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ACC. 1978/0287



UNAMIR - MINUAR

DRAFT

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KITTANI/GOULDING/HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO: GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
DATE: 29 FEBRUARY 1996
NO.: MIR _____
NO. OF PAGES: 1
C SUBJECT: Update on returnee figures for the month of February

1. An update of the figures of refugees who returned to Rwanda during the month of February is hereby provided, should it be required to brief orally the Security Council before the debate of the Secretary-General's report.

2. From 1st to 27th February, a total of 22,134 refugees had returned to Rwanda, of which 13,312 from Burundi, 6,978 from Zaire, 1,410 from Tanzania and 434 from Uganda. As these figures show, the administrative closure of some of the camps in the Goma region has not resulted in a great influx of refugees. The situation in these camps continues to be stable.

C 3. On 26 February, the Government of Zaire was reshuffled. Mr. Malumba Mbangula, the former Vice Prime Minister of the Interior, who was in charge of the operation of the closure of the refugee camps in Zaire, has left the Government. He has been replaced by Mr. Kawanda wa Kawanda, who was until then Vice Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is yet too early to evaluate whether or not this reshuffling will have consequences on the return of refugees from Zaire.

4. From 26 to 28 February, a visit to their home communes in Rwanda by some 20 refugees from refugee camps of the Goma region has taken place, so that they can report to their fellow refugees in the camps about safety conditions in Rwanda. This is the first time such a visit is organized with refugees from camps of the Goma region. The visit has proceeded well.

Best regards.

FEBRUARY 1996 DAILY RETURNEE STATISTICS BY COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM.

UNHCR Kigali February 1996			Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25	Day 26	Day 27	Day 28	Day 29	Day 30	Day 31	Total Month
BDI	Old	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
	New	Spo.	0	5	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
		Org.	579	194	0	166	3,511	639	336	39	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	12,957
	Total O/N		579	199	12	166	3,511	640	336	39	0	4	0	42	0	0	0	0	13,312
TAN	Refouled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Old	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
		Org.	265	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	1,368
Total O/N		265	0	0	0	0	258	14	15	0	0	1	216	0	0	0	0	1410	
UGA	Refouled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Old	Spo.	25	28	14	39	36	15	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total O/N		25	28	14	39	36	15	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	
ZRE	Refouled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Old	Spo.	196	42	4	9	75	86	7	10	39	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	4,064
		Org.	2	0	0	16	2	1	2	55	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	169
	New	Spo.	0	3	3	6	0	4	10	13	4	1	115	0	0	0	0	0	195
		Org.	233	0	0	302	25	435	364	82	110	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,550
Total O/N		431	45	7	333	102	526	383	160	153	7	133	0	0	0	0	0	6978	
OTH	Refouled		0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
	Old	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New	Spo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total OTH		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOT	Old	Spo.	221	70	18	48	111	103	48	25	39	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	4,555
		Org.	2	0	0	16	2	1	2	55	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	450
	New	Spo.	0	8	15	6	0	5	10	13	4	1	116	0	0	0	0	0	254
		Org.	1,077	194	0	468	3,536	1,330	700	121	110	0	1	258	0	0	0	0	16,875
	Total O/N		1,300	272	33	538	3,649	1,439	760	214	153	11	134	258	0	0	0	0	22,134
Total	Spo.		221	78	33	54	111	108	58	38	43	11	130	0	0	0	0	0	4,809
	Org.		1,079	194	0	484	3,538	1,331	702	176	110	0	4	258	0	0	0	0	17,325
	Old		223	70	18	64	113	104	50	80	39	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	5,005
	New		1,077	202	15	474	3,536	1,335	710	134	114	1	117	258	0	0	0	0	17,129
	Refouled		0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Grand total			1,300	272	33	538	3,649	1,439	760	214	153	11	134	258	0	0	0	0	22,134

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24 FEB 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

CNR 042 P 1/17

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: 36 KITTANI, UNATIONS. NEW YORK
DATE: 23 February 1996
NUMBER: 519

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's report

IMMEDIATE
UNAMIR

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As discussed, please find attached, copy of the draft report on UNAMIR, as submitted to the Secretary-General this evening. During an oral briefing to the Security Council yesterday, the Secretary-General informed Council members that it was his intention to issue his report by Tuesday 27 February. We will keep you informed. Regards.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

- C 1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995, in which the Security Council decided to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and to extend it for a final period until 8 March 1996. The report covers the main developments in Rwanda since my report of 30 January 1996 (S/1996/61 and A/50/868) and outlines possible options regarding the United Nations' role after 8 March 1996.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- C 2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability have continued to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire. In these areas the situation is tense as a result of an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF). The progress achieved by Rwanda since the end of the civil war and genocide in July 1994 is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural production has reached 82% of pre-war output; child immunization, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare, 80%; industrial production, 75%; while public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60%. These achievements are quite considerable.
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3. However, there remains a number of outstanding issues which need to be addressed with the support of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.7 million refugees, progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement of prison conditions, effective measures to curb destabilisation activities by the former RGF, and the equitable disbursement of aid. The prospect of UNAMIR's withdrawal after 8 March 1996 has also caused representatives of some international organizations in Rwanda to express concern about their safety, particularly after the expulsion of 38 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and an incident, albeit isolated and immediately acted upon by the Government, in which three members of the International Tribunal were assaulted by a Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) guard unit.

4. During the past two months, there has been a marked increase in insurgent actions carried out by former RGF elements, particularly in the north-western Prefecture of Gisenyi. The most important was the sabotage on the night of 2 February 1996 of the electricity power line and water intake to the local brewery in Gisenyi. According to the Rwandese Government, a large number of infiltrators has been sent into Rwanda to coordinate insurgent activities, as a result of which patrolling by the RPA has increased in the belt adjacent to the Zairian border.

5. During the period under review, the former Heads of State of Mali and Tanzania, General Amadou Toumani Touré and Mr. Julius Nyerere, facilitators of the Cairo summit of Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region in November 1995, visited Rwanda and other countries in the region to monitor steps being taken in pursuance of the recommendations adopted at that meeting. These visits have contributed to an improvement in Rwanda's relations with Zaire and Tanzania. According to the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, the recent exchanges of visits between Zaire and Rwanda have promoted the normalization of relations. The hand-over by Zaire on 13 February of military equipment belonging to Rwanda and removed by the former RGF is seen as a step forward in the improvement of bilateral relations, as recommended at the Cairo summit.

6. One of the factors which discourages refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be the non-functioning of the justice system. Although some constitutional changes have been introduced to allow the adoption of special procedures to deal with the cases of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide, no trials have yet taken place. The Minister of Justice has recently declared that the first trials will start in April. Meanwhile, the number of detainees has continued to rise, reaching the figure of 65,515 at the end of January. Despite serious overcrowding, conditions in prisons have slightly improved through the construction of new detention centres (see sections III and VI below).

C 7. On 19 February 1996, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda announced the indictment of two persons, currently in the custody of the Zambian authorities, on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Warrants of arrest were sent to the Zambian authorities with a request to hold the accused until such time as detention facilities are available in Arusha. Temporary arrangements are now being made for the detention of persons awaiting trial pending the construction of permanent detention facilities. Following the termination of UNAMIR's mandate, security arrangements for the Office of the Prosecutor will be made in agreement between the Tribunal and the Government of Rwanda.

C 8. Relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR have been stable. There are, however, several issues which remain to be resolved. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 1029 (1995), the Security Council requested me to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda. In a letter dated 13 February 1996, the President of the Council also asked me to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment (S/1996/103). Accordingly, I will shortly submit recommendations to the appropriate legislative bodies regarding UNAMIR equipment which, in the context of the liquidation process, can be released for use in Rwanda. I hope that, in the meantime, there will be no obstacles to the transfer of equipment needed in other peace-keeping operations.

9. As mentioned in my last progress report, I dispatched a team of experts to Kigali to discuss with Government officials other issues of common concern to the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda, such as liability for corporate taxes by United Nations contractors operating in support of UNAMIR. The United Nations maintained the position that UN contractors and their expatriate personnel should be exempted from host country taxation on the grounds that they have been engaged solely to provide logistic support services, distribution of rations to the various components of the mission, and air and land transportation in support of UNAMIR activities. In the course of the discussions, the United Nations delegation received assurances that the Government would not insist on imposing taxes with respect to UNAMIR contractors. For its part, the United Nations agreed that social security taxes for locally-recruited employees are payable to the Government of Rwanda, in accordance with national legislation. The United Nations also indicated its willingness to pay, as appropriate, charges for communication services used by UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies in Rwanda, since these were charges for public utility services, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on United Nations Immunities and Privileges.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

10. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's eleven prefectures and developed relationships with the authorities, including the security forces, which contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. It systematically presents information regarding reported human rights violations to the competent ministries. The Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for the National Gendarmerie as well as for the RPA, has established formal liaison channels with HRFOR at national and local levels. The information resulting from HRFOR's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and made available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

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11. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important subject of HRFOR's overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting. In seeking to redress violations of the human rights of detainees and to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards, HRFOR coordinates its work with that of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting the reduction of the numbers of those detained without charge or trial.

12. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees and assists those communes in the resettlement process. UNHCR has expressed its concern that the presence of human rights field officers in the receiving prefectures and communes should be maintained and strengthened so that HRFOR can continue to provide information on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees and assist in their resettlement and reintegration.

13. Following the appointment of a new Chief of HRFOR in October 1995, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has reviewed the priorities of the operation for 1996. The conclusions have been shared with the Government of Rwanda and with those Governments which have provided voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for HRFOR. The Government of Rwanda has made clear its wish to have the presence of HRFOR maintained after UNAMIR's mandate expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute an important element of the United Nations' presence in Rwanda, beyond 8 March 1996.

14. However, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In mid-November 1995, he drew these difficulties, and their adverse implications for the management of the operation, to the attention of the General Assembly. In its resolution 50/58L of 22 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the valuable contribution that the human rights officers have made and requested

me to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for HRFOR.

15. Unfortunately, the request for regular budget funding for HRFOR was not approved by the last session of the General Assembly. The High Commissioner therefore appealed to donors in January 1996. He has so far received pledges of some \$2.5 million, available to fund HRFOR beyond its current financial allotment covering the period to 31 March 1996. However, the High Commissioner is committed to reimbursing a \$3 million loan received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to start operations in September 1994 and the financial requirement for 1 April - 31 December 1996 is estimated at approximately \$7 million, based on a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional funding to enable HRFOR to meet its administrative, logistical, communications and security needs will also be required following the withdrawal of UNAMIR.

16. The High Commissioner has asked me to draw the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly to the fact that, unless sufficient voluntary funds can be secured in the very near future, he will not be able to maintain a field operation with human rights officers deployed throughout the prefectures of Rwanda and will have to close down HRFOR in its present form. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure has to occur before a major return of refugees has taken place, the Rwandan justice system is functioning adequately and national institutions are better able to promote and protect human rights.

IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

17. In accordance with the provisions of the current mandate, the reduction of the UNAMIR force level to 1,200 formed troops and 200 military observers and headquarters staff was achieved by early February. Some adjustment had to be made to the original projections of reduction of personnel on account of the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February 1996. The removal of the force logistics support unit

at this late stage has placed some strain on the Mission, with the result that the functions of this unit have had to be contracted out or deleted from the capability base of UNAMIR.

18. As stated in my last progress report, two logistic elements have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, in order to allow UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process. All other formed troops are deployed in the Kigali area, although some elements have been made available to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Tribunal working at Kibuye, in western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali contribute to the security of the Tribunal, provide humanitarian assistance, protect United Nations property and assist in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Hibungo, Gitarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi (see map attached as annex 2).

19. UNAMIR has continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When the Burundian authorities closed the camp of Ntamba in the first week of February, UNAMIR troops and military observers, working in support of UNHCR and other agencies, provided assistance to resettle the returnees. Tasks performed by UNAMIR have included the construction and improvement of transit camps, transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering work, including roads and bridges repair. UNAMIR assisted the RPA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment belonging to Rwanda, which were returned by Zaire on 13 February. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. However, the reduction in the number of military observers has curtailed UNAMIR's reporting and investigation capabilities.

20. Pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995), which requires that UNAMIR be withdrawn within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It is expected that the last military elements will have withdrawn by mid-April and that staff officers will leave

shortly thereafter. An adequate level of security troops will be maintained until mid-April, at which time all installations will be turned over to other United Nations agencies or to the Government of Rwanda.

V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

21. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda continues to warrant a centralized coordination structure, given the challenge to be confronted with the return and absorption of refugees and internally displaced persons. The present authority for the coordination of humanitarian assistance rests with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, who is supported by a small Department of Humanitarian Affairs office. Under his authority an overall contingency plan is being prepared, should mass repatriation of refugees from Zaire occur. However, funding for the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator remains a problem and this may require adjustments to the coordination structure in the future.

22. UNHCR, Rwanda and the countries hosting some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees, namely Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania, have made a concerted effort to accelerate the voluntary return of refugees. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda rose considerably. From an average of around 5,000 a month through much of 1995, January 1996 saw the number of returnees increase to more than 14,000. In the first three weeks of February alone, refugee returns topped 20,000.

23. The pace of return from the countries of asylum, however, has not been uniform. Following intensive discussions among UNHCR, Zaire and Rwanda to implement decisions taken by the Tripartite Commission Meeting in December 1995, which included a proposal for targeted voluntary repatriation leading to the closure of camps, an operation launched by Zaire began on 13 February. However, the number of refugees returning from Zaire remains very low.

24. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically in February in the wake of fighting in the northern part of the country, which emptied two Rwandan refugee camps. Following the abandonment of the Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, on 27 January a delegation led by Rwanda's Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration visited Ntamba to urge refugees who had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. Members of the UNHCR/Burundi/Rwanda Tripartite Commission and a second delegation from Rwanda also made efforts to persuade those remaining to repatriate rather than follow the bulk of the camp's residents into Tanzania. As a result, more than 4,400 Rwandans decided to repatriate during the first two days of February and the camp was subsequently closed.

25. During the fourth meeting in Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January 1996, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission decided to have the remaining camps in Burundi progressively closed, starting with those nearest the border with Rwanda. The Commission expressed the hope that all remaining Rwandan refugees in Burundi would have repatriated by July, and all the camps closed. Those refugees who decide not to return will be transferred farther away from the border areas inside Burundi.

26. The number of returnees from Tanzania also showed a significant rise in February. A delegation from Rwanda and Tanzania led by the Rwandan Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Rwigema, held meetings with Rwandan refugees in Tanzania. An attentive audience of more than 10,000 people in Benaco camp listened for three hours as he discussed the situation in Rwanda and answered questions on security and property. Over 500 people repatriated during the week of the 12-16 February, more than during the past two months combined.

27. An estimated 1.1 million Rwandan refugees remain in Zaire, 511,000 in Tanzania and 97,000 in Burundi -- taken together, one of the world's largest refugee populations. UNHCR, responsible for their protection, assistance and repatriation, is facing a serious financial problem in the Great Lakes region. Among programmes likely to be affected by

UNHCR's difficulties in generating the \$288 million it needs in 1996 are rehabilitation and other projects associated with the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. The construction of 30,000 shelters, latrine buildings and supply of potable water, as well as the distribution of non-food items to returnees and activities carried out by NGO partners, may have to be curtailed or abandoned if the current trend continues.

28. In an attempt to launch a series of projects to repair damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees, UNHCR and UNDP proposed a \$70.5 million programme on 24 January. The projects, presented at a donors meeting in Geneva, are the result of one of the decisions taken during the Conference on Assistance to Refugees,

Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes region in February 1995 in Bujumbura.

29. On 6 December 1995, 38 NGOs were requested by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to cease operations (19 of them had already left the country), leaving behind 114 NGOs still operating. In a letter addressed to the NGO community, the Ministry regretted the misinterpretation of the expulsion as general hostility to all NGOs and stated that the reasons for this action included the involvement of NGOs in activities incompatible with their mandate, which affected the security of the country, and unethical behaviour such as selling of relief

goods. The Ministry said it fully appreciated the work of the NGOs and assured them of the Government's commitment to continue its close collaboration with them.

30. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period. The emphasis of the World Food Programme (WFP) is now on food-for-work directed toward rehabilitation and development programmes, representing 62% of all food aid distributed. In addition, WFP provided food to over 7,500 children in January.

31. UNICEF, through its Trauma Recovery Programme, began recruiting 11 new trauma advisors to collaborate with 11 others already working in the prefectures. In 1996 training will be focused on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatized children.

VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

33. On the first anniversary of the Geneva Round Table conference, disbursements by donor countries reached US\$ 404 million, representing nearly 70% of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursements accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which contributed to a stabilization of the exchange rate, a lower rate of inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing current Rwanda's import coverage to 5.1 months. Preparations are underway for the 1996 Round Table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May in Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the Government's priority areas: justice and security, capacity-building, and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

34. With regard to the justice system, the Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for UNDP's "Rehabilitation of the Justice System" project. The plan proposes the recruitment of ten legal advisors to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, which must be viewed in light of the recommendations made by the Conference on Genocide held in Kigali in November 1995. It further contemplates providing enhanced remuneration for over 1,000 judicial personnel in order for the Ministry of Justice to attract qualified staff. The project will also provide equipment for the public prosecutor's office and tribunals in the prefectures.

35. An extension to Cyangugu prison, a site experiencing acute overcrowding, will be financed through a project recently approved by the Government and UNDP. ICRC began installing

water/sanitation and kitchen facilities in two warehouses in Byumba and Kibungo that will serve as temporary detention sites. UNDP is building security perimeters at these sites and construction work continued on three others in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements, overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

36. Capacity-building activities have continued during the reporting period. Phase II of the Rwandan Communal Police Training Programme signed by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP on 18 January 1996 will fund training for a third group of 750 cadets at the training facility in Gishari and provide for the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. In a joint programme with UNDP, WFP is providing food for communal police trainees and continues to assist the training centre for Gendarmes in Ruhengeri.

37. In the health sector, various efforts were undertaken by WHO and UNICEF to provide equipment and supplies to hospitals and to rehabilitate health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butare is expected to begin in early March. These efforts concentrated on training and education with regard to preventive measures on disease and nutrition. To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 under-qualified teachers. The programme, which also includes construction in land mine and cholera awareness, is now in its final stages. UNICEF also continues to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to assist children in especially difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with UNICEF, has decided to expand the "Children in Conflict with the Law" Project to include legal defence for children claiming property left by their deceased parents. UNICEF and UNESCO are collaborating with various Government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

38. As reported in December (S/1995/1002), agricultural production in Rwanda is recovering beyond initial estimates. According to the FAO/WFP crop survey for the 1996-A season and

food-needs assessment report published in January, the area under cultivation in Rwanda increased by 14% over the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season 24% as higher than the 1995-A season. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of inputs.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

39. By its resolution 50/211 of 23 December 1995, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$32,324,500 gross for the financing of the Assistance Mission for the period from 1 January to 3 March 1996.

C 40. Pursuant to the Security Council's request to initiate planning for the withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of its mandate, I intend to seek the resources required for the withdrawal from the General Assembly at its forthcoming resumed fiftieth session. In addition, should the Security Council choose any of the options described in this report for a continuing political or military presence of the United Nations presence in Rwanda, I shall request the General Assembly at its resumed session to provide the resources required for its implementation.

C 41. As of 15 February 1996, the total outstanding contributions to the UNAMIR special account from the inception of the Mission to 8 March 1996 amounted to \$84.5 million, and the total outstanding contributions in respect of all peace-keeping operations stood at \$1,891.6 million.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

42. When Rwanda emerged from civil war and genocide with the establishment of the Government of National Unity on 19 July 1994, conditions in the country were nothing short of disastrous. There was no administration, no functioning economy, no judicial or education system, no water or electricity supply and no transport; the population, moreover, was still in a state of profound shock.

43. Today, life in Rwanda has almost reverted to normal. This remarkable progress has essentially been achieved through the efforts of the people of Rwanda. UNAMIR, other UN and international agencies and NGOs have worked with the Government to restore basic infrastructures and to rehabilitate vital sectors of the economy. UNAMIR engineers have participated in the construction of transit camps for returning refugees. Its Civilian Police Unit has assisted in the establishment and training of a new gendarmerie and communal police. Its specialized units have helped clear mines. In cooperation with UN agencies and NGOs, UNAMIR has assisted orphans, moved to re-open schools and contributed to the rehabilitation of health care and sanitation facilities. It has also provided humanitarian assistance and helped to ease the appalling prison situation. UNAMIR by its presence has provided a sense of security and confidence to the Representatives of United Nations Agencies, intergovernmental institutions and NGOs who, throughout the country and sometimes under very difficult circumstances, have worked for the recovery of Rwanda.

44. In considering what action to take before UNAMIR's mandate expires on 8 March 1996, the Security Council may first wish to address the question of whether, in the light of the progress described in this report, the time has come when continuing assistance to Rwanda can be entrusted to UNDP, the other programmes, funds, offices and agencies of the United Nations system (including UNHCR and UNHCHR) and the International Tribunal, each acting in accordance with its existing mandate; or whether, alternatively, a continuing politico-military presence of the

United Nations is desirable to assist the Government in consolidating peace and stability through justice and reconciliation, to support the return of refugees and to contribute to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

45. If the Security Council favours the first proposition in the preceding paragraph, it may wish to direct that the existing plan for the withdrawal of all the civilian and military components of UNAMIR be put into immediate effect. This would be option one.

46. If, on the other hand, the Council favours the second proposition in paragraph 44, there are three further options which my Special Representative has explored with the Rwandese Government and which he mentioned in his briefing to the members of the Council on 31 January 1996. They are outlined in the following paragraphs. Each would require the consent of the Government which has not yet given the United Nations a clear indication of its wishes.

47. Option two is to establish a small United Nations office which would essentially support the efforts of the Government of Rwanda on the lines indicated in the second proposition in paragraph 44. This office would be headed by my Special Representative, who would be entrusted with an enhanced coordination role with regard to the activities of the various United Nations agencies operating in Rwanda, including the Human Rights Field Operation and some aspects of the Prosecutor's Office of the International Tribunal. It would also promote and coordinate assistance from the international community to assist the Government of Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

48. Option three is to establish a successor mission which, in addition to discharging the functions outlined in the preceding paragraph, would include a group of military observers and a military support component. The main task of these military observers would be to monitor the safe return of refugees. It is estimated that 200 military observers would be required for this purpose. The military support component would assist the Government of Rwanda with rehabilitation activities, basic infrastructure repair and transport aimed at facilitating the smooth

reintegration of returnees in their home communities. This component would include specialized engineering, logistics and communications units, representing a total of 350 all ranks. Formed troops would be required to ensure security for the specialized units. The minimum number of troops needed to perform this task adequately is estimated at 850 all ranks. It should be stressed, in this connection, that Member States, including the present contributors to UNAMIR, are unlikely to agree to provide specialized units for service in Rwanda in the absence of a security component. Moreover, this option would be viable only if Member States were ready to provide the specialized military units. These are in short supply worldwide and no potential contributor has yet responded positively to the Secretariat's informal approaches.

49. Option four is to establish a regional office which would assume responsibilities for the promotion of peace, stability and development in the Great Lakes region as a whole. The tasks to be performed under this option and those foreseen under options two and three are not, of course, mutually exclusive. However, the implementation of this option would probably raise both practical and political difficulties and it is unlikely to be feasible under present conditions.

50. In concluding this final report, I wish to record my warm appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the last UNAMIR Force Commander, Major General G. Tousignant, and to the current Acting Force Commander Brigadier General Shiva Kumar, all of whom have demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership. I am also deeply grateful to all the men and women, civilian and military, including staff of United Nations agencies and programmes and NGOs, who have devoted themselves to translating into reality the commitment of the United Nations to the people of Rwanda.