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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUT-4191

MISC-2022

OUTGOING FAX

J. Tousignant

TO: UNDP, MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE	FROM: GEN. TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR KIGALI
ATTN: MR. SCHOLTES	DATE: 16 JUNE 1995
FAX NO: 2581491691	

AAA REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION YOU HAD THIS MORNING WITH MR. DE SOUZA CONCERNING MR. ALDO AJELLO'S TRAVEL TO KIGALI.

BBB REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT FOR THE MOMENT THERE IS NO AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE TO FLY MR. AJELLO FROM MAPUTO TO KIGALI. I SUGGEST THAT HE TAKE THE ONLY COMMERCIAL FLIGHT LEAVING MAPUTO FOR NAIROBI TOMORROW, 17 JUNE.

CCC AS REGARDS HIS MEETING WITH GENERAL DOUGLAS IT IS PROPOSED THAT THEY MEET IN NAIROBI ON MONDAY, 19 JUNE, IN THE AFTERNOON. GENERAL DOUGLAS WILL BE ARRIVING NAIROBI ON MONDAY MORNING FROM GOMA AND WILL BE STAYING AT MAYFAIR HOTEL.

DDD I WILL REQUEST UNAMIR OFFICE IN NAIROBI TO MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOTEL RESERVATION AT THE GRAND REGENCY HOTEL FOR MR. AJELLO AND BOOK HIM ON UNAMIR FLIGHT LEAVING NAIROBI ON TUESDAY, 20 JUNE AT 9:00 HOURS FOR KIGALI.

..12

CAO *(Mr. Buo)* Mr. Riveno Mr. Dessande Ma/Fc Aizops

File: OUT FAX



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FAX TRANSMISSION

IMMEDIATE

To: Mrs. Florence Barrillon-Pomes
Senior Political Affairs Officer
Africa Division II, DPA
UNATIONS, New York

FAX: 212 963 4037

From: Saming K. Bura
UNAMIR, Kigali

Date: 14 June 1995

Dear Florence,

As discussed, please find attached,
a copy of a press release issued this
afternoon by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Best regards.

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Premier Ministre commente la démission
de son Directeur de Cabinet

- Le Premier Ministre déclare qu'il n'a pas encore reçu la démission en bonne et due forme de son Directeur de Cabinet, qui était attendu à l'aéroport de Kigali hier à 9h 45'.
- Il a appris la nouvelle par la presse, nouvelle qui l'a touché beaucoup, car ce collaborateur avait des qualités sur lesquelles il pouvait toujours compter dans l'accomplissement des Fonctions dévolues à la Primature.
- Technocrate de haut niveau et d'une capacité de travail encourageant, il était d'un grand apport pour le Premier Ministre qui avait d'ailleurs confiance en lui.
- Concernant les justifications de sa démission, on note malheureusement un vice de procédure pour un responsable de son rang et un manque de courage et de persévérance dans la situation socio - politique de notre pays qui est malgré tout évolutive.
- Le sectarisme et l'exclusivisme dont le démissionnaire parle n'est perceptible que chez quelques individus et le Gouvernement fait tout pour les redresser car leurs attitudes dans des forums, ou en postes ne peuvent pas nous assurer des lendemains meilleurs. Lui-même reconnaît d'ailleurs que même au sein du FPR il y a des cadres et des leaders modérés, qui peuvent contribuer à faire évoluer la situation actuelle dans le bon sens.
- Seulement, voilà que ceux qui devraient nous y aider et affronter ces difficultés de parcours inévitables par ailleurs, compte tenu de ce qui s'est passé dans ce pays, fuient leurs responsabilités, choisissant la voie de la facilité, et capitulent au moment où il faut conjuguer nos efforts.
- Le Premier Ministre reconnaît les difficultés qui existent, et est convaincu que les solutions des problèmes posés seront trouvées grâce à des réactions qui tiennent compte du réalisme politique et de la patience nécessaire à tout homme politique avisé.



Protocole de 14/6/1995.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX 4105
 MIR NO: 2144
 MISC NO:

PAGE 1 OF 1

TO: Mr. Annan/Mr. Goulding UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: MGEN Tousignant Force Commander, UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO: 212 963 4789 4879	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG, OSRSG/ED	DATE: 13 June 1995
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	
SUBJECT:	

Thank you for your faxes regarding the designation of Mr. Aldo Ajello as the Secretary General's Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region. We would like to assure you that we will provide Mr. Ajello with all the necessary information required.

It would be appreciated if we could be informed of Mr. Ajello's arrival date, and whether he will be accompanied to Kigali by anyone. For the purposes of media briefing, we would appreciate if a biographical summary of Mr. Ajello would be faxed to us as soon as possible. I shall in the course of the next twenty-four hours be informing you of the officers that UNAMIR will second to Mr. Ajello for the purposes of his mission to Zaire and Tanzania.

Best regards.

Pauline

Please copy to
 Mr S BWO and ask
 him to discuss it
 with me.

14-6-95

WS

FC

SA/SRSG

(E/DIP)



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

7/0 - 3952

1 of 12

OUTGOING FAX NO 202 456 9260

MIR NO 1998

MISC NO

TO: Mr. Shawn McCormick Africa Department, National Security Council Washington, D.C.	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo Political Adviser UNAMIR, Kigali
ATTN:	DATE: 6 June 1995
FAX NO:	PHONE: FAX: 212 960 3090

Dear Shawn,

It was a great pleasure talking with you earlier this afternoon. I am particularly delighted that you are following developments here closely and I am confident that with the continued support of the United States Government significant and meaningful movement towards lasting peace and progress in long-suffering Rwanda will be made.

With regard to possible action on the political front, specifically within the context of possibilities for dialogue among Rwandese, we have, as I mentioned over the phone, heard of the newly established party Rally for the Return (of Rwandese refugees) and for Democracy in Rwanda (RDR) and have seen a copy of the Declaration circulated publicly when the party was created at the refugee camps in Goma, last April. We have not, at our level here, had any contacts with the leadership, although we understand from press reports that the party has written to UN Headquarters in New York asking for assistance to initiate dialogue with the regime in power in Kigali.

As promised, I attach hereto for your information, a copy of the original signed French language text of the public Declaration on the RDR's establishment as well as a copy of the English language version produced by the organization.

I wish you well in your important new functions and assure you of my full cooperation in our mutual quest for stability and above all, peace in Rwanda and elsewhere in Africa.

Warm personal regards,
Sammy

RALLY FOR RETURN TO, AND DEMOCRACY IN, RWANDA

R D R

DECLARATION ESTABLISHING THE "RDR"

We, the signatories to the present Declaration,

Considering the RPF's rejection of a negotiated implementation of the ARUSHA Peace Agreement signed on 4 August 1993, between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front;

In view of the pressing need to pursue the democratic process and the establishment of democratic pluralism which guarantees the rule of law;

Taking into account the Kigali Government's refusal of all attempts to date, to negotiate the rapid and peaceful return of millions of refugees;

Considering discrimination against and the exclusion of a large part of the population from the Government of the country;

In view of the inhuman conditions in which both refugees and Rwandans inside Rwanda are living;

Noting that the RPF imposed Government in Kigali indulges in acts of flagrant violation of human rights in particular by using its army to carry out massacres, assassinations, summary executions, arbitrary detentions, degrading and inhuman treatment of prisoners and the denial of the right to property;

Convinced that no solution can be found to the Rwandan crisis as long as Rwandan refugees are not considered as full partners who are fully involved in all initiatives and measures for their return or which affect the future of their country;

Convinced that a durable peace in Rwanda cannot be achieved without:

- The rapid return of the refugees;
- Establishing the truth about the death of President Juvenal HABYARIMANA
- Establishing the truth about the crimes against humanity committed by the conflicting parties since 1 October 1990 on which date the RPF started the war;
- Sound and impartial justice;
- The establishment of a truly national army, free of various political influences;
- The establishment of institutions that are representative

all component groups of the population and that guarantees the security and personal freedom of every citizen;

Decide to establish the Rally for Return and Democracy in Rwanda, RDR in abbreviated form, with the aim of mobilizing all Rwandans to achieve rapid and dignified return of the refugees and to work for the establishment of institutions that are representative of all component groups of the population and that guarantee the security and individual freedom of every citizen.

The aims of the Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda are as follows:

1. To do everything possible for the rapid return of the refugees.
2. To represent and defend the interests of Rwandan refugees and all Rwandans who are excluded from the Government of the country.
3. To assist the refugees to organize themselves to meet their cultural and socio-economic needs and to maintain security in the refugee camps.
4. To struggle for the right to private property and for refugees and displaced persons to be reinstated in their property.
5. To work for dialogue, peace and national reconciliation.
6. To militate for the Rule of Law and for the participation of all component groups of society in the government of the country.
7. To defend republican and democratic values and to struggle for the unconditional re-establishment of multipartyism.
8. To contribute to making known the truth about the Rwandan people's tragedy.
9. To struggle for sound justice in Rwanda and for the impartiality of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.
10. To participate in the economic rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the country.

The Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda is autonomous and independent.

It considers that negotiations and dialogue are the best means to achieve a just and sustainable solution to the Rwandan conflict

The Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda intends to work for justice, tolerance and respect for human life.

The Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda is a grouping of Rwandans who share its principles and objectives. It is open to all Rwandans without distinction as to ethnic, political, regional, religious or professional affiliations.

The Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda asks for the support and involvement of all Rwandans who share its aims. It appeals to Rwandans inside as well as outside the country to show more solidarity and cohesion, which are indispensable in order to achieve the aims it has set itself.

The Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda asserts its willingness to work for a sustainable peace in Rwanda and in the region, and appeals to the International Community to support this initiative which has been taken for the purpose of rapidly solving the problem of the refugees and finally ending the Rwandan conflict.

MUGUNGA, 3rd of April 1995

For the Constituent Assembly

Sgd. Francois NZABAHIMANA

Chairman of the Rally for Return to,
and Democracy in, Rwanda

Translation (Original: French)

Mugunga, 4 April 1995

Declaration of support by the Rwandan armed forces for the Rally
for Return to, and Democracy in Rwanda, the "RDR"

We, members of the Rwandan Armed Forces in exile, have learned of the birth of the Rally for Return to, and Democracy in, Rwanda, the "RDR" in abbreviated form.

We have noted with satisfaction that beyond political, ethnic and regional affiliations, the "RDR" is intended as an ORGANIZATION of Rwandan refugees, a focal point to mobilize new socio-political forces for a common programme. "The rapid return of refugees, justice for all, the establishment of legitimate and representative institutions, the establishment of a truly national army, peace and national reconciliation".

We therefore subscribe entirely to the noble objectives of the "RDR" including, inter alia, the defense of the interests of the Rwandan community in exile, the organization of the rapid and dignified return of refugees to their homeland and the struggle for true democracy in Rwanda.

We assure the "RDR" of our support and our wish for its success.

**RASSEMBLEMENT POUR LE RETOUR ET LA
DEMOCRATIE AU RWANDA**

R. D. R.

DECLARATION DE CREATION DU "R. D. R."

Nous, signataires de la présente déclaration,

Constatant le refus par le FPR de la mise en application négociée de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha signé le 04 Août 1993 entre le Gouvernement de la République Rwandaise et le Front Patriotique Rwandais;

Vu l'impérieuse nécessité de poursuivre le processus démocratique, l'instauration du pluralisme démocratique garant d'un Etat de droit;

Compte tenu du refus du Gouvernement de Kigali de toutes les tentatives menées jusqu'à date pour la négociation d'un retour rapide et pacifique de millions de réfugiés;

Eu égard à la discrimination et à l'exclusion d'une grande partie de la population dans la gouvernance du pays;

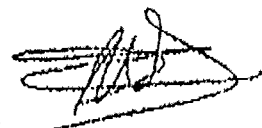
Vu la situation inhumaine dans laquelle vivent tant les réfugiés que les rwandais de l'intérieur;

AK 80

Constatant que le pouvoir imposé à Kigali par le FPR se livre à des actes de violations flagrantes des droits de la personne notamment en utilisant son armée pour procéder aux massacres, aux ~~assassinats~~, aux exécutions sommaires, aux détentions arbitraires, aux traitements dégradants et inhumains des détenus et à la négation du droit de propriété;

Conscients que le dialogue, la tolérance et l'acceptation mutuelle entre les différentes composantes ethniques, régionales, sociales et politiques sont des préalables à une paix durable au Rwanda;

Convaincus qu'aucune solution ne peut être trouvée pour résoudre la crise Rwandaise tant que les réfugiés Rwandais ne seront pas considérés comme des partenaires à part entière et impliqués pleinement dans toutes les initiatives et démarches en vue de leur retour ou engageant l'avenir de leur pays;



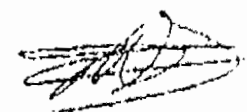
Convaincus qu'une paix durable au Rwanda ne peut être obtenue sans:

- le retour rapide des réfugiés;
- l'établissement de la vérité sur la mort du Président Juvénal HABYARIMANA;
- l'établissement de la vérité sur les crimes contre l'humanité commis par les parties en conflit depuis le 1er Octobre 1990 date du déclenchement de la guerre par le FPR;
- une justice saine et impartiale;
- la formation d'une armée réellement nationale, indépendante des différentes forces politiques;
- la mise en place d'institutions représentatives de toutes les composantes de la population et garantes de la sécurité et des libertés individuelles de chaque citoyen.

décidons de mettre en place le Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda en abrégé R D R dans le but de mobiliser tous les rwandais pour le retour rapide des réfugiés dans la dignité et d'œuvrer pour la mise en place d'institutions représentatives de toutes les composantes de la population et garantes de la sécurité et des libertés individuelles de chaque citoyen.

Le Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda a pour objectifs de :

1. Mettre tout en œuvre pour le retour rapide des réfugiés.
2. Représenter et défendre les intérêts des réfugiés rwandais et de tous les rwandais exclus de la gouvernance du pays.
3. Assister les réfugiés à s'organiser afin de répondre à leurs besoins culturels, socio-économiques et à assurer la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés.
4. Lutter pour le droit à la propriété privée et à la réinstallation des réfugiés et des déplacés dans leurs biens.
5. Œuvrer pour le dialogue, la paix et la réconciliation nationale.
6. Militer pour un Etat de Droit et pour la participation de toutes les composantes de la société dans la gouvernance du pays.
7. Défendre les valeurs républicaines et démocratiques, et lutter pour le rétablissement sans conditions du multipartisme.
8. Contribuer à faire connaître la vérité sur le drame du peuple rwandais.
9. Lutter pour une saine justice au Rwanda et pour l'impartialité du tribunal international.
10. Participer à la réhabilitation économique et à la reconstruction du pays.



Le Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda est autonome et indépendant. Il considère que les négociations et le dialogue sont les meilleures voies qui peuvent permettre de trouver une solution juste et durable au conflit rwandais.

Le Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda veut oeuvrer pour la justice, la tolérance et le respect de la vie humaine.

Le rassemblement pour le retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda regroupe les rwandais qui partagent ses principes et ses objectifs. Il est ouvert à tous les rwandais sans distinction, notamment d'appartenance ethnique, politique, régionale, religieuse et professionnelle.

Le Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda demande le soutien et l'adhésion massive de tous les rwandais qui partagent ses objectifs.

Il lance un appel aux rwandais de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur pour plus de solidarité et de cohésion, indispensables pour atteindre les objectifs fixés.

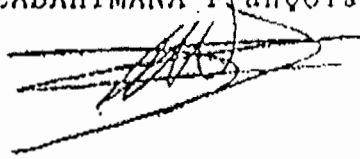
Le Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda affirme sa volonté d'oeuvrer pour une paix durable au Rwanda et dans la région et lance un appel à la Communauté Internationale pour soutenir cette initiative prise dans le but de résoudre rapidement le problème des réfugiés et de mettre définitivement fin au conflit rwandais.

Fait à MUGUNGA, le 03 Avril 1995

Pour l'Assemblée Constituante :

Le Président du Rassemblement pour le
Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda

Monsieur NZABAHIMANA François



Liste des signataires de la déclaration en annexe

Les membres du Comité provisoire sont:

- Njabuhimana François, Président
- Kanyaruchoki Pierre Claver, V/P - Relations extérieures
- Ngendahimana Aloys, V/P - Affaires sociales
- Gasamukyiga François, V/P - Affaires économiques
planification
- Butare Innocent, Sec. Exécutif
- Muruginiimbabazi Denis, Trésorier général
- Murayi Oscar, Conseiller et Président de la
commission juridique
- Bukeye Joseph, Conseiller
- Udagijimana J.M.V., Conseiller
- Nyiramajoro Eugénie
- Nzabentwika Donatilla
- Hakizimana
- Bagezaho J.M.V.
- Sebahakwa
- Banyaga Augustin
- Habimana Cyprien

LES MEMBRES DU COMITE PROVISOIRE SONT:

- NZABAHIMANA François, Président
- KANYARUCHOKI Pierre Claver, V/P - Relations Extérieures
- NGENDAHIMANA Aloys, V/P - Affaires Sociales
- GASAMYIYIGA François, V/P - Affaires Economiques, Planification
- BUTARE Innocent, Secrétaire Exécutif
- NTIRUGIRIMBABAZI Denis, Trésorier Général
- MURAYI Oscar, Conseiller et Président de la Commission Juridique
- BUKEYE Joseph, Conseiller
- NDAGIJIMANA J.M.V., Conseiller
- NYIRAMAJORO Eugénie
- NZABANIMBA Donatilla
- HAKIZIMANA
- BAGEZAHU J.M.V.
- SEBAGAKWA
- BANYAGA Augustin
- HABIMANA Cyprien

MUGUNGA, le 04 Avril 1995

DECLARATION
DE SOUTIEN DES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES
AU RASSEMBLEMENT POUR LE RETOUR
ET LA DEMOCRATIE AU RWANDA
"R.D.R."

Nous, membres des Forces Armées Rwandaises en exil, avons appris la naissance du Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda, "R.D.R." en sigle.

Nous avons noté avec satisfaction qu'au-delà des appartenances politiques, ethniques et régionales; le "R.D.R." se veut comme une ORGANISATION de réfugiés rwandais "rassembleur" de nouvelles forces socio-politiques, mobilisées autour d'un programme commun: "Le retour rapide des réfugiés, la justice pour tous, la mise en place des institutions légitimes et représentatives, la formation d'une réelle armée nationale, la paix et la réconciliation nationale".

En conséquence, nous souscrivons complètement aux nobles objectifs du "R.D.R." dont entre autres, la défense des intérêts de la communauté rwandaise en exil, l'organisation du retour rapide et digne des réfugiés dans leur patrie et la lutte pour une vraie démocratie au Rwanda.

Nous assurons au "R.D.R." notre soutien et lui exprimons nos vœux de succès.

LES SIGNATAIRES

Général-Major BIZIMUNGU Augustin

Général de Brigade KABILIGI Gratien

Colonel MURASAMPONGO Joseph

Lieutenant-Colonel BEM BAHUFITE Juvénal

Liste des signataires de la déclaration de soutien des Forces
Armées Rwandaises du 04 avril 1995 au "R D R" (suite)

5. Lieutenant-Colonel BEM SEBIRE Antoine

6. Lieutenant-Colonel BEM RWAMANYWA Augustin

7. Colonel BEMSG NTIWIRAGABO Aloys

8. Lieutenant-Colonel RWARAKABIJE Paul

9. Major CGSC NTABAKUZE Aloys

10. Major BAM GAKARA Théophile

11. Major BAM NZUWONEMEYE François-Xavier

12. Colonel BEM MUSONERA Venant

13. Lieutenant-Colonel BEM GASARABWE Edouard

14. Lieutenant-Colonel Médecin BARANSALITSE Laurent

tlc fax int



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

5 June 1995

To: Amb. Olara Otunnu
President, International Peace Academy
777 UN Plaza, New York
Fax Number: 212-983-8246

From: Sammy Kum Buo
Political Advisor
UNAMIR, Kigali
Fax Number: 212-963-3090

Dear Ambassador,

Further to our conversation earlier this afternoon, and as promised, I attach hereto a copy of a document issued publicly by a Rwandese political party established in April in the refugee camps in Zaire. I attach the original French version as well as an English language translation produced by the organizers.

With best regards and warm personal greetings.
S



OUTGOING FAX NO. 3450

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MIR NO. 1705

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Luiz Da Costa, Chief, Personnel Management Support Service FALD - UNATIONS - NEW YORK	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo, Officer-in-Charge, OSRSG, UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO.: 212-963-0664	DATE: 16 MAY 1995
	PHONE: 1-212-963-3582 FAX NO.: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: END OF ASSIGNMENT OF STAFF IN OSRSG	

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AAA. Further to Mr. Golo's fax of ~~5~~ May addressed to Mr. Medili on the above subject (MIR-1686), and with reference specifically to paragraph 2 of that fax, I am forwarding to you herewith attached, additional documentation pertaining to Mr. Joseph Licari. The attached documents include: (a) a memo dated 5 May from Mr. Licari addressed to me; (b) my note dated 6 May addressed to the SRSG; and (c) a memo dated 15 May, from Mr. Benamadi addressed to me.

BBB. Since Mr. Licari had copied his memo of 5 May to you, Mr. Benamadi has requested that a copy of his memo of 15 May should also be brought to your attention. Furthermore, in view of Mr. Licari's imminent departure from the Mission, the SRSG has requested that UNAMIR be consulted on his potential replacement. In this connection, therefore, as mentioned in Mr. Golo's above-cited fax, it would be greatly appreciated if the relevant documents of potential candidates and/or applicants for the post could be sent to the Mission for evaluation and recommendation.

CCC. Many thanks and best wishes.

17 MAY 1995

E/dir

CCPO



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 3401

MIR NO. 1686

MISC NO. _____

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KN/ERS

TO: MR. H. MEDILI DIRECTOR, FOD/DPKO UN HQ, NEW YORK	From: A.H. GOLO, OIC ADM. UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
ATTN: - MR. L. DA COSTA FPMSS/FALD/DPKO	DATE: 13 MAY 1995
FAX NO: 212-963-0664	PHONE: 212-963-3097 (Radio Room) FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: K. NILSVANG, CCPO	SECTION: PERSONNEL
SUBJECT: <u>END OF ASSIGNMENT OF STAFF IN OSRSG</u> (REF. YOUR FAX SU 021 OF 11 MAY 1995)	

THANK YOU FOR SENDING RELEVANT PAPERS OF CANDIDATES FOR OUR EVALUATION AND CONSIDERATION FOR THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFICER'S POST BEING VACATED BY KRISTEN SCOTT. WILL REVERT AND PROPOSE CANDIDATE IN ORDER OF PRIORITY AS SOON AS EVALUATION IS COMPLETED.

MEANWHILE, PLEASE BE ALSO INFORMED THAT MR. JOSEPH LICARI, SENIOR RADIO PRODUCER/COORDINATOR WHOSE ASSIGNMENT IS DUE TO EXPIRE ON 31 MAY DOES NOT WISH TO EXTEND HIS ASSIGNMENT FURTHER. WE SHOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD ALSO SEND PAPERS OF POTENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR OUR EVALUATION AND CONSIDERATION FOR THE POST BEING VACATED BY MR. LICARI.

THANK YOU AND BEST REGARDS.

cc: OIC/OSRSG

(E/DIA) CAO CCPO



OUT FAX
1/4

OUTGOING FAX NO. 3400

PAGE 1 OF 4

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. 1694

TO: MR. N. GOERANSSON SAO, UNAMIR NAIROBI, KENYA	FROM: SAMMY KUM BUO OIC/OSRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO.: 254-2-622668	DATE: 15 MAY 1995 PHONE: 1-212-963-3582 FAX NO.: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: RECEPTION OF VIPs IN NAIROBI	

AAA. Since you could not attend the meetings of the investigation group called for by the SRSG to look into the problems relating to the reception of senior visitors to our Mission area, especially following the two most recent incidents when Col. Ashraf Khan and Ambassador Ataul Karim were not met at Kigali and Nairobi airports, respectively, I am sending to you herewith attached a copy of the report.

BBB. Please note in particular the recommendations in paras. 9 and 10 and the SRSG's handwritten comments at the bottom of page 3 of the report. The SRSG disagrees with the Group's recommendation that Mr. Patrick Baudin should be reprimanded for his failure to receive Ambassador Karim. He feels rather that responsibility lay with you and Mr. Driggers and that you failed in your supervisory role. Consequently, effective immediately, and as stated in Mr. Golo's fax to you dated 14 May, you, as the most senior UNAMIR staff member in Nairobi, should personally meet all our VIPs upon their arrival in Nairobi and accompany them to the airport upon their departure. Should it not be possible for you to do so, Mr. Driggers should act in your place.

CCC. I wish to seize this occasion to confirm the information already conveyed to you by Mr. Golo announcing the forthcoming arrival in Nairobi of the newly appointed Director of the UNAMIR Liaison Office in Kinshasa (Zaire), Mr. Cheikh Tidiane Gaye. Mr. Gaye is scheduled to arrive in Nairobi on Saturday, 20 May at 7.20 a.m. on Ethiopian Airlines flight ET950 from Abidjan. It would be appreciated if you could meet him and make the necessary arrangements for his onward travel to Kigali on the same day. If need be, please delay the UNAMIR flight that morning so that Mr. Gaye can travel on it. Please keep us informed.

DDD. Best regards.

cc.: SRSG

OIC/SRSG

95 MAY 15



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

11 May 1995

- REPORT TO SRSG -

ON RECEPTION DIFFICULTIES AT AIRPORTS

1. Upon the instructions of the SRSG, as per his memorandum of 9 May 1995, a group of the following staff members met on the same day at 4:00 p.m. to examine arrangements and problems relating to the reception of UNAMIR visitors at Nairobi and Kigali airports and, in this connection, to investigate two recent specific incidents when Lt. Col. Ashraf Khan and Ambassador Ataul Karim were not met at Kigali and Nairobi airports, respectively:

Mr. S. Buo, OIC, SRSG
Ms. I. Rivero, SA/SRSG
Mr. K. Nilsvang, representing OIC/ADMIN
Mr. C. Ouattara, Chief AIROPS/MOVCON

2. Mr. Goeransson, SAO at the UNAMIR Nairobi Office who, in accordance with the SRSG's memorandum was supposed to participate in the Group's work, could not attend. Mr. Steven Smith of UNAMIR's AIROPS/MOVCON Kigali Office, was invited to the meeting and provided in addition oral explanations and clarifications with respect to the incidents concerning Lt. Col. Khan and Ambassador Karim.

Lt. Col. Ashraf Khan

3. A memorandum of 9 May from Mr. Steven Smith to Mr. Charles Ouattara was submitted to the Group. The memo, a copy of which is attached, explains in detail the sequence of events which occurred on Sunday, 7 May at Kigali Airport.

4. The following highlights emerge from Mr. Smith's written and oral explanations:

- (a) UNAMIR's Protocol Office had not been informed of the arrival of Lt. Col. Khan. The UK Chargé d'Affaires in Kigali had advised Col. Tutt but no one had informed the Protocol Office. Had Protocol been informed, an adequate arrangement would have been made to meet Lt. Col. Khan upon his disembarkment from the aircraft and to help him through Immigration.

- (b) The in-theatre officer, Col. Tutt, who went to the airport to meet Lt. Col. Khan, had no airport pass to gain access to the tarmac and could only meet the visitor after passing the Immigration. He also could not personally identify Lt. Col. Khan.
- (c) Lt. Col. Khan was not allowed by RPA soldiers and Immigration officers to present himself to UNAMIR personnel at the airport for assistance.

Ambassador Ataul Karim

5. Mr. Charles Ouattara, Chief AIROPS/MOVCON, submitted to the meeting the attached reports dated 8 and 9 May respectively, from (i) Mr. Patrick Baudin, MOVCON Assistant in Nairobi, and (ii) Mr. David Driggers, Deputy Chief, based in Nairobi, of AIROPS/MOVCON. The reports explained what had happened on Monday 8 May at Nairobi Airport in connection with the reception of Ambassador A. Karim.

6. Judging from the reports and subsequent telephone conversations with Nairobi Office, it emerged that Mr. Patrick Baudin, who had been instructed to receive Ambassador Karim, was late in meeting him. Mr. Baudin however eventually made contact with the Ambassador at the UNAMIR check-in counter and escorted him all the way to UNAMIR aircraft.

7. Furthermore, Mr. Baudin's attempt to contact Ambassador Karim over the airport intercom system requesting the Ambassador to identify himself was not considered appropriate by the Group.

Recommendations

8. The Group feels that the combination of the following events made it difficult to blame a particular individual with respect to the incident involving Lt. Col. Khan:

- (i) the difficulty in identifying Lt. Col. Khan;
- (ii) the intransigence of the Rwandese authorities;
- (iii) the fast turn around in Kigali of the aircraft which did not give sufficient time to look for and assist the visitor;
- (iv) the speed with which the RPA deported Lt. Col. Khan without discussing with UNAMIR;
- (v) the failure to inform UNAMIR's Protocol Office of Lt. Col. Khan's arrival.

.../...

9. With respect to the incident involving Ambassador Karim, the Group agrees that responsibility lies primarily with Mr. Patrick Baudin. It also wonders why the Travel Office at Nairobi, which normally receives senior UNAMIR officials and other UN visitors at the airport, did not receive Ambassador Karim after having been informed of the date and time of his arrival. The Group therefore recommends that: (a) a letter of reprimand be sent to Mr. Patrick Baudin by the Chief Civilian Personnel Officer and (b) a letter be addressed by the OIC/ADMIN. to the Nairobi Travel Office to explain why it failed to receive Ambassador Karim at Nairobi Airport.

10. On a more general note, the Group recommends that:

- (a) the UNAMIR Protocol Office should systematically be informed by the CAO of the arrival of all UN and other senior visitors to the Mission area;
- (b) the most senior UNAMIR officer at UNAMIR's Nairobi Office should personally receive all senior UN and other visitors to the Mission upon their arrival at Nairobi Airport and also accompany them to the airport upon their departure. Meanwhile, the Nairobi Travel Office and AIROPS/MOVCON should continue to perform their normal tasks with respect to organizing and facilitating arrangements for the arrival and departure of such officials.

Sammy Kum Buo, OIC/OSRSG

Kimso Nilsvang, CCPO (for OIC/ADMIN.).....

Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG.....

Charles Ouattara, Chief AIROPS/MOVCON.....

While some responsibility revolves on Mr. Baudin, I do not see the idea
primarily the junior officers. The responsibility lies mainly with those
the team why were they not personally received in mission vif's?
did they leave it to a junior officer who had no plans to meet
the same time, almost? I therefore do not agree with this. The
accepted. Both Goeranson and Diggers should be informed that
responsibility lay with them and that they have to do their
visiting job. In future all vif's must be met at a senior
on arrival and departure. It is unfortunate that an operation
being a complicated manoeuvre should have been handled by a
junior officer. ED/CAO- Stalman/ls

UNITED NATIONS

URGENT
NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO.: 3057

MIR NO.:

MISC NO.: 1675

TO: MR. VICTOR ANGELO COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT NATIONS UNIES DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIE	FROM: SAMMY K. BUO OIC/ED-OSRSG UNAMIR, KIGALI RWANDA
AUTHORISED BY: /	DATE: 12 MAI 1995
FAX NO: 255-51-46718 TEL NO: 255-51-46711/4 OR 36834/5	PHONE: 250-84266 FAX: 250-86877
INFO: A. GOLO, OIC/ADMIN. P. MCNEILL, CFO ORIGINATOR: [Signature] B.P. DESSANDE, CHEF, PROTOCOLE	SECTION: PROTOCOLE
SUBJECT: MISSION A ARUSHA DU SUBSTITUT DU PROCUREUR GENERAL, JUGE HONORE RAKOTOMANANA, TRIBUNAL INTERNATIONAL	

1. Nous voudrions vous informer que le Juge Honoré RAKOTOMANANA arrivera à Arusha dans la matinée du 16 mai 1995 par un avion des Nations Unies en provenance de Kigali. Il sera accompagné de Monsieur Colin PORT, Directeur, Section des Investigations, Tribunal International, Kigali; Monsieur Isaac MINTA, Conseiller Juridique, Bureau du Représentant Spécial, Kigali; Monsieur Rupert B. LEWIS, Logisticien, Administration, MINUAR, Kigali.

2. L'Objet de sa mission se rapporte à la résolution S/Rés/977(1995) du 22 février 1995 et à la visite en Tanzanie la semaine prochaine de la délégation du Bureau Juridique des Nations Unies à New York. Reconnaisant bien vouloir en informer le Gouvernement.

3. Les intéressés auront besoin d'un visa d'entrée en Tanzanie à leur arrivée à Arusha. Ils sont titulaires des documents de voyage suivants:

- * Juge H. RAKOTOMANANA (Malgache): Passeport diplomatique N° 9307179 valide jusqu'au 15/6/95; Laissez-passer des Nations Unies N° 04068 valable jusqu'au 15/04/96.

SRSG

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-2-

- * M. Colin PORT: (Britannique): Laissez-passer des Nations Unies N° 39565 - Validité à confirmer.
- * M. Isaac K. MINTA: (Ghanéen): Passeport national N° 852484, valide jusqu'au 20/01/98, Laissez-passer des Nations Unies N° 28750 valide jusqu'au 8/07/95.
- * M. Rupert B. LEWIS: (Guyanais): Passeport national N° 0721019 valide jusqu'au 16/02/2000; Laissez-passer des Nations Unies N° 48279 valide jusqu'au 30/06/95. Nous vous remercions pour toute action que vous voudrez bien prendre auprès des services compétents tanzaniens sur ce point.

4. Nous vous saurions également gré de bien vouloir assurer accueil à l'arrivée, transport de l'aéroport à l'hôtel et durant le séjour et réservation de 4 chambres d'hôtel pour le compte des intéressés.

5. Les éléments relatifs à l'avion qui les transportera de Kigali à Arusha sont les suivants:

- Commandant de Brd:	M. CAMPOS
- Equipage:	1 (un) membre
- Type d'avion:	Beechcraft 200
- Signalisation:	UN369
- N° Enregistrement:	N630VB
- Passagers:	4 (quatre)
- Opérateur:	MINUAR/UNAMIR

Les heures de départ de Kigali et d'arrivée à Arusha vous seront communiquées ultérieurement. Espérons que ces informations vous permettront de requérir auprès des autorités locales l'autorisation de survol du territoire national tanzanien et d'atterrissage à Arusha.

6. D'avance nous vous remercions de votre coopération.

507 FAX

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: COMMCEN: #1 UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI
ATTN: INFO:	DATE: 4 MAY 1995
FAX NO:	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: S.K. BUO OIC/OSRSG	SECTION: OSRSG
SUBJECT: <u>ALLEGED ARREST OF FATHER SIBOMANA ANDRE</u>	

1. ON 1 MAY 1995, WE RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM AN ORGANISATION NAMED SOLIDARITE RWANDA BASED IN PARIS, FRANCE VIA YOUR COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE IN NEW YORK REGARDING THE ALLEGED ARREST OF A CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL IN RWANDA, FATHER SIBOMANA ANDRE, DIRECTOR OF KINYAMATEKA AND CURRENT BISHOP OF KABGAYI. THE MESSAGE RECEIVED DID NOT INCLUDE ANY CONTACT NUMBERS FOR THIS ORGANISATION.

2. IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THEIR TELEPHONE OR FAX NUMBER, WE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU SEND THIS FAX WITH THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THEIR ATTENTION: CONTRARY TO WHAT HAS BEEN REPORTED, THE ABOVE INDIVIDUAL HAS NOT BEEN ARRESTED BY RPA SOLDIERS AND HIS CONDITION IS BEING MONITORED BY UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS.

3. THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

FROM: DCOS OPS

TO: OSRSG

INFO: SECTOR 3

DATE: 3 MAY 95

SUBJECT: ALLEGED ARREST OF FATHER SIBOMANA ANDRE

1. Investigation into the alleged arrest of Father Sibomana Andre, as intimated in a letter to the SRSG from Solidarite Rwanda, has proved to be false.

2. In fact the mentioned priest is paid daily visits by a joint MILOBS and HRFOs ptls. As at 021700B May 95, the priest was a free man and was seen and spoken to by Sector 3 MILOBS OPS officer. There are no indications that the priest has been arrested since his last meeting with MILOBS.

3. For your info.

*P1. send
appropriate fax
to Paris. In
3-5
ED.*

1419

①

URGENT MESSAGE

ATTENTION OF Mr SHARYAR KHAN
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UN S.G.
KIGALI RWANDA.

MESSAGE : FATHER SIBOMANA ANDRE DIRECTOR OF KINYAMATEKA AND
CURRENT BISHOP OF KABGAYI HAS JUST BEEN ARRESTED BY
APR SOLDIERS stop PLEASE CHECK URGENTLY AND TAKE
NECESSARY MESURES IN ORDER TO PROTECT HIS LIFE stop
ALSO PLEASE INFORM PM TWAGIRAMUNGU, PRESIDENT
BIZIMUNGU AND VP KAGAME stop
BEST REGARDS fullstop

SOLIDARITE RWANDA
PARIS FRANCE.
APRIL 31 - 1995

② Can we find out through
MILOBs & HR Monitors and #
then reply

ED
AFC

Swemmy J. Kwan
2-5

You have 1700 H's he has not been
arrested ops officers at Sector
MILOB meet him on
2-5

③ G3 Ops 1700 H's, is
Pls task tps end
MILOBs to investigate
ASAP with UNHCR
assistance. 2-5

④ DCOB ops (SRSG)

⑤ Returned a file

For The father has not
been arrested AS at
021700hrs Ops Officer MILOBs Sector 3
met and spoke to him.
The ops officer has confirmed that
the most has not been arrested.

Passed to the Duty
Officer, ops to deliver
2035 LT 5p

1419
URGENT MESSAGE

ATTENTION OF Mr SHARYAR KHAN
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UN S.G.
KIGALI RWANDA.

MESSAGE : FATHER SIBOMANA ANDRE DIRECTOR OF KINYAMATEKA AND
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APR SOLDIERS stop PLEASE CHECK URGENTLY AND TAKE
NECESSARY MESURES IN ORDER TO PROTECT HIS LIFE stop
ALSO PLEASE INFORM PM TWAGIRAMUNGU, PRESIDENT
BIZIMUNGU AND VP KAGAME stop
BEST REGARDS fullstop

SOLIDARITE RWANDA
PARIS FRANCE.
APRIL 31 - 1995

Can we find out through
MICOS & HR Monitors and
then reply (see my J. Kwan
2.5
ED
AFL

(SRSG)

Passed to the Duty
Officer, ops to deliver
2035 LT for



File: out FAX

OUTGOING FAX NO. 2778

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. 2

MISC NO. 1561

TO: Ms. Bobby Sura, High Commission of Australia NAIROBI, KENYA	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo, Political Adviser UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO.: 254-2-444-617 <i>31746 LT</i>	DATE: 3 MAY 1995
	PHONE: 1-212-963-3582 FAX NO.: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>NEW RWANDESE POLITICAL PARTY</u>	

AAA. In response to your request, the only information we have on the RDR (Rassemblement pour le Retour et la Démocratie au Rwanda), and wholly from the press, is the following:

- The Party was formed recently in Goma by Rwandese refugees. Its officers are:
 - Mr. François Nzabahimana, President. He was Minister of Commerce for 6 months in 1991 and later worked for "Banque Commerciale du Rwanda" until last year's civil war.
 - Mr. Clavier Kanyarushoke, Vice-President. He was Ambassador to Uganda until last year's civil war. Served as Chief negotiator for President Habyarimana at the Arusha Peace talks.
 - Mr. Francis Butare, Secretary-General.
- Mr. Nzabahimana is reportedly based in Brussels, Mr. Kanyarushoke, in Paris, and Mr Butare, in Nairobi.

BBB. I hope the above information is useful. Best regards.

SAMMY BUO only

POUR : <i>Sammy</i>		EXTENSION: NO DE BUREAU	
FROM: DE :		POSTE :	
TELEPHONE NO.: NO DE TÉLÉPHONE :			
RETURNED YOUR CALL		VOUS A RAPPELÉ(E)	
WILL CALL YOU AGAIN		VOUS RAPPELLERA	
WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL		VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ	
CAME TO SEE YOU		EST VENU(E) VOUS VOIR	
WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU		VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR	

Please see attached fax.
 With ref. to para. BBB,
 maybe Administration
 could send a fax to
 UNDP once the travel
 arrangements have been
 made, to inform UNDP of
 arrival time in Kampala
 Thanks.

RECEIVED BY	REÇU PAR	DATE	TIME - HEURE



OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Babatunde THOMAS UNDP RES/REP KAMPALA, UGANDA	FROM: Sammy Kum BUO OIC/OSRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO.: 256-46-230710	DATE: 21 APRIL 95
	PHONE: 1-212-963-3582 FAX NO.: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>UNAMIR MISSION TO KAMPALA</u>	

AAA. Further to our telephone conversation earlier this morning, I wish to confirm that Mr. Ismael Diallo, UNAMIR Spokesman, and Mr. Shaka Ssali, of Radio UNAMIR, are scheduled to arrive in Kampala on Sunday, 23 April, on an official mission. They are expected to return to Kigali on Thursday, 27 April.

BBB. We will inform you of their time of arrival in Kampala. In the meantime, it would be greatly appreciated if hotel reservations could be made for them and if, as we discussed earlier, UNDP could provide them with local transportation during their stay.

CCC. I wish to seize this opportunity to thank you, once again, for the cooperation and assistance you have continued to extend to us, even on such short notice.

DDD. Best regards.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

- U R G E N T -

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. GOERANSSON, SAO UNAMIR, NAIROBI	FROM: Sammy Kum BUO OIC, Office of SRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO.: 254-2-622668 254-2-622755	DATE: 20 APRIL 1995 PHONE: 1-212-963-3582 FAX NO.: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>RESERVATION FOR RWANDESE OFFICIALS</u>	

AAA. Please reserve four seats on the UNAMIR flight from Nairobi to Kigali, tomorrow, Friday, 21 April, in the name of Mr. Jack Nzeza, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of Rwanda in Nairobi, who will be accompanied by 3 Embassy staff.

BBB. We are sorry for the late request due to circumstances beyond our control.

CCC. Best regards.

Nairobi Tel. 75830

Charge de Affaires

Jack Nzeza

To come tomorrow (3)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Gideon Rudahunga

State Protocol Director

(Chief of Protocol)

We should help, please

tell Morrison to include Mr. Nzeza




FAX TRANSMISSION

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: H.E. Prof. Ibrahim A. Gambari
Permanent Representative of Nigeria
to the United Nations, New York

FAX NO.: 212 697-1970

FROM: Sammy Buo 
Political Adviser, UNAMIR, Kigali

FAX NO.: 212 963 3090

DATE: 24 February 1995

NO. OF PAGES: 6

SUBJECT: Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda

Excellency,

Your fax message of 23 February 1995 reached me earlier today, 24 February 1995. As you requested, I have tried to condense my earlier draft of the above-mentioned report and reorganized it under Parts A & B, it being understood that the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section which you have already used in New York for your oral report, would appear as Part C.

I hope that the present version meets the requirement for a sharp reduction in the size of the report. However, should it require further adjusting, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards and highest consideration.



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
... February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
ON 12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995

Letter of transmittal

Letter dated February 1995 from the members of the Security
Council Mission to Rwanda addressed to the
President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda, which took place on 12 and 13 February 1995. The report is submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the terms of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 6 February, following consultations.

(Signed)	Li ZHAOXING (China)
(Signed)	Karel KOVANDA (Czech Republic)
(Signed)	Gerhard HENZE (Germany)
(Signed)	Julio RENDON BARNICA (Honduras)
(Signed)	Nugroho WISNUMURTI (Indonesia)
(Signed)	Ibrahim A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) (Chairman)
(Signed)	Karl F. INDERFURTH (United States of America)

/...

**PART A: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS,
INCLUDING SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS REGARDING RWANDA,
AND ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION**

1. On 6 February 1995, the President of the Security Council announced that following consultations, the Council's mission to Burundi would make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February before its scheduled return to New York on 14 February. According to the terms of reference for the visit to Rwanda, the mission would hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees. It would also hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali and, upon its conclusion, submit a report to the Security Council.
2. The mission arrived at Kigali (Rwanda), in the morning of 12 February, from Bujumbura (Burundi). It was led by Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and comprised also Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China), Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), Mr. Julio Rendon Barnica (Honduras), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Karl Inderfurth (United States of America).
3. Two recent reports by the Secretary-General and the discussions on them within the Security Council have shown that the situation in Rwanda continues to be volatile. On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in response to a request by the Security Council contained in its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), submitted his second report on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65). On 6 February 1995, pursuant to the Council's resolution 965 of 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees (S/1995/107).
4. It emerges from both reports that while significant progress has been made towards restoring normality and stability to Rwanda, more needs to be done. By the contents of its letter of 10 February addressed to the Secretary-General and its Presidential Statement of 10 February (S/PRST/1995/...), the Security Council has demonstrated not only its continued concern but, above all, its readiness to support additional practical measures and efforts aimed at achieving effective solutions that would help turn a page towards a more peaceful and stable Rwanda. At the same time, however, the Council, while acknowledging the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the limited resources available to it, expects the Government to play an even greater role to repatriate refugees, to promote national reconciliation and to reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining dialogue between the Government, the refugee community and the United Nations.

/...

5. During its stay in Rwanda, the mission, bearing in mind its terms of reference, followed a programme of work which included meetings with Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda (accompanied by Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration), Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and offices in Rwanda, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission also visited a displaced person's camp in Kibeho, in south-western Rwanda.

6. The mission's visits, meetings and other contacts in Rwanda offered its members a valuable opportunity not only to exchange views on the situation in the country, but also to observe at first hand, the realities on the ground. The mission's programme of work in Rwanda, as well as a list of participants in its various meetings, are attached to the present report as Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

PART B: OBSERVATIONS OF THE MISSION

7. Several and sometimes seemingly differing perspectives were heard on how best to move forward in stabilizing the complex situation in Rwanda. While everyone agreed that the most important goal was to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy that had recently befallen Rwanda, the specific issues of repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and justice were seen as inter-related and inter-dependent, though differences were evident, even among the Government officials the mission met with, as to the order of priorities to be followed in addressing those concerns.

8. The return and proper resettlement of displaced persons and refugees was generally seen as a condition sine qua non for long-term stability and progress, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that this was a matter of the highest priority for the Government because, without it, reconciliation, which was essential for peace, would not be possible. At the same time, it was widely felt that bringing to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda constituted another area of priority concern requiring urgent and simultaneous attention.

9. The mission was informed that major progress had recently been made in facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced persons, especially through Opération Retour. This programme, jointly coordinated by UNAMIR and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with the Government and supported also by NGOs, had, since it was launched on 29 December, enabled the voluntary and safe departure of approximately half of the estimated 350,000 displaced persons in IDP camps. 35,000 IDPs had been transported in United Nations vehicles to their homes while some 150,000 had voluntarily walked home. Of these, between 20-25 per cent had transferred to other camps, notably Kibeho, a fact that was confirmed when

/...

the mission visited Kibeho, where it learnt that, instead of returning to their homes, some displaced persons were simply moving from one camp to another.

10. Progress on the return of internally displaced persons was considered vital for encouraging similar advances in the more complex domain of refugee repatriation. It was widely felt that repatriation could be facilitated substantially by eliminating intimidation in refugee camps, a measure which, in the Government's view, could best be achieved by separating armed elements from the civilian refugee population, and by assuring security and justice inside Rwanda as well as protecting the property rights of all citizens.

11. It emerged from the mission's meetings and consultations, including in particular its visit to the Kibeho IDP camp, that fear was the single most important factor impeding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Government officials informed the mission of progress made in the Government's efforts to ensure that the rights of innocent citizens were safeguarded and that retribution, vengeance, harassment and other arbitrary and extra-judiciary practices were eliminated. They recognized that a lot more remained to be done but pointed out their Government's material, logistical, financial and personnel constraints, especially in its attempts to restore an effective judiciary and a trained police force. The Vice-President and Minister of Defence asserted that the failure to hold accountable the perpetrators of genocide had, despite the Government's efforts to prevent and punish such actions, led to acts of vengeance. He added that some of the IDPs and refugees who cited fear as the reason for not returning home were probably implicated in the recent atrocities and were thus afraid of facing justice. In this connection, Government officials, while recalling their concerns with regard to various aspects concerning the International Tribunal for Rwanda, reaffirmed Rwanda's readiness to cooperate with the Tribunal and expressed the hope that it would begin its work as soon as possible.

12. Regarding reconciliation, it was widely felt that, despite positive commitments and other efforts by the Government, concrete progress in this sphere was largely marginal so far. While recognizing that national reconciliation was a continuous process occurring over the long-term, the view was stressed that the urgency of the Rwandese context demanded the taking of a number of immediate steps and measures, such as active repatriation, the creation of a conducive political and psychological climate and the restoration of an effective and functioning judiciary. Concern was expressed, on the other hand, especially by Government officials, that many of those accused or suspected of carrying out atrocities had so far shown no remorse or contrition, a situation that was seen as discouraging efforts towards reconciliation, by making forgiveness difficult. Moreover, it was pointed out, armed elements of former government forces and militias were not only intimidating Rwandese refugees and preventing their return home from camps in the neighbouring countries but were also increasingly infiltrating into Rwandese territory for the purpose of carrying out acts of banditry and destabilization.

13. Government officials also emphasized that they not only accepted but indeed respected the spirit of an inclusive and broad-based government, as provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement to which their Government remained fully committed. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Arusha accords were part of Rwanda's fundamental or basic law ("**loi fondamentale**"). Officials also indicated that the Government had recently commenced dialogue with representatives of Rwandese refugee communities in Burundi. They explained that dialogue

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with other refugee communities, especially those in Zaire, was not yet feasible in view of the insecurity and intimidation to which those refugees were subjected by armed elements in their midst.

14. To help enhance prospects for Rwandese to live in harmony with one another irrespective of ethnic or political differences, the role of civic education and sensitization programmes emphasizing the virtues of respect for human rights, the rule of law and tolerance, was underlined. In this connection, it was agreed that the United Nations Radio in Rwanda could make a positive contribution by providing Rwandese, both inside the country as well as in refugee camps, with factual and objective information which could counter the misinformation and rumours that were hampering repatriation and reconciliation.

15. The view was also expressed that the perception of military dominance over civilian administration in Rwanda likewise contributed to hindering reconciliation. It was felt that effective civilian control of the administration at all levels, could help build confidence among the population, including displaced persons and those Rwandese who had fled the country out of fear. While acknowledging that the military was visible throughout the country and that its size had grown, a situation which he explained was necessary because of the continuing threats against Rwanda, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence pointed out that civilian administration was largely in place at the national, provincial and local levels.

16. Concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, the mission was informed that the emergency phase was largely over and that emphasis was increasingly being placed on longer term measures to rebuild the country, based on priorities elaborated by the Government, in consultation with agencies and other aid partners. In this connection, the response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal, both of which Government officials commended as successful initiatives to assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, was discussed. The importance of setting up an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda was emphasized. Such a programme, it was explained, was especially urgent in view of the need to ensure the proper resettlement of large numbers of displaced persons and refugees upon their return to Rwanda, and to revive and revitalize agricultural and reconstruction activities overall.

17. The mission found within the diplomatic and international relief and development community, including United Nations personnel and NGO representatives, as well as on the Rwandese side, a strong commitment to consolidate the progress already made on the recovery front. Everyone recognized that national reconciliation was a vital, indeed essential factor not only for safeguarding the achievements realized but also for advancing further. The Government expressed appreciation for the support provided by the international community, including member States, international organizations and NGOs. It especially welcomed the role of United Nations agencies and operations, in particular UNAMIR, whose presence in the country Government officials, representatives of agencies and NGOs as well as the local coordinator of the IDP camp at Kibeho, viewed as a valuable and indeed indispensable factor for confidence and security in Rwanda.

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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

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CONNECTION ID
START TIME 24/02 15:06
USAGE TIME 04'51
PAGES 6
RESULT OK

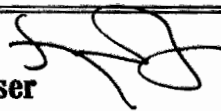
OUTGOING FAX NO. 1044

PAGE 1 OF 21

MIR NO. 626


MISC NO. _____

16 February 1995

TO: Mrs Neylan Bali Director Security Council Affairs, DPA UNATIONS, New York	FROM: Sammy Buo  Political Adviser UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO: 212 963 7878	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: Draft Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda	

I attach hereto for your information a copy of the draft report of the Security Council Mission to Rwanda as well as draft oral remarks for the presentation of the report to the Council.

Best regards.



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SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERALS/1995/
... February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
ON 12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995Letter of transmittalLetter dated February 1995 from the members of the Security
Council Mission to Rwanda addressed to the
President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda, which took place on 12 and 13 February 1995. The report is submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the terms of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 6 February, following consultations.

(Signed)	Li ZHAOXING (China)
(Signed)	Karel KOVANDA (Czech Republic)
(Signed)	Gerhard HENZE (Germany)
(Signed)	Julio RENDON BARNICA (Honduras)
(Signed)	Nugroho WISNUMURTI (Indonesia)
(Signed)	Ibrahim A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) (Chairman)
(Signed)	Karl F. INDERFURTH (United States of America)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 6 February 1995, the President of the Security Council announced that following consultations, the Council's mission to Burundi would make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February before its scheduled return to New York on 14 February. According to the terms of reference for the visit to Rwanda, the mission would hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees. It would also hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali and, upon its conclusion, submit a report to the Security Council.

2. The mission arrived at Kigali (Rwanda), in the morning of 12 February, from Bujumbura (Burundi). It was led by Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and comprised also Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China), Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), Mr. Julio Rendon Barnica (Honduras), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Karl Inderfurth (United States of America).

II. OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION REGARDING THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

3. Two recent reports by the Secretary-General and the discussions on them within the Security Council have shown that the situation in Rwanda continues to be volatile. On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in response to a request by the Security Council contained in its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), submitted his second report on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65). On 6 February 1995, pursuant to the Council's resolution 965 of 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees (S/1995/107).

4. It emerges from both reports that while significant progress has been made towards restoring normality and stability to Rwanda, more needs to be done. By the contents of its letter of 10 February addressed to the Secretary-General and its Presidential Statement of 10 February (S/PRST/1995/...), the Security Council has demonstrated not only its continued concern but, above all, its readiness to support additional practical measures and efforts aimed at achieving effective solutions that would help turn a page towards a more peaceful and stable Rwanda. At the same time, however, the Council, while acknowledging the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the limited resources available to it, expects the Government to play an even greater role to repatriate refugees, to promote national reconciliation and to reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining dialogue between the Government, the refugee community and the United Nations.

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III. ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

5. Upon its arrival in Kigali in the morning of 12 February, the mission began its work immediately following a programme of work which included meetings with Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda (accompanied by Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration), Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and offices in Rwanda, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission also visited a displaced person's camp in Kibeho, in south-western Rwanda.

6. Bearing in mind its terms of reference, the mission focused on issues relating to the reconciliation and reconstruction processes, including developments in the area of repatriation of refugees and return of displaced persons. In this connection, it reviewed and exchanged views with participants on the role and contribution of the international community, including, in particular, the Security Council, UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and NGOs, as well as the efforts of the Government of Rwanda itself. The mission pointed out, from the outset, that its relatively large size and broad composition, embodying almost half of the Security Council's membership, and representing all regions, demonstrated the importance the Council attached to the mission. Members of the mission received a warm welcome and attentive hearing throughout their visit to Rwanda. Government officials expressed deep appreciation for the contribution and role of the Security Council in particular and the United Nations as a whole in the on-going efforts to normalize the situation in their country and pledged Rwanda's full cooperation with the mission and with the Security Council itself.

7. The mission visited the Kibeho IDP camp to observe the progress of Opération Retour which seeks to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes. While at the camp, the mission was briefed by and exchanged views with elements of the UNAMIR force deployed in the area to provide security and protection for the IDPs and assist humanitarian relief operations. It also met with the "Chef de Camp", an IDP himself chosen by fellow camp residents to serve as their overall coordinator. Following that visit, the mission observed a former IDP camp-site at Rukondo, also in the south-west, which, along with a number of other such facilities, recently closed down as a result of the voluntary departure of its internally displaced residents under the Opération Retour programme. The mission noted that a proportion of the camps that were voluntarily closed had moved into the Kibeho camp which had recently increased in size.

8. The mission's visits, meetings and other contacts in Rwanda offered its members a valuable opportunity not only to exchange views on the situation in the country, but also to observe at first hand, the realities on the ground. The mission's programme of work in Rwanda, as well as a list of participants in its various meetings, are attached to the present report as Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

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IV. OBSERVATIONS OF THE MISSION

9. Several and sometimes seemingly differing perspectives were heard on how best to move forward in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda. It was, however, generally recognized that the situation was extremely complex, covering long-standing and often intensely emotional issues which, in some ways, were compounded or otherwise affected by developments in the subregion as a whole. While everyone agreed that the most important goal was to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy that had recently befallen Rwanda, the specific issues of repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and justice were seen as inter-related and inter-dependent, though differences were evident, even among the Government officials the mission met with, as to the order of priorities to be followed in addressing those concerns.

10. There was however broad consensus on the point that the prompt, voluntary and safe return and proper resettlement of displaced persons and refugees was a priority requirement on which progress in other areas, such as reconciliation and reconstruction, ultimately depended. Their return home was generally seen as a condition sine qua non for long-term stability and progress, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that this was a matter of the highest priority for the Government because, without it, reconciliation, which was essential for peace, would not be possible. At the same time, it was widely felt that bringing to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda constituted another area of priority concern requiring urgent attention if long-term stability and genuine reconciliation were to be achieved. In this connection, the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, in particular, stressed their view that equal priority should be accorded to the need for repatriation and justice, and that both objectives should be pursued simultaneously.

11. The mission was informed that major progress had recently been made in facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced persons, especially through Opération Retour. This programme, jointly coordinated by UNAMIR and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with the Government and supported also by NGOs, had, since it was launched on 29 December, enabled the voluntary and safe departure of approximately half of the estimated 350,000 displaced persons in IDP camps. 35,000 IDPs had been transported in United Nations vehicles to their homes while some 150,000 had voluntarily walked home. Of these, between 20-25 per cent had transferred to other camps, notably Kibeho, a fact that was confirmed when the mission visited Kibeho, where it learnt that, instead of returning to their homes, some displaced persons were simply moving from one camp to another.

12. Progress on the return of internally displaced persons was considered vital for encouraging similar advances in the more complex domain of refugee repatriation. It was widely felt that repatriation could be facilitated substantially by eliminating intimidation in refugee camps, a measure which, in the Government's view, could best be achieved by separating armed elements from the civilian refugee population, and by assuring security and justice inside Rwanda as well as protecting the property rights of all citizens.

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13. It emerged from the mission's meetings and consultations, including in particular its visit to the Kibeho IDP camp, that fear was the single most important factor impeding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Government officials informed the mission of progress made in the Government's efforts to ensure that the rights of innocent citizens were safeguarded and that retribution, vengeance, harassment and other arbitrary and extra-judiciary practices were eliminated. They recognized that a lot more remained to be done but pointed out their Government's material, logistical, financial and personnel constraints, especially in its attempts to restore an effective judiciary and a trained police force. To underscore the Government's need for assistance to set up a functioning judiciary, the Prime Minister said that due to a lack of personnel resources to process the cases of detainees, many people were probably being held unjustly. In this connection, he estimated that about half of the estimated 20,000 persons currently imprisoned in Rwanda were probably innocent. The Vice-President and Minister of Defence asserted that the failure to hold accountable the perpetrators of genocide had, despite the Government's efforts to prevent and punish such actions, led to acts of vengeance. He added that some of the IDPs and refugees who cited fear as the reason for not returning home were probably implicated in the recent atrocities and were thus afraid of facing justice. In this connection, Government officials, while recalling their concerns with regard to various aspects concerning the International Tribunal for Rwanda, reaffirmed Rwanda's readiness to cooperate with the Tribunal and expressed the hope that it would begin its work as soon as possible. They also pointed out that their Government no longer insisted on Kigali as the site for the headquarters of the Tribunal and the Prime Minister specifically reiterated Rwanda's recent proposal of Arusha (Tanzania) to host it.

14. Regarding reconciliation, it was widely felt that, despite positive commitments and other efforts by the Government, concrete progress in this sphere was largely marginal so far. While recognizing that national reconciliation was a continuous process occurring over the long-term, as Government officials, in particular the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence believed, the view was stressed that the urgency of the Rwandese context demanded the taking of a number of immediate steps and measures, such as active repatriation, the creation of a conducive political and psychological climate and the restoration of an effective and functioning judiciary. Concern was expressed, on the other hand, especially by Government officials, that many of those accused or suspected of carrying out atrocities had so far shown no remorse or contrition, a situation that was seen as discouraging efforts towards reconciliation, by making forgiveness difficult. Moreover, it was pointed out, armed elements of former government forces and militias were not only intimidating Rwandese refugees and preventing their return home from camps in the neighbouring countries but were also increasingly infiltrating into Rwandese territory for the purpose of carrying out acts of banditry and destabilization.

15. Government officials also emphasized that, within the framework of efforts towards national reconciliation, they not only accepted but indeed respected the spirit of an inclusive and broad-based government, as provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement to which their Government remained fully committed. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Arusha accords were part of Rwanda's fundamental or basic law ("**loi fondamentale**"). Officials also indicated that the Government had recently commenced dialogue with representatives of Rwandese refugee communities in Burundi. They explained that dialogue with other refugee communities,

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especially those in Zaire, was not yet feasible in view of the insecurity and intimidation to which those refugees were subjected by armed elements in their midst. Holding that justice should not be traded for reconciliation, Government officials underlined their objection to dialogue with those responsible for genocide who, in their view, should be held accountable for their deeds.

16. The mission heard many positive and optimistic statements, including among IDPs in Kibeho as well as among Government officials, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together in harmony, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. To help enhance those prospects, the role of civic education and sensitization programmes emphasizing the virtues of respect for human rights, the rule of law and tolerance, was underlined. In this connection, it was agreed that the United Nations Radio in Rwanda could make a positive contribution by providing Rwandese, both inside the country as well as in refugee camps, with factual and objective information which could counter the misinformation and rumours that were hampering repatriation and reconciliation.

17. The view was also expressed that the perception of military dominance over civilian administration in Rwanda likewise contributed to hindering reconciliation. It was felt that effective civilian control of the administration at all levels, could help build confidence among the population, including displaced persons and those Rwandese who had fled the country out of fear. While acknowledging that the military was visible throughout the country and that its size had grown, a situation which he explained was necessary because of the continuing threats against Rwanda, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence pointed out that civilian administration was largely in place at the national, provincial and local levels.

18. Concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, the mission was informed, especially by United Nations agencies and NGOs, that the emergency phase was largely over and that emphasis was increasingly being placed on longer term measures to rebuild the country, based on priorities elaborated by the Government, in consultation with agencies and other aid partners. In this connection, the response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal, both of which Government officials commended as successful initiatives to assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, was discussed. It was pointed out that the Government had since set up a follow-up mechanism and was working with the donor community on the implementation of programmes in various sectors. Among the priorities listed by the Prime Minister were agricultural development, provision of primary health care, the restoration of educational institutions, the re-establishment of the judiciary and assistance to especially vulnerable groups, such as children. The importance of setting up an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda was emphasized. Such a programme, it was explained, was especially urgent in view of the need to ensure the proper resettlement of large numbers of displaced persons and refugees upon their return to Rwanda, and to revive and revitalize agricultural and reconstruction activities overall.

19. The mission learned that wide-ranging efforts had been undertaken and were underway at various levels to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. It found within the diplomatic and international relief and development community, including United Nations personnel and NGO representatives, as well as on the Rwandese side, a strong commitment to consolidate the progress already made on the recovery front. Everyone recognized that national

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reconciliation was a vital, indeed essential factor not only for safeguarding the achievements realized but also for advancing further. The Government expressed appreciation for the support provided by the international community, including member States, international organizations and NGOs. It especially welcomed the role of United Nations agencies and operations, in particular UNAMIR, whose presence in the country Government officials, representatives of agencies and NGOs as well as the local coordinator of the IDP camp at Kibeho, viewed as a valuable and indeed indispensable factor for confidence and security in Rwanda, at a time when the country was still trying to achieve normality and durable peace. Government officials also commended the UNHCR's efforts to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and expressed satisfaction over what they characterized as growing improvements in relations between that United Nations organ and their Government. United Nations agencies and NGOs, on their part, stressed the need to coordinate their activities more closely with each other in order to maximize the international humanitarian community's efforts and resources to enable them to serve the people of Rwanda even better. Several agencies and NGOs stressed the importance of the security and protection support provided by UNAMIR, especially in escorting relief operations and accompanying human rights monitors in their work around the country.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The mission was impressed and encouraged by the progress made towards returning normality to Rwanda, especially in the areas of infrastructural rehabilitation. In Kigali, in particular, there were few visible reminders of the recent tragedy and nightmare the city and the rest of the country had lived through. Government workers, international relief personnel and ordinary citizens alike were all busy trying to rebuild.

21. Yet, as even Government officials themselves acknowledged, the country's problems are far from over. In fact, the critical challenges of social and political accommodation, on which genuine stability and long-term healing depend, are still to be addressed. A wide gulf continues to separate Rwandese and to separate expectations and aspirations on the one hand from realities and achievements on the other. That gulf is fear and mistrust, born of centuries of a complex history and freshly re-awakened by recent traumatic events. Fear is both a personal and an individual feeling as well as a palpable condition. Both aspects were in evidence, especially during the mission's visit to the Kibeho IDP camp. The mission heard from camp residents that despite the ready availability of basic relief supplies and services, including food, water, medical care and security, provided by United Nations and other humanitarian agencies, amenities that were generally less assured in the country as a whole, most displaced persons would rather return to their homes and farms but were held back by fear.

22. The gravity of the horrendous crimes committed recently in Rwanda is recognized by the international community which, though the Security Council, has established an International Tribunal to bring to justice those responsible. At the same time, it is imperative to move forward to re-establish order and, above all, to prevent a new cycle of injustices or atrocities. In other words, while trying to cope with the tragic consequences of its recent problems, Rwandese society must be enabled to rebuild and to continue to function. Clearly, the primary responsibility in this regard rests with the Rwandese themselves who must determine if and how

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to save their land and to come to terms with each other. For healing to succeed and to endure, it should, above all, be indigenous and deliberate. It cannot be imposed.

23. The role of the international community has, to-date, been to assist Rwanda's own efforts towards peace and progress. This continues to be an appropriate role. Important achievements have been realized because of the contribution of the international community and its cooperation with Rwanda. Much of what remains to be done can also be achieved as long as mutual goodwill and cooperation continue. During its stay in Rwanda, therefore, the mission made it clear, especially in its discussions with Government officials, that its purpose was to learn and to exchange ideas in order to enhance cooperation between Rwanda and the Security Council with a view to finding solutions to the problems at hand. The visit and the discussions held convinced the mission of the continuing validity of the Security Council's approach to-date, based essentially on the sharing of responsibilities between the Government and the international community, especially in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and reconciliations.

24. On repatriation, the mission believes that as long as 2 million Rwandese remain as refugees in camps in and outside their country, the situation in Rwanda will remain inherently unstable. It, therefore, considers their return home as a matter of the highest priority in the interest of lasting and sustainable peace and progress. The mission agrees that ensuring security in refugee camps is vital for the success of efforts to accelerate repatriation. In this regard, it reaffirms the endorsement, by the Security Council, of recent arrangements made by UNHCR with the Governments of Zaire and Tanzania to enhance security in Rwandese refugee camps in their respective countries and supports the Council's request to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all options in this regard and to make any further recommendations necessary to realize effective security in the camps. At the same time, the Government of Rwanda should intensify its efforts to create favorable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation. In this connection, it is considered that the Government's action in the following areas, among others, could be particularly helpful: (a) reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of a framework for dialogue between the Government, refugee representatives and the United Nations; (b) launch, in cooperation with civic associations, religious leaders, the United Nations, and NGOs, an active and proactive civic education programme within the country, including in IDP camps, and directed also at refugee camps through the radio, to promote harmony among all Rwandese; (c) move expeditiously to put in place an effective mechanism to protect property rights; (d) establish a transparent and effective judiciary; (e) set up and deploy nationwide a trained police force; (f) allow unimpeded access throughout the country to UNAMIR personnel and United Nations human rights monitors. The mission recommends furthermore that the international community support the Government's efforts.

25. The mission believes that the generous response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal will make a major contribution towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. In view of the massive task involved in rebuilding a country destroyed by a devastating civil war, the mission considers that additional assistance, both bilaterally and through appropriate international arrangements, would further facilitate and enhance the rebuilding process. In this connection, the mission recommends the setting up as soon as possible in Kigali of a United Nations inter-agency mine-

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clearance programme to be coordinated by UNAMIR and funded on the basis of voluntary contributions. The mission recommends further that consideration be given to using resources from the Secretary-General's trust fund for de-mining activities to cover start-up expenditures for the Rwanda programme and expresses the hope that the international community will contribute generously to support the activities of the programme with a view to clearing Rwanda of all mines.

26. The mission shares the view that national reconciliation is a continuous process. It could be facilitated by efforts to promote repatriation and rehabilitation, including the measures outlined above. It could also be aided by concrete movement in the area of justice. The mission, therefore, recommends that the process of making the International Tribunal operational be expedited. In the meantime, and in view of the fact that both the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor have been appointed and are supported by several staff members, the mission recommends further that consideration be given to having the Prosecutor's Office commence its work in Rwanda as soon as possible. In this connection, it hopes that a list of persons sought for questioning in connection with the violations of international humanitarian law concerning recent events in Rwanda, will soon be established and made available publicly. The mission considers, above all, that national reconciliation is principally a task for the Rwandese themselves. In this area the Government should continue to play a leading role, including finding effective ways and means of broadening the political process to cover all sectors of Rwandese society, among them those Rwandese citizens currently living in IDP and refugee camps who are not implicated in the atrocities. The mission welcomes the reaffirmation by the Rwandese Government of its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement. It recalls in this connection that the Security Council has, from the outset, viewed the Arusha accords as a framework for political dialogue and accommodation in Rwanda. The mission, in this connection, notes that UNAMIR is mandated to exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement and considers that this approach offers an opportunity for dialogue between Rwandese, using the United Nations as an intermediary.

27. The mission believes that UNAMIR's mandate, as outlined in Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, remains valid. UNAMIR's role is crucial in the present transitional phase in Rwanda, especially as efforts are being accelerated to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons. The mission believes that continued cooperation between the Government and UNAMIR is vital for the successful discharge of UNAMIR's role and the implementation of its mandate.

28. The mission welcomes the commencement of Radio UNAMIR broadcasts and shares the view that the Radio will make an important contribution towards repatriation and reconciliation efforts by making available factual and objective information which could help counter rumours and misinformation inimical to the objectives of peace in Rwanda.

29. The mission notes the Security Council's recent agreement with the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. It stresses the urgent need to deploy the CIVPOL observers at the earliest

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opportunity in order to enable UNAMIR to fulfil its mandated task to assist in the training of a new, integrated national police force for Rwanda.

30. The mission commends UNAMIR and other United Nations staff as well as NGO personnel in Rwanda for their dedication and commitment in the service of peace. It salutes their courage and selflessness, working as they do under extremely difficult and often risky conditions.

31. The members of the mission would like to express their gratitude and appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff for the valuable support and assistance rendered to them during the mission's visit to Rwanda.

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ANNEX I

PROGRAMME OF WORK IN RWANDA FOR THE
SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION
12-13 February 1995

Sunday, 12 February 1995:

0845 hrs	Arrival at Kigali
1000 hrs	Meeting with UN Agencies
1130 hrs	Meeting with NGOs
1300 hrs	Briefing by the SRSG and Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR
1600 hrs	Meeting with the Diplomatic Corps
1700 hrs	Ambassador Gambari to meet the Nigerian Contingent serving with the UNAMIR Force
1930 hrs	Buffet Dinner offered by SRSG

Monday, 13 February 1995:

0800 hrs	Visit to Kibeho IDP camp and Rukondo
1200 hrs	Meeting with the Prime Minister
1500 hrs	Meeting with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence
1700 hrs	Meeting with the President
1900 hrs	Press Conference at the Airport
2010 hrs	Departure from Kigali en route to New York

ANNEX II

PARTICIPANTS IN MEETINGS WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSIONA - Meeting between Representatives of
UN agencies and offices in Rwanda and the
Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Representative, UNDP
Mr. Babacar Cisse, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
Mr. Roman Urasa, Representative, UNHCR
Mr. Julio Gamba, Resident Representative, World Bank
Mr. Daniel Toole, Representative, UNICEF
Mr. Carol Jaenson, Chief, Children in Difficult Circumstances Section, UNICEF
Mr. Randolph Kent, UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
Ms. Patricia Banks, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director, WFP
Mr. Zlatan Milisic, Reports Officer, WFP
Mr. William Clarence, head of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda
Mr. Paul Howard, Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Dr. Mahamane Maiga, Acting Coordinator, WHO
Mr. Ibrahima Kaba, Officer-in-Charge, FAO
Ms. Alana Armitage, Programme Officer, UNFPA
Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Interregional Adviser, Department for Development Support and
Management Services (DDSMS)
Mr. Sidique Dao, Officer-in-Charge, Humanitarian Affairs, SRSG's Office, UNAMIR

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B -

Meeting between
Steering Group of NGO Community in Rwanda
with Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Teferra Shiawl, Africa Humanitarian Action
Mr. Askale Binga, Africa Humanitarian Action
Mr. Steven Rifkin, Save the Children (UK)
Mr. Tom Walker, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
Ms. Barbara Kerstiens, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
Mr. Yvan M'Bomo, Equilibre
Dr. Mungwakuzwe Canisius, Forum des ONG Rwandaises (Forum of Rwandese NGOs)

C -

Meeting between members of the Diplomatic Corps
and the Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

H.E. Mr. August Hummel	-	Ambassador of Germany
H.E. Mr. Huang Shejiao	-	Ambassador of China
H.E. Mr. J. Courbin	-	Ambassador of France
H.E. Mr. David Rawson	-	Ambassador of the United States of America
H.E. Ms. Lucy Edwards	-	Ambassador of Canada
Père Nguyen Van Tot	-	Chargé d'Affaires, Representation of the Holy See
Père Henri Hoser	-	Representation of the Holy See
Mr. Sylvain Ndayikengurukiye	-	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Burundian Embassy
Mr. Siguar Schelstraete	-	Belgian Embassy
Dr. Lillian Wong	-	Representative of British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr. Claude Latulippe	-	Canadian Embassy

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D - The Security Council mission met with the following officials of the Government of Rwanda on 13 February:

Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda
Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence
Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister
Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration

E - The Security Council mission was briefed by the following UNAMIR officials:

Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander

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**REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995**

**PRESENTATION REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR IBRAHIM A.
GAMBARI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE
UNITED NATIONS, CHAIRMAN OF THE MISSION**

..... February 1995

Mr. President,

I have the honour, on behalf of my six colleagues and I, to present to the Security Council the report on the Council's mission to Rwanda which I had the honour and privilege to lead. That report has been circulated under Security Council document number S/1995/....., dated February 1995.

As the distinguished members of the Council will recall, the Council, on 6 February, had decided, following consultations, that its mission to Burundi, which left New York on 8 February, should, on its way back to New York, make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February. The terms of reference for that stop-over visit, as agreed upon by the Council, included three points, as follows: (i) to hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees; (ii) to hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali; and (iii) to submit a report to the Security Council.

I should also like to recall that as agreed upon by the Council, the seven-member mission included, in addition to myself as chairman, the following: Ambassador Li Zhaoxing of China, Ambassador Karel Kovanda of the Czech Republic, Ambassador Gerhard Henze of Germany, Ambassador Julio Rendon Barnica of Honduras, Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti of Indonesia and Ambassador Karl Inderfurth of the United States of America.

The relatively large size and broad composition of the mission, representing all geographical regions and including also two permanent members of the Council, clearly conveyed strong messages to our hosts that the Security Council attached great importance to the mission and that there is broad consensus in the Council on the question of Rwanda. The attentive hearing we received everywhere we went and with those we met showed that these messages had been well received.

Mr. President, Distinguished Colleagues, kindly permit me, from the outset, to express the deep appreciation of members of the mission to the Government and people of Rwanda for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us during our brief stay. The Government cooperated closely and facilitated our visit to an IDP camp in the south-western part of the country and generously offered to show us around to other sites, an offer which we unfortunately could not honour because of time constraints.

We were received by the three most senior Rwandese Government officials. The President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu when he received us was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. This permitted our discussions to focus on the substance of issues concerning these key ministries. His Excellency Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, the Vice-President and Defence Minister as well as His Excellency Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, the Prime Minister, were the two other senior officials, despite their tight schedules and the little advance warning that was given them about our visit, gladly found time to meet with us. We greatly appreciated the honour which we consider as reflecting the Government's desire to continue to cooperate with the Security Council.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff who supported and assisted us throughout our visit. The Special Representative, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, and UNAMIR's Deputy Force Commander, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, not only gave us a detailed briefing on UNAMIR's activities in the fulfillment of the mandate given to it by the Security Council, but also shared with us their perspectives on the overall situation. This proved to be particularly valuable to us as these officials, along with other UNAMIR staff, are living on the ground, the drama of Rwanda on a daily basis.

We would like to seize this opportunity also to commend all United Nations staff in Rwanda, as well as NGO personnel, for their courage and dedication. Deep in the interior of Rwanda, we saw an impressive gathering of international humanitarian personnel, including a multinational group of UNAMIR forces and an equally multinational group of relief workers all working side by side in the true spirit of the United Nations, administering to tens and thousands of internally displaced Rwandese.

Mr. President,

We should also like to thank those ordinary Rwandese citizens who in one way or another assisted us during our stay in their country, including in particular representatives of local NGO associations as well as local leaders in IDP camps. Through their extensive grassroots connections and the fact that they live directly and closely with their people in IDP camps as well as in villages and communes around the country, they possess rare and deep insight and knowledge of the realities which we found extremely useful.

Mr. President,

Our mission, the first by a Security Council team to Rwanda since the tragic events that started there nearly a year ago, was a timely one. It came at a time when events in Burundi were attracting growing international concern and when the UNHCR/OAU-sponsored conference on the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in the region, was about to open in Bujumbura. As the international community has so often heard and the mission observed, there are close inter-linkages in the subregion of the Great Lakes area. Developments in each of the countries concerned are relevant and do impact on its neighbours, especially with regard to refugee movements. And, as is also well-known, the problem of refugees is a critical factor in efforts to resolve the problems of the countries of the subregion, including Rwanda.

It is our firm belief that real peace is not possible inside Rwanda over the long-term while 2 million Rwandese remain in refugee camps in neighbouring countries and thousands of others continue to seek international protection in IDP camps inside the country.

Mr President, the struggle for peace is, above all, the struggle to improve the quality of life for people, for ordinary human-beings, most of whom are innocent victims of decisions and/or policies totally irrelevant to their daily lives. No human-being should be forced by political considerations to live under the shockingly miserable and depressing conditions we observed at the IDP camp we visited in south-western Rwanda, home to some 100,000 people, with many others being born every day even as others pass away.

The reasons for the continued reluctance of most of the refugees to return are many. Some may indeed be afraid of facing justice for their role in recent atrocities. But, it is difficult to imagine that this category includes the majority of refugees and displaced persons. Those who are innocent should, therefore, be enabled to return. The single most important reason given for their failure to do so is fear. Fear born of mistrust. Mistrust with its roots deep in the complex and often problematic history of this much pained country. It is conceivable that much of this mistrust and fear is sustained by rumours and misinformation. We are delighted that UNAMIR Radio has begun broadcasting because we believe that it can go a long way towards countering the negative rumours and misinformation, and thus allow camp residents the freedom to make up their own minds whether or not to return.

At the same time, we believe the main responsibility for building confidence in refugees and displaced persons lies with the Government of Rwanda itself. Only

it can guarantee conditions of security, justice and equal treatment inside the country for all law-abiding citizens. Refugees and displaced persons know that UNAMIR's presence and the presence of human rights monitors in Rwanda is of limited duration and that these international personnel, who are helping to assure security and confidence, will be leaving Rwanda some day. If refugees and IDPs return only because of the presence of the international community, this would at best represent a temporary solution. Durable and enduring answers must be found by Rwandese willing and prepared and working to create the climate and the conditions for a more harmonious co-existence.

The approach followed by the Security Council to-date, involving the sharing of responsibilities between the international community and the Government of Rwanda remains, in our view, valid. While the international community should, for instance, help ensure security in refugee camps in order to eliminate intimidation and thus allow those refugees who wish to return home to do so, the Government of Rwanda should, on its part, take the necessary measures for the proper reception and resettlement of the returnees. Its contribution would mainly consist of guaranteeing the property rights and the security of innocent returnees and in creating a psychological and political climate which makes all Rwandese feel truly welcome back home. We, therefore, feel strongly that the Government should respond concretely and expeditiously to the Security Council's call to reinvigorate the political process and undertake dialogue, perhaps through the United Nations, with the refugee community.

Much has been achieved in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and rehabilitation, through the support and cooperation that continue between the Government and the international community. To safeguard these achievements and to move forward, we believe, requires a climate of stability and reliable prospects for long-term peace which are dependent, ultimately, on national reconciliation.

The international community and Rwanda should continue to cooperate closely so that the progress that has been made is not only consolidated but that the momentum is built upon towards additional achievements.

Mr. President,

Our report outlines a number of conclusions and recommendations, drawn from our observations and discussions. They cover the need for concrete, practical measures to ensure justice, including recommendations for the International Tribunal to begin its work as soon as possible, perhaps by starting with prosecutorial tasks, since the Prosecutor and his Deputy have already been appointed. They also

include appeals for international assistance to help Rwanda rebuild its own judiciary system and appeals for support to be given to UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) to enable it accelerate its vital police training functions so that Rwanda can at last have a trained national police force to replace the military, for the maintenance of internal security.

The range of problems involved envisages a creative combination of preventive and post-conflict peace-building measures and initiatives. This requires continued, indeed enhanced close monitoring of the situation and constant review and assessment of options and of ways and means of addressing evolving challenges. The immediate goal should be to prevent the deterioration of the situation so as to give peace a chance.

The situation in Rwanda remains volatile. But, we believe there is light at the end of the tunnel. We were encouraged in this regard by optimistic statements expressed spontaneously by Rwandese officials and ordinary citizens, including displaced persons, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together peacefully and in harmony with each other, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. These are not unrealistic or unreasonable hopes nor are they idle dreams. Given good will on all sides, especially among Rwandese themselves, these hopes and dreams can become reality. To reach that goal, we believe the support of the international community, and especially that of the Security Council, remains crucial.

I thank you, Mr. President.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

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MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. 904

16 February 1995

TO: H.E. Prof. Ibrahim Gambari Permanent Representative of Nigeria to UN, New York	FROM: Sammy Bwo Political Adviser UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO: 914 631 1789	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: Draft Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda	

Excellency,

There were a few editorial errors in the text of the written draft report as well as some revisions I had planned to introduce in the text of the oral report.

I have now made the necessary changes and send to you herewith, the latest version of the drafts.

I regret any inconvenience this may have caused you.

Best regards and highest consideration.

05.02.95 15:00
UNAMIR



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
... February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
ON 12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995

Letter of transmittal

Letter dated February 1995 from the members of the Security
Council Mission to Rwanda addressed to the
President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda, which took place on 12 and 13 February 1995. The report is submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the terms of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 6 February, following consultations.

(Signed)	Li ZHAOXING (China)
(Signed)	Karel KOVANDA (Czech Republic)
(Signed)	Gerhard HENZE (Germany)
(Signed)	Julio RENDON BARNICA (Honduras)
(Signed)	Nugroho WISNUMURTI (Indonesia)
(Signed)	Ibrahim A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) (Chairman)
(Signed)	Karl F. INDERFURTH (United States of America)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 6 February 1995, the President of the Security Council announced that following consultations, the Council's mission to Burundi would make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February before its scheduled return to New York on 14 February. According to the terms of reference for the visit to Rwanda, the mission would hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees. It would also hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali and, upon its conclusion, submit a report to the Security Council.

2. The mission arrived at Kigali (Rwanda), in the morning of 12 February, from Bujumbura (Burundi). It was led by Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and comprised also Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China), Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), Mr. Julio Rendon Barnica (Honduras), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Karl Inderfurth (United States of America).

II. OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION REGARDING THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

3. Two recent reports by the Secretary-General and the discussions on them within the Security Council have shown that the situation in Rwanda continues to be volatile. On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in response to a request by the Security Council contained in its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), submitted his second report on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65). On 6 February 1995, pursuant to the Council's resolution 965 of 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees (S/1995/107).

4. It emerges from both reports that while significant progress has been made towards restoring normality and stability to Rwanda, more needs to be done. By the contents of its letter of 10 February addressed to the Secretary-General and its Presidential Statement of 10 February (S/PRST/1995/...), the Security Council has demonstrated not only its continued concern but, above all, its readiness to support additional practical measures and efforts aimed at achieving effective solutions that would help turn a page towards a more peaceful and stable Rwanda. At the same time, however, the Council, while acknowledging the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the limited resources available to it, expects the Government to play an even greater role to repatriate refugees, to promote national reconciliation and to reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining dialogue between the Government, the refugee community and the United Nations.

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III. ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

5. Upon its arrival in Kigali in the morning of 12 February, the mission began its work immediately following a programme of work which included meetings with Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda (accompanied by Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration), Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and offices in Rwanda, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission also visited a displaced person's camp in Kibeho, in south-western Rwanda.

6. Bearing in mind its terms of reference, the mission focused on issues relating to the reconciliation and reconstruction processes, including developments in the area of repatriation of refugees and return of displaced persons. In this connection, it reviewed and exchanged views with participants on the role and contribution of the international community, including, in particular, the Security Council, UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and NGOs, as well as the efforts of the Government of Rwanda itself. The mission pointed out, from the outset, that its relatively large size and broad composition, embodying almost half of the Security Council's membership, and representing all regions, demonstrated the importance the Council attached to the mission. Members of the mission received a warm welcome and attentive hearing throughout their visit to Rwanda. Government officials expressed deep appreciation for the contribution and role of the Security Council in particular and the United Nations as a whole in the on-going efforts to normalize the situation in their country and pledged Rwanda's full cooperation with the mission and with the Security Council itself.

7. The mission visited the Kibeho IDP camp to observe the progress of Opération Retour which seeks to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes. While at the camp, the mission was briefed by and exchanged views with elements of the UNAMIR force deployed in the area to provide security and protection for the IDPs and assist humanitarian relief operations. It also met with the "Chef de Camp", an IDP himself chosen by fellow camp residents to serve as their overall coordinator. Following that visit, the mission observed a former IDP camp-site at Rukondo, also in the south-west, which, along with a number of other such facilities, recently closed down as a result of the voluntary departure of its internally displaced residents under the Opération Retour programme. The mission noted that a proportion of the camps that were voluntarily closed had moved into the Kibeho camp which had recently increased in size.

8. The mission's visits, meetings and other contacts in Rwanda offered its members a valuable opportunity not only to exchange views on the situation in the country, but also to observe at first hand, the realities on the ground. The mission's programme of work in Rwanda, as well as a list of participants in its various meetings, are attached to the present report as Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

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IV. OBSERVATIONS OF THE MISSION

9. Several and sometimes seemingly differing perspectives were heard on how best to move forward in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda. It was, however, generally recognized that the situation was extremely complex, covering long-standing and often intensely emotional issues which, in some ways, were compounded or otherwise affected by developments in the subregion as a whole. While everyone agreed that the most important goal was to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy that had recently befallen Rwanda, the specific issues of repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and justice were seen as inter-related and inter-dependent, though differences were evident, even among the Government officials the mission met with, as to the order of priorities to be followed in addressing those concerns.

10. There was however broad consensus on the point that the prompt, voluntary and safe return and proper resettlement of displaced persons and refugees was a priority requirement on which progress in other areas, such as reconciliation and reconstruction, ultimately depended. Their return home was generally seen as a condition sine qua non for long-term stability and progress, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that this was a matter of the highest priority for the Government because, without it, reconciliation, which was essential for peace, would not be possible. At the same time, it was widely felt that bringing to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda constituted another area of priority concern requiring urgent attention if long-term stability and genuine reconciliation were to be achieved. In this connection, the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, in particular, stressed their view that equal priority should be accorded to the need for repatriation and justice, and that both objectives should be pursued simultaneously.

11. The mission was informed that major progress had recently been made in facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced persons, especially through Opération Retour. This programme, jointly coordinated by UNAMIR and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with the Government and supported also by NGOs, had, since it was launched on 29 December, enabled the voluntary and safe departure of approximately half of the estimated 350,000 displaced persons in IDP camps. 35,000 IDPs had been transported in United Nations vehicles to their homes while some 150,000 had voluntarily walked home. Of these, between 20-25 per cent had transferred to other camps, notably Kibeho, a fact that was confirmed when the mission visited Kibeho, where it learnt that, instead of returning to their homes, some displaced persons were simply moving from one camp to another.

12. Progress on the return of internally displaced persons was considered vital for encouraging similar advances in the more complex domain of refugee repatriation. It was widely felt that repatriation could be facilitated substantially by eliminating intimidation in refugee camps, a measure which, in the Government's view, could best be achieved by separating armed elements from the civilian refugee population, and by assuring security and justice inside Rwanda as well as protecting the property rights of all citizens.

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13. It emerged from the mission's meetings and consultations, including in particular its visit to the Kibeho IDP camp, that fear was the single most important factor impeding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Government officials informed the mission of progress made in the Government's efforts to ensure that the rights of innocent citizens were safeguarded and that retribution, vengeance, harassment and other arbitrary and extra-judiciary practices were eliminated. They recognized that a lot more remained to be done but pointed out their Government's material, logistical, financial and personnel constraints, especially in its attempts to restore an effective judiciary and a trained police force. To underscore the Government's need for assistance to set up a functioning judiciary, the Prime Minister said that due to a lack of personnel resources to process the cases of detainees, many people were probably being held unjustly. In this connection, he estimated that about half of the estimated 20,000 persons currently imprisoned in Rwanda were probably innocent. The Vice-President and Minister of Defence asserted that the failure to hold accountable the perpetrators of genocide had, despite the Government's efforts to prevent and punish such actions, led to acts of vengeance. He added that some of the IDPs and refugees who cited fear as the reason for not returning home were probably implicated in the recent atrocities and were thus afraid of facing justice. In this connection, Government officials, while recalling their concerns with regard to various aspects concerning the International Tribunal for Rwanda, reaffirmed Rwanda's readiness to cooperate with the Tribunal and expressed the hope that it would begin its work as soon as possible. They also pointed out that their Government no longer insisted on Kigali as the site for the headquarters of the Tribunal and the Prime Minister specifically reiterated Rwanda's recent proposal of Arusha (Tanzania) to host it.

14. Regarding reconciliation, it was widely felt that, despite positive commitments and other efforts by the Government, concrete progress in this sphere was largely marginal so far. While recognizing that national reconciliation was a continuous process occurring over the long-term, as Government officials, in particular the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence believed, the view was stressed that the urgency of the Rwandese context demanded the taking of a number of immediate steps and measures, such as active repatriation, the creation of a conducive political and psychological climate and the restoration of an effective and functioning judiciary. Concern was expressed, on the other hand, especially by Government officials, that many of those accused or suspected of carrying out atrocities had so far shown no remorse or contrition, a situation that was seen as discouraging efforts towards reconciliation, by making forgiveness difficult. Moreover, it was pointed out, armed elements of former government forces and militias were not only intimidating Rwandese refugees and preventing their return home from camps in the neighbouring countries but were also increasingly infiltrating into Rwandese territory for the purpose of carrying out acts of banditry and destabilization.

15. Government officials also emphasized that, within the framework of efforts towards national reconciliation, they not only accepted but indeed respected the spirit of an inclusive and broad-based government, as provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement to which their Government remained fully committed. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Arusha accords were part of Rwanda's fundamental or basic law ("**loi fondamentale**"). Officials also indicated that the Government had recently commenced dialogue with representatives of Rwandese refugee communities in Burundi. They explained that dialogue with other refugee communities,

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especially those in Zaire, was not yet feasible in view of the insecurity and intimidation to which those refugees were subjected by armed elements in their midst. Holding that justice should not be traded for reconciliation, Government officials underlined their objection to dialogue with those responsible for genocide who, in their view, should be held accountable for their deeds.

16. The mission heard many positive and optimistic statements, including among IDPs in Kibeho as well as among Government officials, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together in harmony, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. To help enhance those prospects, the role of civic education and sensitization programmes emphasizing the virtues of respect for human rights, the rule of law and tolerance, was underlined. In this connection, it was agreed that the United Nations Radio in Rwanda could make a positive contribution by providing Rwandese, both inside the country as well as in refugee camps, with factual and objective information which could counter the misinformation and rumours that were hampering repatriation and reconciliation.

17. The view was also expressed that the perception of military dominance over civilian administration in Rwanda likewise contributed to hindering reconciliation. It was felt that effective civilian control of the administration at all levels, could help build confidence among the population, including displaced persons and those Rwandese who had fled the country out of fear. While acknowledging that the military was visible throughout the country and that its size had grown, a situation which he explained was necessary because of the continuing threats against Rwanda, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence pointed out that civilian administration was largely in place at the national, provincial and local levels.

18. Concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, the mission was informed, especially by United Nations agencies and NGOs, that the emergency phase was largely over and that emphasis was increasingly being placed on longer term measures to rebuild the country, based on priorities elaborated by the Government, in consultation with agencies and other aid partners. In this connection, the response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal, both of which Government officials commended as successful initiatives to assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, was discussed. It was pointed out that the Government had since set up a follow-up mechanism and was working with the donor community on the implementation of programmes in various sectors. Among the priorities listed by the Prime Minister were agricultural development, provision of primary health care, the restoration of educational institutions, the re-establishment of the judiciary and assistance to especially vulnerable groups, such as children. The importance of setting up an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda was emphasized. Such a programme, it was explained, was especially urgent in view of the need to ensure the proper resettlement of large numbers of displaced persons and refugees upon their return to Rwanda, and to revive and revitalize agricultural and reconstruction activities overall.

19. The mission learned that wide-ranging efforts had been undertaken and were underway at various levels to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. It found within the diplomatic and international relief and development community, including United Nations personnel and NGO representatives, as well as on the Rwandese side, a strong commitment to consolidate the progress already made on the recovery front. Everyone recognized that national

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reconciliation was a vital, indeed essential factor not only for safeguarding the achievements realized but also for advancing further. The Government expressed appreciation for the support provided by the international community, including member States, international organizations and NGOs. It especially welcomed the role of United Nations agencies and operations, in particular UNAMIR, whose presence in the country Government officials, representatives of agencies and NGOs as well as the local coordinator of the IDP camp at Kibeho, viewed as a valuable and indeed indispensable factor for confidence and security in Rwanda, at a time when the country was still trying to achieve normality and durable peace. Government officials also commended the UNHCR's efforts to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and expressed satisfaction over what they characterized as growing improvements in relations between that United Nations organ and their Government. United Nations agencies and NGOs, on their part, stressed the need to coordinate their activities more closely with each other in order to maximize the international humanitarian community's efforts and resources to enable them to serve the people of Rwanda even better. Several agencies and NGOs stressed the importance of the security and protection support provided by UNAMIR, especially in escorting relief operations and accompanying human rights monitors in their work around the country.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The mission was impressed and encouraged by the progress made towards returning normality to Rwanda, especially in the areas of infrastructural rehabilitation. In Kigali, in particular, there were few visible reminders of the recent tragedy and nightmare the city and the rest of the country had lived through. Government workers, international relief personnel and ordinary citizens alike were all busy trying to rebuild.

21. Yet, as even Government officials themselves acknowledged, the country's problems are far from over. In fact, the critical challenges of social and political accommodation, on which genuine stability and long-term healing depend, are still to be addressed. A wide gulf continues to separate Rwandese and to separate expectations and aspirations on the one hand from realities and achievements on the other. That gulf is fear and mistrust, born of centuries of a complex history and freshly re-awakened by recent traumatic events. Fear is both a personal and an individual feeling as well as a palpable condition. Both aspects were in evidence, especially during the mission's visit to the Kibeho IDP camp. The mission heard from camp residents that despite the ready availability of basic relief supplies and services, including food, water, medical care and security, provided by United Nations and other humanitarian agencies, amenities that were generally less assured in the country as a whole, most displaced persons would rather return to their homes and farms but were held back by fear.

22. The gravity of the horrendous crimes committed recently in Rwanda is recognized by the international community which, though the Security Council, has established an International Tribunal to bring to justice those responsible. At the same time, it is imperative to move forward to re-establish order and, above all, to prevent a new cycle of injustices or atrocities. In other words, while trying to cope with the tragic consequences of its recent problems, Rwandese society must be enabled to rebuild and to continue to function. Clearly, the primary responsibility in this regard rests with the Rwandese themselves who must determine if and how

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to save their land and to come to terms with each other. For healing to succeed and to endure, it should, above all, be indigenous and deliberate. It cannot be imposed.

23. The role of the international community has, to-date, been to assist Rwanda's own efforts towards peace and progress. This continues to be an appropriate role. Important achievements have been realized because of the contribution of the international community and its cooperation with Rwanda. Much of what remains to be done can also be achieved as long as mutual goodwill and cooperation continue. During its stay in Rwanda, therefore, the mission made it clear, especially in its discussions with Government officials, that its purpose was to learn and to exchange ideas in order to enhance cooperation between Rwanda and the Security Council with a view to finding solutions to the problems at hand. The visit and the discussions held convinced the mission of the continuing validity of the Security Council's approach to-date, based essentially on the sharing of responsibilities between the Government and the international community, especially in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and reconciliations.

24. On repatriation, the mission believes that as long as 2 million Rwandese remain as refugees in camps in and outside their country, the situation in Rwanda will remain inherently unstable. It, therefore, considers their return home as a matter of the highest priority in the interest of lasting and sustainable peace and progress. The mission agrees that ensuring security in refugee camps is vital for the success of efforts to accelerate repatriation. In this regard, it reaffirms the endorsement, by the Security Council, of recent arrangements made by UNHCR with the Governments of Zaire and Tanzania to enhance security in Rwandese refugee camps in their respective countries and supports the Council's request to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all options in this regard and to make any further recommendations necessary to realize effective security in the camps. At the same time, the Government of Rwanda should intensify its efforts to create favorable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation. In this connection, it is considered that the Government's action in the following areas, among others, could be particularly helpful: (a) reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of a framework for dialogue between the Government, refugee representatives and the United Nations; (b) launch, in cooperation with civic associations, religious leaders, the United Nations, and NGOs, an active and proactive civic education programme within the country, including in IDP camps, and directed also at refugee camps through the radio, to promote harmony among all Rwandese; (c) move expeditiously to put in place an effective mechanism to protect property rights; (d) establish a transparent and effective judiciary; (e) set up and deploy nationwide a trained police force; (f) allow unimpeded access throughout the country to UNAMIR personnel and United Nations human rights monitors. The mission recommends furthermore that the international community support the Government's efforts.

25. The mission believes that the generous response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal will make a major contribution towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. In view of the massive task involved in rebuilding a country destroyed by a devastating civil war, the mission considers that additional assistance, both bilaterally and through appropriate international arrangements, would further facilitate and enhance the rebuilding process. In this connection, the mission recommends the setting up as soon as possible in Kigali of a United Nations inter-agency mine-

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clearance programme to be coordinated by UNAMIR and funded on the basis of voluntary contributions. The mission recommends further that consideration be given to using resources from the Secretary-General's trust fund for de-mining activities to cover start-up expenditures for the Rwanda programme and expresses the hope that the international community will contribute generously to support the activities of the programme with a view to clearing Rwanda of all mines.

26. The mission shares the view that national reconciliation is a continuous process. It could be facilitated by efforts to promote repatriation and rehabilitation, including the measures outlined above. It could also be aided by concrete movement in the area of justice. The mission, therefore, recommends that the process of making the International Tribunal operational be expedited. In the meantime, and in view of the fact that both the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor have been appointed and are supported by several staff members, the mission recommends further that consideration be given to having the Prosecutor's Office commence its work in Rwanda as soon as possible. In this connection, it hopes that a list of persons sought for questioning in connection with the violations of international humanitarian law concerning recent events in Rwanda, will soon be established and made available publicly. The mission considers, above all, that national reconciliation is principally a task for the Rwandese themselves. In this area the Government should continue to play a leading role, including finding effective ways and means of broadening the political process to cover all sectors of Rwandese society, among them those Rwandese citizens currently living in IDP and refugee camps who are not implicated in the atrocities. The mission welcomes the reaffirmation by the Rwandese Government of its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement. It recalls in this connection that the Security Council has, from the outset, viewed the Arusha accords as a framework for political dialogue and accommodation in Rwanda. The mission, in this connection, notes that UNAMIR is mandated to exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement and considers that this approach offers an opportunity for dialogue between Rwandese, using the United Nations as an intermediary.

27. The mission believes that UNAMIR's mandate, as outlined in Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, remains valid. UNAMIR's role is crucial in the present transitional phase in Rwanda, especially as efforts are being accelerated to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons. The mission believes that continued cooperation between the Government and UNAMIR is vital for the successful discharge of UNAMIR's role and the implementation of its mandate.

28. The mission welcomes the commencement of Radio UNAMIR broadcasts and shares the view that the Radio will make an important contribution towards repatriation and reconciliation efforts by making available factual and objective information which could help counter rumours and misinformation inimical to the objectives of peace in Rwanda.

29. The mission notes the Security Council's recent agreement with the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. It stresses the urgent need to deploy the CIVPOL observers at the earliest

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include appeals for international assistance to help Rwanda rebuild its own judiciary system and appeals for support to be given to UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) to enable it accelerate its vital police training functions so that Rwanda can at last have a trained national police force to replace the military, for the maintenance of internal security.

The range of problems involved envisages a creative combination of preventive and post-conflict peace-building measures and initiatives. This requires continued, indeed enhanced close monitoring of the situation and constant review and assessment of options and of ways and means of addressing evolving challenges. The immediate goal should be to prevent the deterioration of the situation so as to give peace a chance.

The situation in Rwanda remains volatile. But, we believe there is light at the end of the tunnel. We were encouraged in this regard by optimistic statements expressed spontaneously by Rwandese officials and ordinary citizens, including displaced persons, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together peacefully and in harmony with each other, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. These are not unrealistic or unreasonable hopes nor are they idle dreams. Given good will on all sides, especially among Rwandese themselves, these hopes and dreams can become reality. To reach that goal, we believe the support of the international community, and especially that of the Security Council, remains crucial.

I thank you, Mr. President.

opportunity in order to enable UNAMIR to fulfil its mandated task to assist in the training of a new, integrated national police force for Rwanda.

30. The mission commends UNAMIR and other United Nations staff as well as NGO personnel in Rwanda for their dedication and commitment in the service of peace. It salutes their courage and selflessness, working as they do under extremely difficult and often risky conditions.

31. The members of the mission would like to express their gratitude and appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff for the valuable support and assistance rendered to them during the mission's visit to Rwanda.

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PROGRAMME OF WORK IN RWANDA FOR THE
SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION
12-13 February 1995

Sunday, 12 February 1995:

0845 hrs	Arrival at Kigali
1000 hrs	Meeting with UN Agencies
1130 hrs	Meeting with NGOs
1300 hrs	Briefing by the SRSG and Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR
1600 hrs	Meeting with the Diplomatic Corps
1700 hrs	Ambassador Gambari to meet the Nigerian Contingent serving with the UNAMIR Force
1930 hrs	Buffet Dinner offered by SRSG

Monday, 13 February 1995:

0800 hrs	Visit to Kibeho IDP camp and Rukondo
1200 hrs	Meeting with the Prime Minister
1500 hrs	Meeting with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence
1700 hrs	Meeting with the President
1900 hrs	Press Conference at the Airport
2010 hrs	Departure from Kigali en route to New York



PARTICIPANTS IN MEETINGS WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION

A - Meeting between Representatives of
UN agencies and offices in Rwanda and the
Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Representative, UNDP
 Mr. Babacar Cisse, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
 Mr. Roman Urasa, Representative, UNHCR
 Mr. Julio Gamba, Resident Representative, World Bank
 Mr. Daniel Toole, Representative, UNICEF
 Mr. Carol Jaenson, Chief, Children in Difficult Circumstances Section, UNICEF
 Mr. Randolph Kent, UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
 Ms. Patricia Banks, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
 Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director, WFP
 Mr. Zlatan Milisic, Reports Officer, WFP
 Mr. William Clarence, head of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda
 Mr. Paul Howard, Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
 Dr. Mahamane Maiga, Acting Coordinator, WHO
 Mr. Ibrahima Kaba, Officer-in-Charge, FAO
 Ms. Alana Armitage, Programme Officer, UNFPA
 Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Interregional Adviser, Department for Development Support and
 Management Services (DDSMS)
 Mr. Sidique Dao, Officer-in-Charge, Humanitarian Affairs, SRSG's Office, UNAMIR

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B -

Meeting between
Steering Group of NGO Community in Rwanda
with Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Teferra Shiawl, Africa Humanitarian Action
 Mr. Askale Binga, Africa Humanitarian Action
 Mr. Steven Rifkin, Save the Children (UK)
 Mr. Tom Walker, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
 Ms. Barbara Kerstiens, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
 Mr. Yvan M'Bomo, Equilibre
 Dr. Mungwakuzwe Canisius, Forum des ONG Rwandaises (Forum of Rwandese NGOs)

C -

Meeting between members of the Diplomatic Corps
and the Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

H.E. Mr. August Hummel	-	Ambassador of Germany
H.E. Mr. Huang Shejiao	-	Ambassador of China
H.E. Mr. J. Courbin	-	Ambassador of France
H.E. Mr. David Rawson	-	Ambassador of the United States of America
H.E. Ms. Lucy Edwards	-	Ambassador of Canada
Père Nguyen Van Tot	-	Chargé d'Affaires, Representation of the Holy See
Père Henri Hoser	-	Representation of the Holy See
Mr. Sylvain Ndayikengurukiye	-	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Burundian Embassy
Mr. Siguar Schelstraete	-	Belgian Embassy
Dr. Lillian Wong	-	Representative of British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr. Claude Latulippe	-	Canadian Embassy

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**REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995**

**PRESENTATION REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR IBRAHIM A.
GAMBARI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE
UNITED NATIONS, CHAIRMAN OF THE MISSION**

..... February 1995



D - The Security Council mission met with the following officials of the Government of Rwanda on 13 February:

Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda
Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence
Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister
Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration

E - The Security Council mission was briefed by the following UNAMIR officials:

Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander

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Mr. President,

I have the honour, on behalf of my six colleagues and I, to present to the Security Council the report on the Council's mission to Rwanda which I had the honour and privilege to lead. That report has been circulated under Security Council document number S/1995/.....), dated February 1995.

As the distinguished members of the Council will recall, the Council, on 6 February, had decided, following consultations, that its mission to Burundi, which left New York on 8 February, should, on its way back to New York, make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February. The terms of reference for that stop-over visit, as agreed upon by the Council, included three points, as follows: (i) to hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees; (ii) to hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali; and (iii) to submit a report to the Security Council.

I should also like to recall that as agreed upon by the Council, the seven-member mission included, in addition to myself as chairman, the following: Ambassador Li Zhaoxing of China, Ambassador Karel Kovanda of the Czech Republic, Ambassador Gerhard Henze of Germany, Ambassador Julio Rendon Barnica of Honduras, Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti of Indonesia and Ambassador Karl Inderfurth of the United States of America.

The relatively large size and broad composition of the mission, representing all geographical regions and including also two permanent members of the Council, clearly conveyed strong messages to our hosts that the Security Council attached great importance to the mission and that there is broad consensus in the Council on the question of Rwanda. The attentive hearing we received everywhere we went and with those we met showed that these messages had been well received.

Mr. President, Distinguished Colleagues, kindly permit me, from the outset, to express the deep appreciation of members of the mission to the Government and people of Rwanda for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us during our brief stay. The Government cooperated closely and facilitated our visit to an IDP camp in the south-western part of the country and generously offered to show us around to other sites, an offer which we unfortunately could not honour because of time constraints.

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We were received by the three most senior Rwandese Government officials. The President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu when he received us was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. This permitted our discussions to focus on the substance of issues concerning these key ministries. His Excellency Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, the Vice-President and Defence Minister as well as His Excellency Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, the Prime Minister, were the two other senior officials, despite their tight schedules and the little advance warning that was given them about our visit, gladly found time to meet with us. We greatly appreciated the honour which we consider as reflecting the Government's desire to continue to cooperate with the Security Council.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff who supported and assisted us throughout our visit. The Special Representative, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, and UNAMIR's Deputy Force Commander, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, not only gave us a detailed briefing on UNAMIR's activities in the fulfillment of the mandate given to it by the Security Council, but also shared with us their perspectives on the overall situation. This proved to be particularly valuable to us as these officials, along with other UNAMIR staff, are living on the ground, the drama of Rwanda on a daily basis.

We would like to seize this opportunity also to commend all United Nations staff in Rwanda, as well as NGO personnel, for their courage and dedication. Deep in the interior of Rwanda, we saw an impressive gathering of international humanitarian personnel, including a multinational group of UNAMIR forces and an equally multinational group of relief workers all working side by side in the true spirit of the United Nations, administering to tens and thousands of internally displaced Rwandese.

Mr. President,

We should also like to thank those ordinary Rwandese citizens who in one way or another assisted us during our stay in their country, including in particular representatives of local NGO associations as well as local leaders in IDP camps. Through their extensive grassroots connections and the fact that they live directly and closely with their people in IDP camps as well as in villages and communes around the country, they possess rare and deep insight and knowledge of the realities which we found extremely useful.



Mr. President,

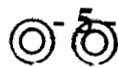
Our mission, the first by a Security Council team to Rwanda since the tragic events that started there nearly a year ago, was a timely one. It came at a time when events in Burundi were attracting growing international concern and when the UNHCR/OAU-sponsored conference on the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in the region, was about to open in Bujumbura. As the international community has so often heard and the mission observed, there are close inter-linkages in the subregion of the Great Lakes area. Developments in each of the countries concerned are relevant and do impact on its neighbours, especially with regard to refugee movements. And, as is also well-known, the problem of refugees is a critical factor in efforts to resolve the problems of the countries of the subregion, including Rwanda.

It is our firm belief that real peace is not possible inside Rwanda over the long-term while 2 million Rwandese remain in refugee camps in neighbouring countries and thousands of others continue to seek international protection in IDP camps inside the country.

Mr President, the struggle for peace is, above all, the struggle to improve the quality of life for people, for ordinary human-beings, most of whom are innocent victims of decisions and/or policies totally irrelevant to their daily lives. No human-being should be forced by political considerations to live under the shockingly miserable and depressing conditions we observed at the IDP camp we visited in south-western Rwanda, home to some 100,000 people, with many others being born every day even as others pass away.

The reasons for the continued reluctance of most of the refugees to return are many. Some may indeed be afraid of facing justice for their role in recent atrocities. But, it is difficult to imagine that this category includes the majority of refugees and displaced persons. Those who are innocent should, therefore, be enabled to return. The single most important reason given for their failure to do so is fear. Fear born of mistrust. Mistrust with its roots deep in the complex and often problematic history of this much pained country. It is conceivable that much of this mistrust and fear is sustained by rumours and misinformation. We are delighted that UNAMIR Radio has begun broadcasting because we believe that it can go a long way towards countering the negative rumours and misinformation, and thus allow camp residents the freedom to make up their own minds whether or not to return.

At the same time, we believe the main responsibility for building confidence in refugees and displaced persons lies with the Government of Rwanda itself. Only



it can guarantee conditions of security, justice and equal treatment inside the country for all law-abiding citizens. Refugees and displaced persons know that UNAMIR's presence and the presence of human rights monitors in Rwanda is of limited duration and that these international personnel, who are helping to assure security and confidence, will be leaving Rwanda some day. If refugees and IDPs return only because of the presence of the international community, this would at best represent a temporary solution. Durable and enduring answers must be found by Rwandese willing and prepared and working to create the climate and the conditions for a more harmonious co-existence.

The approach followed by the Security Council to-date, involving the sharing of responsibilities between the international community and the Government of Rwanda remains, in our view, valid. While the international community should, for instance, help ensure security in refugee camps in order to eliminate intimidation and thus allow those refugees who wish to return home to do so, the Government of Rwanda should, on its part, take the necessary measures for the proper reception and resettlement of the returnees. Its contribution would mainly consist of guaranteeing the property rights and the security of innocent returnees and in creating a psychological and political climate which makes all Rwandese feel truly welcome back home. We, therefore, feel strongly that the Government should respond concretely and expeditiously to the Security Council's call to reinvigorate the political process and undertake dialogue, perhaps through the United Nations, with the refugee community.

Much has been achieved in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and rehabilitation, through the support and cooperation that continue between the Government and the international community. To safeguard these achievements and to move forward, we believe, requires a climate of stability and reliable prospects for long-term peace which are dependent, ultimately, on national reconciliation.

The international community and Rwanda should continue to cooperate closely so that the progress that has been made is not only consolidated but that the momentum is built upon towards additional achievements.

Mr. President,

Our report outlines a number of conclusions and recommendations, drawn from our observations and discussions. They cover the need for concrete, practical measures to ensure justice, including recommendations for the International Tribunal to begin its work as soon as possible, perhaps by starting with prosecutorial tasks, since the Prosecutor and his Deputy have already been appointed. They also

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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PAGE 1 OF 21

MIR NO. 625

MISC NO. _____

16 February 1995

TO: Mr. Hedi Annabi, Director Africa Division, DPKO Unations, New York	FROM: Sammy Buo Political Adviser UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO: 212 963 9222	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: Draft Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda	

I attach hereto for your information the draft text of the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda as well as the draft text of the Chairman's oral remarks to present the report before the Council.

Best regards.

(P.A.)



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
... February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
ON 12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995

Letter of transmittal

Letter dated February 1995 from the members of the Security
Council Mission to Rwanda addressed to the
President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda, which took place on 12 and 13 February 1995. The report is submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the terms of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 6 February, following consultations.

(Signed)	Li ZHAOXING (China)
(Signed)	Karel KOVANDA (Czech Republic)
(Signed)	Gerhard HENZE (Germany)
(Signed)	Julio RENDON BARNICA (Honduras)
(Signed)	Nugroho WISNUMURTI (Indonesia)
(Signed)	Ibrahim A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) (Chairman)
(Signed)	Karl F. INDERFURTH (United States of America)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 6 February 1995, the President of the Security Council announced that following consultations, the Council's mission to Burundi would make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February before its scheduled return to New York on 14 February. According to the terms of reference for the visit to Rwanda, the mission would hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees. It would also hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali and, upon its conclusion, submit a report to the Security Council.

2. The mission arrived at Kigali (Rwanda), in the morning of 12 February, from Bujumbura (Burundi). It was led by Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and comprised also Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China), Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), Mr. Julio Rendon Barnica (Honduras), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Karl Inderfurth (United States of America).

II. OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION REGARDING THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

3. Two recent reports by the Secretary-General and the discussions on them within the Security Council have shown that the situation in Rwanda continues to be volatile. On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in response to a request by the Security Council contained in its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), submitted his second report on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65). On 6 February 1995, pursuant to the Council's resolution 965 of 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees (S/1995/107).

4. It emerges from both reports that while significant progress has been made towards restoring normality and stability to Rwanda, more needs to be done. By the contents of its letter of 10 February addressed to the Secretary-General and its Presidential Statement of 10 February (S/PRST/1995/...), the Security Council has demonstrated not only its continued concern but, above all, its readiness to support additional practical measures and efforts aimed at achieving effective solutions that would help turn a page towards a more peaceful and stable Rwanda. At the same time, however, the Council, while acknowledging the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the limited resources available to it, expects the Government to play an even greater role to repatriate refugees, to promote national reconciliation and to reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining dialogue between the Government, the refugee community and the United Nations.

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III. ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

5. Upon its arrival in Kigali in the morning of 12 February, the mission began its work immediately following a programme of work which included meetings with Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda (accompanied by Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration), Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and offices in Rwanda, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission also visited a displaced person's camp in Kibeho, in south-western Rwanda.

6. Bearing in mind its terms of reference, the mission focused on issues relating to the reconciliation and reconstruction processes, including developments in the area of repatriation of refugees and return of displaced persons. In this connection, it reviewed and exchanged views with participants on the role and contribution of the international community, including, in particular, the Security Council, UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and NGOs, as well as the efforts of the Government of Rwanda itself. The mission pointed out, from the outset, that its relatively large size and broad composition, embodying almost half of the Security Council's membership, and representing all regions, demonstrated the importance the Council attached to the mission. Members of the mission received a warm welcome and attentive hearing throughout their visit to Rwanda. Government officials expressed deep appreciation for the contribution and role of the Security Council in particular and the United Nations as a whole in the on-going efforts to normalize the situation in their country and pledged Rwanda's full cooperation with the mission and with the Security Council itself.

7. The mission visited the Kibeho IDP camp to observe the progress of Opération Retour which seeks to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes. While at the camp, the mission was briefed by and exchanged views with elements of the UNAMIR force deployed in the area to provide security and protection for the IDPs and assist humanitarian relief operations. It also met with the "Chef de Camp", an IDP himself chosen by fellow camp residents to serve as their overall coordinator. Following that visit, the mission observed a former IDP camp-site at Rukondo, also in the south-west, which, along with a number of other such facilities, recently closed down as a result of the voluntary departure of its internally displaced residents under the Opération Retour programme. The mission noted that a proportion of the camps that were voluntarily closed had moved into the Kibeho camp which had recently increased in size.

8. The mission's visits, meetings and other contacts in Rwanda offered its members a valuable opportunity not only to exchange views on the situation in the country, but also to observe at first hand, the realities on the ground. The mission's programme of work in Rwanda, as well as a list of participants in its various meetings, are attached to the present report as Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

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IV. OBSERVATIONS OF THE MISSION

9. Several and sometimes seemingly differing perspectives were heard on how best to move forward in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda. It was, however, generally recognized that the situation was extremely complex, covering long-standing and often intensely emotional issues which, in some ways, were compounded or otherwise affected by developments in the subregion as a whole. While everyone agreed that the most important goal was to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy that had recently befallen Rwanda, the specific issues of repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and justice were seen as inter-related and inter-dependent, though differences were evident, even among the Government officials the mission met with, as to the order of priorities to be followed in addressing those concerns.

10. There was however broad consensus on the point that the prompt, voluntary and safe return and proper resettlement of displaced persons and refugees was a priority requirement on which progress in other areas, such as reconciliation and reconstruction, ultimately depended. Their return home was generally seen as a condition sine qua non for long-term stability and progress, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that this was a matter of the highest priority for the Government because, without it, reconciliation, which was essential for peace, would not be possible. At the same time, it was widely felt that bringing to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda constituted another area of priority concern requiring urgent attention if long-term stability and genuine reconciliation were to be achieved. In this connection, the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, in particular, stressed their view that equal priority should be accorded to the need for repatriation and justice, and that both objectives should be pursued simultaneously.

11. The mission was informed that major progress had recently been made in facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced persons, especially through Opération Retour. This programme, jointly coordinated by UNAMIR and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with the Government and supported also by NGOs, had, since it was launched on 29 December, enabled the voluntary and safe departure of approximately half of the estimated 350,000 displaced persons in IDP camps. 35,000 IDPs had been transported in United Nations vehicles to their homes while some 150,000 had voluntarily walked home. Of these, between 20-25 per cent had transferred to other camps, notably Kibeho, a fact that was confirmed when the mission visited Kibeho, where it learnt that, instead of returning to their homes, some displaced persons were simply moving from one camp to another.

12. Progress on the return of internally displaced persons was considered vital for encouraging similar advances in the more complex domain of refugee repatriation. It was widely felt that repatriation could be facilitated substantially by eliminating intimidation in refugee camps, a measure which, in the Government's view, could best be achieved by separating armed elements from the civilian refugee population, and by assuring security and justice inside Rwanda as well as protecting the property rights of all citizens.

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13. It emerged from the mission's meetings and consultations, including in particular its visit to the Kibeho IDP camp, that fear was the single most important factor impeding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Government officials informed the mission of progress made in the Government's efforts to ensure that the rights of innocent citizens were safeguarded and that retribution, vengeance, harassment and other arbitrary and extra-judiciary practices were eliminated. They recognized that a lot more remained to be done but pointed out their Government's material, logistical, financial and personnel constraints, especially in its attempts to restore an effective judiciary and a trained police force. To underscore the Government's need for assistance to set up a functioning judiciary, the Prime Minister said that due to a lack of personnel resources to process the cases of detainees, many people were probably being held unjustly. In this connection, he estimated that about half of the estimated 20,000 persons currently imprisoned in Rwanda were probably innocent. The Vice-President and Minister of Defence asserted that the failure to hold accountable the perpetrators of genocide had, despite the Government's efforts to prevent and punish such actions, led to acts of vengeance. He added that some of the IDPs and refugees who cited fear as the reason for not returning home were probably implicated in the recent atrocities and were thus afraid of facing justice. In this connection, Government officials, while recalling their concerns with regard to various aspects concerning the International Tribunal for Rwanda, reaffirmed Rwanda's readiness to cooperate with the Tribunal and expressed the hope that it would begin its work as soon as possible. They also pointed out that their Government no longer insisted on Kigali as the site for the headquarters of the Tribunal and the Prime Minister specifically reiterated Rwanda's recent proposal of Arusha (Tanzania) to host it.

14. Regarding reconciliation, it was widely felt that, despite positive commitments and other efforts by the Government, concrete progress in this sphere was largely marginal so far. While recognizing that national reconciliation was a continuous process occurring over the long-term, as Government officials, in particular the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence believed, the view was stressed that the urgency of the Rwandese context demanded the taking of a number of immediate steps and measures, such as active repatriation, the creation of a conducive political and psychological climate and the restoration of an effective and functioning judiciary. Concern was expressed, on the other hand, especially by Government officials, that many of those accused or suspected of carrying out atrocities had so far shown no remorse or contrition, a situation that was seen as discouraging efforts towards reconciliation, by making forgiveness difficult. Moreover, it was pointed out, armed elements of former government forces and militias were not only intimidating Rwandese refugees and preventing their return home from camps in the neighbouring countries but were also increasingly infiltrating into Rwandese territory for the purpose of carrying out acts of banditry and destabilization.

15. Government officials also emphasized that, within the framework of efforts towards national reconciliation, they not only accepted but indeed respected the spirit of an inclusive and broad-based government, as provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement to which their Government remained fully committed. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Arusha accords were part of Rwanda's fundamental or basic law ("*loi fondamentale*"). Officials also indicated that the Government had recently commenced dialogue with representatives of Rwandese refugee communities in Burundi. They explained that dialogue with other refugee communities,

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especially those in Zaire, was not yet feasible in view of the insecurity and intimidation to which those refugees were subjected by armed elements in their midst. Holding that justice should not be traded for reconciliation, Government officials underlined their objection to dialogue with those responsible for genocide who, in their view, should be held accountable for their deeds.

16. The mission heard many positive and optimistic statements, including among IDPs in Kibeho as well as among Government officials, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together in harmony, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. To help enhance those prospects, the role of civic education and sensitization programmes emphasizing the virtues of respect for human rights, the rule of law and tolerance, was underlined. In this connection, it was agreed that the United Nations Radio in Rwanda could make a positive contribution by providing Rwandese, both inside the country as well as in refugee camps, with factual and objective information which could counter the misinformation and rumours that were hampering repatriation and reconciliation.

17. The view was also expressed that the perception of military dominance over civilian administration in Rwanda likewise contributed to hindering reconciliation. It was felt that effective civilian control of the administration at all levels, could help build confidence among the population, including displaced persons and those Rwandese who had fled the country out of fear. While acknowledging that the military was visible throughout the country and that its size had grown, a situation which he explained was necessary because of the continuing threats against Rwanda, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence pointed out that civilian administration was largely in place at the national, provincial and local levels.

18. Concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, the mission was informed, especially by United Nations agencies and NGOs, that the emergency phase was largely over and that emphasis was increasingly being placed on longer term measures to rebuild the country, based on priorities elaborated by the Government, in consultation with agencies and other aid partners. In this connection, the response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal, both of which Government officials commended as successful initiatives to assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, was discussed. It was pointed out that the Government had since set up a follow-up mechanism and was working with the donor community on the implementation of programmes in various sectors. Among the priorities listed by the Prime Minister were agricultural development, provision of primary health care, the restoration of educational institutions, the re-establishment of the judiciary and assistance to especially vulnerable groups, such as children. The importance of setting up an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda was emphasized. Such a programme, it was explained, was especially urgent in view of the need to ensure the proper resettlement of large numbers of displaced persons and refugees upon their return to Rwanda, and to revive and revitalize agricultural and reconstruction activities overall.

19. The mission learned that wide-ranging efforts had been undertaken and were underway at various levels to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. It found within the diplomatic and international relief and development community, including United Nations personnel and NGO representatives, as well as on the Rwandese side, a strong commitment to consolidate the progress already made on the recovery front. Everyone recognized that national

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reconciliation was a vital, indeed essential factor not only for safeguarding the achievements realized but also for advancing further. The Government expressed appreciation for the support provided by the international community, including member States, international organizations and NGOs. It especially welcomed the role of United Nations agencies and operations, in particular UNAMIR, whose presence in the country Government officials, representatives of agencies and NGOs as well as the local coordinator of the IDP camp at Kibeho, viewed as a valuable and indeed indispensable factor for confidence and security in Rwanda, at a time when the country was still trying to achieve normality and durable peace. Government officials also commended the UNHCR's efforts to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and expressed satisfaction over what they characterized as growing improvements in relations between that United Nations organ and their Government. United Nations agencies and NGOs, on their part, stressed the need to coordinate their activities more closely with each other in order to maximize the international humanitarian community's efforts and resources to enable them to serve the people of Rwanda even better. Several agencies and NGOs stressed the importance of the security and protection support provided by UNAMIR, especially in escorting relief operations and accompanying human rights monitors in their work around the country.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The mission was impressed and encouraged by the progress made towards returning normality to Rwanda, especially in the areas of infrastructural rehabilitation. In Kigali, in particular, there were few visible reminders of the recent tragedy and nightmare the city and the rest of the country had lived through. Government workers, international relief personnel and ordinary citizens alike were all busy trying to rebuild.

21. Yet, as even Government officials themselves acknowledged, the country's problems are far from over. In fact, the critical challenges of social and political accommodation, on which genuine stability and long-term healing depend, are still to be addressed. A wide gulf continues to separate Rwandese and to separate expectations and aspirations on the one hand from realities and achievements on the other. That gulf is fear and mistrust, born of centuries of a complex history and freshly re-awakened by recent traumatic events. Fear is both a personal and an individual feeling as well as a palpable condition. Both aspects were in evidence, especially during the mission's visit to the Kibeho IDP camp. The mission heard from camp residents that despite the ready availability of basic relief supplies and services, including food, water, medical care and security, provided by United Nations and other humanitarian agencies, amenities that were generally less assured in the country as a whole, most displaced persons would rather return to their homes and farms but were held back by fear.

22. The gravity of the horrendous crimes committed recently in Rwanda is recognized by the international community which, though the Security Council, has established an International Tribunal to bring to justice those responsible. At the same time, it is imperative to move forward to re-establish order and, above all, to prevent a new cycle of injustices or atrocities. In other words, while trying to cope with the tragic consequences of its recent problems, Rwandese society must be enabled to rebuild and to continue to function. Clearly, the primary responsibility in this regard rests with the Rwandese themselves who must determine if and how

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to save their land and to come to terms with each other. For healing to succeed and to endure, it should, above all, be indigenous and deliberate. It cannot be imposed.

23. The role of the international community has, to-date, been to assist Rwanda's own efforts towards peace and progress. This continues to be an appropriate role. Important achievements have been realized because of the contribution of the international community and its cooperation with Rwanda. Much of what remains to be done can also be achieved as long as mutual goodwill and cooperation continue. During its stay in Rwanda, therefore, the mission made it clear, especially in its discussions with Government officials, that its purpose was to learn and to exchange ideas in order to enhance cooperation between Rwanda and the Security Council with a view to finding solutions to the problems at hand. The visit and the discussions held convinced the mission of the continuing validity of the Security Council's approach to-date, based essentially on the sharing of responsibilities between the Government and the international community, especially in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and reconciliations.

24. On repatriation, the mission believes that as long as 2 million Rwandese remain as refugees in camps in and outside their country, the situation in Rwanda will remain inherently unstable. It, therefore, considers their return home as a matter of the highest priority in the interest of lasting and sustainable peace and progress. The mission agrees that ensuring security in refugee camps is vital for the success of efforts to accelerate repatriation. In this regard, it reaffirms the endorsement, by the Security Council, of recent arrangements made by UNHCR with the Governments of Zaire and Tanzania to enhance security in Rwandese refugee camps in their respective countries and supports the Council's request to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all options in this regard and to make any further recommendations necessary to realize effective security in the camps. At the same time, the Government of Rwanda should intensify its efforts to create favorable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation. In this connection, it is considered that the Government's action in the following areas, among others, could be particularly helpful: (a) reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of a framework for dialogue between the Government, refugee representatives and the United Nations; (b) launch, in cooperation with civic associations, religious leaders, the United Nations, and NGOs, an active and proactive civic education programme within the country, including in IDP camps, and directed also at refugee camps through the radio, to promote harmony among all Rwandese; (c) move expeditiously to put in place an effective mechanism to protect property rights; (d) establish a transparent and effective judiciary; (e) set up and deploy nationwide a trained police force; (f) allow unimpeded access throughout the country to UNAMIR personnel and United Nations human rights monitors. The mission recommends furthermore that the international community support the Government's efforts.

25. The mission believes that the generous response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal will make a major contribution towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. In view of the massive task involved in rebuilding a country destroyed by a devastating civil war, the mission considers that additional assistance, both bilaterally and through appropriate international arrangements, would further facilitate and enhance the rebuilding process. In this connection, the mission recommends the setting up as soon as possible in Kigali of a United Nations inter-agency mine-

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clearance programme to be coordinated by UNAMIR and funded on the basis of voluntary contributions. The mission recommends further that consideration be given to using resources from the Secretary-General's trust fund for de-mining activities to cover start-up expenditures for the Rwanda programme and expresses the hope that the international community will contribute generously to support the activities of the programme with a view to clearing Rwanda of all mines.

26. The mission shares the view that national reconciliation is a continuous process. It could be facilitated by efforts to promote repatriation and rehabilitation, including the measures outlined above. It could also be aided by concrete movement in the area of justice. The mission, therefore, recommends that the process of making the International Tribunal operational be expedited. In the meantime, and in view of the fact that both the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor have been appointed and are supported by several staff members, the mission recommends further that consideration be given to having the Prosecutor's Office commence its work in Rwanda as soon as possible. In this connection, it hopes that a list of persons sought for questioning in connection with the violations of international humanitarian law concerning recent events in Rwanda, will soon be established and made available publicly. The mission considers, above all, that national reconciliation is principally a task for the Rwandese themselves. In this area the Government should continue to play a leading role, including finding effective ways and means of broadening the political process to cover all sectors of Rwandese society, among them those Rwandese citizens currently living in IDP and refugee camps who are not implicated in the atrocities. The mission welcomes the reaffirmation by the Rwandese Government of its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement. It recalls in this connection that the Security Council has, from the outset, viewed the Arusha accords as a framework for political dialogue and accommodation in Rwanda. The mission, in this connection, notes that UNAMIR is mandated to exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement and considers that this approach offers an opportunity for dialogue between Rwandese, using the United Nations as an intermediary.

27. The mission believes that UNAMIR's mandate, as outlined in Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, remains valid. UNAMIR's role is crucial in the present transitional phase in Rwanda, especially as efforts are being accelerated to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons. The mission believes that continued cooperation between the Government and UNAMIR is vital for the successful discharge of UNAMIR's role and the implementation of its mandate.

28. The mission welcomes the commencement of Radio UNAMIR broadcasts and shares the view that the Radio will make an important contribution towards repatriation and reconciliation efforts by making available factual and objective information which could help counter rumours and misinformation inimical to the objectives of peace in Rwanda.

29. The mission notes the Security Council's recent agreement with the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. It stresses the urgent need to deploy the CIVPOL observers at the earliest

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opportunity in order to enable UNAMIR to fulfil its mandated task to assist in the training of a new, integrated national police force for Rwanda.

30. The mission commends UNAMIR and other United Nations staff as well as NGO personnel in Rwanda for their dedication and commitment in the service of peace. It salutes their courage and selflessness, working as they do under extremely difficult and often risky conditions.

31. The members of the mission would like to express their gratitude and appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff for the valuable support and assistance rendered to them during the mission's visit to Rwanda.

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ANNEX I

PROGRAMME OF WORK IN RWANDA FOR THE
SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION
12-13 February 1995

Sunday, 12 February 1995:

0845 hrs	Arrival at Kigali
1000 hrs	Meeting with UN Agencies
1130 hrs	Meeting with NGOs
1300 hrs	Briefing by the SRSG and Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR
1600 hrs	Meeting with the Diplomatic Corps
1700 hrs	Ambassador Gambari to meet the Nigerian Contingent serving with the UNAMIR Force
1930 hrs	Buffet Dinner offered by SRSG

Monday, 13 February 1995:

0800 hrs	Visit to Kibeho IDP camp and Rukondo
1200 hrs	Meeting with the Prime Minister
1500 hrs	Meeting with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence
1700 hrs	Meeting with the President
1900 hrs	Press Conference at the Airport
2010 hrs	Departure from Kigali en route to New York

ANNEX II

PARTICIPANTS IN MEETINGS WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION

A - Meeting between Representatives of
UN agencies and offices in Rwanda and the
Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Representative, UNDP
Mr. Babacar Cisse, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
Mr. Roman Urasa, Representative, UNHCR
Mr. Julio Gamba, Resident Representative, World Bank
Mr. Daniel Toole, Representative, UNICEF
Mr. Carol Jaenson, Chief, Children in Difficult Circumstances Section, UNICEF
Mr. Randolph Kent, UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
Ms. Patricia Banks, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director, WFP
Mr. Zlatan Milisic, Reports Officer, WFP
Mr. William Clarence, head of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda
Mr. Paul Howard, Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Dr. Mahamane Maiga, Acting Coordinator, WHO
Mr. Ibrahima Kaba, Officer-in-Charge, FAO
Ms. Alana Armitage, Programme Officer, UNFPA
Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Interregional Adviser, Department for Development Support and
Management Services (DDSMS)
Mr. Sidique Dao, Officer-in-Charge, Humanitarian Affairs, SRSG's Office, UNAMIR

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B -

Meeting between
Steering Group of NGO Community in Rwanda
with Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Teferra Shiawl, Africa Humanitarian Action
 Mr. Askale Binga, Africa Humanitarian Action
 Mr. Steven Rifkin, Save the Children (UK)
 Mr. Tom Walker, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
 Ms. Barbara Kerstiens, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
 Mr. Yvan M'Bomo, Equilibre
 Dr. Mungwakuzwe Canisius, Forum des ONG Rwandaises (Forum of Rwandese NGOs)

C -

Meeting between members of the Diplomatic Corps
and the Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

H.E. Mr. August Hummel	-	Ambassador of Germany
H.E. Mr. Huang Shejiao	-	Ambassador of China
H.E. Mr. J. Courbin	-	Ambassador of France
H.E. Mr. David Rawson	-	Ambassador of the United States of America
H.E. Ms. Lucy Edwards	-	Ambassador of Canada
Père Nguyen Van Tot	-	Chargé d'Affaires, Representation of the Holy See
Père Henri Hoser	-	Representation of the Holy See
Mr. Sylvain Ndayikengurukiye	-	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Burundian Embassy
Mr. Siguar Schelstraete	-	Belgian Embassy
Dr. Lillian Wong	-	Representative of British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr. Claude Latulippe	-	Canadian Embassy

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D - The Security Council mission met with the following officials of the Government of Rwanda on 13 February:

Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda
Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence
Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister
Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration

E - The Security Council mission was briefed by the following UNAMIR officials:

Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander

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**REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995**

**PRESENTATION REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR IBRAHIM A.
GAMBARI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE
UNITED NATIONS, CHAIRMAN OF THE MISSION**

..... February 1995

- 2 -

Mr. President,

I have the honour, on behalf of my six colleagues and I, to present to the Security Council the report on the Council's mission to Rwanda which I had the honour and privilege to lead. That report has been circulated under Security Council document number S/1995/.....), dated February 1995.

As the distinguished members of the Council will recall, the Council, on 6 February, had decided, following consultations, that its mission to Burundi, which left New York on 8 February, should, on its way back to New York, make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February. The terms of reference for that stop-over visit, as agreed upon by the Council, included three points, as follows: (i) to hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees; (ii) to hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali; and (iii) to submit a report to the Security Council.

I should also like to recall that as agreed upon by the Council, the seven-member mission included, in addition to myself as chairman, the following: Ambassador Li Zhaoxing of China, Ambassador Karel Kovanda of the Czech Republic, Ambassador Gerhard Henze of Germany, Ambassador Julio Rendon Barnica of Honduras, Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti of Indonesia and Ambassador Karl Inderfurth of the United States of America.

The relatively large size and broad composition of the mission, representing all geographical regions and including also two permanent members of the Council, clearly conveyed strong messages to our hosts that the Security Council attached great importance to the mission and that there is broad consensus in the Council on the question of Rwanda. The attentive hearing we received everywhere we went and with those we met showed that these messages had been well received.

Mr. President, Distinguished Colleagues, kindly permit me, from the outset, to express the deep appreciation of members of the mission to the Government and people of Rwanda for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us during our brief stay. The Government cooperated closely and facilitated our visit to an IDP camp in the south-western part of the country and generously offered to show us around to other sites, an offer which we unfortunately could not honour because of time constraints.

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We were received by the three most senior Rwandese Government officials. The President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu when he received us was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. This permitted our discussions to focus on the substance of issues concerning these key ministries. His Excellency Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, the Vice-President and Defence Minister as well as His Excellency Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, the Prime Minister, were the two other senior officials, despite their tight schedules and the little advance warning that was given them about our visit, gladly found time to meet with us. We greatly appreciated the honour which we consider as reflecting the Government's desire to continue to cooperate with the Security Council.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff who supported and assisted us throughout our visit. The Special Representative, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, and UNAMIR's Deputy Force Commander, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, not only gave us a detailed briefing on UNAMIR's activities in the fulfillment of the mandate given to it by the Security Council, but also shared with us their perspectives on the overall situation. This proved to be particularly valuable to us as these officials, along with other UNAMIR staff, are living on the ground, the drama of Rwanda on a daily basis.

We would like to seize this opportunity also to commend all United Nations staff in Rwanda, as well as NGO personnel, for their courage and dedication. Deep in the interior of Rwanda, we saw an impressive gathering of international humanitarian personnel, including a multinational group of UNAMIR forces and an equally multinational group of relief workers all working side by side in the true spirit of the United Nations, administering to tens and thousands of internally displaced Rwandese.

Mr. President,

We should also like to thank those ordinary Rwandese citizens who in one way or another assisted us during our stay in their country, including in particular representatives of local NGO associations as well as local leaders in IDP camps. Through their extensive grassroots connections and the fact that they live directly and closely with their people in IDP camps as well as in villages and communes around the country, they possess rare and deep insight and knowledge of the realities which we found extremely useful.

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Mr. President,

Our mission, the first by a Security Council team to Rwanda since the tragic events that started there nearly a year ago, was a timely one. It came at a time when events in Burundi were attracting growing international concern and when the UNHCR/OAU-sponsored conference on the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in the region, was about to open in Bujumbura. As the international community has so often heard and the mission observed, there are close inter-linkages in the subregion of the Great Lakes area. Developments in each of the countries concerned are relevant and do impact on its neighbours, especially with regard to refugee movements. And, as is also well-known, the problem of refugees is a critical factor in efforts to resolve the problems of the countries of the subregion, including Rwanda.

It is our firm belief that real peace is not possible inside Rwanda over the long-term while 2 million Rwandese remain in refugee camps in neighbouring countries and thousands of others continue to seek international protection in IDP camps inside the country.

Mr President, the struggle for peace is, above all, the struggle to improve the quality of life for people, for ordinary human-beings, most of whom are innocent victims of decisions and/or policies totally irrelevant to their daily lives. No human-being should be forced by political considerations to live under the shockingly miserable and depressing conditions we observed at the IDP camp we visited in south-western Rwanda, home to some 100,000 people, with many others being born every day even as others pass away.

The reasons for the continued reluctance of most of the refugees to return are many. Some may indeed be afraid of facing justice for their role in recent atrocities. But, it is difficult to imagine that this category includes the majority of refugees and displaced persons. Those who are innocent should, therefore, be enabled to return. The single most important reason given for their failure to do so is fear. Fear born of mistrust. Mistrust with its roots deep in the complex and often problematic history of this much pained country. It is conceivable that much of this mistrust and fear is sustained by rumours and misinformation. We are delighted that UNAMIR Radio has begun broadcasting because we believe that it can go a long way towards countering the negative rumours and misinformation, and thus allow camp residents the freedom to make up their own minds whether or not to return.

At the same time, we believe the main responsibility for building confidence in refugees and displaced persons lies with the Government of Rwanda itself. Only

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it can guarantee conditions of security, justice and equal treatment inside the country for all law-abiding citizens. Refugees and displaced persons know that UNAMIR's presence and the presence of human rights monitors in Rwanda is of limited duration and that these international personnel, who are helping to assure security and confidence, will be leaving Rwanda some day. If refugees and IDPs return only because of the presence of the international community, this would at best represent a temporary solution. Durable and enduring answers must be found by Rwandese willing and prepared and working to create the climate and the conditions for a more harmonious co-existence.

The approach followed by the Security Council to-date, involving the sharing of responsibilities between the international community and the Government of Rwanda remains, in our view, valid. While the international community should, for instance, help ensure security in refugee camps in order to eliminate intimidation and thus allow those refugees who wish to return home to do so, the Government of Rwanda should, on its part, take the necessary measures for the proper reception and resettlement of the returnees. Its contribution would mainly consist of guaranteeing the property rights and the security of innocent returnees and in creating a psychological and political climate which makes all Rwandese feel truly welcome back home. We, therefore, feel strongly that the Government should respond concretely and expeditiously to the Security Council's call to reinvigorate the political process and undertake dialogue, perhaps through the United Nations, with the refugee community.

Much has been achieved in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and rehabilitation, through the support and cooperation that continue between the Government and the international community. To safeguard these achievements and to move forward, we believe, requires a climate of stability and reliable prospects for long-term peace which are dependent, ultimately, on national reconciliation.

The international community and Rwanda should continue to cooperate closely so that the progress that has been made is not only consolidated but that the momentum is built upon towards additional achievements.

Mr. President,

Our report outlines a number of conclusions and recommendations, drawn from our observations and discussions. They cover the need for concrete, practical measures to ensure justice, including recommendations for the International Tribunal to begin its work as soon as possible, perhaps by starting with prosecutorial tasks, since the Prosecutor and his Deputy have already been appointed. They also

include appeals for international assistance to help Rwanda rebuild its own judiciary system and appeals for support to be given to UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) to enable it accelerate its vital police training functions so that Rwanda can at last have a trained national police force to replace the military, for the maintenance of internal security.

The range of problems involved envisages a creative combination of preventive and post-conflict peace-building measures and initiatives. This requires continued, indeed enhanced close monitoring of the situation and constant review and assessment of options and of ways and means of addressing evolving challenges. The immediate goal should be to prevent the deterioration of the situation so as to give peace a chance.

The situation in Rwanda remains volatile. But, we believe there is light at the end of the tunnel. We were encouraged in this regard by optimistic statements expressed spontaneously by Rwandese officials and ordinary citizens, including displaced persons, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together peacefully and in harmony with each other, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. These are not unrealistic or unreasonable hopes nor are they idle dreams. Given good will on all sides, especially among Rwandese themselves, these hopes and dreams can become reality. To reach that goal, we believe the support of the international community, and especially that of the Security Council, remains crucial.

I thank you, Mr. President.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 1030

PAGE 1 OF 7

MIR NO. 619

MISC NO. 2~

15 February 1995

TO: H.E. Prof. Ibrahim Gambari Permanent Representative of Nigeria to UN, New York	FROM: Sammy Buo Political Adviser UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO: 212 697 1970	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: Draft Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda	

E. Agency,

I attach hereto the draft text of your oral report to the Security Council.

Best regards and highest consideration.

MR. SAMMY BUO ONLY

(ALL COPIES TO ORIGINATOR)

**REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995**

**ORAL PRESENTATION REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR IBRAHIM A.
GAMBARI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED
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As the distinguished members of the Council will recall, the Council, on 6 February, had decided, following consultations, that its mission to Burundi, which left New York on 8 February, should, on its way back to New York, make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February. The terms of reference for that stop-over visit, as agreed upon by the Council, included three points, as follows: (i) to hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees; (ii) to hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali; and (iii) to submit a report to the Security Council.

I should also like to recall that as agreed upon by the Council, the seven-member mission included, in addition to myself as chairman, the following: Ambassador Li Zhaoxing of China, Ambassador Karel Kovanda of the Czech Republic, Ambassador Gerhard Henze of Germany, Ambassador Julio Rendon Barnica of Honduras, Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti of Indonesia and Ambassador Karl Inderfurth of the United States of America.

The relatively large size and broad composition of the mission, representing all geographical regions and including also two permanent members of the Council, clearly conveyed strong messages to our hosts that the Security Council attached great importance to the mission and that there is broad consensus in the Council on the question

of Rwanda. The attentive hearing we received everywhere we went and with those we met showed that these messages had been well received.

Mr. President, Distinguished Colleagues, kindly permit me, from the outset, to express the deep appreciation of members of the mission to the Government and people of Rwanda for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us during our brief stay. The Government cooperated closely and facilitated our visit to an IDP camp in the south-western part of the country and generously offered to show us around to other sites, an offer which we unfortunately could not honour because of time constraints. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff who supported and assisted us throughout our visit. We would like to seize this opportunity also to commend all United Nations staff in Rwanda, as well as NGO personnel, for their courage and dedication. Deep in the interior of Rwanda, we saw an impressive gathering of international humanitarian personnel, including a multinational group of UNAMIR forces and an equally multinational group of relief workers all working side by side in the true spirit of the United Nations, administering to tens and thousands of internally displaced Rwandese.

Mr. President,

Our mission, the first by a Security Council team to Rwanda since the tragic events that started there nearly a year ago, was a timely one. It came at a time when events in Burundi were attracting growing international concern and when the UNHCR/OAU-sponsored conference on the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees in the region, was about to open in Bujumbura. As the international community has so often heard and the mission observed, there are close inter-linkages in the subregion of the Great Lakes area. Developments in each of the countries concerned are relevant and do

impact on its neighbours, especially with regard to refugee movements. And, as is also well-known, the problem of refugees is a critical factor in efforts to resolve the problems of the countries of the subregion, including Rwanda.

It is our firm belief that real peace is not possible inside Rwanda over the long-term while 2 million Rwandese remain in refugee camps in neighbouring countries and thousands of others continue to seek international protection in IDP camps inside the country.

The reasons for the continued reluctance of most of the refugees to return are many. Some may indeed be afraid of facing justice for their role in recent atrocities. But, it is difficult to imagine that this category includes the majority of refugees and displaced persons. Those who are innocent should, therefore, be enabled to return. The single most important reason given for their failure to do so is fear. Fear born of mistrust. Mistrust with its roots deep in the complex and often problematic history of this much pained country. It is conceivable that much of this mistrust and fear is sustained by rumours and misinformation. We are delighted that UNAMIR Radio has begun broadcasting because we believe that it can go a long way towards countering the negative rumours and misinformation, and thus allow camp residents the freedom to make up their own minds whether or not to return.

At the same time, we believe the main responsibility for building confidence in refugees and displaced persons lies with the Government of Rwanda itself. Only it can guarantee conditions of security, justice and equal treatment inside the country for all law-abiding citizens. Refugees and displaced persons know that UNAMIR's presence and the presence of human rights monitors in Rwanda is of limited duration and that these international personnel, who are helping to assure security and confidence, will be leaving

Rwanda some day. If refugees and IDPs return only because of the presence of the international community, this would at best represent a temporary solution. Durable and enduring answers must be found by Rwandese willing and prepared and working to create the climate and the conditions for a more harmonious co-existence.

The approach followed by the Security Council to-date, involving the sharing of responsibilities between the international community and the Government of Rwanda remains, in our view, valid. While the international community should, for instance, help ensure security in refugee camps in order to eliminate intimidation and thus allow those refugees who wish to return home to do so, the Government of Rwanda should, on its part, take the necessary measures for the proper reception and resettlement of the returnees. Its contribution would mainly be in guaranteeing the property rights and the security of innocent returnees and in creating a psychological and political climate which makes all Rwandese feel truly welcome back home. We, therefore, feel strongly that the Government should respond concretely and expeditiously to the Security Council's call to reinvigorate the political process and undertake dialogue, perhaps through the United Nations, with the refugee community.

Much has been achieved in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and rehabilitation, through the support and cooperation that continue between the Government and the international community. To safeguard these achievements and to move forward, we believe, requires a climate of stability and reliable prospects for long-term peace which are dependent, ultimately, on national reconciliation.

The international community and Rwanda should continue to cooperate closely so that the progress that has been made is not only consolidated but that the momentum is built upon towards additional achievements.

Mr. President,

Our report outlines a number of conclusions and recommendations, drawn from our observations and discussions. They cover the need for concrete, practical measures to ensure justice, including recommendations for the International Tribunal to begin its work as soon as possible, perhaps by starting with prosecutorial tasks, since the Prosecutor and his Deputy have already been appointed. They also include appeals for international assistance to help Rwanda rebuild its own judiciary system and appeals for support to be given to UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) to enable it accelerate its vital police training functions so that Rwanda can at last have a trained national police force for the maintenance of internal security.

The situation in Rwanda remains volatile. But, we believe there is light at the end of the tunnel. We were encouraged in this regard by optimistic statements expressed spontaneously by Rwandese officials and ordinary citizens, including displaced persons, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together peacefully and in harmony with each other, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. These are not unrealistic or unreasonable hopes nor are they idle dreams. Given good will on all sides, especially among Rwandese themselves, these hopes and dreams can become reality. To reach that goal, we believe the support of the international community, and especially that of the Security Council, remains crucial.

I thank you, Mr. President.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

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OUTGOING FAX NO. 1013

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MIR NO. 609

MISC NO. _____

15 February 1995

TO:	H.E. Prof. Ibrahim Gambari Permanent Representative of Nigeria to UN, New York	FROM:	Sammy Buo Political Adviser UNAMIR, Kigali
FAX NO:	914 631 1789	PHONE:	212-963-3582
		FAX NO:	212-963-3090
SUBJECT: Draft Report of Security Council Mission to Rwanda			

Excellency,

As requested, I attach hereto, the draft text of the Report of the Security Council Mission to Rwanda. I will forward to you later in the day the draft text of your oral remarks in connection with your presentation of the report to the Council.

Best regards and highest consideration.



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/
... February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO RWANDA
ON 12 AND 13 FEBRUARY 1995

Letter of transmittal

Letter dated February 1995 from the members of the Security
Council Mission to Rwanda addressed to the
President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council's mission to Rwanda, which took place on 12 and 13 February 1995. The report is submitted to the Security Council in accordance with the terms of reference for the mission agreed upon by the Council on 6 February, following consultations.

(Signed)	Li ZHAOXING (China)
(Signed)	Karel KOVANDA (Czech Republic)
(Signed)	Gerhard HENZE (Germany)
(Signed)	Julio RENDON BARNICA (Honduras)
(Signed)	Nugroho WISNUMURTI (Indonesia)
(Signed)	Ibrahim A. GAMBARI (Nigeria) (Chairman)
(Signed)	Karl F. INDERFURTH (United States of America)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 6 February 1995, the President of the Security Council announced that following consultations, the Council's mission to Burundi would make a stop-over in Rwanda on 12 and 13 February before its scheduled return to New York on 14 February. According to the terms of reference for the visit to Rwanda, the mission would hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees. It would also hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali and, upon its conclusion, submit a report to the Security Council.

2. The mission arrived at Kigali (Rwanda), in the morning of 12 February, from Bujumbura (Burundi). It was led by Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and comprised also Mr. Li Zhaoxing (China), Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), Mr. Julio Rendon Barnica (Honduras), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Karl Inderfurth (United States of America).

II. OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION REGARDING THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

3. Two recent reports by the Secretary-General and the discussions on them within the Security Council have shown that the situation in Rwanda continues to be volatile. On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General, in response to a request by the Security Council contained in its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/75), submitted his second report on the security situation in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/65). On 6 February 1995, pursuant to the Council's resolution 965 of 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the discharge by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees (S/1995/107).

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4. It emerges from both reports that while significant progress has been made towards restoring normality and stability to Rwanda, more needs to be done. By the contents of its letter of 10 February addressed to the Secretary-General and its Presidential Statement of 10 February (S/PRST/1995/...), the Security Council has demonstrated not only its continued concern but, above all, its readiness to support additional practical measures and efforts aimed at achieving effective solutions that would help turn a page towards a more peaceful and stable Rwanda. At the same time, however, the Council, while acknowledging the achievements of the Government of Rwanda, despite the difficulty of the task and the limited resources available to it, expects the Government to play an even greater role to repatriate refugees, to promote national reconciliation and to reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining dialogue between the Government, the refugee community and the United Nations.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

5. Upon its arrival in Kigali in the morning of 12 February, the mission began its work immediately following a programme of work which included meetings with Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda (accompanied by Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration), Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and offices in Rwanda, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission also visited a displaced person's camp in Kibeho, in south-western Rwanda.

6. Bearing in mind its terms of reference, the mission focused on issues relating to the reconciliation and reconstruction processes, including developments in the area of repatriation

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of refugees and return of displaced persons. In this connection, it reviewed and exchanged views with participants on the role and contribution of the international community, including, in particular, the Security Council, UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and NGOs, as well as the efforts of the Government of Rwanda itself. The mission pointed out, from the outset, that its relatively large size and broad composition, embodying almost half of the Security Council's membership, and representing all regions, demonstrated the importance the Council attached to the mission. Members of the mission received a warm welcome and attentive hearing throughout their visit to Rwanda. Government officials expressed deep appreciation for the contribution and role of the Security Council in particular and the United Nations as a whole in the on-going efforts to normalize the situation in their country and pledged Rwanda's full cooperation with the mission and with the Security Council itself.

7. The mission visited the Kibeho IDP camp to observe the progress of Opération Retour which seeks to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes. While at the camp, the mission was briefed by and exchanged views with elements of the UNAMIR force deployed in the area to provide security and protection for the IDPs and assist humanitarian relief operations. It also met with the "Chef de Camp", an IDP himself chosen by fellow camp residents to serve as their overall coordinator. Following that visit, the mission observed a former IDP camp-site at Rukondo, also in the south-west, which, along with a number of other such facilities, recently closed down as a result of the voluntary departure of its internally displaced residents under the Opération Retour programme. The mission noted that a proportion of the camps that were voluntarily closed had moved into the Kibeho camp which had recently increased in size.

8. The mission's visits, meetings and other contacts in Rwanda offered its members a valuable opportunity not only to exchange views on the situation in the country, but also to observe at first hand, the realities on the ground. The mission's programme of work in Rwanda, as well as a list of participants in its various meetings, are attached to the present report as Annex I and Annex II, respectively.

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IV. OBSERVATIONS OF THE MISSION

9. Several and sometimes seemingly differing perspectives were heard on how best to move forward in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda. It was, however, generally recognized that the situation was extremely complex, covering long-standing and often intensely emotional issues which, in some ways, were compounded or otherwise affected by developments in the subregion as a whole. While everyone agreed that the most important goal was to prevent the recurrence of the tragedy that had recently befallen Rwanda, the specific issues of repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and justice were seen as inter-related and inter-dependent, though differences were evident, even among the Government officials the mission met with, as to the order of priorities to be followed in addressing those concerns.

10. There was however broad consensus on the point that the prompt, voluntary and safe return and proper resettlement of displaced persons and refugees was a priority requirement on which progress in other areas, such as reconciliation and reconstruction, ultimately depended. Their return home was generally seen as a condition sine qua non for long-term stability and progress, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that this was a matter of the highest priority for the Government because, without it, reconciliation, which was essential for peace, would not be possible. At the same time, it was widely felt that bringing to justice those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda ~~was~~ constituted another area of priority concern requiring urgent attention if long-term stability and genuine reconciliation were to be achieved. In this connection, the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, in particular, stressed their view that equal priority should be accorded to the need for repatriation and justice, and that both objectives should be pursued simultaneously.

11. The mission was informed that major progress had recently been made in facilitating the return and resettlement of displaced persons, especially through Opération Retour. This programme, jointly coordinated by UNAMIR and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with the Government and supported also by NGOs, had, since it was launched on 29 December,

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enabled the voluntary and safe departure of approximately half of the estimated 350,000 displaced persons in IDP camps. 35,000 IDPs had been transported in United Nations vehicles to their homes while some 150,000 had voluntarily walked home. Of these, between 20-25 per cent had transferred to other camps, notably Kibeho, a fact that was confirmed when the mission visited the Kibeho, the mission learnt that, instead of returning to their homes, some displaced persons were simply moving from one camp to another.

12. Progress on the return of internally displaced persons was considered vital for encouraging similar advances in the more complex domain of refugee repatriation. It was widely felt that repatriation could be facilitated substantially by eliminating intimidation in refugee camps, a measure which, in the Government's view, could best be achieved by separating armed elements from the civilian refugee population, and by assuring security and justice inside Rwanda as well as protecting the property rights of all citizens.

13. It emerged from the mission's meetings and consultations, including in particular its visit to the Kibeho IDP camp, that fear was the single most important factor impeding the return of displaced persons and refugees. Government officials informed the mission of progress made in the Government's efforts to ensure that the rights of innocent citizens were safeguarded and that retribution, vengeance, harassment and other arbitrary and extra-judiciary practices were eliminated. They recognized that a lot more remained to be done but pointed out their Government's material, logistical, financial and personnel constraints, especially in its attempts to restore an effective judiciary and a trained police force. To underscore the Government's need for assistance to set up a functioning judiciary, the Prime Minister said that due to a lack of personnel resources to process the cases of detainees, many people were probably being held unjustly. In this connection, he estimated that about half of the estimated 20,000 persons currently imprisoned in Rwanda were probably innocent. The Vice-President and Minister of Defence asserted that the failure to hold accountable the perpetrators of genocide had, despite the Government's efforts to prevent and punish such actions, led to acts of vengeance. He added that some of the IDPs and refugees who cited fear as the reason for not returning home were probably implicated in the recent atrocities and were thus afraid of facing justice. In this connection, Government officials, while recalling their concerns with regard to various aspects

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concerning the International Tribunal for Rwanda, reaffirmed Rwanda's readiness to cooperate with the Tribunal and expressed the hope that it would begin its work as soon as possible. They also pointed out that their Government no longer insisted on Kigali as the site for the headquarters of the Tribunal and the Prime Minister specifically reiterated Rwanda's recent proposal of Arusha (Tanzania) to host it.

14. Regarding reconciliation, it was widely felt that, despite positive commitments and other efforts by the Government, concrete progress in this sphere was largely marginal so far. While recognizing that national reconciliation was a continuous process occurring over the long-term, as Government officials, in particular the President and the Vice-President and Minister of Defence believed, the view was stressed that the urgency of the Rwandese context demanded the taking of a number of immediate steps and measures, such as active repatriation, the creation of a conducive political and psychological climate and the restoration of an effective and functioning judiciary. Concern was expressed, on the other hand, especially by Government officials, that many of those accused or suspected of carrying out atrocities had so far shown no remorse or contrition, a situation that was seen as discouraging efforts towards reconciliation, by making forgiveness difficult. Moreover, it was pointed out, armed elements of former government forces and militias were not only intimidating Rwandese refugees and preventing their return home from camps in the neighbouring countries but were also increasingly infiltrating into Rwandese territory for the purpose of carrying out acts of banditry and destabilization.

15. Government officials also emphasized that, within the framework of efforts towards national reconciliation, they not only accepted but indeed respected the spirit of an inclusive and broad-based government, as provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement to which their Government remained fully committed. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Arusha accords were part of Rwanda's fundamental or basic law ("*loi fondamentale*"). Officials also indicated that the Government had recently commenced dialogue with representatives of Rwandese refugee communities in Burundi. They explained that dialogue with other refugee communities, especially those in Zaire, was not yet feasible in view of the insecurity and intimidation to which those refugees were subjected by armed elements in their midst. Holding that justice should not

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be traded for reconciliation, Government officials underlined their objection to dialogue with those responsible for genocide who, in their view, should be held accountable for their deeds.

16. The mission heard many positive and optimistic statements, including among IDP in Kibeho as well as among Government officials, about the prospects for Rwandese to live together in harmony, irrespective of ethnic or political differences. To help enhance those prospects, the role of civic education and sensitization programmes emphasizing the virtues of respect for human rights, the rule of law and tolerance, was underlined. In this connection, it was agreed that the United Nations Radio in Rwanda could make a positive contribution by providing Rwandese, both inside the country as well as in refugee camps, with factual and objective information which could counter the misinformation and rumours that were hampering repatriation and reconciliation.

17. The view was also expressed that the perception of military dominance over civilian administration in Rwanda likewise contributed to hindering reconciliation. It was felt that effective civilian control of the administration at all levels, could help build confidence among the population, including displaced persons and those Rwandese who had fled the country out of fear. While acknowledging that the military was visible throughout the country and that its size had grown, a situation which he explained was necessary because of the continuing threats against Rwanda, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence pointed out that civilian administration was largely in place at the national, provincial and local levels.

18. Concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, the mission was informed, especially by United Nations agencies and NGOs, that the emergency phase was largely over and that emphasis was increasingly being placed on longer term measures to rebuild the country, based on priorities elaborated by the Government, in consultation with agencies and other aid partners. In this connection, the response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal, both of which Government officials commended as successful initiatives to assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, was discussed. It was pointed out that the Government had since set up a follow-up mechanism and was working with the donor community on the implementation of programmes

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in various sectors. Among the priorities listed by the Prime Minister were agricultural development, provision of primary health care, the restoration of educational institutions, the re-establishment of the judiciary and assistance to especially vulnerable groups, such as children. The importance of setting up an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda was emphasized. Such a programme, it was explained, was especially urgent in view of the need to ensure the proper resettlement of large numbers of displaced persons and refugees upon their return to Rwanda, and to revive and revitalize agricultural and reconstruction activities overall.

19. The mission learned that wide-ranging efforts had been undertaken and were underway at various levels to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. It found within the diplomatic and international relief and development community, including United Nations personnel and NGO representatives, as well as on the Rwandese side, a strong commitment to consolidate the progress already made on the recovery front. Everyone recognized that national reconciliation was a vital, indeed essential factor not only for safeguarding the achievements realized but also for advancing further. The Government expressed appreciation for the support provided by the international community, including member States, international organizations and NGOs. It especially welcomed the role of United Nations agencies and operations, in particular UNAMIR, whose presence in the country Government officials, representatives of agencies and NGOs as well as the local coordinator of the IDP camp at Kibeho, viewed as a valuable and indeed indispensable factor for confidence and security in Rwanda, at a time when the country was still trying to achieve normality and durable peace. Government officials also commended the UNHCR's efforts to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and expressed satisfaction over what they characterized as growing improvements in relations between that United Nations organ and their Government. United Nations agencies and NGOs, on their part, stressed the need to coordinate their activities more closely with each other in order to maximize the international humanitarian community's efforts and resources to enable them to serve the people of Rwanda even better. Several agencies and NGOs stressed the importance of the security and protection support provided by UNAMIR, especially in escorting relief operations and accompanying human rights monitors in their work around the country.

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V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The mission was impressed and encouraged by the progress made towards returning normality to Rwanda, especially in the areas of infrastructural rehabilitation. In Kigali, in particular, there were few visible reminders of the recent tragedy and nightmare the city and the rest of the country had lived through. Government workers, international relief personnel and ordinary citizens alike were all busy trying to rebuild.

21. Yet, as even Government officials themselves acknowledged, the country's problems are far from over. In fact, the critical challenges of social and political accommodation, on which genuine stability and long-term healing depend, are still to be addressed. A wide gulf continues to separate Rwandese and to separate expectations and aspirations on the one hand from realities and achievements on the other. That gulf is fear and mistrust, born of centuries of a complex history and freshly re-awakened by recent traumatic events. Fear is both a personal and an individual feeling as well as a palpable condition. Both aspects were in evidence, especially during the mission's visit to the Kibeho IDP camp. The mission heard from camp residents that despite the ready availability of basic relief supplies and services, including food, water, medical care and security, provided by United Nations and other humanitarian agencies, amenities that were generally less assured in the country as a whole, most displaced persons would rather return to their homes and farms but were held back by fear.

22. The gravity of the horrendous crimes committed recently in Rwanda is recognized by the international community which, through the Security Council, has established an International Tribunal to bring to justice those responsible. At the same time, it is imperative to move forward to re-establish order and, above all, to prevent a new cycle of injustices or atrocities. In other words, while trying to cope with the tragic consequences of its recent problems, Rwandese society must be enabled to rebuild and to continue to function. Clearly, the primary responsibility in this regard rests with the Rwandese themselves who must determine if and how to save their land and to come to terms with each other. For healing to succeed and to endure, it should, above all, be indigenous and deliberate. It cannot be imposed.

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23. The role of the international community has, to-date, been to assist Rwanda's own efforts towards peace and progress. This continues to be an appropriate role. Important achievements have been realized because of the contribution of the international community and its cooperation with Rwanda. Much of what remains to be done can also be achieved as long as mutual goodwill and cooperation continue. During its stay in Rwanda, therefore, the mission made it clear, especially in its discussions with Government officials, that its purpose was to learn and to exchange ideas in order to enhance cooperation between Rwanda and the Security Council with a view to finding solutions to the problems at hand. The visit and the discussions held convinced the mission of the continuing validity of the Security Council's approach to-date, based essentially on the sharing of responsibilities between the Government and the international community, especially in the areas of repatriation, reconstruction and reconciliations.

24. On repatriation, the mission believes that as long as 2 million Rwandese remain as refugees in camps in and outside their country, the situation in Rwanda will remain inherently unstable. It, therefore, considers their return home as a matter of the highest priority in the interest of lasting and sustainable peace and progress. The mission agrees that ensuring security in refugee camps is vital for the success of efforts to accelerate repatriation. In this regard, it reaffirms the endorsement, by the Security Council, of recent arrangements made by UNHCR with the Governments of Zaire and Tanzania to enhance security in Rwandese refugee camps in their respective countries and supports the Council's request to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all options in this regard and to make any further recommendations necessary to realize effective security in the camps. At the same time, the Government of Rwanda should intensify its efforts to create favorable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation. In this connection, it is considered that the Government's action in the following areas, among others, could be particularly helpful: (a) reinvigorate the political process, including the creation of a framework for dialogue between the Government, refugee representatives and the United Nations; (b) launch, in cooperation with civic associations, religious leaders, the United Nations, and NGOs, an active and proactive civic education programme within the country, including in IDP camps, and directed also at refugee camps through the radio, to promote harmony among all Rwandese; (c) move expeditiously to put in place an effective mechanism to protect property rights; (d) establish a

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transparent and effective judiciary; (e) set up and deploy nationwide a trained police force; (f) allow unimpeded access throughout the country to UNAMIR personnel and United Nations human rights monitors. The mission recommends furthermore that the international community support the Government's efforts.

25. The mission believes that the generous response of the international community to the recent round-table conference and consolidated inter-agency appeal will make a major contribution towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. In view of the massive task involved in rebuilding a country destroyed by a devastating civil war, the mission considers that additional assistance, both bilaterally and through appropriate international arrangements, would further facilitate and enhance the rebuilding process. In this connection, the mission recommends the setting up as soon as possible in Kigali of a United Nations inter-agency mine-clearance programme to be coordinated by UNAMIR and funded on the basis of voluntary contributions. The mission recommends further that consideration be given to using resources from the Secretary-General's trust fund for de-mining activities to cover start-up expenditures for the Rwanda programme and expresses the hope that the international community will contribute generously to support the activities of the programme with a view to clearing Rwanda of all mines.

26. The mission shares the view that national reconciliation is a continuous process. It could be facilitated by efforts to promote repatriation and rehabilitation, including the measures outlined above. It could also be aided by concrete movement in the area of justice. The mission, therefore, recommends that the process of making the International Tribunal operational be expedited. In the meantime, and in view of the fact that both the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor have been appointed and are supported by several staff members, the mission recommends further that consideration be given to having the Prosecutor's Office commence its work in Rwanda as soon as possible. In this connection, it hopes that a list of persons sought for questioning in connection with the violations of international humanitarian law concerning recent events in Rwanda, will soon be established and made available publicly. The mission considers, above all, that national reconciliation is principally a task for the Rwandese themselves. In this area the Government should continue to play a leading role, including

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finding effective ways and means of broadening the political process to cover all sectors of Rwandese society, among them those Rwandese citizens currently living in IDP and refugee camps who are not implicated in the atrocities. The mission welcomes the reaffirmation by the Rwandese Government of its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement. It recalls in this connection that the Security Council has, from the outset, viewed the Arusha accords as a framework for political dialogue and accommodation in Rwanda. The mission, in this connection, notes that UNAMIR is mandated to exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement and considers that this approach offers an opportunity for dialogue between Rwandese, using the United Nations as an intermediary.

27. The mission believes that UNAMIR's mandate, as outlined in Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, remains valid. UNAMIR's role is crucial in the present transitional phase in Rwanda, especially as efforts are being accelerated to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons. The mission believes that continued cooperation between the Government and UNAMIR is vital for the successful discharge of UNAMIR's role and the implementation of its mandate.

28. The mission welcomes the commencement of Radio UNAMIR broadcasts and shares the view that the Radio will make an important contribution towards repatriation and reconciliation efforts by making available factual and objective information which could help counter rumours and misinformation inimical to the objectives of peace in Rwanda.

29. The mission notes the Security Council's recent agreement with the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. It stresses the urgent need to deploy the CIVPOL observers at the earliest opportunity in order to enable UNAMIR to fulfil its mandated task to assist in the training of a new, integrated national police force for Rwanda.

30. The mission commends UNAMIR and other United Nations staff as well as NGO personnel in Rwanda for their dedication and commitment in the service of peace. It salutes

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their courage and selflessness, working as they do under extremely difficult and often risky conditions.

31. The members of the mission would like to express their gratitude and appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff for the valuable support and assistance rendered to them during the mission's visit to Rwanda.

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ANNEX I

PROGRAMME OF WORK IN RWANDA FOR THE
SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION
12-13 February 1995

Sunday, 12 February 1995:

0845 hrs	Arrival at Kigali
1000 hrs	Meeting with UN Agencies
1130 hrs	Meeting with NGOs
1300 hrs	Briefing by the SRSG and Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR
1600 hrs	Meeting with the Diplomatic Corps
1700 hrs	Ambassador Gambari to meet the Nigerian Contingent serving with the UNAMIR Force
1930 hrs	Buffet Dinner offered by SRSG

Monday, 13 February 1995:

0800 hrs	Visit to Kibeho IDP camp and Rukondo
1200 hrs	Meeting with the Prime Minister
1500 hrs	Meeting with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence
1700 hrs	Meeting with the President
1900 hrs	Press Conference at the Airport
2010 hrs	Departure from Kigali en route to New York

ANNEX II

PARTICIPANTS IN MEETINGS WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION

A - Meeting between Representatives of
UN agencies and offices in Rwanda and the
Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Resident Representative, UNDP
Mr. Babacar Cisse, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
Mr. Roman Urasa, Representative, UNHCR
Mr. Julio Gamba, Resident Representative, World Bank
Mr. Daniel Toole, Representative, UNICEF
Mr. Carol Jaenson, Chief, Children in Difficult Circumstances Section, UNICEF
Mr. Randolph Kent, UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
Ms. Patricia Banks, Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda, UNREO
Mr. Techeste Zergaber, Country Director, WFP
Mr. Zlatan Milisic, Reports Officer, WFP
Mr. William Clarence, head of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda
Mr. Paul Howard, Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Dr. Mahamane Maiga, Acting Coordinator, WHO
Mr. Ibrahima Kaba, Officer-in-Charge, FAO
Ms. Alana Armitage, Programme Officer, UNFPA
Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Interregional Adviser, Department for Development Support and
Management Services (DDSMS)
Mr. Sidique Dao, Officer-in-Charge, Humanitarian Affairs, SRSG's Office, UNAMIR

/...

B - Meeting between
Steering Group of NGO Community in Rwanda
with Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

Mr. Teferra Shiawl, Africa Humanitarian Action
Mr. Askale Binga, Africa Humanitarian Action
Mr. Steven Rifkin, Save the Children (UK)
Mr. Tom Walker, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
Ms. Barbara Kerstiens, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
Mr. Yvan M'Bomo, Equilibre
Dr. Mungwakuzwe Canisius, Forum des ONG Rwandaises (Forum of Rwandese NGOs)

C - Meeting between members of the Diplomatic Corps
and the Security Council Mission

12 February 1995

H.E. Mr. August Hummel	-	Ambassador of Germany
H.E. Mr. Huang Shejiao	-	Ambassador of China
H.E. Mr. J. Courbin	-	Ambassador of France
H.E. Mr. David Rawson	-	Ambassador of the United States of America
H.E. Ms. Lucy Edwards	-	Ambassador of Canada
Père Nguyen Van Tot	-	Chargé d'Affaires, Representation of the Holy See

/...

Père Henri Hoser	-	Representation of the Holy See
Mr. Sylvain Ndayikengurukiye	-	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Burundian Embassy
Mr. Siguar Schelstraete	-	Belgian Embassy
Dr. Lillian Wong	-	Representative of British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr. Claude Latulippe	-	Canadian Embassy

D - The Security Council mission met with the following officials of the Government of Rwanda on 13 February:

Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda
Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence
Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister
Mr. Anastase Gasana, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration

E - The Security Council mission was briefed by the following UNAMIR officials:

Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, Deputy Force Commander

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mrs. Neylan Bali Director, Security Council Div. DPA, UNATIONS, N.Y.	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo Political Adviser, UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO: 212-963-4879	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION	

AAA. Please be informed that the Security Council mission to Burundi, which made a stop-over in Rwanda from 12 to 13 February, departed Kigali last evening 13 February on its way to New York.

BBB. Best regards.



FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Hedi Annabi,
Africa Division, DPKO
UNATIONS - NEW YORK

FAX NO: 212-963-9222

FROM: Sammy Kum Buo,
Political Adviser, OSRSG
UNAMIR, KIGALI (RWANDA)

AUTH. BY: B. Dessande, OIC, OSRSG

FAX NO: 212-963-3090

DATE: 25 January 1995

SUBJECT: TEXT OF AGREEMENT ON RADIO UNAMIR

NO OF PAGES: 5

1. As per your request earlier today, I attach a copy of the Agreement signed by the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR on 14 January, on the establishment of Radio UNAMIR.
2. Best regards.



- URGENT -

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 15

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Amb. Shaharyar M. Khan c/o Mr. Ali Khan LONDON	FROM: B.P. Dessande Officer-in-Charge <i>[Signature]</i> OSRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO: 44-71-916-2822	DATE: 20 JANUARY 1995 PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL</u>	

1. In response to your request conveyed to me this afternoon by the Acting Chief of Mission, I attach hereto for your attention, a copy of the first draft of the above-mentioned report prepared by the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Buo.

2. As you are aware, the sections on human rights (including the International Tribunal), the military, CIVPOL and the humanitarian situation, have been prepared on the basis of submissions by the respective units. As you will notice, Administration is yet to submit its contribution. In view of the rather specialized nature of the issues to be dealt with under that section, Mr. Buo has not attempted to prepare a text, electing instead to keep the section blank for the moment. New York may ultimately prepare the necessary portion. Mr. Buo has contacted the other units to provide information to cover the blanks in the text relating to their respective areas.

3. In view of New York's request that the draft report reach Headquarters by 23 January, you may wish to transmit directly to New York, your comments/modifications/additions, while keeping us informed. For your convenience, the following are the FAX numbers for the Under-Secretary-General for DPKO, Mr. Annan (212-963-9222), and the Under-Secretary-General for DPA, Mr. Goulding (212-963-5065).

4. Warm regards.

cc.: FC - ED - Political Adviser



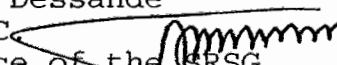
UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Hocine Medili Director of FOD UNATIONS, NEW YORK	FROM: B.P. Dessande O.I.C.  Office of the SRSG UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO: 963-0130	DATE: 18 JANUARY 1995 PHONE: 212-963-9906 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>CONTINUED SERVICES OF MR. DAVID MYLCHREEST</u>	

AAA. The British Government's Diplomatic Liaison Officer in Kigali, Mrs. Lillian Wong, today informed UNAMIR's Political Adviser and Acting Spokesman, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, that an agreement had been reached between her Government and United Nations Headquarters in New York for Mr. David Mylchreest of GEC Marconi (UK) to remain in Kigali at the UN's expense.

BBB. As you are aware, Mr. Mylchreest has, at the UK's expense, been working on technical arrangements for Radio UNAMIR and was scheduled to depart Kigali tomorrow, 19 January. As those technical arrangements have not yet been finalized, we had indicated to Mrs. Wong that Mr. Mylchreest's departure would adversely affect our efforts and should therefore be delayed until the completion of the process.

CCC. While we are pleased to learn that we will continue to benefit from Mr. Mylchreest's services, we would like to have your confirmation that this portion of his stay here, beginning after 19 January, will be borne by the United Nations. We are however unable, at this stage, to be more precise as to the duration of his assignment as the technical issues that remain to be resolved are largely within the purview of the Government of Rwanda and hence the speed with which they will be resolved is beyond our control. In any case, we think a one-month initial contract, according to normal United Nations procedures and practice could be considered.

DDD. We look forward to receiving your guidance on this matter at your earliest convenience. Best regards.

cc.: SRSG - ED - Spokesman - OIC/Adm.



Mr. Buo
Info: file: Military
2) out FAX

UNITED NATIONS
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Resident Coordinators of the United Nations - Addis Abeba, Ethiopia - Tunis, Tunisia - Dakar, Senegal - Accra, Ghana	FROM: <i>f</i> Dr. Abdul H. Kabia Executive Director Office of the SRSG UNAMIR <i>[Signature]</i> KIGALI, RWANDA
INFO: SRSG FC CAO AIROPS CDTS Contingents of the countries concerned	DATE: 12 January 1995
ADDIS-ABEBA FAX: (251)-1-514599 TUNIS FAX: (216)-1-560094 DAKAR FAX: (221)-23-5500 ACCRA FAX: (233)-21-773899	PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
EDITOR: B.P. Dessande <i>[Signature]</i>	SECTION: Protocol
SUBJECT: Visit to the African nations participating in UNAMIR Forces	

AAA. THE ASSISTANCE OF UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES: ETHIOPIA, TUNISIA, SENEGAL ET GHANA, IS SOLICITED TO FACILITATE THE COURTESY VISIT OF UNAMIR FORCE COMMANDER WHICH MAJOR GENERAL GUY CLAUDE TOUSIGNANT ENVISAGES FROM 6 TO 12 FEBRUARY IN THE AFOREMENTIONED COUNTRIES. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN AIDE-DE-CAMP, CAPTAIN JEAN-YVES SAINT-DENIS.

BBB. THE PURPOSE OF THIS VISIT IS TO MEET WITH MILITARY OFFICERS FROM EACH OF THE AFOREMENTIONED COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO INFORM THEM OF THE PREVIOUS AND CURRENT PARTICIPATION OF THEIR TROOPS IN THE UNAMIR FORCE AS WELL AS TO SPARK A GREATER INTEREST IN THEIR FUTURE INVOLVEMENT IN RWANDA. GENERAL TOUSIGNANT WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AND ALL POLITICAL PERSONALITIES THAT WISH TO DISCUSS THE MILITARY

SITUATION IN RWANDA.

CCC. THE GENERAL WILL TRAVEL VIA A UNITED NATIONS LEAR JET WHOSE CHARACTERISTICS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU WITH SUFFICIENT TIME LEFT TO SOLICIT ALL REQUIRED AUTHORIZATIONS REGARDING FLIGHTS OVER THEIR TERRITORY AND LANDING FROM THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES.

DDD. THE PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR THIS VISIT IS THE FOLLOWING:

- A) ADDIS ABABA 6 TO 7 FEBRUARY 1995
- B) TUNIS 7 TO 9 FEBRUARY 1995
- C) DAKAR 9 TO 10 FEBRUARY 1995
- D) ACCRA 10 TO 12 FEBRUARY 1995

EEE. WE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD 1) INFORM THE GOVERNMENT OF EACH AFOREMENTIONED COUNTRY OF THE DATES OF THE VISIT TO EACH CAPITAL; 2) ASSURE THEIR AVAILABILITY TO RECEIVE THE UNAMIR MILITARY DELEGATION; AND 3) COMMUNICATE TO US BY MAIL THEIR RESPONSES AS WELL AS YOUR OWN COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS.

FFF. THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

File: out FAX

UNITED NATIONS
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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FAX NO: (212) 963-9222

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

Shaharyar M. Khan
20 12

FAX NO: (212) 963-3090

DATE: 19 DECEMBER 1994

SUBJECT: VERIFICATION STUDY

NO. OF PAGES: 1

1. This is in response to your fax message of 13 December 1994 on the above subject in which you requested factual information on UNAMIR's experience with regard to the verification of agreements that control or limit armaments and military forces.
2. Unlike many other peace-keeping missions which seek to keep the peace between opposing forces, UNAMIR's mandate and operations are largely humanitarian in nature, aimed essentially at stabilising a post-conflict internal situation. Consequently, UNAMIR's mandate does not include the verification of controls of or limits on armaments and armed forces.
3. In spite of this fact, it should be recalled that the UN Security Council, by its Resolution 918 of 17 May 1994 and acting under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, decided to impose an arms embargo on Rwanda and outlined procedures and mechanisms to verify compliance and to recommend responses to its possible violations.
4. We hope the above information will be of use to you.
5. Best regards.

UNAMIR

194 DEC 14 21 58

FAXIN 527

UNITED NATIONS FACSIMILE SWITCHING SYSTEM
UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK
FAX: (212) 963-3550

To: UNAMIR
KIGALI (RWANDA)

From: COMCENTER
U.N. HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK

Document Number: 0403237912141949 (NTBF 2379)

Number of Pages: 002 (includes cover sheet)

Date/Time of Delivery: 14-DEC-1994 19:55:23.49

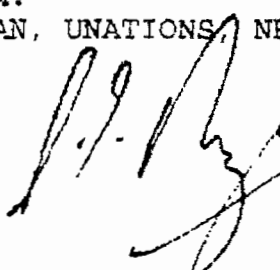
Output Sequence No.: KGMF 1488

PC SRSG E/DIR DFC

Fax 114 532)

OUT-GOING FACSIMILE

UNAMIR
1994 DEC 14 12:58

TO: AKASHI, UNPROFOR, ZAGREB KAHN, UNAMIR, KIGALI GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, MONROVIA AJELLO, ONUMOZ, MAPUTO BEYE, UNAVEM II, LUANDA GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR FURUHOVDE, UNIFIL, NAQOURA PEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSTA BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE GALARZA, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI KEMPALA, UNDOF, FAQUAR	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS NEW YORK 
FAXNO:	FAXNO: (212) 963-4879
DATE: 13 December 1994	
SUBJECT: <u>Verification study</u>	

No.: _____

1. The General Assembly has set up a Group of Governmental Experts, which is to conduct a study of the process of verification of agreements that control or limit armaments and military forces. The aim of the exercise is to identify practical ways in which the United Nations can strengthen its capacity to carry out verification activities if and when required to do so.

2. The Group has requested information on the experience of peace-keeping operations in the field of verification and I should therefore be grateful if you would provide us by 3 January 1995 with a factual brief on your mission's experience along the following lines.

1. Does the mandate include the verification of controls of or limits on armaments and military forces? (For example: cease-fire arrangements, buffer zones, presence or withdrawal of forces, arms limitations and troop levels, no-fly zones, disarmament, demobilization etc.).
2. How specific are the verification provisions of the mandate?
3. What methods are used in your mission?
4. How effective are those methods?
5. Comments.

Best regards.

we must send
reply.

ED 15.12

Per Act
 A liaison with
 the military for
 response. I guess
 the point is to
 have a
 contact

To SRS G
for your consideration
and signature.

Approved: 

Samy Bous

File: 1) Press brief.
2) our fax

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

F/O - 3835
MIR - 2759

OUTGOING FAX

TO: Mr. Joe Sills Spokesman for the Secretary General UNATIONS, New York U.S.A.	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo Acting Spokesman UNAMIR, Kigali Rwanda
ATTN: Mr. Fred Eckhard	FAX NO: 212 963 3090
FAX NO: 212 963 1899	DATE: 12 December 1994
APPROVED BY: Dr. A. Kabia Executive Director	SECTION:

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR PURPOSES OF DPI DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

PAGE 1 OF 3 :

1. The Special Representative of the Secretary General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, left Kigali this morning for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for discussions with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, on OAU/UN cooperation to promote peace and national reconciliation in Rwanda. Among the specific issues expected to be considered are the OAU initiative, recently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/7, to convene in Bujumbura (Burundi) in the near future a regional conference on refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and the proposal for the OAU and the UN jointly to convene at a later stage a broader conference to address a range of political and other issues in order to identify long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and development in the subregion. In its Presidential Statement of 30 November 1994, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to consider how preparations for the proposed conference could be accelerated.

2. Before his departure for Addis Ababa, the SRSG also held a conference at UNAMIR Headquarters in the course of which he announced plans to launch "Operation Retour" which aims at facilitating the gradual voluntary and safe return of refugees of Rwanda's estimated 1.2 million people.

PA

3. Ambassador Khan pointed out that the Operation, which would involve the participation of the various United Nations agencies, was supported by the Government. He was hopeful that everything would be in place for the plan to begin operating within the next ten days. He acknowledged that the plan was a complex and difficult endeavour but stressed that it was of utmost importance as its success could impact positively on the larger problem of the repatriation of Rwanda's estimated two million refugees encamped in the neighbouring countries.

4. In reply to a question if the Government would discontinue the forcible closure of displaced person camps as a result of Operation Retour, the Special Representative said that this aspect had been discussed with the authorities. They had promised to work towards voluntary or induced rather than forcible repatriation and had explained that previous cases of the use of force had been necessitated by the Government's exercise of its sovereign responsibility to assure security in camps threatened by militia or other criminal elements. The Special Representative said it was important to begin to break down the apparent attachment to a camp culture and to encourage the displaced to accept their current situation as temporary, and not as a permanent state of affairs. He was optimistic that with progress in the implementation of Operation Retour, based on a voluntary meltdown rather than abrupt and forcible action, the Government would be encouraged and persuaded to extend the deadline, which some officials had specified as 31 December 1994, for the closure of displaced person camps in the country.

5. In response to another question the SRSR said while he could not speak for the Government of Rwanda, he was not aware of any negotiations between the Government and "the old government". Furthermore, he was not aware of any formal entity representing or constituting the former regime and had noted that the Government of Zaire, where most Rwandese refugees are based, had publicly declared that it would not allow such an entity to be set up on its territory. He had been in touch with some members of the former government, on an individual basis, and not as representatives of any formal political entity. He had not been engaged in any negotiations with them or with any other forces representing the former regime.

6. Ambassador Khan indicated, in response to another question, that Judge Richard Goldstone, the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, who would serve in the same capacity for the Rwanda Tribunal, was expected in Kigali on 19 December 1994. This would be his first visit to Rwanda since the Security Council decided to set up an International Tribunal responsible for genocide and other international humanitarian law violations in Rwanda and Rwandese citizens. Such violations come from States, between States, between

Judge Goldstone would spend approximately two to three days in Rwanda, and would meet with Government officials and the SRSG. The Government had indicated that it would cooperate with the International Tribunal and was keen for the Tribunal to begin its work as soon as possible. The SRSG said he also planned to discuss with the OAU Secretary-General the future work of the International Tribunal and, in this connection, to convey the hope and wish of the Rwandese Government for OAU support, for instance in making available or facilitating the contribution by African States, of experts, such as magistrates, for the Tribunal.

7. Finally, the Special Representative was confident that United Nations Radio would soon begin to operate as he was hopeful that the Government would soon approve UNAMIR's request for a license and for a frequency allocation for the radio.

8. The Acting Resident Representative of UNDP, Mr. Razzaoui and the Representative of UNICEF, Mr. Nigel Fisher, were present at the press conference.

9. Best regards.

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F/O-3780
MIR-2721

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

file: Press Briefing
2) FAX OUT

TO: Mr. Joe Sills Spokesman for the Secretary-General UNATIONS, New York	FROM: Sammy Kamukoko Political Adviser and Acting Spokesman UNAMIR, Kigali
ATTN: Mr. Fred Eckhard	DATE: 9 December 1994
FAX NO: (212) 963-1899 (212) 963-4879	PHONE: (212) 963-3582 FAX NO: (212) 963-3090
APPROVED BY: A.H. Kabia Executive Director	SECTION:
SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR PURPOSES OF DPI DAILY PRESS BRIEFING	

1. The Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, regrets to announce the death of Squadron Leader Isifu Abdul of Ghana who was serving as a UNAMIR military observer in Cyangugu, southwest Rwanda. The officer died yesterday of cerebral malaria.

2. The SRSG met yesterday with the Rwandese Minister of Information to consider Rwanda's needs to restore the country's media capabilities and the proposed licensing of the UN radio station in Rwanda. He later met with the heads of sections at the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs to discuss rehabilitation and resettlement issues.

3. A delegation representing the General Accounting Office of the United States Congress also met with the SRSG on 8 December to evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. Government funds allocated for various activities. In particular, the focus of the delegation's visit is to assess the effectiveness of U.N. coordination of humanitarian activities and of the U.S. response to humanitarian crises, especially within the framework of U.N. peace-keeping operations.

4. Ambassador Khan also met on 8 December with the Representative of the Organisation for African Unity in Rwanda, Mr. Joseph Felli, to discuss the SRSG's forthcoming visit to the O.A.U. Headquarters in Addis Ababa from 12-13 December 1994 where he will meet with the O.A.U. Secretary-General, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, to discuss the Rwandese situation, including security in the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi, as well as UN/OAU cooperation to promote peace and national reconciliation.

5. The Ethiopian President, Mr. Melese Zenawi, who was expected on 10 December, arrived in Kigali today, 9 December. Accompanied by the SRSG, the President visited Cyangugu in south-western Rwanda where the Ethiopian Battalion of some 807 troops serving as part of the UNAMIR forces is deployed.

6. Best regards.

POLITICAL ADVISER

File: OUT FAX

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Victor Angelo Resident Representative UNDP Dar-Es-Salam - Tanzania	FROM: Abdul H. Kabia Executive Director UNAMIR Kigali, Rwanda
FAX NO:	DATE: 06 December 1994
	PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF UNAMIR OFFICE IN NGARA (TANZANIA)	

- AAA. As you are aware, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), is dealing among other things with issues relating to Rwandese refugees and is mandated to provide assistance and facilitate their voluntary and safe return. Consequently, in order to ensure the effective and successful accomplishment of its objective, UNAMIR intends to set up small offices in the neighbouring countries with large numbers of Rwandese refugees to coordinate its activities on the ground. To this end, we would like to establish in Ngara a small UNAMIR Liaison Office composed of 2 substantive staff members to liaise with officials of the Government of Tanzania, other United Nations agencies and NGOs, as well as the refugees themselves. It would therefore be greatly appreciated if you could inform the Tanzanian authorities concerned and seek to obtain the Government's agreement. Please find attached for your information a copy of a document describing in general the functions of the Senior Liaison Officer who would head the proposed office in Ngara.
- BBB. In view of the urgency of the matter, we hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.
- CCC. Best regards.

SENIOR LIAISON OFFICERS

1. With the immediate priorities of UNAMIR expected to concentrate increasingly on security-related tasks, especially in the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the subject (document S/1994/1308 of 18 November 1994), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda (SRSG), who exercises overall responsibility for the coordination of United Nations operations in Rwanda in the subregion, has decided to establish liaison offices in Goma (Zaire) and Ngara (Tanzania).

2. There are currently an estimated 2 million Rwandese refugees in Zaire (1.2 million), Tanzania (500,000) and Burundi (300,000), as well as 1.5 to 2 million persons internally displaced in camps inside Rwanda. The secure and effective repatriation and resettlement of these refugees and internally displaced Rwandese is considered essential for the realization of national reconciliation in Rwanda. Establishing security in the refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, is a vital first step towards ensuring safe and voluntary repatriation within the framework of an overall strategy towards long-term security and durable peace in Rwanda and the subregion as a whole.

3. In view of the multifaceted nature of the problems involved and taking into account also that various governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are engaged in support of operations, especially humanitarian activities in Rwanda, UNAMIR's Goma and Ngara liaison offices would liaise with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and relevant political, community and civic groups with a view to providing the SRSG with the necessary support in the fulfilment of his coordination responsibilities. The specific tasks of the senior liaison officers who would head such offices would include the following:

- maintain contact with Government authorities in the host country on matters concerning or related to United Nations activities in Rwanda, and keep the SRSG informed. Also, serve as a channel of communications on such matters between the SRSG and the host Government;
- monitor developments in the host country related to Rwandese refugees, especially in the humanitarian, military, security and political fields, and inform the SRSG accordingly;
- analyze relevant developments, identify possible challenges and recommend to the SRSG possible solutions;
- develop and maintain contact with the refugee population, their leaders, relief workers and host country security personnel with a view to promoting confidence-building measures aimed at facilitating security, repatriation and reconciliation.



OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Aliou Diallo Resident Representative UNDP - Kinshasa (Zaire)	FROM: Abdul H. Kabia Executive Director UNAMIR Kigali, Rwanda
FAX NO: 243-1-225-247	DATE: 06 December 1994
	PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF UNAMIR OFFICE IN GOMA (ZAIRE)	

- AAA. As you are aware, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), is dealing among other things with issues relating to Rwandese refugees and is mandated to provide assistance and facilitate their voluntary and safe return. Consequently, in order to ensure the effective and successful accomplishment of its objective, UNAMIR intends to set up small offices in the neighbouring countries with large numbers of Rwandese refugees to coordinate its activities on the ground. To this end, we would like to establish in Goma a small UNAMIR Liaison Office composed of 2 substantive staff members to liaise with officials of the Government of Zaire, other United Nations agencies and NGOs, as well as the refugees themselves. It would therefore be greatly appreciated if you could inform the Zairean authorities concerned and seek to obtain the Government's agreement. Please find attached for your information a copy of a document describing in general the functions of the Senior Liaison Officer who would head the proposed office in Goma.
- BBB. In view of the urgency of the matter, we hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.
- CCC. Best regards.

SENIOR LIAISON OFFICERS

1. With the immediate priorities of UNAMIR expected to concentrate increasingly on security-related tasks, especially in the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the subject (document S/1994/1308 of 18 November 1994), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda (SRSG), who exercises overall responsibility for the coordination of United Nations operations in Rwanda in the subregion, has decided to establish liaison offices in Goma (Zaire) and Ngara (Tanzania).

2. There are currently an estimated 2 million Rwandese refugees in Zaire (1.2 million), Tanzania (500,000) and Burundi (300,000), as well as 1.5 to 2 million persons internally displaced in camps inside Rwanda. The secure and effective repatriation and resettlement of these refugees and internally displaced Rwandese is considered essential for the realization of national reconciliation in Rwanda. Establishing security in the refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, is a vital first step towards ensuring safe and voluntary repatriation within the framework of an overall strategy towards long-term security and durable peace in Rwanda and the subregion as a whole.

3. In view of the multifaceted nature of the problems involved and taking into account also that various governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are engaged in support of operations, especially humanitarian activities in Rwanda, UNAMIR's Goma and Ngara liaison offices would liaise with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and relevant political, community and civic groups with a view to providing the SRSG with the necessary support in the fulfilment of his coordination responsibilities. The specific tasks of the senior liaison officers who would head such offices would include the following:

- maintain contact with Government authorities in the host country on matters concerning or related to United Nations activities in Rwanda, and keep the SRSG informed. Also, serve as a channel of communications on such matters between the SRSG and the host Government;
- monitor developments in the host country related to Rwandese refugees, especially in the humanitarian, military, security and political fields, and inform the SRSG accordingly;
- analyze relevant developments, identify possible challenges and recommend to the SRSG possible solutions;
- develop and maintain contact with the refugee population, their leaders, relief workers and host country security personnel with a view to promoting confidence-building measures aimed at facilitating security, repatriation and reconciliation.



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UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

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MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Layachi YAKER Executive Secretary Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Addis Ababa - Ethiopia	FROM: Shaharyar M. KHAN Special Representative of the Secretary- General UNAMIR Kigali, Rwanda
FAX NO: (251-1) 51-44-16 (1-212) 963-4957	DATE: 06 December 1994 PHONE: 212-963-3093 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: MISSION TO ADDIS ABABA	

AAA. I plan to travel to Addis Ababa on Monday, 12 December 1994, to meet with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). I hope it would be possible for us to meet before my departure from Addis Ababa currently scheduled for Tuesday, 13 December. I will inform you of my expected time of arrival in Addis Ababa and the time of my appointment with the Secretary-General, so as to enable the fixing of a convenient period for our meeting, if this is possible.

BBB. Best regards.