be grateful for any additional information you may be able to provide to enable us to respond to the concerns expressed by Lady Chalker. Regards.

DFC

1. Ref att.
2. Radio UNAMIR was to reach camps in Zaire. Problem is due Govt policy and non allocation of suitable frequencies and site to install transmitter.

SRSG FC

3. O SRSG will be replied this. for info pls.

UNCLASSIFIED

(1) cc. P. Holland UK Mis.
- Could you pls. try & find out the answers to these Qs from the Secretariat?
(2) Mrs Ch Dickson o/r.

Reference:

FROM: AJG Juleff
Date: 08 August 1995

cc: Mr Harvey
Mr Troy, EMAD

Michael Davenport, UND

RWANDA; UNAMIR RADIO

1. As I mentioned in our telcon today, Baroness Chalker was concerned to learn, during her recent visit to Kigali, that the UNAMIR Radio, to which we had contributed substantial sums, was not reaching the refugee camps.

2. I would be grateful if you would establish what the actual position now is. Did the Radio's original mandate include reaching the refugee camps or was it aimed at the IDP's? Was our financial support based on the assumption that the refugees would be targeted? If it's mandate is not being fulfilled, what is the problem and is there a remedy? Can we help any further? Yes

3. Grateful for any comments that you have idc.

Gary Juleff
AD(E) E 011

UHA
DPE
Hopk
Wilkinson
McBurney

1

UNCLASSIFIED

DFC Sem. 5

JMO

1. Ag alk.
2. For info please

15/8

UNAMIR KIGALI RWANDA 95-8-11 19:12 2129636432 COMMCEN: # 1

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES **TELEGRAPH**

PAGE 1 OF 2

For use of Cable Operations Unit only / *Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique*

MIL RECEIVED	A/C	PRECEDENCE	MSG. SEQ. NO.
F/iN -1797	SVC. CLASS		
	CHECKED FOR DISPATCH 95		

For use of Drafter / *A remplir par le rédacteur*	DATE 11 August 1995	ALLOTMENT / COMPTE	FILE / DOSSIER
DRAFTER / REDACTEUR Mona Khalil	DEPT. OLA	ROOM / BUREAU 3494B	EXT. / POSTE 3-1942
		OLA	

Facsimile No. 3-3090

12 PITCH - 85/12 → | 10 PITCH - 69/10 →

TRANSMITTED BY FACSIMILE

(1)

TO: MR. TOUSIGNANT
UNAMIR/KIGALI

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR FACSIMILE OF 7 AUGUST 1995 CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL, PLEASE REFER TO THE ATTACHED.

BEST REGARDS. MONA KHALIL

(2) cos.
Info
15 Aug 95

LAST LINE OF TEXT / *DERNIERE LIGNE DU TEXTE* →

FC

////

DO NOT TYPE BEYOND THE MARGINS – SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE

NE INSCRIVEZ RIEN DANS LES MARGES – VOYEZ LES INSTRUCTIONS AU VERSO

CLEARED BY / *VISE PAR*

AUTHORIZED BY / *AUTORISE PAR*

SIGNATURE: DATE: 11 August 1995

Mona Khalil, Associate Legal Officer
Office of the Legal Counsel, OLA

NAME AND TITLE (PLEASE TYPE) / *NOM ET QUALITE (A DACTYLOGRAPHIER)*

COM.7-01-871

United Nations Nations Unies

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Kofi Annan
A: Under-Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations

DATE: 11 August 1995

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE:

FROM: Hans Corell
DE: Under-Secretary-General
for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel

SUBJECT:
OBJET: Provision by the Government of Norway of Field Hospital and Personnel to UNAMIR

1. This is with reference to a facsimile we have received from Mr. Tousignant of UNAMIR, dated 7 August 1995, and a memorandum from Mr. D. Beissel of FALD addressed to Mr. Bruce Rashkow, dated 10 August 1995, both concerning the proposal by the Government of Norway that its provision of the field hospital and its personnel be considered part of the civilian component of UNAMIR under the "Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda on the Status of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" (the SOFA). The Government of Norway further proposes that such personnel be accorded the status of experts on mission.

2. Pursuant to Article 1(a)(ii) of the SOFA, a "civilian component" consists of, inter alia, other persons made available by Participating States to serve as part of UNAMIR. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 26 of the SOFA, such personnel shall be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the Convention).

3. On the basis of the representations made by the Government of Norway that it is making the field hospital and its personnel available to UNAMIR, as well as the fact that the Organization will reimburse the Government of Norway for the provision of the field hospital and its personnel, it is clear that such personnel are made available by Norway to serve as part of UNAMIR within the meaning of Article 1(a)(ii) of the SOFA. As such, they will be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI of the Convention.

cc: Mr. Marrack Goulding, DPA
Mr. Tousignant, UNAMIR
Mr. Denis G. Beissel, FALD

RECEIVED
17 AUG 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 228 P 1/14

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 16 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2740

SUBJECT: **Resolution on the arms embargo**

1. Re our UNAMIR-2710 of 15 August 1995, during informal consultations held this morning the Security Council finalized the draft resolution on the suspension of the arms embargo by adding the words "to the Government of Rwanda" in line three of operative paragraph 7. No other change was made to the draft, copy of which is attached (in English and French).

2. The draft was then adopted unanimously as resolution 1011 (1995) during a formal meeting held late this afternoon. The Chargé d'Affaires of Zaire participated in the debate and stressed that the resolution was not conducive to a reduction of the prevailing tension in the region. He also stated that if the situation deteriorated further, responsibility for such a deterioration would have to be borne by the Government of Rwanda, which was "threatening to attack the refugee camps in Zaire", and by the Government of Burundi which had similar "bellicose intentions".

3. Most of the members of the Council also took the floor to explain their vote. The statements made by the United States and France are attached for your information. Regards.

A/1698

Copy: FC
ED
SPA
SA/SRSG
17-8-95 Spokesperson

UNITED NATIONS

2/14 S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/1995/703
16 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution 1011 (1995)

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and 1005 (1995) of 17 July 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Having also considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes subregion,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

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,

Stressing the need for representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society, excluding those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide last year, to begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and matériel to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandan population,

Welcoming the improvement in the working relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR and recalling the mandate of UNAMIR, as adjusted in resolution 997 (1995), in particular to help achieve national reconciliation,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and matériel to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) to reduce the force level of UNAMIR, and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges, and in this respect, welcoming renewed efforts by the United Nations and donor countries, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda, to initiate, on an urgent basis, measures to improve this situation,

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

A

1. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations in this regard;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, as proposed in paragraph 45 of his report (S/1995/678), to make recommendations to the Security Council, as soon as possible, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandan government forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa;

3. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points and calls on the neighbouring States to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one month of the adoption of this resolution on his efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development, as well as for the convening of a regional meeting to address the problems facing the repatriation of refugees;

6. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

7. Decides that, with immediate effect and until 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) shall not apply with regard to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all Member States of the United Nations of the list;

8. Decides also that on 1 September 1996 the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda shall terminate, unless the Council decides otherwise after its consideration of the second report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 below;

9. Further decides, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts, to Rwanda, or to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda, other than to the Government of Rwanda as specified in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. Decides also that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any State neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

11. Further decides that States shall notify all exports from their territories of arms or related matériel to Rwanda to the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994), that the Government of Rwanda shall mark and register and notify to the Committee all imports made by it of arms and related matériel, and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 6 months of the date of adoption of this resolution, and again within 12 months,

regarding, in particular, the export of arms and related matériel referred to in paragraph 7 above, on the basis of the reports submitted by the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994);

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

NATIONS UNIES 6/14 S

Conseil de sécurité

PROVISOIRE

S/1995/703
16 août 1995
FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

Projet de résolution

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant toutes ses résolutions antérieures sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier ses résolutions 918 (1994) du 17 mai 1994, 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995 et 1005 (1995) du 17 juillet 1995,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général, en date du 9 juillet 1995, sur le contrôle des restrictions à la vente ou à la livraison d'armements (S/1995/552),

Ayant également examiné le rapport intérimaire du Secrétaire général sur la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), daté du 8 août 1995 (S/1995/678),

Soulignant que la circulation incontrôlée d'armes, y compris celles que se procurent des civils et des réfugiés, est une cause majeure de déstabilisation dans la sous-région des Grands Lacs,

Se félicitant que le Gouvernement zaïrois ait proposé de créer sous les auspices des Nations Unies une commission internationale chargée d'enquêter sur les informations selon lesquelles des armements seraient fournis aux anciennes forces gouvernementales rwandaises,

Considérant que l'enregistrement et le marquage des armes aident beaucoup à appliquer et à contrôler les restrictions aux livraisons illicites d'armes,

Notant avec une vive préoccupation les informations selon lesquelles des éléments de l'ancien régime mèneraient des préparatifs militaires et feraient des incursions de plus en plus fréquentes au Rwanda et soulignant la nécessité de prendre des mesures efficaces pour que les Rwandais se trouvant actuellement dans des pays voisins, y compris ceux qui sont dans des camps, n'entreprennent pas d'activités militaires visant à déstabiliser le Rwanda et ne reçoivent pas d'armements, étant donné qu'il est fort probable que ces armements sont destinés à être utilisés au Rwanda,

Soulignant qu'il est nécessaire que des représentants de tous les secteurs de la société rwandaise, à l'exclusion des dirigeants politiques soupçonnés d'avoir planifié et dirigé le génocide l'an dernier, entament des pourparlers afin de s'entendre sur une structure constitutionnelle et politique permettant de parvenir à une stabilité durable,

Prenant note de la lettre datée du 5 juillet 1995, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le Représentant permanent du Rwanda auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (S/1995/547), dans laquelle ce dernier demande que des mesures soient prises d'urgence pour lever les restrictions à la vente ou à la livraison d'armements et de matériels au Gouvernement rwandais afin d'assurer la sécurité de la population rwandaise,

Se félicitant de l'amélioration des relations de travail entre le Gouvernement rwandais et la MINUAR, et rappelant le mandat de la MINUAR tel qu'il a été modifié par la résolution 997 (1995), en particulier pour aider à parvenir à la réconciliation nationale,

Rappelant que l'interdiction de livrer des armements et du matériel au Rwanda avait initialement pour but de mettre fin à l'utilisation de ces armements et de ce matériel pour massacrer des civils innocents,

Prenant note de la décision qu'il a prise dans sa résolution 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995 de réduire les effectifs de la MINUAR et réaffirmant que c'est principalement au Gouvernement rwandais qu'il incombe d'assurer la sécurité du pays,

Profondément préoccupé par l'état de l'appareil carcéral et judiciaire rwandais, en particulier le surpeuplement des prisons, le manque de juges, la détention de mineurs et de prisonniers âgés et l'absence de recours judiciaire ou administratif rapide et, à cet égard, se félicitant des nouveaux efforts déployés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les pays donateurs, en coordination avec le Gouvernement rwandais, pour introduire d'urgence des mesures visant à améliorer la situation,

Soulignant que le Gouvernement rwandais doit redoubler d'efforts pour favoriser un climat de stabilité et de confiance propre à faciliter le retour des réfugiés rwandais se trouvant dans des pays voisins,

A

1. Salue les efforts déployés par le Secrétaire général et son Envoyé spécial pour mettre en oeuvre des solutions régionales au problème des livraisons illicites d'armements dans la région, et encourage le Secrétaire général à poursuivre ses consultations à ce sujet;

2. Prie le Secrétaire général, comme il est proposé au paragraphe 45 de son rapport (S/1995/678), de lui soumettre dès que possible des recommandations concernant la création d'une commission chargée d'effectuer une enquête approfondie sur les allégations relatives aux livraisons d'armements aux anciennes forces gouvernementales rwandaises dans la région des Grands Lacs en Afrique centrale;

3. Demande au Gouvernement rwandais et aux États voisins de coopérer à l'enquête de la Commission;

4. Encourage le Secrétaire général à poursuivre avec les gouvernements des États voisins ses consultations concernant le déploiement d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies sur les aérodromes et dans les autres points de

transport aux postes frontière et aux alentours, et demande à ces gouvernements d'offrir leur coopération et leur concours aux observateurs afin que des armements et des matériels connexes ne soient pas transférés dans les camps rwandais situés sur leur territoire;

5. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui rendre compte, dans le mois qui suivra l'adoption de la présente résolution, des efforts qu'il aura déployés pour préparer et convoquer, dans les meilleurs délais, la Conférence régionale sur la sécurité, la stabilité et le développement et pour organiser une réunion à l'échelon régional en vue de traiter les problèmes que pose le rapatriement des réfugiés;

6. Demande au Gouvernement rwandais de poursuivre ses efforts en vue de créer un climat de confiance favorable au rapatriement des réfugiés dans des conditions de sécurité et de prendre d'autres mesures afin de résoudre les problèmes humanitaires qui se posent dans les prisons rwandaises et d'accélérer la mise en jugement des personnes détenues;

B

Agissant en vertu du Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies,

7. Décide, avec effet immédiat et jusqu'au 1er septembre 1996, que les restrictions décrétées au paragraphe 13 de la résolution 918 (1994) ne s'appliquent pas à la vente ni à la livraison d'armements et de matériels connexes au Gouvernement rwandais par des points d'entrée désignés sur une liste que ce gouvernement fournira au Secrétaire général, qui la communiquera promptement à tous les États Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

8. Décide aussi que les restrictions décrétées au paragraphe 13 de la résolution 918 (1994) en ce qui concerne la vente ou la livraison d'armements et de matériels connexes au Gouvernement rwandais seront levées le 1er septembre 1996, à moins qu'il n'en décide autrement après avoir examiné le deuxième rapport du Secrétaire général visé au paragraphe 12 ci-après;

9. Décide en outre, en vue d'interdire toute vente et livraison d'armements et de matériels connexes aux forces non gouvernementales aux fins d'utilisation au Rwanda, que tous les États doivent continuer d'empêcher la vente ou la livraison au Rwanda ou à des personnes se trouvant dans des États voisins, par leurs nationaux ou à partir de leur territoire, ou au moyen de navires battant leur pavillon ou d'aéronefs ayant leur nationalité, d'armements et de matériels connexes de tous types, y compris les armes et les munitions, les véhicules et le matériel militaires, le matériel de police paramilitaire et les pièces de rechange, si les armements ou matériels vendus ou livrés sont destinés à être utilisés au Rwanda par des entités autres que le Gouvernement rwandais, comme il est indiqué plus haut aux paragraphes 7 et 8;

10. Décide également qu'aucun armement et aucun matériel connexe vendus ou livrés au Gouvernement rwandais ne pourront être, directement ou indirectement, revendus, transférés ou remis à des fins d'utilisation à un État voisin du Rwanda ou à quiconque n'est pas au service du Gouvernement rwandais;

11. Décide en outre que les États doivent notifier au Comité créé par la résolution 918 (1994) toutes les exportations d'armements ou de matériels connexes de leur territoire à destination du Rwanda, que le Gouvernement rwandais doit marquer et enregistrer toutes ses importations d'armements et de matériels connexes et en informer le Comité, et que le Comité doit lui faire périodiquement rapport sur les notifications ainsi reçues;

12. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui présenter, dans les six mois qui suivront l'adoption de la présente résolution, puis de nouveau dans un délai de 12 mois, un rapport concernant, en particulier, les exportations d'armements et de matériels connexes visées plus haut au paragraphe 7 sur la base des rapports soumis par le Comité créé par la résolution 918 (1994);

13. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Tel. 212-415-4050
FAX 212-415-4053

PRESS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

PRESS RELEASE USUN #124-(95)
August 16, 1995

Statement by Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth, United States Alternate Representative to the United Nations for Special Political Affairs, in Explanation of Vote, in the Security Council, on the Rwandan Arms Embargo Resolution, August 16, 1995

Mr. President, the United States has just cast its vote in favor of a resolution which removes the arms embargo placed upon the previous government of Rwanda. The current government of Rwanda has been seeking this change for a number of months, and we have supported their request from the beginning. The government of Rwanda faces a threat from extremists in the militias and former army, who will continue to be restricted from buying arms. With the adoption of this resolution, the Government of Rwanda will be better able to deter violent action by these groups or, if necessary, defend the new Rwandan society it is trying to build. The Government of Rwanda has agreed to certain conditions, such as reporting their purchases to the Council, in order to assuage the concerns of Council members and neighboring states. We appreciate the flexibility shown by the government of Rwanda on these issues. We fully support their right of self-defense, but underline that an unwarranted stockpiling of arms should not take place.

This step, however, goes only part of the way towards normalizing the situation in Rwanda. The prompt submission by the Secretary-General of recommendations for a commission of inquiry into allegations of arms flows to former Rwandan armed forces, and the speedy establishment of such a commission are also necessary for the reduction of tension and the creation of a climate of trust.

Today's resolution underlines the expectation that the Government of Rwanda will shoulder all the responsibilities of an effective government, including creating the conditions of trust and confidence which are necessary for the safe and voluntary return of refugees.

One key element in creating such a climate of trust is an immediate improvement in the overcrowded conditions of Rwandan prisons. The United States is gravely concerned about the humanitarian crisis caused by the detention of more than 50,000 prisoners. We believe the Government of Rwanda should take measures as soon as possible to reduce the prison population through the release of young and elderly prisoners wherever possible, to reach agreement with international humanitarian organizations on steps to alleviate the overcrowding, to reduce the number of arrests to the absolute minimum, and to take steps to establish a functioning judiciary in Rwanda, beginning with naming a new Supreme Court.

Mr. President, the Council's action today takes one step towards addressing the problems of the region. We trust that the Secretary-General and the governments of Rwanda and its neighbors will also take steps which are necessary for improving the situation. The Council, for its part, will surely be taking further actions to address the multi-faceted situation in Central Africa.

* * * * *

FRANCE

CONSEIL DE SECURITE

RWANDA

Intervention prononcée par M. Hervé LADSOUS
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Représentant permanent adjoint de la France
auprès des Nations Unies

New-York, le 15 août 1995

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA FRANCE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
245 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017 • Tel.: (212) 308-5700

Les arrestations encore nombreuses, les conditions dramatiques de détention, l'absence quasi-totale de dialogue entre les réfugiés et les Autorités de Kigali ne peuvent guère inciter les rwandais expatriés à rentrer

Monsieur le Président,

Ma Délégation s'est prononcée en faveur du projet de résolution qui vient d'être adopté par le Conseil de Sécurité. Je dois dire qu'elle l'a fait en conservant des interrogations sur l'opportunité d'une telle décision.

Mon Gouvernement comprend très bien que, d'un point de vue juridique, les Autorités de Kigali souhaitent recouvrer leur pleine souveraineté. Il est normal qu'un Gouvernement demande à exercer toutes ses compétences pour assurer la sécurité de ses habitants et qu'il dispose des moyens pour ce faire. En suspendant le régime de l'embargo à l'encontre du Rwanda jusqu'au 1er septembre 1996, le Conseil de Sécurité vient de faire droit à cette requête.

Pour autant, la décision que nous venons de prendre ne doit pas être totalement déconnectée du contexte politique qui prévaut au Rwanda et dans les pays de la région. Nous savons que le Gouvernement de Kigali a fait beaucoup d'efforts pour favoriser la normalisation de la situation au Rwanda. Le rapport du Secrétaire général du 8 août 1995 l'atteste. Toutefois, ce rapport souligne également que de très nombreux problèmes n'ont pas connu à ce jour ne serait-ce qu'un début de solution.

Il reste en effet près de deux millions de citoyens rwandais en dehors des frontières du Rwanda. Voilà plus d'un an que nous répétons que le retour des réfugiés, à l'exception des criminels qui doivent être jugés, doit constituer la priorité du Gouvernement de Kigali. Pour l'instant, force est de constater que bien peu ont consenti à retourner dans leur village. La faute en incombe bien sûr en partie aux milices qui continuent de faire pression sur ces civils innocents mais la situation au Rwanda, pour sa part, ne favorise pas non plus ces retours.

Les arrestations encore nombreuses, les conditions dramatiques de détention, l'absence quasi-totale de dialogue entre les réfugiés et les Autorités de Kigali ne peuvent guère inciter les rwandais expatriés à rentrer

chez eux. Nous pensons que la décision de lever l'embargo renforcera encore leur prévention. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous aurions préféré que cette levée soit progressive et concerne prioritairement les équipements de maintien de l'ordre, et d'abord ceux destinés à équiper la police et la gendarmerie.

Nous ne voulons pas cependant désespérer de la situation. Nous espérons que l'autorisation d'importer des armes désormais accordée au Gouvernement du Rwanda sera utilisée avec mesure et à bon escient et que ce flux supplémentaire n'accroîtra pas les tensions entre les pays de la région comme certains signes semblent l'indiquer.

La Communauté internationale doit continuer d'apporter son plein soutien au Gouvernement de Kigali pour lui permettre de mener à bien l'oeuvre de réconciliation nationale et de reconstruction qu'il s'est engagé à poursuivre. Si nous voulons éviter de nouvelles catastrophes, il faut progresser rapidement vers cet objectif.

Mon Gouvernement reste persuadé que l'organisation à bref délai d'une conférence régionale sur la paix, la sécurité et le développement constituera un point de départ solide et indispensable pour ramener la stabilité dans la région des Grands Lacs. Nous attendons pour cette raison avec intérêt le rapport que doit remettre le Secrétaire général à ce sujet au Conseil de Sécurité dans un délai d'un mois.

Le Gouvernement français reste pour sa part pleinement disposé à participer à une initiative constructive qui permettrait la réintégration de tous les rwandais dans leur patrie, la restauration de la démocratie et la reprise du progrès dans cette partie de l'Afrique.

Je vous remercie, Monsieur Le Président.

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
'95 AUG 14 17 181

UNITED NATIONS
PEACE OPERATIONS
'95 AUG 14 A 11:20

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 14 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: **2687**

SUBJECT: **Status of Norwegian field hospital personnel**

Re your MIR-2844 of 7 August, please find attached a self-explanatory memorandum from the Legal Counsel, confirming that the personnel of the field hospital to be provided by Norway will serve as part of the civilian component of UNAMIR and that they will therefore be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Regards.

SRSG FC

United Nations Nations Unies

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TS HA
Copy: ISTB
2ME
3FVC

TO: Mr. Kofi Annan DPKO DATE 11 August 1995
A: Under-Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations

95 AUG 11 P 2:31

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Hans Corell
DE: Under-Secretary-General
for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel

SUBJECT:
OBJET: **Provision by the Government of Norway of Field Hospital and Personnel to UNAMIR**

1. This is with reference to a facsimile we have received from Mr. Tousignant of UNAMIR, dated 7 August 1995, and a memorandum from Mr. D. Beissel of FALD addressed to Mr. Bruce Rashkow, dated 10 August 1995, both concerning the proposal by the Government of Norway that its provision of the field hospital and its personnel be considered part of the civilian component of UNAMIR under the "Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda on the Status of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" (the SOFA). The Government of Norway further proposes that such personnel be accorded the status of experts on mission.

2. Pursuant to Article 1(a)(ii) of the SOFA, a "civilian component" consists of, inter alia, other persons made available by Participating States to serve as part of UNAMIR. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 26 of the SOFA, such personnel shall be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the Convention).

3. On the basis of the representations made by the Government of Norway that it is making the field hospital and its personnel available to UNAMIR, as well as the fact that the Organization will reimburse the Government of Norway for the provision of the field hospital and its personnel, it is clear that such personnel are made available by Norway to serve as part of UNAMIR within the meaning of Article 1(a)(ii) of the SOFA. As such, they will be considered as experts on mission within the meaning of article VI of the Convention.

cc: Mr. Marrack Goulding, DPA
Mr. Tousignant, UNAMIR
Mr. Denis G. Beissel, FALD

RECEIVED
12 AUG 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 220 P1/7

CODED CABLE

95 AUG 12 00 17

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 11 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2676

SUBJECT: **Security Council consultations**

95 AUG 11 P 6:05
SNGLI/SECY/UNOS
UNITED NATIONS

1. During informal consultations held this morning, the Security Council began consideration of the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR (copy of which has been sent to you under separate cover) and of the attached draft resolution. We are also attaching, for your information, copy of a self-explanatory letter sent to the President of the Security Council by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire.

2. Council members made positive comments on the report, but expressed their concern about the fragile security situation in the region.

3. As regards the draft resolution, most Council members were in favour of the proposal for lifting the arms embargo. However, France, Germany, U.K. and Italy (which mentioned the recent killings of six Italians in Zaire) stressed that lifting the arms embargo may create further instability in the region. They indicated that they favoured a temporary "suspension" of the embargo.

4. The Council is expected to resume its consideration of the draft resolution during informal consultations on Monday. We will keep you informed. Regards.

SRSG

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes sub-region,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan Government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

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,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population and to re-establish its full sovereignty,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 to reduce the force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges,

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

A

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces to be used in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, whether or not originating in their territory, to Rwanda or to persons in States neighbouring Rwanda if such arms and related matériel are for use in Rwanda, other than the Government of Rwanda;

2. Requests the Government of Rwanda to supply a list of designated points of entry for the delivery of arms and related matériel to the Secretary-General who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

3. Affirms that arms or related matériel supplied to the Government of Rwanda are to be used only for legitimate purposes in accordance with international law;

4. Decides also, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any state neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

5. Decides further that all weapons transferred to the Government of Rwanda from the date of this resolution, shall be marked and registered for public record.

B

Acting under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations,

6. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages him to continue his consultations in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council;

8. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around borders crossing points, to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

10. Encourages also the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Translated from French

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

13261/MPZ/A2/EMBRWO2.8/95

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit the following position of Zaire on the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the arms embargo imposed by the Council.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire has taken note of the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, a draft that was sponsored by the United States of America, a permanent member of the Council.

"This draft resolution calls for the following observations on the part of the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"I. The philosophy that emerges from a close scrutiny of this draft resolution is that, in reality, it is aimed at:

"(a) Lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda; and

"(b) Decreeing or imposing an embargo on Zaire and countries adjoining Rwanda.

"In the view of the Government of the Republic of Zaire, this approach is unacceptable, because:

"1. Today, owing to the turmoil created by the massive influx of Rwandan refugees into its territory, it is the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Zaire, not of Rwanda, that are being threatened.

"2. Rwanda lies at the origin of the heightened tension prevailing in the Great Lakes region, which could erupt at any moment, because that country is encouraging a new flow of refugees towards Zaire while at the same time obstructing the return of the refugees to Rwanda in dignity and security.

"3. In general, Rwanda has not shown evidence of good faith in fulfilling its obligations under the Tripartite Agreement on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees signed at Kinshasa on 24 October 1994 by Zaire, Rwanda and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and in particular, in fulfilling the obligation relating to the creation of security or reception zones within Rwanda in order to receive refugees from

/...

the camps set up in Zaire and to ensure their resettlement in security and dignity.

"4. Rwanda is manifestly seeking to resolve its problems of scarcity of territory and overpopulation of arable lands as well as its inter-ethnic conflicts, to the detriment of its neighbours, through violence and methods that run counter to the rules of domestic and international law, including the expulsion of its nationals for political or ethno-tribal reasons.

"II. In order to attain the objectives of security and peace in the Great Lakes region, the Security Council should deplore the proliferation of weapons currently in circulation in a region that is also sensitive and in a state of heightened tension, and it should take vigorous measures to put an end to it, rather than lifting the embargo on the supply of arms and other matériel to Rwanda.

"The Security Council should give priority to the question of disarming the militias and other armed bands that are circulating in the countries of the Great Lakes region and sowing destruction, as they did recently in Virunga park, where a group of Italians working for the non-governmental organization Mundo Justo were killed by elements of the former Rwandan armed forces.

"III. The proposed lifting of the embargo may well contribute to igniting the Great Lakes region and East Africa.

"It is manifestly contrary to the objectives of peace and security sought by the United Nations Security Council.

"IV. For all these reasons, the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"1. Opposes the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, since that would aggravate the insecurity in the region and bears with it the seeds of war;

"2. Rejects the idea of redeploying military observers to Zaire;

"3. Reiterates its support for the setting up of an international commission of inquiry under United Nations auspices with a view to conducting investigations into the supply of weapons to the former Rwandan armed forces and to verifying the truth of the allegation of destabilization activities. This international commission of inquiry would be able to supervise the disarming of the armed bands by the regular armed forces of the country in Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi, Uganda, and elsewhere;

"4. Undertakes to give its assistance to the United Nations international commission of inquiry;

"5. Reassures the entire international community and the Security Council that no State in Central Africa in general and in the Great Lakes region in particular will be destabilized by Zaire or from Zaire, and above all, not with its assistance.

"Kinshasa, 9 August 1995

"(Signed) KAMANDA wa KAMANDA
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire would be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

CNR 218 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 9 August 1995

NUMBER: 2662

S.B.J.: **Belgian Contingent Owned Equipment Left in UNAMIR.**

1. Reference your Code Cable MIR 2785 of 02 August 1995.

2. Following your advice and recommendations, the best option would be to destroy the arms and ammunition in Rwanda. If it is necessary, please seek the approval of the Rwandese Government for the destruction of the equipment and ammunition. Meanwhile we will inform the Government of Belgium and seek their approval to destroy the equipment at its present location inside Rwanda. Final instructions to destroy will follow after we receive the agreement of all concerned parties.

Regards.

(2) COS
For you to note
and required action

11 Aug 95

(3) C3 plans

1. for info and subsequent action.
2. Incl in your H/T Notes. Also info Force Engrs.
3. Retain photo copy & return original.

CNR 218 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

RECEIVED 10 AUG 01 09:18
UNITED NATIONS
SITUATION CENTRE
SECRETARIAT

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 9 August 1995

NUMBER: 2662

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3. Final instructions to destroy will follow after we receive the agreement of all concerned parties.

Regards.

(2) COS
For you to note
and required action
[signature]
11 Aug 95

original copy with OIC

CNR 217 P1/6

FC
ED

UNAMIR

95 AUG 10 04 07

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE 10/8/95

TO: **KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI**

FROM: **ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK**

DATE: **9 August 1995**

NUMBER: **UNAMIR: 2641**

(1)

UNITED NATIONS
DEPT. OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
09 AUG 95 13:23

SUBJECT: **Designation of staff member to participate in meeting in Geneva**

1. Please refer to the attached invitation from Mr. Hansen to participate in a meeting in Geneva on 14 August on measures to be taken regarding prison conditions in Rwanda.

2. We would appreciate you designating a UNAMIR staff member with the appropriate expertise to attend the meeting on behalf of DPKO.

Best Regards.

(2) NTF
- ED to attend / NY advised
- For filing

11 Aug 95

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
NEW YORK OFFICE

8 August 1995

To: Mr. Kofi Annan, DPKO
Mr. Marrack Goulding, DPA
Mr. Joseph Connor, A&M
Mr. Hans Corell, OLA
Mr. James Gustave Speth, UNDP
Mrs. Sadako Ogata, UNHCR
Ms. Catherine Bertini, WFP
Ms. Carole Bellamy, UNICEF
Mr. Jose Ayala-Lasso, HCHR

From: Peter Hansen

Subject: Prison Conditions in Rwanda

1. Following the discussion on the prison situation in Rwanda, which took place on Friday, 4 August 1995 in New York, I would like to invite you to a meeting on **Monday, 14 August 1995 at the United Nations Headquarter in Geneva.**

2. The meeting will seek to identify requirements needed for the establishment of a urgent plan of action to deal with the immediate problems of the prison situation, to secure resources and to find an agreement on the coordination mechanism. Particular attention will be given to the possible use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA). A background paper on the issue to be discussed at the meeting is attached.

3. The exact time and location of the meeting will be forwarded to you separately.

For Info: Mr. S.Jessen-Petersen, UNHCR, New York
Mr. D.Counts, WFP, New York
Mr. Dougan-Gaaca, CHR, New York

Note: Prison Conditions in Rwanda

I Background

1. Conditions in Rwanda's prisons have now become a humanitarian crisis. Over 50,000 people are now incarcerated in 12 prisons and 197 places of detention. The prison capacity is only 12,250. Most stand jammed in an outer courtyard where these is no protection from sun or rain. Sanitary conditions are appalling and the medical condition of large number of detainees, as well as the prospects for the spread of epidemics, is very serious. Death rates have been estimated to average more than 200 per month. Though Rwandan authorities have reduced to the number of arrests from 1,500 to 600 a week, the situation is still deteriorating. Actions by UNDP, UNICEF, and ICRC to alleviate the situation are continuing, but these efforts are inadequate. Since the arrests begun in late 1994, in the span of less than one year, the prison population has increased by ten-fold

2. The prospects for trials or the release of those wrongly detained are limited, although external support is focused on re-establishing the functional capacity of the Ministry of Justice.

II Current situation

3. The following shows efforts taken by GoR, UNDP, WFP, and ICRC to improve the situation in prisons.

4. Identified Buildings for Short-Term Use:

Kigali:	ONATRACOM (former bus station). Capacity: 12,000. Completed by the end of August.
Kigali:	Kabuga warehouse. Capacity: 5,000. Work has not started yet. Expected completion by the end of August.
Butare:	Rwandex warehouse. Capacity: 1,400. Expected completion by the end of August.
Kyuma:	Oprovia warehouse. Capacity: 600. Expected completion mid-August.
Kibungo.	Warehouse. Capacity: 800. Expected completion by the end of August.
Gisenyi:	OCIR warehouse, which is currently used as a garage by the army. New site for the army has not been identified yet. Capacity: 1,400. Expected completion is unknown.
Rilima:	One building of Rilima prison. Capacity: 504. Work is not yet in progress. Expected completion unknown.

N.B. None of these temporary sites is designed to house detainees for longer than a few weeks because they lack basic sanitary and other conditions. UNREO, UNDP and ICRC emphasize

strongly that these sites can only be used for a very short time. Some prisons have been rehabilitated (Kibuye, Gisenyi, Nyanza, Byumba, Gitarama), but since the arrests continue the rehabilitation efforts have no impacts on the living conditions of the detainees.

5. Identified Buildings for Long-Term Use:

Nsinda: Construction of a brick wall for a new detention center with medical and sanitary infrastructure. Capacity: 5,000 is due to open by the end of August. (Joint action: UNAMIR has bulldozed the site; ICRC has undertaken the construction and UNDP has financed through the Trust Fund). The Ministry of Justice agreed to provide a special wing for children at the newly extended Nsinda prison. Capacity: 1,000. First talks on action started Monday 7 August between UNICEF and the Ministry.

Gitegata. The Gitegata re-education centre for children opened in July. 152 children were moved out of the main prisons. The center can hold 200 children. 550 detained children are estimated to exist in Rwanda.

N.B. Even with the Nsinda detention site and the seven temporary sites, **the level of overpopulation in the Rwandan prisons will remain unacceptably high. The lives of the detainees in Rwandan places of detention will, therefore, remain in danger**. The construction of additional detention sites following the example of Nsinda is imperative to allow for decent conditions of detention. In addition, it is absolutely essential that the number of arrests decrease and that the processing rate of the current caseload is improved.

6. Support to the Judiciary System

Negotiations are underway with the GoR to deploy foreign judicial personnel as technical advisers rather than judges following the rejection by the National Assembly of a law that would allow foreign magistrates to operate in the country.

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Total Short-Term Centre Capacity	**21,700**
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TOTAL SHORTFALL OF SPACE	**13,350**

[1] Support will be needed to allow these centres to operate for more than a few weeks. Centres are to be ready by the end of August, except Gisenyi and Rilima, where no completion date is yet known.

V How to Address the Issue

7. In order to make an impact to this issue, the following two-pronged strategy should be implemented.

a) To improve immediately the detainees' conditions by building transitional constructions and by improving sanitation and health condtions. This concept consists of the **quick establishment of camps (tents or prefabs) that will be extensions of existing prisons.** If possible, these camps should be built in a way that allows for their later use by local communities, e.g. schools, health facilities, etc. This **dual purpose** is a crucial asset to mobilize the necessary financial resources and to facilitate the understanding of both the GoR and local communities of the benefits of such an investment

b) To **accelerate the processing of detainees in the prisons.** While the creation of a working judicial system is a medium-term objective, it is absolutely essential that the GoR's capacity be increased by strengthening its ability to process cases and prepare dossiers for quick action by Rwandan judges.

8. Current efforts to build up the judicial capacity must be augmented so that it can take up cases of the prisoners with only reasonable delays. In addition, the work in the area of the International Tribunal for Rwanda must also be expedited.

9. Preliminary estimates show that, using MCDA (with the prefab option), it is possible, after four weeks of an agreement, to increase the detention capacity by 150 people per day

V Meeting in Geneva and Mission to Kigali

10. It is proposed to hold a meeting in Geneva for donors including the Mitary and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) members and agencies. The meeting will establish a plan of action to deal with the immediate problems of the prison situation. As a result, it is expected that resources will be tentatively secured and the coordination mechanims agreed on.

11. It is proposed that, following the Geneva meeting, a mission be dispatched to Kigali

CNR 216 P1/4

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

95 AUG 10 03 40

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 9 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2638

SUBJECT: **Draft resolution**

1. Re our UNAMIR-2610 and 2612 of 8 August, please find attached copy of a draft resolution which was introduced by Honduras (on behalf of the non-aligned caucus), following informal consultations of the Security Council on Croatia yesterday.

2. The representative of Honduras informed the Council that the non-aligned caucus had met to consider the request by Rwanda for a lifting of the arms embargo and had decided to support this request. We have been informed that this draft has been prepared in close consultation with the US, which will of course support its adoption by the Council. We expect that the Council will begin consideration of the draft once the Secretary-General's progress report on UNAMIR is issued.

3. As you will see, operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution would request the Secretary-General "to establish a commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council". We therefore look forward to your views in the possible composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of the proposed commission. We are inclined to agree with the approach taken in paragraph 7 of the draft, namely that the commission should have a fairly broad mandate. The commission would, however, begin its investigation in Zaire, since that country has repeatedly called for such an investigation under UN auspices. Regards.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes sub-region,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan Government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

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 neighboring 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,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population and to re-establish its full sovereignty,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in Resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 to reduce the force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwanda refugees in neighboring countries,

A

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces to be used in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, whether or not originating in their territory, to Rwanda or to persons in States neighboring Rwanda if such arms and related matériel are for use in Rwanda, other than the Government of Rwanda;

2. Requests the Government of Rwanda to supply a list of designated points of entry for the delivery of arms and related matériel to the Secretary-General who shall promptly notify the Members States of the United Nations;

3. Affirms that arms or related matériel supplied to the Government of Rwanda are to be used only for legitimate purposes in accordance with international law;

4. Decides also, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any state neighboring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

5. Decides further that all weapons transferred to the Government of Rwanda from the date of this resolution, shall be marked and registered for public record.

B

Acting under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations,

6. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages him to continue his consultations in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council;

8. Calls upon the governments of Rwanda and neighboring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighboring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around borders crossing points, to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

10. Encourages also the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNAMIR
95 AUG 10 03 38

OUTGOING CODE CABLE
MOST IMMEDIATE

FC
ED
10/8/95

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

COPY: KENT, UNREO, KIGALI

FROM: HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 9 August 1995

NUMBER: 2637

SUBJECT: Prison Conditions in Rwanda

1. Reference my cable number 2879 of 5 August 1995 on the above subject, I would like to thank General Tousignant for the comprehensive information sent immediately after my request and the additional information from UNREO which were very useful and much appreciated.

2. Attached please find a working paper which will serve as a basis for discussions in Geneva on Monday, 14 August 1995 at an agency and donor meeting. The meeting in Geneva will seek to identify requirements for the establishment of an urgent plan of action to deal with the immediate problems relating to the prison situation, secure commitment for the necessary resources and to find an agreement on the coordination mechanism. Particular attention will be given to the possible use of military and civil defence assets (MCDA) for providing immediate assistance.

3. Shaukat Fareed, Director of my Department, will chair the meeting in Geneva and will then proceed to Rwanda to assist you in finalizing a plan of action which includes both assistance to improve the prison conditions as well as for enhancing the capacity of the Government to expeditiously process judicial cases against the prison population. I would greatly appreciate your organizing the necessary consultations with the Government and all concerned humanitarian partners. Shaukat Fareed will arrive in Kigali on Thursday, 17 August 1995 by Sabena from Brussels. I would appreciate appropriate security clearance for his mission.

Regards.

Note: Prison Conditions in Rwanda

I Background

1 Conditions in Rwanda's prisons have now become a humanitarian crisis. Over 50,000 people are now incarcerated in 12 prisons and 197 places of detention. The prison capacity is only 12,250. Most stand jammed in an outer courtyard where these is no protection from sun or rain. Sanitary conditions are appalling and the medical condition of large number of detainees, as well as the prospects for the spread of epidemics, is very serious. Death rates have been estimated to average more than 200 per month. Though Rwandan authorities have reduced to the number of arrests from 1,500 to 600 a week, the situation is still deteriorating. Actions by UNDP, UNICEF, and ICRC to alleviate the situation are continuing, but these efforts are inadequate. Since the arrests begun in late 1994, in the span of less than one year, the prison population has increased by ten-fold.

2 The prospects for trials or the release of those wrongly detained are limited, although external support is focused on re-establishing the functional capacity of the Ministry of Justice.

II Current situation

3. The following shows efforts taken by GoR, UNDP, WFP, and ICRC to improve the situation in prisons.

4 . Identified Buildings for Short-Term Use:

Kigali:	ONATRACOM (former bus station). Capacity: 12,000. Completed by the end of August.
Kigali:	Kabuga warehouse. Capacity: 5,000. Work has not started yet. Expected completion by the end of August.
Butare:	Rwandex warehouse. Capacity: 1,400. Expected completion by the end of August.
Byuma:	Oprovia warehouse. Capacity: 600. Expected completion mid-August.
Kibungo:	Warehouse. Capacity: 800. Expected completion by the end of August
Gisenyi:	OCIR warehouse, which is currently used as a garage by the army. New site for the army has not been identified yet. Capacity: 1,400. Expected completion is unknown.
Rilima:	One building of Rilima prison. Capacity: 504. Work is not yet in progress. Expected completion unknown.

N.B. None of these temporary sites is designed to house detainees for longer than a few weeks because they lack basic sanitary and other conditions. UNREO, UNDP and ICRC emphasize

strongly that these sites can only be used for a very short time. Some prisons have been rehabilitated (Kibuye, Gisenyi, Nyanza, Byumba, Gitarama), but since the arrests continue the rehabilitation efforts have no impacts on the living conditions of the detainees.

5. Identified Buildings for Long-Term Use

Nsinda: Construction of a brick wall for a new detention center with medical and sanitary infrastructure. Capacity: 5,000 is due to open by the end of August. (Joint action: UNAMIR has bulldozed the site; ICRC has undertaken the construction and UNDP has financed through the Trust Fund). The Ministry of Justice agreed to provide a special wing for children at the newly extended Nsinda prison. Capacity: 1,000. First talks on action started Monday 7 August between UNICEF and the Ministry.

Gitegata: The Gitegata re-education centre for children opened in July. 152 children were moved out of the main prisons. The center can hold 200 children. 690 detained children are estimated to exist in Rwanda.

N.B. Even with the Nsinda detention site and the seven temporary sites, **the level of overpopulation in the Rwandan prisons will remain unacceptably high. The lives of the detainees in Rwandan places of detention will, therefore, remain in danger**. The construction of additional detention sites following the example of Nsinda is imperative to allow for decent conditions of detention. In addition, it is absolutely essential that the number of arrests decrease and that the processing rate of the current caseload is improved.

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