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UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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TO: KITTANI/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

*Shahary Khan*

DATE: 19 FEBRUARY 1996

NO.: MIR 413

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SUBJECT: Secretary-General's Draft Report on Rwanda - Rev.I

1. On Friday 16 February, the first draft of the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council was sent to Headquarters. This report required up-dating and editing. Accordingly, a revised draft is being sent {Revision I}. Please note the following comments:

(a) It is proposed that the lengthy report from the High Commissioner for Human Rights may be added as an annex to the report. In our draft we have reflected the essential elements of the report.

(b) Some figures in the draft have been left blank and would need to be up-dated before the report is issued.

Best wishes.

UNAMIR  
1996 FEB 19 P 2:2



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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a final period until 8 March 1996 and requested me to gradually reduce its troop level. Since the adoption of the resolution, I have reported to the Council and the General Assembly on the situation in Rwanda on 30 January (S/1996/61 and A/50/868). The present report describes the activities carried out by UNAMIR in implementation of resolution 1029 (1995), provides an update of the situation as of 4 March and contains recommendations regarding the United Nations role after the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda on 8 March.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability continue to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire where the situation is tense due to an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandan Government Forces (RGF). The process of normalisation is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural produce has reached 82% of pre-war output, child immunisation, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare 80%, industrial production 75%, public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60%. In terms of security and crime-rate, Kigali is the safest capital in the region. Considering the fact in 1994, Rwanda had been devastated by genocide and civil war with the result that there was no administration, no economy, no judiciary system, no schools, no water, no electricity, no transport and a population that was traumatised, the achievements of the Rwandan Government and people are highly creditable.

3. On the negative side, there are outstanding issues that are a source of concern and need to be addressed with the full cooperation of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.6 million refugees, meaningful progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement in prison conditions, the equitable disbursement of aid and effective measures to curb sabotage and destabilisation by armed infiltrators from refugee camps. Although UNAMIR is no longer responsible for security in Rwanda, its phase-out on March 8 has also led to concern among members of the

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P4/15

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8. In accordance with its mandate, UNAMIR has focused its activities on facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees. It is evident that the UNHCR and the affected countries namely, Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania have made a concerted effort to achieve a significant repatriation of refugees. The response to these efforts has not been uniform. From Zaire, despite the Zairian Government's decision to deploy additional troops to induce a camp-by-camp closure, the return of refugees has, so far, been negligible. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically and movement is also discernible from Tanzania. The overall figures [at annex A] indicated that from an average of around 5000 per month from March 1995 to November, the past three months have shown an increase to 13,500 in December 1995, January and 16,000 till mid February. These efforts need to be sustained and encouraged with a view to finding durable solutions. In this context, I feel that a well prepared, regional conference which provides for an opportunity for meaningful discussion of these and related issues needs to be convened in co-operation with UNHCR and OAU.

9. One of the factors which discourages refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be 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 population in detention in Rwanda has reached the figure of 65,515 detainees by the end of January. Despite over-crowding, conditions in prisons have improved through the construction of new detention centres. No maltreatment of prisoners has been reported. Overcrowding in prisons can be expected until the justice system resumes its normal functioning.

10. On 19 February, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda [ICTR] announced two further indictments. The Tribunal is expected to commence trials from March 1996. Temporary arrangement are being made for the detention of prisoners in Arusha pending, the construction of ICTR's own detention cells. ICTR has also been informed that after the termination of UNAMIR's mandate, on March 8, security for the Deputy Prosecutor's office would be the responsibility of the ICTR itself.

11. Relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR have been stable. There are, however, a number of issues which remain to be resolved. Paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) 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". Both my Special Representative in Rwanda and Mr. Gharekhan, my Special Advisor, have recently briefed the Council on this issue. I have taken note of the request of the Security Council members contained in the letter addressed to me by the President of the Council on 13 February to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment. Taking into account the above, I have instructed my Special Representative to submit his recommendations regarding UNAMIR equipment which, in the context of the liquidation process and conforming to existing regulations, can be released for use in Rwanda. As regards other categories of equipment for which current regulations prevent me from making a final decision, the Secretariat will submit its recommendations to the competent legislative bodies. I wish once again to express my hope

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P6/11

17. 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 a most important element of the U.N. presence in Rwanda, beyond March 1996.

18. Unfortunately, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In his report of 13 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.

19. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR had unfortunately not been approved by the last session of the General Assembly. HRFOR's financial difficulties have therefore continued. The High Commissioner therefore then appealed to donors in January, and so far had received pledges of some USD 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 reimburse a \$3 million loan received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to start operation in September 1994, and the financial requirement for 1 April - 31 December 1996 is estimated at approximately \$7 million. This is based upon a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional administrative, logistical, communications and security needs may have to be separately funded if in the event that a peace-keeping operation no longer provides them.

20. The High Commissioner has therefore asked me to draw to the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly 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 had to occur before the 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. Accordingly, I have proposed in paragraph 41 that HRFOR may be included as part of UN's successor entity to UNAMIR.

#### IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

21. 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 due to the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February. The result of the removal of the force logistics support unit at this late stage of the Mission has placed some strain on the Mission, and the functions this unit had been performing have had to be contracted out or deleted from the capability base.

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P2/15

22. As stated in my last progress report, in order to maintain the ability of UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process, two logistic bases of about 40 personnel each have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, which allow UNAMIR to provide the necessary logistic support to move refugees from border crossing points to transit camps in Sectors 4 and 5. All other formed troops are deployed in Kigali, although some elements were provided to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Tribunal working on the site of Kibuye, in Western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali continue to be tasked to contribute to the security of the Tribunal, the provision of humanitarian assistance, the protection of United Nations property and assets, construction works and assistance in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Kibungo, Gitarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi, which allow UNAMIR to monitor the return of refugees and their subsequent resettlement in their home communes.

23. UNAMIR's troops have continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When Burundi 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 in a smooth manner returnees to their home communes. Work continued throughout the period under review to provide assistance in the construction and improvement of transit camps, to provide transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering capabilities to develop new projects and repair roads and bridges. When some military assets belonging to Rwanda were returned by Zaire, UNAMIR assisted the RPA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment into Rwanda. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. Although the relationship with the RPA remains amicable, as manifested by the exchange of information on incidents within the country in the interest of mutual cooperation, the reduced numbers of military observers have severely curtailed UNAMIR's reporting and investigation activities.

24. In implementation of resolution 1029, which requires that the Mission be closed within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It envisages the departure of the last military element on 14 April, with staff officers departing on 19 April. During the closure phase, an adequate level of security troops will be maintained until 14 April, at which time all installations should be closed or turned over to other United Nations agencies for their use.

#### V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

25. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda has considerably increased as a result of actions taken in countries of asylum to prompt the return of refugees. An estimated 1.8 Rwandans are still in refugee camps in neighboring countries: 1,100,000 in Zaire, 600,000 in Tanzania and 100,000 in Burundi. Regrettably, countries of asylum have continued to refole Rwandan refugees. Tanzania forcibly sent back to Rwanda 119 persons and Burundi 26 persons during the month of January. Figures indicate that the return of refugees from Burundi is assuming significant proportions. There is an increase of refugees returning from Tanzania though not yet significant while new case-load refugees from Zaire remain at a trickle despite major efforts by UNHCR and the Zairian Government.

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P8/15

26. On 24 January, UNHCR and UNDP convened a technical meeting of donors in Geneva in which they proposed a US\$ 70.5 million programme to contribute to the repair of damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees. The proposed portfolio of projects was designed for rapid implementation over a short period and would complement projects already underway. They involve efforts to stop environmental damage, including an end to unregulated wood cutting by refugees outside the camps; reforestation; rehabilitation of roads, ports and communication facilities and sanitation, health and education services; and poverty alleviation and income generating activities.

27. Following the abandonment of Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, as described in my last progress report, on 27 January a delegation from the Government of Rwanda led by Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, in an unprecedented move to encourage voluntary repatriation, visited Ntamba camp to urge the refugees which had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. The visit of Minister Mazimpaka was followed by the visits of the members of the Burundi/Rwanda/UNCHR Tripartite Commission and of a second delegation from the Government of Rwanda. As a result of those visits to the camps, a total of 4,476 refugees decided to repatriate on 1 and 2 February and the camp was subsequently closed by the Burundi authorities. Ntamba became the third refugee camp in Burundi to close after Majuri in November 1995 and Mugano in early January.

28. During its fourth meeting in Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNCHR 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.

29. The deteriorating security situation in the Masisi region in Zaire has prevented UNCHR from organizing the repatriation of some 5,500 "old caseload" refugees. Meanwhile, some of these refugees are crossing spontaneously into Rwanda through the Gisenyi entry point, in the North-west of the country, on a daily basis. The Government of Rwanda has designated Nasho in the prefecture of Kibungo (South-east) as a settlement site for those returnees. However, some of them, claiming they hold Zairian citizenship, are unwilling to go to Kibungo and wish to stay in the communes bordering Zaire hoping that they can return to Masisi as soon as the unrest is over. The Government of Rwanda has decided that those claiming Zairian citizenship will be granted asylum as refugees and a camp will be set up for them in either Gisenyi or Ruhengeri, prefectures bordering Zaire.

30. The expulsion of 38 NGOs, as mentioned in my last progress report, is being felt throughout the country. The provision of medical services to the population is the sector which has been most affected, causing in certain areas of the country a shortage of medicines and medical equipment.

31. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period as WFP's emphasis is now on food-for-work (FFW) directed toward rehabilitation and development programmes. At present FFW represents 62% of all food aid distributed, much higher than one year ago when the country still had internally displaced persons' (IDP) camps and a large vulnerable population in

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urban and rural areas. WFP continues to regularly provide food for most of the children placed in Rwandan institutions for unaccompanied minors. During January, over 7,500 such children benefited from WFP's assistance.

32. 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 traumatised children.

33. The ICRC has continued to operate the Red Cross Message (RCM) service, which is an integral part of re-establishing links between family members. More than 124,000 Red Cross Messages were distributed and 133,000 collected during the month of January. As of 15 February the exchange of RCMs between Rwanda and Burundi remained suspended due to the general insecurity prevailing in Burundi.

#### VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

34. 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 have accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which has contributed to a stabilisation of the exchange rate, reduced price inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's import coverage in mid-February 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 three priority areas: justice and security, capacity building, and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Support documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

35. Progress is being made regarding rehabilitation of 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 from 1st to 5th November, as mentioned in my report S/1995/1002. The plan 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.

36. The total number of detainees in Rwanda's prisons rose during the reporting period, with the largest increases seen in Kibungo and in Kigali Central Prisons. By the end of January, 65,515 detainees were registered by the ICRC in 262 places of detention. Transfers of prisoners were carried out from communal detention centres in Butare and Kibungo Prefectures to the Nyanza and Kibungo Prisons. 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 constructing security perimeters at these same sites. Construction work continued on three other temporary detention sites in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements,

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overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

37. 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 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.

38. 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 regarding preventive measures on contagious diseases, epidemic diseases 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 instruction 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-PEER are collaborating with various Government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

39. 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%, as compared to the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season 24% higher than in the 1995-A season. The total production represents 82% of the average for 1989-1993. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of inputs.

## VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

*Input from Headquarters.*

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

40. As UNAMIR's final mandate draws to its conclusion, it is important that careful consideration should be given to the shape and form, of UN's presence, if any, in Rwanda after March 8. Obviously, any alternative, successor presence would have to be willingly accepted by the Government of Rwanda with whom discussions have been held on this issue through my Special Representative. Basically, the following three broad options were under consideration.

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Option A: To phase out altogether and to entrust the UN's Specialized Agencies, the International Tribunal and High Commission for Human Rights to carry out UN's agenda in Rwanda.

Option B: To have a successor political mission that would co-ordinate UN activities and would address the outstanding issues referred to in para. 3 of this report.

Option C: To have a successor mission which would, in addition to responsibilities of Option B, assume a regional role.

These Options need to be evaluated in further detail.

41. With regard to Option A, it can be argued that having assisted in achieving the present level of normalcy, stability and security, UN can hand over its future responsibility to the specialized UN Agencies. On the other hand, it can be reasoned that the outstanding agenda (para.3 above) requires a continuing political, co-ordinating successor presence to UNAMIR, {Option B}. Option C represents a laudable objective but is fraught with practical difficulties of location and relationship with my Special Representative's responsibilities in Burundi. On balance, I believe Option 'B' to be the most viable, and I note from the President of the Security Council's letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103), the Council emphatically shares this conclusion.

42. Examining Option B in greater depth and developing the concept of a successor entity to UNAMIR, it is necessary to take into account the consistent stand taken by the Government of Rwanda during previous negotiations on this issue. In a nutshell, the Government has insisted on a phase-out of the military component of UNAMIR, and the need for a UN assistance mission to provide technical assistance (engineers, doctors, experts, etc.) to address Rwanda's immediate needs of post-conflict, socio-economic infrastructural restoration. These objectives of the Security Council, on the one hand and the Rwandan Government, on the other, can be met through one of the following two formulations:

B(1) The Civilian Office

A UN civilian office [UNOR] to succeed UNAMIR with the following formulation and mandate:

(a) A civilian office headed by an SRSG which would retain the civilian element of the current UNAMIR with an appropriate scaling down of numbers based on the phase-out of the military. The SRSG would be given an enhanced co-ordinating role related to the operations of the UN Agencies, International Tribunal and HRFOR especially with a view to supervising the direction and timing of expenditures and implementation of major projects. An appropriate Trust Fund should be placed at the disposal of the SRSG and all existing Trust Fund dispensations may be made only with the approval of the Special Representative.

(b) A mandate that would entrust UNOR with achieving objectives stated in paragraph 3 above.

(c) A change in the nomenclature so that UNAMIR is succeeded by the UN Office for Rwanda (UNOR).

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P12/11

- (d) UNOR may include, specifically, HRFOR as part of its operation.
- (e) Retention of Radio UN as a facility to be shared with other UN Agencies.
- (f) UNOR would retain helicopter as also a fixed wing (Beechcraft) facility to be shared with Specialized Agencies, HRFOR and the Tribunal.
- (g) International Tribunal and Deputy Prosecutor's Office would coordinate closely with UNOR but would continue to operate independently. The security of the International Tribunal and the Deputy Prosecutor's office would be the responsibility of the Tribunal.

B(ii) The Confidence Restoration Formula {UNCREMIR}

43. The second formula for a successor UN presence for UNAMIR aims to respond to the Government's consistent stand that the UN should provide direct support for socio-economic, structural restoration that bridges the gap between the end of civil war and normal development programmes by UN Agencies, World Bank, etc. In effect, this direct support aims to address peace-preservation tasks with a view to preventing a break-down of fragile stability. Consequently, the second formula envisages an expansion of the formula B(i) outlined in paragraph 42 with the following additions/amendments:

- (i) The nomenclature for the successor presence would be changed to UN ~~Confidence Restoration Mission for Rwanda (UNCREMIR)~~.
- (ii) The mandate, in addition to items (a) through (e) in paragraph 42 above would include:
  - (a) Employing logistic/construction units [engineers, logistic, communications units] whose tasks would be to provide a rapid response to construction/logistics projects in support of the Government, UN Agencies and NGO in their rehabilitation and socio-economic infrastructural restoration efforts.
  - (b) Transporting material for returnee housing and social infrastructure such as schools, clinics.
  - (c) Preparation of returnee transit camps and commune level resettlement camps.
  - (d) Providing assistance to support survivors of genocide in rural areas and towns.
  - (e) Monitoring resettlement programs.
  - (f) Repairing of roads and bridges, water, power and communications.
  - (g) Assisting in the improvement of prison facilities.
  - (g) Assisting in de-mining and de-mobilization projects.

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P13/15

44. In order to achieve this objective that would aim to respond to Rwanda's expectations, the ideal solution would be to introduce civilian engineering, logistic units to perform the tasks outlined in paragraph 43. However, funding for such an operation would come from voluntary contributions and, in any case, it is unlikely that civilian units would be available from member States to take over these functions. Thus, for practical reasons of finding time and space, a civilian component cannot realistically be expected to fulfil this task.

45. The alternative to a civilian unit is for the existing military component of UNAMIR, consisting of engineers, logistic and communications units, supported by a minimum number of support troops, to take over the responsibility for the expanded mandate outlined at paragraph 43 above. Should this formulation be acceptable to the Government of Rwanda, it is necessary to point out that the new mandate would be carried out with the revised nomenclature (UNCREMIR), a new mandate as at paragraph 43 with no security tasks except its own protection and with the existing component of UNAMIR's military contingent which has a total of 1400.

46. In my assessment the first formula at paragraph 42 represents the minimum common denominator of the objectives aiming to be achieved by the UN, the Security Council and by the Government.

47. The second formula at paragraph 43 would need to be accepted, in writing, by the Government of Rwanda as it has previously firmly opposed the continued presence of any UN military contingent in Rwanda. It would also need to have the acceptance of the Security Council as a peace-keeping operation financed by assessed contributions. In this context, I would like to add that similar post-conflict peace-preservation operations have been carried out by UN armed contingents in Somalia, Haiti, Salvador etc. funded by UN Peace-Keeping budgets.

48. As regards the issue of equipment, I shall recommend to the appropriate legislative body of the UN that in consonance with Paragraph 7 of Security Council Resolution 1029(1995) and the President of the Security Council's letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103) that within the prescribed regulations of the UNGA, as much non-lethal material as possible may be left behind by UNAMIR for use in Rwanda.

49. The Security Council may wish to ensure with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, that the equipment to be transferred out of Rwanda is transported smoothly. Also that the remaining issues of tax dues from contractors, amendments to SOFA and other administration issues are resolved in a spirit of cooperation and flexibility.

50. I would also recommend that measures to prevent armed infiltration into Rwanda from neighbouring refugee camps may be supported as recommended by the International Inquiry Commission in its final report to be submitted later this month.

51. As regards the voluntary return of refugees, the current efforts of the UNHCR and member states deserve to be encouraged and supported. Development projects aiming at the resettlement and rehabilitation of returning refugees deserve to be given full support.

52. I welcome the International Tribunal for Rwanda announcement of further indictments and that trials are expected to start in March 1996. I hope that the national judicial system will also begin holding trials from April, as stated by the Rwandan Minister of Justice. Both the international and national systems of justice deserve to be supported not only with a view to banishing the climate of impurity and providing transparent justice to 65,515 detainees in

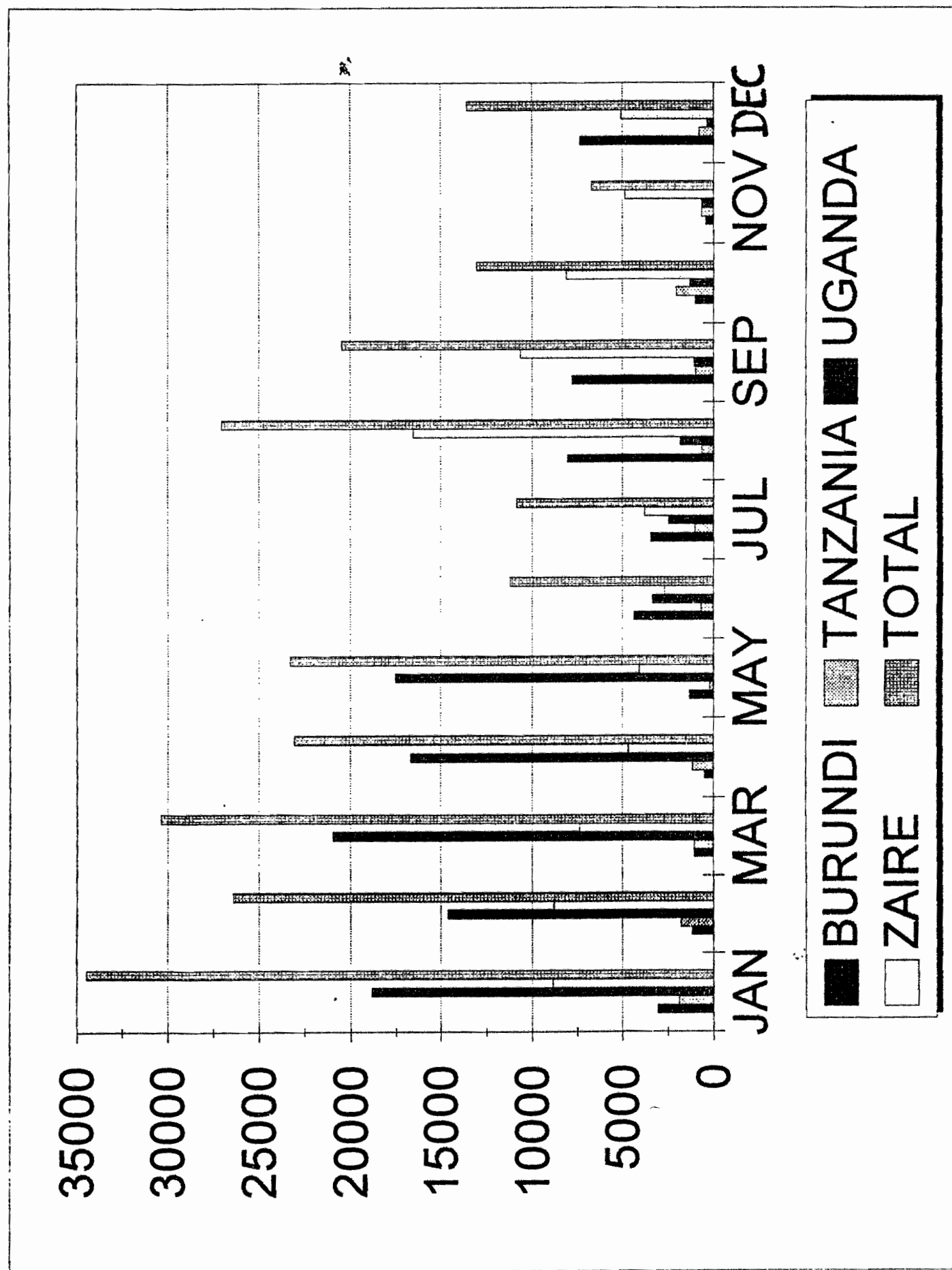
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Rwandan prisons but also to encourage the process of reconciliation at all levels of society in Rwanda.

53. I also welcome the improvement in relations between countries of the Great Lakes Region. I believe that durable peace in the region would be assisted by the holding of a well prepared regional conference that has the support of all member states.

STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995

ANNEX



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MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: KITTANI/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: For KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 16 JANUARY 1996

NO.: MIR -120

NO. OF PAGES: 12

SUBJECT: Report to the Security Council

1. Reference is made to your code cable 050 of 5 January 1996 on the above subject.
2. In this connection, please find attached our proposed draft report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council.
3. Best regards.



**DRAFT**

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

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December 1995, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a final period until 8 March 1996 and requested me to reduce its troops level to 1,200 and the number of Military Observers, Headquarters and other military support staff to 200. The Council further requested me to withdraw the Civilian Police component of the Mission and to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate.

2. Under the current mandate UNAMIR would, *inter alia*, exercise its good offices to assist in achieving the voluntary and safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees and assist the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as other International Agencies in the provision of logistical support for the repatriation of refugees. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 31 January.

**II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS**

3. Internally, the climate of relative security and stability that I have reported earlier continues to consolidate itself. There are increasing signs of normalcy with a marked absence of overt violence. Furthermore, since my last report, Rwanda's relations with its neighbours, Tanzania and Zaïre have shown an improvement. President Bizimungu visited

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Tanzania on 14 December 1995 and held discussions with President Benjamin Mkapa. With Zaire a bilateral meeting under UNHCR aegis was held on the refugee issue followed by the visit of the Rwandan Foreign Minister to Kinshasa during which Zaire has agreed in principle to return assets that were carried across to Zaire in 1994. These internal and external developments reflect a positive trend.

4. There were two events, however, that had a negative impact. The first related to the arbitrary manner in which 38 NGOs were asked to cease activities in Rwanda and 18 suspended. Their assets were frozen and their equipment impounded. The international community's concern on this announcement was conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by my Special Representative in Rwanda and I hope that appeals by NGOs would be given due consideration by the Government. The second event was the news received that two ex-FAR Colonels, who had returned to join the RPF in 1995, had defected. One of them was the Head of the State Bank of Rwanda. Following the departure of former Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and that of one of his Cabinet colleagues, these defections have dealt a setback to the Government's effort to evolve a national consensus.

5. The discharge by UNAMIR of its final mandate is taking place in a generally cordial and cooperative atmosphere with the Rwandan Government. However, the equipment issue remains to be addressed in accordance with operative para 7 of Security Council resolution No. 1029 (1995) which requests 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". I have already set in motion such an examination and I will shortly report to the Security Council. Also a source of concern is the insistence of the Rwandan Government that contractors providing goods and services to UNAMIR should pay corporate taxes. This raises complex legal issues regarding the status of Contractors to UNAMIR whose only purpose for being in Rwanda is to provide goods and services to UNAMIR. I have therefore decided to dispatch a group of experts to Kigali to take the issue up with the Rwandan Government.

6. UNAMIR's current Mandate is related essentially to assisting in the return of refugees. So far, however, despite intense efforts by UNHCR, the voluntary return of refugees from Rwanda's neighbours remains at a trickle. Monthly figures of returnees have declined from 35,000 last January to approximately 6,000 last November, though in December it accidentally rose to 13,500 (see Chapter VI). The main hurdles to refugee return remain psychological: Fears of oppressive treatment for the new caseload on return, intimidation and political dissuasion by former RGF leaders in the camps and the relatively better life than the expectation of a camp dweller on return home. Unless these issues are addressed simultaneously and with total commitment, a significant number of refugees returning is likely not to materialize.

7. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda issued its first indictments on 12 December 1995 so as to carry forward the process of bringing to justice persons accused

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of genocide and crimes against humanity. All member States in the region have assured the Tribunal to cooperate with it as agreed at the Cairo Summit. The proceedings are to start very soon against eight suspects accused of genocide in Rwanda. There will be proceedings against more suspects shortly.

8. The plenary session of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda provided an opportunity to the judges to meet for the first time in Arusha on 8 January and examined indictments presented by Prosecutors concerning suspects who are in Belgium and those who are jailed in Zambia, Zaire and Namibia.

9. In Rwanda, the recently established Supreme Court has begun to review working conditions, so that the judicial system becomes operational and those responsible for genocide could be brought to justice. Arrest and detention procedures are also being reviewed. Furthermore, it was announced on 13 January that the National Assembly had amended the Rwandan Constitution so as to add to article 12 of the Constitution the text of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which, taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances Rwanda has gone through, would allow the adoption of laws to retroactively regularize the arrests of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide. In addition, the text of article 15, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant has also been added to article 12 of the Constitution, effectively enabling Rwanda to trial and punish suspects for genocide because it is an act that is criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations, although this crime was not characterized in the Rwandan Criminal Code.

10. The crash plan undertaken by my Special Representative for improving prison conditions has mitigated the problem of over-crowding in the Rwandan prisons. 6,000 detainees have now been transferred to the semi-permanent detention site at Nsinda and to the extension of Nyanza Prison. The completion of the second courtyard at Gitarama prison, the imminent opening of additional temporary detention sites and the launching of transfers from communal lock-ups in Kibungo to the Prefecture's civilian prison should also contribute to the improvement of the conditions of detention in Rwanda.

### III. HUMAN RIGHTS

11. The staffing of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda fell from 120 at 30 November 1995 to 93 by 31 January 1996. Voluntary contributions received by the High Commissioner for Human Rights were not sufficient for new field officers, the majority of whom are United Nations Volunteers, to be contracted to replace those who completed their contracts. While the Field Operation continued to maintain its field offices in 10 prefectures, this level of staffing is limiting the Field Operation's ability to monitor

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conditions in all communes, and to give particular attention to the communes to which the largest number of refugees have returned or are expected to return.

12. The Field Operation continued to undertake regular visits to prisons and detention centres. While transfers to new accommodation alleviated some of the overcrowding suffered by detainees, this remained an acute problem in both prisons and local detention centres. Arrests continued to be carried out, in most cases outside legal procedures. progress in the creation and preparation of case files was slow. "Triage committees" (commissions de triage) met in only a few prefectures, and a very limited number of detainees were released as a result. The Minister of Justice sought international assistance for plans to revitalize the committees, and to establish such committees at the local level in all 147 communes. In addition to over-crowding, HRFOR expressed concern to the Government about ill-treatment in many local detention centres, resulting in a number of deaths.

13. The authorities took some significant steps to address reported human rights violations. Four soldiers were tried and convicted by a military court in late December for their involvement in an incident earlier in the month in which four civilians were shot, and three of them killed. The RPA cooperated with the Field Operation in its investigation of the 25 November killing by soldiers of civilians at a temporary settlement in Nyungwe forest; the official investigation is now in the hands of the Military Prosecutor. The need to build a state of law while addressing security concerns was publicly emphasized by the Vice-President when he headed visits by the National Security Council to two prefectures in December. However, the Field Operation remained concerned that official investigations were carried out only in some of the cases of possible human rights violations reported to it, including killings of civilians allegedly by members of the security forces.

14. The Field Operation continued its efforts of assistance to the judicial system and human rights promotion, and of confidence-building and human rights monitoring in the context of refugee return.

#### IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

15. The provisions of the new mandate concerning the adjustments to be made to UNAMIR forces' level were implemented according to schedule. The troop strength is down from 1,800 to 1,200 while the MILOB/Headquarter staff strength has also been reduced to 200. CIVPOL has ceased activity altogether and all CIVPOL personnel have been repatriated. UNAMIR logistic bases consisting of about 40 personnel each have been deployed at Nyundo and Shagasha near Gisenyi and Cyangugu respectively to assist in the return of refugees. Primarily, the deployment to the border areas is meant to provide logistic support to UNHCR to move the refugees from the borders to the transit camps in

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Sectors 4 and 5. All other formed troops are deployed in Kigali as is Normed. The troops stationed in Kigali are essentially for the security of the Tribunal, humanitarian services, the protection of the United Nations properties and assets, construction works and to assist in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. A small contingent is also deployed at Kibuye for the protection of members of the International Criminal Tribunal (ICTR) working in Kibuye.

16. The area of operation for Military Observer is divided into five Sectors with their Headquarters at Kibungo, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Cyangugu and Butare. Military Observers continue to actively patrol their areas of responsibility and provide the necessary information on activities in all sectors. Their task includes in particular the monitoring or return of refugees as well as their resettling in their respective home communes. They also assist agency representatives and work in close liaison with Human Rights Observers. They are, however, handicapped by the reduced strength of 140 according to the new Mandate.

17. In early January 1996, the Permanent Representative of Canada informed the United Nations that his Government had decided to withdraw its participation in UNAMIR. In accordance with the established practice of 30 days notice, that withdrawal will become effective on 2 February 1996. All attempts to persuade the Canadian Authorities to reverse their decision have proven unsuccessful. Under the circumstances, there is no alternative but to initiate the necessary steps for the implementation of the Canadian withdrawal.

#### V. SECURITY ASPECTS

18. In the region bordering Zaire, the infiltration and sabotage campaign by elements sympathetic to the former Government continues although at a low-level of intensity. Electric pylons have been targeted as also bridges and tea factories. There have also been some attacks on cachots [improvised detention centres] leading to break-outs by prisoners. There were eight reported mine incidents during the period under review in which, civilians and RPA soldiers were injured while picking up or stepping on anti personnel mines.

19. The RPA has, in turn, increased its patrolling and the preemptive measures it has taken against local population is noticeably more severe in this border region than in other parts of the country with a commensurate increase in tension. On 4 January the RPA rocketed parts of Ijwi island (Zaire) suspected of being used by saboteurs. These incidents notwithstanding, the general security situation is considered to be improving steadily.

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## VI. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

20. In December the number of returnees increased significantly. According to UNHCR, more than 13,500 refugees returned to Rwanda in December 1995, compared with approximately 6,700 in November. This increase was due to an influx of returnees from Burundi between 19 and 23 December, when a total of 5,499 returnees crossed the border into Rwanda in UNHCR organized convoys. Slightly over 5,000 refugees returned from Zaire during December, around the same number as in November. The flow of returnees from Tanzania nearly ceased; only some 200 returnees crossed the border from Tanzania (see annexes on refugees and returnees).

21. During the reporting period, UNHCR issued a \$288 million appeal to cover the cost of its 1996 operations for Rwandan and Burundian refugees and returnees in the Great Lakes region. The new appeal places special emphasis on voluntary repatriation to Rwanda in 1996, and plans for a shift in UNHCR's programs from care and maintenance of refugees in countries of asylum to return and reintegration in the country of origin. UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, other UN Agencies and NGOs are collaborating in these efforts. UNHCR plans to provide substantial assistance in villages where returnees are expected to reintegrate. The UNHCR appeal also calls for some urgent measures to address the serious economic and environmental problems resulting from large numbers of refugees in the three asylum countries.

22. Insecurity in the Masisi region northwest of Goma has prompted over 5,000 Rwandan "old caseload" refugees (mainly from 1959 and 1972) to request repatriation. Ongoing conflict and difficult access have thus far postponed convoys which were scheduled to begin on 26 December and continue into the new year. Approximately 1,700 "old caseload" refugees have returned spontaneously through Gisenyi during the reporting period.

23. At the Zaire/Rwanda/UNHCR Tripartite Commission meeting held in Geneva on 20 December, the three parties expressed strong concern at the recent decline in refugees willing to repatriate to Rwanda. The High Commissioner for Refugees told the meeting that political factors, an increase in insecurity in the region, and a failure by the parties to translate earlier commitments into concrete action were in part responsible for the slow progress in getting people back home. In the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting, Rwanda reaffirmed its commitment to establish the necessary conditions for a safe return of refugees and to strengthen its capacity to welcome them home. For its part, Zaire reaffirmed its commitment to rid the refugee camps of those using intimidation to block the return of refugees. The meeting was the second between UNHCR, Rwanda and Zaire.

24. The Tripartite Commission including Rwanda, Tanzania and UNHCR held its third meeting in Kigali on 7-8 December 1995. The meeting was preceded by two other sub-

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committee meetings namely the sub-committee on security and safety and the sub-committee on the facilitation of repatriation. While the sub-committee on security and safety deals with issues of security at the borders due to the refugee presence in the neighbouring country and the separation of intimidators, the sub-committee on the facilitation of repatriation looks after matters pertaining to refugee/returnee visits and the dissemination of information to the camps.

25. Two "go and see" visits from Ngara and Karagwe camps in Tanzania took refugees to their home communes in Byumba and Kibungo prefectures from 18 to 23 December. During the first visit, one refugee was detained by local authorities for allegedly having participated in the genocide. The second visit, which took 26 persons on a four-day visit to five communes in Kibungo prefecture encountered no difficulties. In all, 474 refugees participated in over 30 "go and see" visits from three countries of asylum since the programme was initiated in mid-1995: 342 from Burundi, 122 from Tanzania and ten from Zaire.

26. Reported clashes between armed groups and soldiers in Burundi provoked the surge in returns to Rwanda. Some 7,000 Rwandan refugees returned to Rwanda during December. Another 2,000 Rwandan refugees who were trying to cross into Tanzania from Burundi on 21 December were forced back by Tanzanian authorities.

27. On 15 December, UNDP and the Ministry of Planning signed a project for the Urgent Urban Resettlement of Refugees. The one-year project will be executed by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO). The budget, US\$ 1.5 million, is financed by the United Kingdom. The objective of the project is to facilitate the resettlement of returnees in urban and semi-urban areas by preparing and developing sites. The mission to prepare proposals for reinstallation and reinsertion activities in support of the Government's Accelerated Plan of Action has been completed. Following field visits, two UNDP consultants prepared, in cooperation with MINIREISO representatives, a project proposal outlining the "Structure de Pilotage" and the personnel requirements for the management of activities falling within the Accelerated Plan of Action for the Reinstallation and the Reinsertion of Refugees and Formerly Displaced Persons.

28. UNDP signed on 9 December a Preparatory Assistance project to support MINIREISO in the implementation of the Government's Accelerated Plan for Action. The one-year project will be executed by UNOPS and implemented by MINIREISO. The budget is US\$ 1,159,000, of which US\$ 186,336 comes from Dutch co-financing. This preparatory assistance will reinforce Government and local administration capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate reinstallation activities at both the national and local level. The project will put into place the initial elements of the "Structure de Pilotage" described in the plan of Action financing the posts of Chief Technical Advisor, national and UNV officers and supplying them with the necessary equipment and support staff.

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29. Due to the departure of a large number of NGOs of which four - Bornefonden, Partage, Terre des Hommes and CUAMM - were UNICEF's implementing partners, UNICEF has taken emergency steps to avoid the breakdown of services in several unaccompanied children's centres run by these NGOs. In two centres, replacement agencies have been found. The three other centres remain without NGO financial and technical assistance although national staff are still present. The activities of UNHCR, WFP and other UN Agencies were also affected by the Government of Rwanda's decision to expel NGOs.

30. UNICEF is collaborating with a number of NGOs for its 1996 activities on behalf of vulnerable women and children. Separate agreements are to be signed with ASEO-Wihogora and Save the Children's Fund-UK to continue tracing and reunification efforts. In order to support a study on street children and to provide technical expertise in the Miyove centre for women prisoners and their children, UNICEF will sign two separate agreements with Save the Children's Fund-USA. UNICEF will support the NGOs Food for the Hungry and ADAP in providing assistance to vulnerable households within the country and for the reintegration and resettlement of returnee foster families.

## VII. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

31. Funds pledged to date by donors have reached US\$ 1,264 million, against US\$ 587 million registered initially at the Geneva Round Table conference of January 1995. The increase came mainly from: (1) a continuation of projects previously in the pipe-line which the Government of Rwanda had not considered to be on their new priority list and; (2) additional pledges made by donors at the July 1995 Round Table Mid-Term Review. Additional pledges from the European Union and Japan were made at the Thematic Consultation on Refugees held in November 1995. "Commitments" to date by donors are estimated at US\$ 878.5 million, equivalent to 150% of the pledges made in Geneva. The largest commitments to date have come from the World Bank (US\$ 224 million), European Union (US\$ 125 million), USA (US\$ 122 million) and Germany (US\$ 103 million).

32. Disbursements to date by donors are estimated at US\$ 403.9 million, equivalent to 69% of the total pledged in Geneva, a remarkable improvement over May (9%), July (15%) and September (43%) disbursements. At the Government's request, a few donors have expedited their bilateral disbursement procedures and/or contributed through the Secretary-General's Trust Fund or the UNDP Trust Fund. The Secretary-General's Trust Fund was established in the immediate aftermath of the Rwandan crisis, in order to facilitate the rapid disbursement of funds. In early 1995, the UNDP Trust Fund was constituted to channel resources from donors for rehabilitation projects. To date, contributions pledged via the Trust Fund and cost-sharing arrangements managed by UNDP total US\$ 43.5 million.

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33. Reactivating the judicial system remains a priority of UN agencies operating in Rwanda. Although progress is slow due to the Government of Rwanda's lack of capacity and the enormous complexity of trying those suspected of genocide, steps were taken in December. Four priority areas of the Ministry for the Rehabilitation and Functioning of the Judiciary were identified and implementation of programmes designed to rehabilitate the judicial system is underway.

34. In accordance with a recommendation made during the recent Conference on the Genocide held in Kigali, the Ministry of Justice announced its desire to establish 11 "special courts" for the treatment of genocide cases. These courts could be supported by six international experts who could be recruited through UNDP's "Support to the Rehabilitation of the Judiciary" phase II project. Four more specialists could be recruited to support the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court. Incentive measures are being examined in order to increase the productivity of judiciary public servants and recruit qualified and experienced candidates in key positions. According to the plan, up to 1000 persons could receive enhanced remuneration through the aforementioned UNDP project.

35. The work of the "Commissions de Triage" is scheduled to resume in mid-January and the necessary administrative decisions are being prepared by the Ministry of Justice to be presented to the Government for official approval. Assessment of material needs for the proper functioning of the Supreme Court has been completed.

#### VIII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

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

#### IX. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

36. As indicated above, all necessary measures have been taken to conform with the provisions of the new mandate in respect of the reduction of UNAMIR's troop strength. The force level now stands at 1,200 troops and 200 Military Observers and staff Officers. In anticipation of the departure of the Canadian contingent in early February, plans have been drawn to effect the necessary redeployments so as to maintain troops strength at its present level until the end of the mandate.

37. As the Canadian troops prepare to leave the mission definitively, I should like to pay a warm tribute to them for the invaluable contribution they have made to UNAMIR since the establishment of that mission. I should like also to express my profound gratitude to the Government of Canada for the unfailing support they have lent to UNAMIR since

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its inception by providing contingents and, most importantly, by making available the services of two remarkable Generals to head successively the troops of UNAMIR as Force Commanders. I wish to express my special thanks to Major General Tousignant the outgoing Force Commander for the excellent work he performed during his tenure.

38. More than a month has now elapsed since the Security Council adopted resolution 1029 (1995) which focused the mandate of UNAMIR on the assistance it should provide in terms of good offices and logistics to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees. I note with concern that to date, despite the combined efforts of UNAMIR and other United Nations institutions represented in Rwanda, particularly UNHCR, the return process continues to be very slow. Moreover there is so far no evidence that the process will acquire the desired momentum before the end of this final mandate of UNAMIR.

39. As I stated in my previous reports, I remain convinced that long-term peace in Rwanda will continue to be elusive as long as large concentrations of Rwandan nationals remain encamped in neighbouring countries. I therefore welcome the initiatives which at the regional level are being taken to help resolve the problem. I also welcome the ongoing efforts to improve relations among the States in the region.

40. Peace and reconciliation in Rwanda will also depend on the progress that will be made in the efforts of the Government and the International Community to put an end to impunity by bringing to justice those accused of genocide and massacres. I welcome the measures being taken by the Supreme Court of Rwanda to revive the judicial system. I note with satisfaction that the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda issued its first indictments on 12 December 1995, that for the first time the Tribunal was able to hold a plenary session in Arusha on 8 January 1996 and that the proceedings will begin in March.

41. I welcome the progress made in the fields of rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. I am pleased to note that funds pledged by donor countries for the development of Rwanda have increased significantly since the donors Round Table Conference of January 1995. I further note that actual disbursement has also increased making possible the launching of a number of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. In this context, it is my hope that the ongoing efforts aimed at improving detention conditions will continue.

42. On 8 March 1996, the last mandate of UNAMIR will expire and the phase out process will begin. There is no doubt, however, since it is the declared wish of the Rwandan Government, that United Nations assistance to Rwanda will continue. As I stated in my previous report (S/1995/1002 para.51) the United Nations still has a useful rôle to play in Rwanda. That assessment remains valid. Despite the real progress that has been made towards the restoration of normalcy in Rwanda, it is evident that a lot more remains to be done. The international community should continue to lend its support to the efforts of the Rwandan Government to achieve genuine peace and reconciliation, necessary conditions for any harmonious development process.

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43. I trust the United Nations will continue to bring its contributions to these efforts. In this connection, I have requested my Special Representative in Rwanda to examine with the Government the possible form and mandate of a United Nations presence in Rwanda after the phase out of UNAMIR, bearing in mind my recommendation contained in para.51 of my previous report (S-1995/1002). I will report to the Council as soon as an understanding has been reached in this regard.

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