

UNAMIR

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

15 MAR - 27 OCT 1995

[5 CONFIDENTIAL]

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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

27 October 1995

To: See Distribution List
From: *For* SRSG 
Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

As you are aware, the present mandate of UNAMIR is scheduled to end on 8 December 1995. Under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council before that date on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation, progress towards the repatriation of refugees and make recommendations on the future role of the UN in Rwanda. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Thursday, 9 November, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Executive Director no later than **10 a.m. on Friday, 3 November**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 7 October 1995 (Document S/1995/848), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the future role of the UN in Rwanda.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

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| <u>Action</u> | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Force Commander, UNAMIR2. Executive Director3. UNDP Resident Representative4. UN Humanitarian Coordinator5. Commissioner, CIVPOL, UNAMIR6. Chief of Administration, UNAMIR7. UNAMIR Radio8. Political/Legal Officer, UNAMIR (International Tribunal and Human Rights issues)9. Political/Economic Affairs Officer |
|---------------|--|



FAX FROM :

International Committee of the Red Cross
AVENUE KIYOVU - QUARTIER RUGUNGA
KIGALI

TEL. 00250 727.81-5

FAX 00250 727.83

19 SEP. 1995

DATE : 23.02.94

1 PAGE
INCLUDING THIS PAGE

TO : FAX NR. 00250 72 951

UNREO c/o UNDP Compound - Kigali

ATTENTION :

M. Randolph KENT
UN Humanitarian Coordinator

Following your letter dated September 18, 1995 regarding the first draft of inputs for the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council we would like to propose the following corrections :

1)

Chapter "Humanitarian Aspects" - paragraph 7
third line, after "places of detention" please add :

Vital needs of around 40'000 inmates currently held in the 13 main prisons are covered by the ICRC which provides 660 MT of food per month, an important support to the health sector and the rehabilitation of the water supply system to meet the most basic standards of hygiene.

2)

Chapter "Humanitarian Aspects" - paragraph 8
please add a paragraph to explain our respective work :

- UNDP and UNAMIR have undertaken the work related to security aspects and ICRC has contributed to the housing by supplying and setting up the tents, sanitary installations (water supply systems, toilets, showers, etc.,) and kitchens.

We would be grateful if you could include these alterations

Kind regards.

Philippe LAZZARINI

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'P. Lazzarini'.

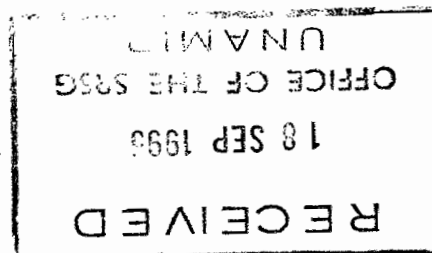


16 September 1995

TO: Mr. Shaharyar Khan,
Special Representative of the Secretary-General

FROM: William Clive,
OIC/CAO

SUBJECT: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR



With reference to your memorandum of 13 September 1995 on the above subject, please be informed that the contribution, from the Administration, to the above report covers only, as usual, the financial aspects of the mission.

Since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 8 August 1995, UNAMIR has submitted the revised budget estimate by Fax 6309 to United Nations Headquarters on 31 August 1995. The estimate took into account the drawdown of UNAMIR military personnel to 1800 by October 1995 and civilian personnel by 10% by the end of the mandate.

File:
Security Council report
✓

3pm Tuesday 1995

Dear Sammy,

The attached has just been received from ICRC as inputs into the Security Council report. Although I know it is somewhat late, I would be grateful if you could see how these points could be worked into the final editing. We have only just started receiving inputs from ICRC and it will certainly help our relationship, as well as continued information exchange, if we can reflect at least the main points in the report.

Thanks and best regards

DE : ZOUAOUI BENAMADI
CHEF DE LA RADIO

A : SAMY BUO
CONSEILLER POLITIQUE.

SUJET: CONTRIBUTION AU RAPPORT DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE.

1. POLITIQUE EDITORIALE.

UNE PERCEE SIGNIFICATIVE A ETE FAITE PAR RADIO MINUAR CES DERNIERES SEMAINES EN TERME D'AUDIENCE. AUSSI BIEN DURANT L'AFFAIRE DES EXPULSIONS MASSIVES DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS DU ZAIRE, QUE LORS DE LA CRISE GOUVERNEMENTALE QUI A CONDUIT AU DEPART DU PREMIER MINISTRE QUE, RECEMMENT ENCORE, DURANT LES TUERIES DE KANAMA, RADIO MINUAR A SU ETRE UNE SOURCE INFORMEE ET CREDIBLE VERS LAQUELLE SE TOURNAIENT LES AUDITEURS. LA RADIO COMMENCE EGALEMENT A ETRE REGULIEREMENT CITEE PAR LES GRANDES AGENCES INTERNATIONALES AVEC LESQUELLES UN LIEN QUOTIDIEN A ETE ETABLI.

2. PROBLEMES TECHNIQUES

LES AUTORITES RWANDAISES NE NOUS ONT TOUJOURS PAS DONNE LES AUTORISATIONS NECESSAIRES POUR ACHEVER LA POSE ET LA MISE EN EXERCICE DES EMETTEURS NOUS PERMETTANT DE PARACHEVER LA COUVERTURE TOTALE DU PAYS ET D'ATTEINDRE LES CAMPS DE REFUGIES. AUCUN PROGRES N'A ETE REALISE SUR CE POINT IMPORTANT.

3. CONSIDERATIONS.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Mr. S.K. Buo
Political Adviser

From: Col KS Sivakumar
COS

Date: 15 September 1995

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

1. Reference is invited to SRSG's Memo dated 13 September 1995 on the above subject.

2. A note on Military Input to Draft SG's Report, approved by FC, is enclosed.

Military Input to Draft SG's Report

Overall situation

1. The overall security situation throughout the country continues to improve. Though the situation within the borders of Rwanda is somewhat stable, the western border continues to experience frequent incursions by FRGF/Interhamwe coming in from the refugee camps in Zaire. These raids seem to be part of an insurgency campaign aimed to try and destabilise the govt by carrying out acts of sabotage, assassination of govt officials and banditry against the local population for money, cattle and food. The sit became very tense due to the forced repatriation of refugees between 19-24 Aug 95. However, the sit was brought under control by efficient coord between UNAMIR, UNHCR and other UN agencies to energize available resources.

Downsizing of formed troops

2. With the departure of excess personnel of Ghanbatt on 09 Sep 95, the repatriation and rotation of contingents to achieve the new mandated strength of 1800 troops has been completed. As of 09 Oct 95, UNAMIR strength would stand at 1825 subject to approval by the UN for retention of the Ghanaian band.

3. There has been no change in the deployment of the formed troops in the UNAMIR AOR.

Forcible expulsion of Rwandese refugees from Zaire

4. Consequent to the lifting of the arms embargo imposed on Rwanda, Zaire with effect from 19 Aug 95 to 24 Aug 95 resorted to forcible repatriation of refugees. Till 24 Aug 95, a total of 13,579 refugees have been forcibly repatriated. During this crisis, UNAMIR in conjunction with UNHCR and other UN agencies, provided the following assistance to ease out the situation:

- a. Helped construct transit camps to accommodate the mass influx of refugees.
- b. Provided transport assistance to convey the refugees from the transit camps to their home communes speedily.
- c. Presence of UNAMIR troops/Milobs at the border check posts, transit camps and communes, helped in restoring the confidence of the returnees.

5. Currently, UNAMIR is still working on improving the conditions in the transit camps.

Mass killings

6. On 12 Sep 95, reports were received that approximately 101 men, women and children were shot dead in three separate sites spread over 4 km in Kanama Commune in Gisenyi Prefecture and 16 others were injured. the killings took place over a period of 10 hours from 7.00 pm on 11 Sep 95 to 5.30 pm on 12 Sep 95.

7. On receipt of the information, Milobs immediately rushed to the site of the incident, found out relevant details and these inputs helped in UNAMIR playing an important role in highlighting the background details of the incident.. Currently a joint RPA/Human Rights investigation is in progress to pinpoint the responsibility.

Milobs Activities

8. Military Observers continue to actively patrol their Areas of Responsibility and provide the necessary information of activities in all sectors. They are however, handicapped by the reduced strength which is 38 officers below the mandated strength of 320.

38
320

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

F/N-2257

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

To: Mr. Sami UNAMIR HQ Kigali, Rwanda	Date: 19 September 1995
From: <i>sd</i> Randolph Kent <i>Baku</i> UN Humanitarian Coordinator Kigali, Rwanda	File: Total Pages: Two
Subject: <i>WFP inputs for the Secretary-General's Report</i>	

Attached, please find WFP's additional inputs for the Sec-General's Report to the Security Council.

With best regards.

UNREO | BP. 445, Kigali - Rwanda
Tel [250] 733 16 - Fax: [250] 72951 | Sat Tel: [871] 137 0660 | Sat Fax: [871] 137 0661



WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

THE FOOD AID ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WFP Input for the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council (19 September 1995)

page 2 paragraph 3, line 11, addition: ... Due to the urgency of the problem WFP has vacated five of its warehouses for their conversion in temporary detention facilities.

page 3 paragraph 1, line 4 addition: ... WFP has been assisting 6,000 women, heads of households through targeted assistance and 4,000 through women's development projects as well as additional 40,000 of their family members.

page 4, paragraph 2, line 1 replacement: ... Through several food for work and income generating activities WFP is now not only providing more than 100,000 individuals with needed food, but also assisting Rwanda's agricultural recovery, rehabilitation of destroyed and construction of new houses, schools, water facilities.

page 4, paragraph 2, line 3 note: WFP is currently assisting twenty housing construction projects of which one is implemented in collaboration with UNDP.

page 5 paragraph 1, line 8, addition: ... and WFP's food assistance.



DRAFT

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level and requested me to report by 9 August and 9 October 1995 on the Mission's discharge of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and the progress made towards the repatriation of refugees.

2. In my last progress report to the Council on UNAMIR on 8 August (S/1995/678), I provided an update on the situation as at 3 August. Subsequently, in a letter dated 29 August and addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/762), I informed members of the Council of recent developments in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region, including political and humanitarian problems facing the area. On ... September (S/1995/...), in response to a request in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1011 (1995) of 16 August, I reported on my efforts to prepare for the convening, at the earliest possible date, of the Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes area, as well as for the convening of a regional meeting to address the problems facing the repatriation of refugees. Furthermore, in a report dated 25 August (S/1995/741), I informed the Council of progress made regarding the practical and legal arrangements for the International Tribunal, including its financing, the status of contributions in funds and personnel and the activities of its various organs. Regular oral briefings on developments related to Rwanda have also been given to the Council during the period under review and my present report updates the situation as at October.

3. As Rwanda continues its process of healing and rehabilitation, developments during the reporting period concerning in particular repatriation and security have highlighted once again some of the challenges that remain and the obstacles that need to be removed for the country to attain lasting peace and stability. Continued cooperation with the United Nations and the international community as a whole, manifested at various levels and in different domains during

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the period, is a positive and hopeful sign. The benefits and the constructive contribution to Rwanda's reconstruction which such cooperation can make will, however, remain limited so long as Rwandese remains separated by fear and mistrust and the spectre of renewed conflict hangs over the country.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. The period under review coincides with the completion of the first half UNAMIR's current mandate. The Mission has adjusted smoothly to the new mandate and the reduction of formed troops has been kept on schedule. On the ground, some significant steps forward as well as some setbacks in efforts to promote enduring stability and peace in Rwanda were witnessed.

5. The Rwandese Government's efforts to sustain a policy of moderation received two major setbacks. First, the abrupt departure of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu who left office on 28 August along with four other Cabinet Ministers. The second setback was the killing of 110 villagers in Kanama by the RPA on 11-12 September. The Government however moved quickly to contain these events by immediately swearing in a new Prime Minister and replacing the deputy Cabinet Ministers and, through Vice-President Kagame who visited Kanama the day after the killings, acknowledging RPA excesses and promising punishment to the guilty. The Government has taken pains to maintain course in its policy of moderation at home and abroad. There is a discernible effort to cooperate with UNAMIR, United Nations Agencies, NGOs and the international community as a whole.

6. The smooth and efficient manner in which the Government handled the forcible repatriation by Zaire of some 13,000 Rwandese refugees in August and the first major cabinet changes since the Government of National Unity (GNU) came to power in July 1994, testified to the remarkable progress that has taken place in stabilizing the internal situation in Rwanda. Despite the unexpected nature of the expulsion of the refugees, the Rwandese Government, with logistic support from UNAMIR, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), received and resettled its nationals in a generally humane and orderly manner. The ministerial reshuffle on 28 August was an important event in the political evolution of post-genocide Rwanda. It was however neither presented nor treated as a crisis and the Government has continued to espouse the same moderate policies, with senior officials publicly reaffirming the Government's commitment to national reconciliation.

7. In another move aimed at deepening the Government's moderate line, 1200 former members of the RGF were, on 9 September, formally integrated into the RPA, after completing an intensive re-training programme. It was the second such ceremony and brought to over the number of former RGF troops now serving with the RPA. Government officials point to that achievement as reflecting Rwanda's respect for the Arusha Peace Agreement which provided for the merging of the two Rwandese armed forces into a single national army. They also see it as demonstrating the GNU's concrete commitment to national reconciliation and unity. The new Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre-Célestin Rwigema, has stressed that the continuing integration of the

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two forces has resulted not only in increased numbers in the RPA but also in enhanced security as all segments of the Rwandese population increasingly feel a sense of trust in the new national army. On his part, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, while reiterating that participants in the genocide must be brought to justice, has stated that the integration exercise is a clear indication that the Government does not a priori consider all members of the former RGF as criminals.

8. To strengthen and widen further the base for durable stability which is vital for more rapid movement towards repatriation and national reconciliation, the Government has, during the reporting period, intensified its normalization efforts and activities in the countryside, especially at the communal level where most of its people live and from where most refugees fled. The new Prime Minister and the new Minister of Interior recently met with provincial administrators, the "Préfets" who, among other concerns, called in particular for the expeditious and effective restoration of local administration throughout the country and the assurance of security. On the critical issue of security at the local level, the Minister of Interior has reaffirmed the Government's determination to set up a new communal police force to be trained with the assistance of UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) (see para. 25 below).

9. Security aspects also featured in the discussions which took place between senior Rwandese Government officials and Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees when, at my request, she visited Rwanda recently as part of a regional tour to examine ways and means of accelerating the voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees. Intimidation in the refugee camps as well as fear and concern over reports of insecurity inside Rwanda are often cited among the principal impediments to repatriation. Not only did Rwandese officials reaffirm to Mrs. Ogata their desire to see refugees return, they also promised to do everything in their power to facilitate voluntary return in conditions of safety and dignity.

10. Without a doubt, assurance of security is vital for the success of efforts to create conditions and a climate conducive for voluntary return. This issue and related aspects were discussed recently during two tripartite meetings on the subject of Rwandese refugees in the subregion. The first meeting, between Rwanda, Tanzania and UNHCR, was held in Arusha on 18 and 19 September to consider the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Tanzania. The second, dealing with the return of refugees currently in Zaire, was convened in Geneva from 25 to .. September by the High Commissioner for Refugees and was attended by Rwandese and Zairean officials.

11. The killing, execution-style, of some 110 men, women and children at Kanama, near Gisenyi in north-western Rwanda was perhaps the most serious incident of violence since the Kibeho tragedy five months earlier. The tragedy occurred in an area where reports of cross-border infiltration and sabotage from refugee camps in neighbouring Zaire have been increasing recently. It was the latest in a recent spate of seemingly retributive killings which have also taken the lives of provincial and local government officials, clergymen and judges. Such acts can only exacerbate tensions, deepen fears and widen gaps among Rwandese, and impede repatriation. These tragic developments help underscore the urgent need to re-establish an effective and credible national police and judiciary to ensure law and order, justice and equal treatment for all Rwandese nationals.

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12. Foreign legal experts recruited by the United Nations are expected to arrive in Rwanda to assist the national authorities in the process of restoring the judiciary. Despite this positive step, the judiciary remains largely inoperative. Some 800 people continue to be arrested weekly, usually on suspicion of involvement in the genocide, adding to the more than 50,000 currently detained in catastrophic and inhuman conditions in Rwanda's overcrowded jails.

13. A reinvigorated national judicial system could also help avert a potentially damaging crisis in the long simmering area of property rights. Not only does the problem contribute to discouraging the return of refugees, it has also been reported as a source of much of the tension and killings that confront communities in various parts of Rwanda, especially in Kigali.

14. It is vital to translate into concrete action the good intentions expressed by the Government of Rwanda on various recovery efforts. Government officials have insisted that the continuing lack of adequate resources limits their ability to act effectively. I believe at the same time that the readiness at the national level to exercise the necessary political will can advance significantly the process of putting the Government's policies into practice. In this connection, for instance, appropriate action is still awaited to finalize the selection, by the National Assembly, of the President and five Deputy Presidents of the Supreme Court. Such a development would enhance considerably efforts to re-establish an effective and credible national judiciary and serve as an additional confidence-building measure in the overall process towards national reconciliation.

III. SECURITY

15. The mass killings in Kanama mentioned above halted and seriously endangered the improvement in the security situation in recent months. I issued a statement on 13 September expressing my serious concern and welcoming the establishment of a joint (Government/UN) investigation team. I also expressed the hope that the investigation will promptly ascertain the facts and recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. On the ground, UNAMIR, United Nations human rights monitors and various United Nations agencies acted quickly to coordinate their assistance, including aid for the wounded. Radio UNAMIR reported the event in a factual basis and its coverage was generally seen as a confidence-building and stabilizing element. Through cooperation with the Government, Radio UNAMIR has been given two strategic locations from where it will be able to broadcast to a wider audience, including the refugee camps in Tanzania and Zaire.

16. As the Kanama incident illustrates, infiltration and sabotage and counter-measures taken by the Government, constitute probably the most worrying security problem in the country at the moment. I am actively working, as requested under Security Council resolution 1013 of 7 September, to set up the commission of inquiry to look into allegations of arms supplies and training for former Rwandese government forces. I am confident that the commission's work will refocus attention on the need to prevent the destabilization of Rwanda. I am concerned, at the same time, that these security problems are largely symptomatic of an underlying political impasse. I therefore reaffirm the view that the primary responsibility for improving the situation in their country lies with the Rwandese themselves and re-emphasize the need for all segments of Rwandese society to work together to rebuild a more stable and secure Rwanda.

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IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

17. The United Nations Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda continued its activities in the field of human rights monitoring, technical assistance to the judicial system, improvement of prison conditions and educational seminars. At the end of September 1995, it had deployed 123 members with three legal experts being assigned to work with the Ministry of Justice. As a member of the working group established by my Special Representative to address the problem of overcrowding in Rwandese prisons, the Field Operation assists in information gathering., facilitating the work of the triage commissions which have been established to expedite the processing of detainees' cases, and the coordination of short- and medium-term initiatives for rehabilitating the judicial system.

18. In connection with the return of Rwandese refugees, a database has been created with other United Nations agencies to provide accurate information on refugee movements. In this connection, field officers monitor returnees by visiting transit centres and accompanying them to their home communes, where feasible. After the returnees arrive at their final destination, follow-up visits are made to them on a regular weekly basis. When possible, field officers visit the home communes prior to the arrival of returnees in order to assess overall conditions for their reception and resettlement.

V. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

19. On 30 August, the President of the International Tribunal, Judge Laïty Kama, and its Prosecutor, Judge Richard Goldstone, visited Kigali accompanied by Mr. Andronico Adede from the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs who has since been appointed Registrar of the Tribunal. During the course of their three-day visit, they met with senior Rwandese Government officials and my Special Representative to discuss the Tribunal's operations, including in particular the functioning of the Prosecutor's office in Rwanda. On 1 September, they visited the seat of the Tribunal in Arusha, Tanzania, to inspect the premises designated for the Tribunal, a proposed prison site, as well as accommodation arrangements for the Tribunal's staff.

20. A Headquarters Agreement relating to the seat of the Tribunal was signed on 31 August between the United Nations and the United Republic of Tanzania and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Rwanda covering the Prosecutor's Office in Kigali is currently being negotiated. Despite continued administrative and logistical difficulties, it is still envisaged that the Tribunal can begin its proceedings before the end of the year. I would like, once again, to express my gratitude to those Governments which have contributed personnel and other resources to the Tribunal, and hope that such support will continue in order to facilitate and expedite the work of the Tribunal.

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VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

21. The reduction of the UNAMIR force level mandated by Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, continued during the reporting period. Consequently, the approved new strength of 1,800 was reached during the period, in advance of the deadline of 9 October. Thus, as at ... October, the UNAMIR force stood at, including 25 additional members of the Ghana contingent.

22. In accordance with resolution 997, the UNAMIR force and military observers (MILOBS), continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return and resettlement of refugees through the performance of monitoring tasks aimed at supporting the Government's ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust. When Rwandese refugees were forced back from Zaire between 19 and 24 August, UNAMIR troops and MILOBS, in coordination with UNHCR and other United Nations agencies, aided the Government's reception and resettlement efforts in several ways, including by: helping to construct transit camps for the temporary accommodation of the returnees; providing vehicles to help transport the returnees from the transit camps to their home communes; and contributing to a sense of confidence among the returnees through the presence of UNAMIR troops and MILOBS at the border check-posts, transit camps and the communes of destination. UNAMIR is continuing to provide assistance to expand and improve conditions in transit camps in anticipation of future large-scale return of refugees.

23. The expertise and other resources of the force in engineering, logistics and medical care were again made available to assist Rwanda during the period under review. In this connection, the force has helped construct and renovate detention centres to relieve the disastrous overcrowding in Rwandese jails. It has also assisted in the construction and repair of bridges, roads and schools and in the transportation of humanitarian assistance, including food and medicines. The medical services provided to the Mission by INDBATT and the recently deployed Norwegian civilian medical corps (NORMED) are also made available, in emergency cases, to Rwandese nationals.

24. The importance of the monitoring and patrol tasks performed by MILOBS was again demonstrated during the mass killings at Kanama on 11 and 12 September. By providing information on developments in their respective areas of responsibility, MILOBS enable UNAMIR and the United Nations system as a whole to take the necessary measures to respond to emerging situations. Under its resolution 997, the Security Council decided to maintain the current level of MILOBS. As at ... October, MILOBS, out of the authorized total of 320, were deployed throughout Rwanda. It is hoped that the remaining ... will soon be assigned to the Mission to allow the contingent to function at full strength.

/...

VII. CIVILIAN POLICE

25. During the reporting period, a major activity of UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) continued to be the training of the Rwandese National Police Force as mandated under Security Council resolution 997. The training of the third batch of 515 gendarmes which started on 31 July is in progress and is scheduled to end early in December, giving Rwanda a total of about 900 of the estimated 6,000 trained gendarmes it needs nationwide. The training of the communal police, the second component of the Rwandese National Police Force, has been delayed because of the on-going rehabilitation of the Communal Police Training Centre. It is expected that the thirteen-week intensive training programme will begin in October, with the first of three groups of 750 communal police officers.

26. In addition to its training tasks, UNAMIR's civilian police observers continued to carry out monitoring duties together with MILOBS, including in the prisons and other detention centres, and to maintain close liaison with local Government authorities in Rwanda's eleven Préfectures. CIVPOL observers also continued to assist United Nations agencies, NGOs and human rights monitors in supporting humanitarian operations, especially during the forced repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaïre.

27. Under its resolution 997 of 9 June, the Security Council decided to maintain the current level of UNAMIR's civilian police component. As at ... October, a total of 87 observers from 12 countries [Djibouti (7), Germany (7), Ghana (10), Guinea Bissau (5), Jordan (3), Mali (10), Niger (7), Nigeria (10), Switzerland (3), Tchad (5), Tunisia (10) and Zambia (10)] were deployed. In order to enable CIVPOL to discharge fully and effectively its mandated tasks, it is hoped that the remaining 33 observers will soon be assigned to the Mission.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

28. The 31 December 1995 deadline set by the Government of Zaïre for the voluntary departure of all refugees from its territory underscores the enormous humanitarian challenges to be faced in the months ahead.

29. The task of organizing voluntary repatriation of the estimated two million refugees currently hosted by neighbouring countries is an extremely difficult one. However, there are indications that a window of opportunity may have opened for accelerated voluntary return. Following her recent visit to the region, the High Commissioner believes that a realistic target for voluntary repatriation is between 500,000 - 600,000 persons. This incomplete target is, in part, due to the limited absorption capacity of many of the home communes in Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda has reaffirmed its commitment to receive and reintegrate all Rwandese refugees who wish to return. While the efficient manner in which the Government handled the forced repatriation from Zaïre in August is a strong indicator of its commitment, it must be clear to the international community that for successful reintegration to occur, the resources required to rebuild and strengthen the capacity of communes to receive refugees still needs to be made available.

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30. At my request, the High Commissioner is currently undertaking a demographic survey and assessment of existing infrastructure and population groups in Rwanda's communes. This exercise should help indicate the communes that are ready to receive returnees and those which need infrastructural rehabilitation. I have also requested UNHCR and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to work with United Nations Agencies and NGOs in the field to produce a special emergency appeal for the region. The draft of the special appeal should be finalized by mid-October.

31. In spite of some progress since my last report, conditions in the prisons continue to constitute a major humanitarian crisis. More than 52,000 people are currently incarcerated, with more arrests continuing to take place. In August, I requested the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to initiate, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda and the international community, effective and urgent measures to alleviate the present appalling prison situation. A Plan of Action, drafted by representatives of the Government of Rwanda and UNDP, for urgent actions on prisons and in the justice sector has been circulated to the international community. A small team has been set up under my Special Representative for Rwanda to help mobilize resources and to accelerate the urgent improvement of prison conditions. So far, US\$ 750,000 has been provided into the Rwanda Trust Fund against identified needs of more than US\$ 43 million, of which US\$ 15 million is required for prison improvements and new detention space. Pending the provision of additional resources, I have made US\$ 2 million available for these efforts from the Central Revolving Fund.

32. In September, construction of the Nsinda detention centre, which would provide an additional 5,000 detention capacity, was completed. The facility, constructed with the assistance of UNAMIR, UNDP and ICRC, will help alleviate the worst prison conditions, for instance by receiving detainees from such seriously overcrowded prisons as that of Gitarama. Two of seven temporary detention sites are also near completion, providing short-term space for another 9,500 detainees. In view of the gravity and urgency of the situation, WFP has also made available five of its warehouses for use as temporary detention sites. Meanwhile, agreements have been reached with the Government of Rwanda on the establishment of special detention centres for women and children. It is clear, however, that the various initiatives are temporary in nature, designed to respond to an emergency humanitarian situation. Any sustained improvement in prison conditions over the long-term can only be secured through parallel actions designed to help restore the Rwandese judicial system.

33. The situation with regard to the provision of humanitarian assistance, although much improved since last year, remains exceedingly fragile. The preliminary results of a survey undertaken by FAO and WFP indicate that some 15% of Rwanda's estimated one million families are vulnerable. Some 30% of households are headed by women, with just under 11% of them farming less than half a hectare of land. In this respect, I am pleased to note that efforts to promote household food security and income-generation for women have been intensified during the reporting period. UNICEF has recently launched the first of several projects designed to assist widows and female-headed households. WFP is also helping 6,000 female-headed households through targeted assistance programmes and 4,000 through women development projects.

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34. Due to the forced repatriation of refugees in August and the possible negative humanitarian impact on Rwanda, I have decided that the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO) which, as I had informed members of the Security Council in my last report, had begun preparing for its eventual closure, should be extended until the end of October 1995. Transitional arrangements between UNREO and the United Nations Resident Coordinator are ongoing to ensure that the coordination of humanitarian assistance will continue after this period. Among these arrangements is the strengthening of the United Nations Disaster Management Team, headed by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Efforts are also being made by United Nations Agencies and NGOs to support the Government of Rwanda's Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit which, together with UNHCR, is coordinating refugee movements and the initial phase of returnee assistance.

IX. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

35. Following the Mid-Term Review of the Geneva Round Table Conference, held in Kigali on 6 and 7 July 1995, there has been a sizeable increase in the commitment and disbursement of funds pledged for the Government's Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery. As of 14 September, \$523 million had been committed (up from \$345 million in July) and \$252 million disbursed (up from \$86 million in July) against total pledges of \$587 million made in Geneva in January 1995. In fact, since the Geneva conference, total pledges have risen to \$1089 million. Some of these additional funds are to be disbursed over the 1996-97 period. Implementation of Round Table projects appears to have made the most progress in the agricultural sector whereas programming in the infrastructure sector is proceeding slower than expected.

36. In my last report, I informed members of the Council of a joint programme by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage its economic, financial and human resources. Since then, UNDP, in consultation with the Government, has begun developing a programme designed to enhance the Government's administrative capacity at the communal level. Another project would help strengthen prefectural administration by, specifically, building Government capacity to monitor the return of refugees and to programme rehabilitation/reintegration activities within the framework of the Government Plan of Action for the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration of Refugees.

37. Through several food-for-work and income generating activities, WFP is now not only providing more than 100,000 needy individuals with food, but also assisting Rwanda's agricultural recovery, rehabilitation of destroyed infrastructure and construction of new houses, schools and water facilities. UNICEF, ICRC and several NGOs, which have been active in the construction and repair of water supply systems throughout the country, are also training local populations to manage their own water points.

38. The international community continues to pursue a series of initiatives designed to help reinvigorate the Rwandese judicial system. Judicial offices and court buildings are being repaired and refurbished and, along with the Ministry of Justice, are being supplied with office

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equipment, vehicles and other materials. Training programmes are targeting various levels of the judicial and corrections systems in order to restore staffing levels at the professional and clerical ranks. At the same time, in order to build needed capacity within these systems as quickly as possible, foreign legal experts are being put at the disposal of the Ministry of Justice. As I indicated in my last report, UNDP is supporting the training, by UNAMIR, of gendarmes and communal police who make up Rwanda's National Police Force. Such a force is vital for the maintenance of law and order and thus constitutes an essential arm of a credible and effective national system of justice.

39. Following a sharp depreciation in July, the Rwandese franc stabilized in August due in part to proceeds from exports as well as disbursements from the World Bank's Emergency Recovery Credit. While the prices of basic food items have also stabilized, they remain high compared to earlier in the year. Steps were taken by the Government in August to clamp down on unauthorized foreign exchange transactions involving the Rwandese franc which, it will be recalled, was allowed to float freely in March. The Government has also requested all payments involving Rwandese enterprises and individuals to be made in the local currency.

X. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

To be provided by New York.

XI. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

40. Since my last progress report on 8 August (S/1995/678), UNAMIR has continued to discharge the tasks entrusted to it under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. The Mission's efforts, as well as the other assistance provided by United Nations agencies, NGOs and the international community as a whole, have made an important contribution to Rwanda's ongoing rehabilitation programme. Although much remains to be done, visible progress has been achieved towards normalization and stability.

41. It is clear that durable and sustainable recovery is possible only in conditions of genuine and lasting peace and stability. The creation of such conditions is primarily a matter in the hands of Rwandese themselves. Their country has come a long way from the carnage and chaos of just over a year ago. Further advances, and even the safeguarding and consolidation of the gains already made, can nevertheless be jeopardized and reversed by the absence of an appropriate, enabling climate. The recent crises created by the expulsion of Rwandese refugees from Zaire and by the mass killings near Gisenyi have shown not only how volatile and fragile the current recovery process is but also how much remains to be done to deepen the process and make it irreversible.

42. The damage done to Rwandese society and psyche by last year's tragic events was indeed profound. Those responsible must be brought to justice in order to prevent impunity and a recurrence of such horrible acts. I am hopeful that the International Tribunal will soon commence its proceedings and that substantial progress will be made to put in place an effective

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national judiciary. At the same time, Rwandese society must be enabled to continue. I am however concerned about the hurdles and obstacles that remain in its path, blocking its complete and full rejuvenation.

43. I am especially disturbed by appearances of continuing divisions reflecting and/or promoting fears, mistrust and insecurity within the Rwandese nation and preventing the return of Rwandese refugees. I remain convinced that prospects for long-term peace and progress in Rwanda would continue to be elusive so long as large concentrations of Rwandese nationals are encamped in neighbouring countries as refugees.

44. The refugee problem is perhaps the most immediate cause and consequence of the instability confronting Rwanda and the Great Lakes region as a whole. In general, it is an indicator and a symptom of a deeper, essentially political problem. If satisfactory and conclusive solutions are to be found to the refugee issue, therefore, it would be helpful, indeed necessary, to tackle the underlying, political causes. This would require, as envisaged under the Arusha Peace Agreement (A/48/824-S/26915, annexes), full participation by the Rwandese people as a whole in the governance of their country, as only on such a basis could genuine and sustainable peace and progress be achieved. To this end, I wish to stress once again the importance of dialogue and an inclusive political process and to recall also the discussions I held with Rwandese officials during my visit to their country in July concerning the possibility of organizing non-official round-table meetings and inviting participants from all sectors of Rwandese society, including the refugee community.

45. The issues before us go beyond Rwanda's borders. The regional tensions created by the presence of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring states are a potent indicator in this regard. I welcome and strongly support recent encouraging efforts to enhance cooperative and harmonious relations between and among states in the region. I am hopeful that the Commission of Inquiry approved recently by the Security Council to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to refugee groups will help defuse tensions and promote mutual confidence along Rwanda's borders. Meanwhile, my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Ambassador Jose Luis Jesus, recently visited the area for consultations on the proposed convening of a Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development. Rwanda and the region face multiple interlocking challenges. That is why I feel the various regional initiatives which in part aim to stop and prevent the transborder destabilization of Rwanda and to promote regional stability and progress are of utmost importance in the quest for sustainable peace in Rwanda and neighbouring states.

46. I believe the United Nations must continue to help Rwanda overcome the remaining challenges on its way to full recovery and assist the Great Lakes Region as a whole to find lasting peace and progress. UNAMIR has completed the first half of its current mandate, which ends on 8 December 1995. I believe this is an appropriate stage at which to begin consultations with the Government of Rwanda on the shape of the presence, if any, of a United Nations Mission in Rwanda beyond 8 December.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Pending
URGENT

To: See Distribution List

From: SRSG

Stephen J. L. L.

13 September 1995

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

As you are aware, under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council by 9 October 1995 on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Friday, 22 September, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, no later than **10 a.m. on Saturday, 16 September**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 8 August 1995 (Document S/1995/678), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. Your contributions should also provide any justification of any adjustments which may, in your view, be required on the current military and civilian personnel level, deployment or concept of operations. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the assistance the international community should provide to help promote peace and stability in the country. On the basis of the contributions, the Political Adviser should prepare a first draft of the report.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1995/678
8 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, in which the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995. In that resolution, the Council also decided to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR to emphasize peace-building activities and authorized the gradual reduction of its troop level.
2. In resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council also asked me to report on the Mission's discharge of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and the progress made towards the repatriation of refugees. In my report of 9 July (S/1995/552), I informed the Council of the outcome of my consultations with the Governments of the countries neighbouring Rwanda on the possibility of deploying United Nations military observers, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 997 (1995). During the reporting period, the Council was provided with regular oral briefings on developments related to Rwanda. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 3 August.
3. For the past year or more Rwanda has tried to grapple with the aftermath of genocide. A quarter of its population is still in refugee camps near its borders, a lingering legacy of the tragic events of 1994. However, the security situation in the country has improved markedly since my report to the Council of 4 June (S/1995/457). Working relations between the Government of National Unity and UNAMIR have also improved and a spirit of cooperation with United Nations programmes and agencies, international non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors has emerged. My visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July was intended to help strengthen those positive trends. It also offered a useful opportunity for an exchange of views with the country's leadership on the problems that remain to be solved.

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II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. During the period under review, the Government has taken certain steps to improve relations with neighbouring countries, especially Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The Ministers of Defence of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire met at Bujumbura on 9 June and agreed to organize joint border patrols and to put into effect other measures that would improve security along their borders. The Foreign and Defence Ministers of Burundi and the Defence Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania visited Rwanda in July to discuss cooperation and other issues of mutual interest. This increase in bilateral contacts in the region is an encouraging sign.

5. Efforts to enhance the administration of justice, establish law and order and promote national reconciliation have continued. On 17 July, the Minister of Justice inaugurated a four-month training course for future magistrates. However, although senior government officials, including the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame, have publicly called on the army and security forces to respect the rights of citizens, acts of violence continue to be reported.

6. The Government has continued to take measures aimed at building confidence and encouraging the voluntary return of refugees. On 20 June, it issued a statement that opened the possibility for contacts with refugee representatives who have not been implicated in acts of genocide. At the same time, it has encouraged refugees to visit Rwanda to assess conditions there personally and thus expedite the pace of repatriation. Conferences and seminars on national reconciliation, organized with the assistance of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (see para. 16 below), have been convened. In addition, Radio UNAMIR, which can now be received in over 70 per cent of the territory of Rwanda, has continued its confidence-building broadcasts and provides the population with factual and objective information on the situation in the country. Once UNAMIR receives the Government's authorization to install the remainder of Radio UNAMIR's equipment, the broadcasts should also reach Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire.

7. In my last report on Rwanda (S/1995/552), I noted that the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement (A/48/824-S/26915, annex I), had submitted to the National Assembly a list of suggested nominees for the posts of President and five Deputy Presidents of the Supreme Court. Several candidates on the list were not acceptable to the National Assembly and efforts are under way to identify mutually acceptable nominees. In addition, on 19 July, after reports that a government official had asserted that political activities by non-governmental parties were prohibited, President Pasteur Bizimungu stated that, while multi-party political activities, as such, had not been banned, "political competition and mutual accusations among political parties that cause instability and divisions" would not be allowed. Although restrictions aimed at preventing political extremism can be imposed in a pluralistic environment, the above reports are cause for concern since such restrictions in Rwanda will do nothing to foster national reconciliation.

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My visit to Rwanda

8. Against the background of these trends, I visited Rwanda on 13 and 14 July to observe at first hand the progress made and the challenges that remain. During this visit, on which I briefed the Security Council on 25 July, I held detailed discussions with senior government officials, including President Bizimungu, Vice-President Kagame and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. I addressed a special session of the National Assembly, which was followed by an exchange of views with parliamentarians. I also met with representatives of Rwandan non-governmental organizations that are actively involved in the field of human rights and represent survivors of the genocide. During a visit to Nyarubuye in south-eastern Rwanda, I placed a wreath at an official site dedicated to the memory of victims of genocide. An aerial inspection of prisons in Kigali and Nsinda helped to focus public attention on the urgent need to alleviate the inhuman conditions in Rwandan jails.

9. A convergence of views emerged from my discussions with government officials on the priority tasks facing Rwanda. These included national reconciliation, the maintenance of security within the country and along its borders and reconstruction. I discussed with government officials reports of the growing threat of destabilization beyond Rwanda's borders.

10. With regard to national reconciliation, my discussions focused on efforts to expedite the repatriation of refugees. Special emphasis was placed on the need to create conditions on the ground that would instil the confidence and trust necessary to encourage refugees to return voluntarily in conditions of security and dignity. In this connection, I raised the need to strengthen the national judiciary. I emphasized that the Rwandan people as a whole, as envisaged under the Arusha agreements (A/48/824-S/26915, annexes), must participate fully in their country's governance; only on such a basis could national healing and sustainable economic progress be achieved. As an additional confidence-building measure, I discussed with government officials the possibility of organizing non-official round-table meetings and inviting participants from all sectors of Rwandan society, including the refugee community. At the same time, it is clear that respect for human rights is an essential factor in achieving national reconciliation. While those responsible for acts of genocide should be brought to justice, acts of vengeance or retaliation must not be tolerated. Another issue raised during my stay in Rwanda was the increased threat of destabilization. I emphasized to government officials my strong concern that the people of Rwanda, who had already suffered so much, should not be subjected to another cycle of violence. In my view, the earliest safe return of refugees would diminish the threat of infiltration, sabotage and destabilization from outside the country. As long as large concentrations of refugees remained in neighbouring countries, those dangers would be likely to continue.

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III. SECURITY

11. As noted above, the security situation in Rwanda has improved. Restrictions on UNAMIR's freedom of movement have generally ceased, permitting a more effective execution of the Mission's mandate. In addition, incidents of banditry and theft have decreased significantly in recent months.

12. In some areas, however, acute housing shortages and disputes over property continue to result in acts of violence. In this connection, the closure of camps for internally displaced persons in the south-west and the consequent return of a large number of people to their previous neighbourhoods, as well as the continued repatriation of refugees, have increased the pressure for housing and land. Although their number had decreased, cases of arbitrary arrest and detention continue to cause concern, as do the continuing reports of attacks, disappearances and killings, mostly of new returnees.

13. On 27 July and 1 August, the sub-prefects of Ruhango in Gitarama prefecture and Gikongoro in Gikongoro prefecture were killed by unidentified gunmen, as was a senior Roman Catholic cleric of the parish of Kamonyi in Gitarama prefecture. Investigations have not yet revealed the motive for the crime. Incidents such as these undermine the much-needed atmosphere of security.

14. Tension and lack of security also continue to be reported from areas of Zaire adjacent to Rwanda. Reports of infiltration and sabotage by armed elements, as well as allegations that members of the former government forces and militias are conducting military training and receiving deliveries of arms, have greatly heightened tensions in the border areas. The Governments of both Zaire and Rwanda recently admitted that the situation in the border zone had deteriorated and each has accused the other of involvement. The Government of Rwanda has enhanced security measures, especially in border areas, in order to reduce the threat of destabilization by armed elements, and has requested that restrictions on its acquisition of arms be lifted.

15. On 9 July, I reported to the Security Council (see S/1995/552) pursuant to its request in resolution 997 (1995) that I consult the Governments of the countries neighbouring Rwanda on the possibility of deploying United Nations military observers to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel. My Special Envoy, Mr. Aldo Ajello, had visited the region and had found some countries to be reluctant to have such military observers stationed in their territory. I informed the Council on 25 July of my own discussions in the region on this issue. A consensus had emerged concerning the urgent need to prevent acts of violence that might pose a threat to peace and stability in the region. In that connection, some Governments had indicated interest in the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of an international commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of arms deliveries to members of the former Rwandese government forces. All Member States concerned would have to support such a proposal if it were to be effective. I intend to pursue consultations in this regard and, in due course, to present recommendations to the Council on the possible establishment of an international commission.

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IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

16. The United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda continued its efforts to sensitize the Rwandan population to the importance of respecting the human rights of all citizens. As at 1 August 1995, it had deployed 118 members and established 11 field offices throughout the country, which serve as base stations for mobile teams of human rights officers. Plans are under way to establish sub-offices in a number of additional communes in order to maintain a more integrated presence throughout the country. In the meantime, field officers continue to visit communes and meet with civil, judicial and military authorities and the local population. Their work has focused on security, access to property, the functioning of the local judicial system, conditions in detention centres and alleged human rights violations. The Field Operation is also in the process of establishing human rights committees at the provincial or prefectural level, with local participation, which will meet regularly with representatives of various government authorities. During the period under review, the Operation organized educational seminars for civil, military and judicial representatives.

V. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

17. The six judges of the two trial chambers of the Tribunal elected by the General Assembly in May 1995 have been sworn in and their first plenary session was held from 26 to 30 June at The Hague. During that session, the judges elected Judge Laity Kama (Senegal) President and Judge Yakov A. Ostrovsky (Russian Federation) Vice-President, and adopted the rules of procedure of the Tribunal. It is imperative that the Tribunal begin its substantive work in the near future.

18. Premises for the Prosecutor's Office at Kigali have been identified and it is expected that it will soon be fully staffed. None the less, more effort is needed to enable the Tribunal to start functioning at Arusha and to maintain a fully operational office at Kigali. On 20 July, in its resolution 49/251, the General Assembly approved some \$13.5 million for the financing of the Tribunal's work. However, in view of the enormous material, personnel and logistical requirements necessary to ensure its proper functioning, I reiterate my appeal to Member States to make additional voluntary contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund established for the Tribunal. To date, \$6.3 million has been contributed to the Fund. I express my appreciation to the Member States concerned.

VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

19. In accordance with the adjusted mandate authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 997 (1995), the activities of the military component of UNAMIR have shifted from providing security to assisting in the normalization of the country. The military component of the Mission also assists in the delivery of humanitarian aid and the provision of engineering and logistical support. Its ability to provide such assistance will, however, be increasingly limited by the gradual reduction of its manpower and other resources.

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20. With the authorized reduction in the number of UNAMIR troops to 1,800 by October 1995, the Mission's military component is being drawn down. Units of United Nations troops stationed in various areas throughout the country have been consolidated into company-size formations. Based on operational requirements, the following units will remain in the country: the battalion of 660 personnel from Ghana, whose task is to protect United Nations installations and facilities; an additional company of 135 personnel, to provide protection for personnel of the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation; the Force signal company of 75 personnel (India), responsible for providing communication support for the Force Headquarters and four sector headquarters; the military police platoon of 45 personnel; and a Force Headquarters team consisting of 35 staff officers, which will remain at Kigali. In addition, an engineer company of 125 personnel from India will provide engineering support throughout Rwanda and a group of 85 Canadian personnel will maintain UNAMIR's integrated logistics system. One infantry company each from Ghana, Mali, Malawi and Nigeria will be stationed at Kibungo, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Nyundo, respectively. The military medical team, which is provided by Australia, is scheduled to withdraw by 22 August. Many potential contributors have been requested to provide a replacement; unfortunately, none has agreed to assist. I am, therefore, urgently exploring the possibility of providing medical services for UNAMIR through contractual arrangements.

21. In accordance with resolution 997 (1995), the repatriation of UNAMIR's troops has begun. To date, the Ethiopian, Tunisian and Zambian infantry battalions have been repatriated, as have some personnel from the Nigerian company. As at 3 August 1995, the strength of UNAMIR's troops had been reduced to 3,571 all ranks. The Australian and Senegalese contingents are expected to be repatriated by late August, while personnel from the Ghanaian and Malian companies are scheduled to go in early September. The Indian infantry battalion is expected to reach its reduced level by early October. The number of military police and Force Headquarters staff will also decrease throughout the period.

22. The same resolution authorized the current strength of UNAMIR's military observers to be maintained at 320. During the reporting period, military observers continued to maintain liaison with government representatives, human rights observers and United Nations agencies and to monitor the security of resettled refugees, internally displaced persons and others.

VII. CIVILIAN POLICE

23. In its resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the authorized strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component at 120 police observers. As at 3 August, the total strength of the component was 56 observers from nine countries; 21 additional observers are expected to be deployed by mid-August.

24. My report of 4 June (S/1995/457) indicated that the Government of Rwanda had taken the position that the training programme being conducted by the UNAMIR civilian police component should be replaced by bilateral arrangements and that the United Nations police component should be withdrawn once those arrangements were in place. Since that time, the Government has agreed that UNAMIR should

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continue its training programme throughout the present mandate period. Accordingly, the civilian police component has continued to concentrate on monitoring and training. On 15 June 1995, a second group of 301 gendarmes completed an intensive 16-week training programme conducted by the United Nations. Training of an additional 513 gendarmes started in July and will be followed by that of 100 instructors.

25. With assistance from the international community, the Government of Rwanda has taken steps to strengthen the Communal Police Training Centre. In early July, two projects were approved whereby the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will provide assistance for the training of the national gendarmerie and 1,500 communal police officers. The first group of 750 officers is expected to begin training in early September.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

26. Despite the efforts of the Rwandan authorities and the international community, in particular UNAMIR, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the conditions in the prisons now constitute a major humanitarian crisis. Over 50,000 people are now incarcerated in 12 prisons and various places of detention, although the prison capacity is only 12,250. Death rates have been estimated at more than 200 per month. There is therefore a pressing need for more vigorous efforts by the Rwandan authorities and the international community in order to alleviate the prison situation.

27. A number of political and religious leaders have recently visited Rwanda. These include the Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, Mr. Jan Pronk, Archbishop Desmond Tutu from South Africa and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Dr. Klaus Kinkel. Many of these leaders have witnessed the appalling prison conditions. Since his visit, Dr. Kinkel has sent me a communication urging me to do everything possible to put an end to this catastrophic situation.

28. I have requested the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to initiate, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda and the international community, effective and urgent measures to reverse the situation. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs has already held consultations in New York with United Nations agencies and donor representatives with a view to drawing up a plan of action to secure resources and reaching agreement on a coordination mechanism. Further consultations are envisaged in Geneva prior to a mission led by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to Kigali next week to finalize the action plan in conjunction with the Government of Rwanda and my Special Representative.

29. Since my report of 4 June (S/1995/457), the rate of repatriation of Rwandan refugees from neighbouring countries has increased slightly. In June, 2,727 refugees returned to Rwanda from Zaire. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that, in addition to the 6,250

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refugees repatriated from Burundi under its auspices in June and July, up to 10,000 persons may have returned to Rwanda on their own during the same period.

30. Prospects for the repatriation of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania to Rwanda improved after officials from both countries met with UNHCR representatives at Kigali from 17 to 19 July to examine modalities for the return of an estimated 700,000 persons. The meeting concluded with an agreement to establish a joint commission on security and the resettlement of refugees. It is also hoped that confidence-building measures sponsored by the Government, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, such as organized visits by refugees to Rwanda, will encourage repatriation.

31. Since the closure of the camps for internally displaced persons in the south-west of Rwanda, international humanitarian organizations have increased their activities at the commune level. The Government has also started the first phase of its Rehabilitation Programme, targeting 59 communes in priority areas. Food aid deliveries throughout the country have increased and there are sufficient stocks of food in the country and in the region to cover planned distribution programmes. Supplies for emergency distribution, should the need arise, are at present available in adequate quantities.

32. Following a bilateral agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and Rwanda, a national de-mining programme was established in July. Under the terms of the agreement, a national de-mining office will be established and a mine database created. The office will also serve as the focal point for a mine awareness programme, as well as for a programme that will provide de-mining training to 80 government soldiers. These activities will contribute significantly to the reconstruction effort.

33. As at 12 July, the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda had received contributions amounting to \$6.54 million, including a recent contribution from New Zealand of \$200,000. The Fund has financed projects aimed at meeting emergency and rehabilitation needs, as well as the urgent requirements of essential government ministries. As at 1 August, a total of \$116 million had been pledged against the sum of \$219 million outlined in the 1995 Consolidated Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal for Rwanda; this represents a \$36 million increase in pledges since my last report to the Council. For the needs of the subregion, pledges amounted to \$346 million, against a total requirement of \$587 million, representing an increase of \$1 million.

34. Although a large-scale humanitarian effort is still required to meet the massive emergency needs of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries, the present emphasis in Rwanda itself is gradually shifting towards rehabilitation and reconstruction. This shift from emergency assistance has required an adjustment in the various United Nations humanitarian programmes and field structures operating in the country. As a result, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, which was established in 1994 under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Kigali, has begun to prepare for its eventual closure. Transitional arrangements are being made to ensure that the coordination of humanitarian assistance will continue. Among these arrangements is the establishment of a small United Nations Disaster Management Team, headed

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by the Resident Coordinator, which will ensure that appropriate emergency response measures are prepared and undertaken in a timely and effective manner.

IX. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

35. Donor countries and United Nations agencies met at Kigali on 6 and 7 July for a mid-term review of the Round-Table Conference held at Geneva in January 1995. The donor community recognized the need to expedite the disbursement of already committed funds and pledged an additional \$200 million, bringing to over \$800 million the amount pledged since the Conference. At the meeting, progress in rebuilding the country's infrastructure was reported, as was an increase in agricultural production. Formidable challenges remain, however, in the areas of resettlement, budgetary support, national capacity-building and industrial production.

36. Total contributions administered by UNDP through its trust fund arrangement stood at \$22 million as at 25 July 1995, at which time \$13 million had been received and some \$7.5 million disbursed for rehabilitation and development projects, including strengthening the capacity of the justice system; rehabilitation of key administrative buildings; provision of equipment vital to the functioning of Rwandan public administration; expansion of the existing prison capacity; and provision of support to training programmes for the communal police and national gendarmerie.

37. Several programmes aimed at facilitating the return to Rwanda of former members of the country's public service sector have been initiated. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have continued to help provide basic education to Rwandans, both within the country and in refugee camps. In addition, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP are involved in a project designed to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage its economic, financial and human resources.

38. There have been a number of improvements in alleviating the plight of Rwandan children, many of whom have yet to overcome the trauma inflicted by the horrors of the events of 1994. Of the approximately 45,000 children who lost or were separated from their parents, over 28,000 are now in foster-care facilities and intensive efforts are under way to provide for the rest. In mid-June, 155 prisoners between the ages of 7 and 14 were transferred to a new facility specially designed for children. The demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers is continuing.

X. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

39. In its resolution 49/20 E of 12 July 1995, the General Assembly decided, as an interim measure pending the submission at its fiftieth session of revised cost estimates and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to appropriate \$109,951,900 gross (\$107,584,300 net) for the operation of UNAMIR for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. The Assembly also decided that \$99,628,200 gross (\$97,508,000 net) should be assessed among Member States for the maintenance of UNAMIR for the period from

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10 June to 8 December 1995. The revised cost estimates will include two additional posts for the positions of Civilian Police Commissioner and Director of the UNAMIR Liaison Office at Kinshasa.

40. As at 26 July 1995, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the UNAMIR Special Account since the inception of the Mission amounted to \$64.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to \$1,779.3 million.

XI. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

41. In the 12 months that have passed since one of the most tragic chapters in Africa's history, the Government of Rwanda has made efforts to stabilize conditions within the country, although the weakness of the economy and the lack of public revenue to run an effective administration continue to frustrate those efforts. This is one reason why many of the causes of the conflict and ensuing genocide remain to be addressed in a determined and comprehensive manner. In addition to the steps taken so far by the Government and the international community, more time and greater efforts are needed before the country can recover from the traumatic events of 1994. Since the tensions on the country's borders could erupt in uncontrollable violence at any moment, it is with a sense of urgency that the Government of Rwanda, the countries in the subregion and other members of the international community must address the vital issues confronting the country.

42. It is imperative that representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability. Such talks must, of course, exclude those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide last year, who must be judged by the International Tribunal. The Government of Rwanda should promote such talks so that the thousands of others who live under suspicion can gain confidence and join in the efforts to reconstruct their country.

43. The international community has an important role to play in Rwanda's reconstruction and in encouraging repatriation and reconciliation. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to States, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations for the vital contributions they have made to promoting peace and rehabilitation in Rwanda. At the same time, I call upon them to intensify their efforts during this critical period in order to help avert a resumption of violence.

44. In accordance with resolution 997 (1995), UNAMIR is taking the necessary steps to draw down its military presence in Rwanda and to implement its new mandate. The Government has encouraged this approach, which reflects the gradually improving conditions in the country. In this connection, I urge it to ensure that visible measures are put in place to ensure respect for human rights and security for all Rwandan people. It is particularly important to continue to encourage the voluntary return of refugees. This would send a clear message to the international community that its assistance for reconstruction should be accelerated.

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45. During my visit to the subregion, there was clear consensus among government leaders that instability in any State in the area could have a dramatic effect on all its neighbours. It was widely recognized that destabilizing influences, such as armed infiltrations, acts of sabotage and illegal arms acquisitions, should be prevented through cooperative efforts. Strong interest was expressed in the establishment of an international commission under the auspices of the United Nations to address allegations of arms flows to former government forces. I hope that all Governments concerned will support such an initiative. It is my intention to provide my recommendations in this regard to the Security Council shortly.

46. I discussed with heads of State and Government in the region the idea of convening a regional conference that would consider the interrelated problems of peace, security and development, having in mind the adoption of a specific programme of action. In the meantime, in order to address the urgent problems facing the repatriation of refugees, it may be useful to convene, at the earliest possible date, a regional meeting aimed at developing concrete measures to implement the commitments embodied in the Nairobi Summit declaration of January 1995, the Bujumbura Action Plan of February 1995 and the tripartite agreements signed by UNHCR, Rwanda and neighbouring countries hosting Rwandan refugees. This would be in addition to the possible holding of round-table meetings, in which all sectors of Rwandan society would participate, referred to earlier in the present report. I intend to continue intensive consultations on all of these proposals.

47. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, and to all military, police and civilian personnel of UNAMIR for their continuing efforts and remarkable dedication to the cause of peace and security in Rwanda.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Le présent rapport est soumis en application de la résolution 997 (1995), du 9 juin 1995, par laquelle le Conseil de sécurité décidait de proroger le mandat de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) jusqu'au 8 décembre 1995. Le Conseil décidait également de modifier le mandat de la MINUAR de façon à mettre l'accent sur les activités de consolidation de la paix et autorisait une réduction progressive des effectifs.

2. Dans la même résolution, le Conseil de sécurité me demandait également de lui présenter un rapport sur la manière dont la Mission s'acquittait de son mandat, sur la situation humanitaire au Rwanda et sur les progrès réalisés en ce qui concerne le rapatriement des réfugiés. Dans mon rapport du 9 juillet (S/1995/552), j'informais le Conseil de l'issue de mes consultations avec les gouvernements de pays voisins du Rwanda concernant la possibilité d'y déployer des observateurs militaires des Nations Unies, conformément au paragraphe 6 de la résolution 997 (1995). Au cours de la période considérée, le Conseil a été régulièrement tenu au courant, oralement, de l'évolution de la situation concernant le Rwanda. Le présent rapport fait le point de la situation au 3 août.

3. Cela fait un an ou plus que le Rwanda essaie de surmonter les conséquences du génocide. Un quart de sa population se trouve toujours dans des camps de réfugiés près de ses frontières, séquelle persistante des tragiques événements de 1994. Cela dit, la situation en matière de sécurité s'est notablement améliorée depuis mon rapport du 4 juin (S/1995/457). Les relations de travail entre le Gouvernement d'unité nationale et la MINUAR se sont également améliorées, et un esprit de coopération s'est fait jour avec les programmes et organismes des Nations Unies, les organisations non gouvernementales internationales et les donateurs bilatéraux. Mon voyage au Rwanda les 13 et 14 juillet avait pour but d'aider à renforcer ces tendances positives. Il m'a aussi donné une occasion utile d'échanger des vues avec les dirigeants du pays sur les problèmes qu'il reste à résoudre.

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II. ASPECTS POLITIQUES

4. Au cours de la période considérée, le Gouvernement a pris certaines mesures pour améliorer les relations avec les pays voisins, surtout le Burundi, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et le Zaïre. Les Ministres burundais, rwandais et zaïrois de la défense se sont rencontrés à Bujumbura le 9 juin et ont convenu d'instituer des patrouilles conjointes le long de leurs frontières communes et de mettre en oeuvre d'autres mesures visant à améliorer la sécurité le long de ces frontières. Les Ministres burundais des affaires étrangères et de la défense et le Ministre tanzanien de la défense se sont rendus au Rwanda en juillet pour discuter de la coopération et d'autres questions d'intérêt commun. Cette intensification des contacts bilatéraux dans la région est un signe encourageant.

5. Les efforts déployés pour promouvoir l'administration de la justice, instaurer l'ordre public et encourager la réconciliation nationale se sont poursuivis. Le 17 juillet, le Ministre de la justice a initié un cours de formation de quatre mois à l'intention des futurs magistrats. Toutefois, bien que de hauts fonctionnaires, notamment le Vice-Président et Ministre de la défense, le général de division Paul Kagame, aient lancé un appel public à l'armée et aux forces de sécurité leur enjoignant de respecter les droits des citoyens, on continue de signaler des actes de violence.

6. Le Gouvernement a continué de prendre des mesures visant à instaurer la confiance et à encourager le retour librement consenti des réfugiés. Le 20 juin, il a publié une déclaration ouvrant la possibilité d'établir des contacts avec des représentants de réfugiés n'ayant pas été impliqués dans des actes de génocide. Dans le même temps, il a encouragé les réfugiés à revenir brièvement au Rwanda pour y évaluer personnellement la situation et accélérer ainsi le rythme de rapatriement. Des conférences et séminaires sur la réconciliation nationale, organisés avec l'assistance de l'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda (voir par. 16 ci-après), ont été convoqués. En outre, Radio MINUAR, qui peut désormais être captée dans plus de 70 % du territoire rwandais, continue de diffuser des émissions visant à instaurer la confiance et donne à la population des informations factuelles et objectives sur la situation dans le pays. Dès que la MINUAR aura reçu du Gouvernement l'autorisation d'installer le reste de l'équipement de Radio MINUAR, les émissions devraient parvenir aussi jusqu'aux camps de réfugiés rwandais au Zaïre.

7. Dans mon dernier rapport sur le Rwanda (S/1995/552), je relevais que le Gouvernement, conformément aux dispositions des Accords de paix d'Arusha (A/48/824-S/26915, annexe I), avait présenté à l'Assemblée nationale la liste des candidats qu'il proposait au poste de président et aux cinq postes de vice-président de la Cour suprême. L'Assemblée nationale a estimé inacceptables plusieurs des noms sur cette liste, et des efforts sont en cours pour trouver des candidats acceptables à la fois à l'Assemblée et au Gouvernement. En outre, le 19 juillet, après avoir entendu rapporter que, aux dires d'un fonctionnaire, il était interdit aux partis non gouvernementaux de mener des activités politiques, le Président Pasteur Bizimungu a déclaré que, si les activités politiques multipartites en tant que telles n'avaient pas été interdites, la concurrence politique et les accusations réciproques entre partis politiques qui

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causaient instabilité et zizanie ne seraient pas tolérées. S'il est vrai que l'on peut, dans un environnement pluraliste, imposer des restrictions visant à empêcher l'extrémisme politique, ces informations causent une certaine préoccupation car de telles restrictions au Rwanda ne feront rien pour promouvoir la réconciliation nationale.

Ma visite au Rwanda

8. C'est dans ces circonstances que je me suis rendu au Rwanda les 13 et 14 juillet pour me rendre compte sur place des progrès qui ont été réalisés et des problèmes qui subsistent. Au cours de mon séjour, dont j'ai rendu compte au Conseil de sécurité le 25 juillet, je me suis longuement entretenu avec de hautes personnalités du Gouvernement rwandais, dont le Président Bizimungu, le Vice-Président Kagame et le Premier Ministre Faustin Twagiramungu. J'ai pris la parole devant l'Assemblée nationale réunie en session extraordinaire à la suite de laquelle j'ai procédé à un échange de vues avec les parlementaires. J'ai également rencontré des représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales rwandaises qui s'occupent activement des droits de l'homme sur le terrain et représentent les survivants du génocide. Lors de mon passage à Nyarubuya, dans le sud-est du Rwanda, j'ai déposé une gerbe sur un site dédié à la mémoire des victimes du génocide. Une inspection aérienne des prisons de Kigali et Nsinda a contribué à appeler l'attention du public sur la nécessité urgente d'améliorer les conditions de détention inhumaines dans les prisons rwandaises.

9. Les entretiens que j'ai eus avec les représentants du Gouvernement ont permis de constater l'existence d'un large accord sur les tâches prioritaires auxquelles devait s'atteler le Rwanda. Celles-ci comprenaient la réconciliation nationale, le maintien de la sécurité à l'intérieur du pays et le long de ses frontières et la reconstruction. J'ai évoqué avec les représentants du Gouvernement les informations faisant état d'une menace croissante de déstabilisation au-delà des frontières du Rwanda.

10. En ce qui concerne la réconciliation nationale, mes entretiens ont essentiellement porté sur les efforts visant à accélérer le processus de rapatriement des réfugiés. J'ai particulièrement insisté sur la nécessité de créer sur place des conditions propres à créer le climat de confiance nécessaire pour encourager les réfugiés à rentrer dans leur pays de leur plein gré dans la sécurité et la dignité. À cet égard, j'ai évoqué la nécessité de renforcer le système judiciaire national. J'ai fait valoir que, comme prévu dans les accords d'Arusha (A/48/824-S/26915, annexes), l'ensemble du peuple rwandais doit participer pleinement à la conduite des affaires du pays et alors seulement pourrait-il panser ses blessures et s'engager dans la voie du progrès économique durable. J'ai examiné avec les représentants du Gouvernement la possibilité d'organiser, à titre de mesure de confiance supplémentaire, des tables rondes officielles et d'inviter à y participer des membres de tous les secteurs de la société rwandaise, y compris de la communauté des réfugiés. Par ailleurs, il ne fait aucun doute que le respect des droits de l'homme est un facteur essentiel pour assurer la réconciliation nationale. Il faut certes traduire en justice les auteurs du génocide, mais les actes de vengeance ou de représailles ne doivent pas être tolérés. Une autre question soulevée au cours de mon séjour au Rwanda concernait le danger de plus en plus grand de déstabilisation. J'ai fait part aux représentants du Gouvernement de mon profond souci d'éviter que le

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peuple rwandais, qui avait déjà tant souffert, ne soit victime d'une nouvelle vague de violence. À mon avis, le retour des réfugiés dans les meilleurs délais et dans la sécurité réduirait le danger d'infiltration, de sabotage et de déstabilisation venant de l'extérieur. Tant que d'importants groupes de réfugiés demeurent dans les pays voisins, il était probable que ce danger persiste.

III. SÉCURITÉ

11. Comme on l'a vu plus haut, la situation en matière de sécurité s'est améliorée au Rwanda. Les restrictions imposées à la liberté de mouvement de la MINUAR ont pour la plupart été levées, ce qui a permis à la Mission de s'acquitter plus efficacement de son mandat. En outre, les actes de banditisme et les vols ont considérablement diminué ces derniers mois.

12. Dans certaines régions, la grave pénurie de logements et les différends concernant la propriété des biens continuent toutefois de provoquer des actes de violence. À cet égard, la fermeture des camps de personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du pays dans le sud-ouest et, de ce fait, le retour d'un grand nombre de personnes dans leurs anciens quartiers ainsi que la poursuite du processus de rapatriement des réfugiés ont exacerbé la crise du logement et de l'aménagement de l'espace disponible. Bien qu'elles soient moins nombreuses, les arrestations et détentions arbitraires ne laissent de susciter des inquiétudes, tout comme les informations qui ne cessent de faire état d'attaques, de disparitions et d'assassinats, pour la plupart, de réfugiés qui ont récemment regagné leurs foyers.

13. Les 27 juillet et 1er août, les sous-préfets de Ruhango, dans la préfecture de Gitarama, et de Gikongoro, dans la préfecture de Gikongoro, de même qu'un haut responsable religieux de la paroisse catholique de Kamonyi, dans la préfecture de Gitarama, ont été abattus par des hommes armés non identifiés. Les enquêtes n'ont pas permis d'établir le motif de ces crimes. De tels incidents nuisent au climat de sécurité dont le pays a tellement besoin.

14. On continue de faire état de tensions et de l'insécurité dans des régions voisines du Rwanda au Zaïre. Les informations signalant des actes d'infiltration et de sabotage par des éléments armés ainsi que les allégations selon lesquelles des membres des anciennes forces gouvernementales et milices dispensent un entraînement militaire et reçoivent des livraisons d'armement ont fortement exacerbé les tensions dans les zones frontalières. Les Gouvernements zaïrois et rwandais ont tous deux récemment admis que la situation s'était détériorée dans la zone frontalière et chacun a fait porter à l'autre la responsabilité de cet état de choses. Le Gouvernement rwandais a renforcé les mesures de sécurité surtout dans les zones frontalières afin de réduire la menace de déstabilisation par des éléments armés et demandé que soient levées les restrictions imposées sur ses achats d'armement.

15. Le 9 juillet, j'ai fait rapport au Conseil de sécurité (voir S/1995/552) comme suite à la demande formulée par le Conseil dans sa résolution 997 (1995), par laquelle il m'avait prié de tenir des consultations avec les gouvernements de pays voisins du Rwanda, concernant la possibilité de déployer des observateurs militaires des Nations Unies afin de contrôler la vente ou la

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livraison d'armement et de matériels. Mon Envoyé spécial, M. Aldo Ajello, qui s'est rendu dans la région, a constaté que certains pays étaient peu enclins à accepter le déploiement sur leur territoire de ces observateurs militaires. Le 25 juillet, j'ai informé le Conseil des consultations que j'avais moi-même tenues sur cette question dans la région. Il s'était dégagé un consensus sur la nécessité de prévenir d'urgence les actes de violence qui risquaient de compromettre la paix et la stabilité dans la région. À cet égard, certains gouvernements s'étaient montrés intéressés par la création, sous les auspices de l'ONU, d'une commission internationale d'enquête sur les allégations selon lesquelles des armes seraient livrées à des membres des anciennes forces gouvernementales rwandaises. Pour que cette proposition prenne effet, il faudrait qu'elle rencontre l'adhésion de tous les États Membres intéressés. Je me propose de poursuivre les consultations à cet égard et de présenter au Conseil, en temps voulu, des recommandations touchant la création éventuelle d'une commission internationale.

IV. DROITS DE L'HOMME

16. L'Opération des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda a continué de s'employer à sensibiliser la population rwandaise à l'importance que revêt le respect des droits de l'homme de tous les citoyens. Au 1er août 1995, elle avait déployé 118 membres et créé dans tout le pays 11 antennes qui servent de base aux équipes mobiles de spécialistes des droits de l'homme. Des dispositions sont actuellement prises en vue d'ouvrir des antennes auxiliaires dans plusieurs autres communes afin de maintenir une présence plus intégrée dans l'ensemble du pays. Dans l'intervalle, des spécialistes continuent de se rendre dans les communes pour y rencontrer les autorités civiles, judiciaires et militaires et la population locale. Leurs activités ont été axées sur la sécurité, l'accès à la propriété, le fonctionnement du système judiciaire local, les conditions régnant dans les centres de détention et les allégations faisant état de violations des droits de l'homme. En outre, l'Opération s'emploie actuellement à créer, au niveau des provinces ou des préfectures, des comités des droits de l'homme prévoyant une participation locale qui rencontreront périodiquement des représentants des divers services gouvernementaux. Au cours de la période à l'examen, l'Opération a organisé des séminaires éducatifs à l'intention des représentants des autorités civiles, militaires et judiciaires.

V. TRIBUNAL INTERNATIONAL POUR LE RWANDA

17. Les six juges des deux chambres de première instance du Tribunal élus par l'Assemblée générale en mai 1995 ont prêté serment et tenu leur première session plénière du 26 au 30 juin à La Haye. Au cours de cette session, les juges ont élu président le juge Laity Kama (Sénégal) et vice-président le juge Yakov A. Ostrovsky (Fédération de Russie) et adopté le règlement intérieur du Tribunal. Il est absolument indispensable que le Tribunal commence ses travaux de fond dans l'avenir proche.

18. Des locaux ont été attribués au Bureau du Procureur à Kigali qui devrait prochainement être doté de tout le personnel dont il a besoin. Il faut néanmoins redoubler d'efforts pour permettre au Tribunal de commencer à fonctionner à Arusha et d'avoir un bureau pleinement opérationnel à Kigali. Le 20 juillet, dans sa résolution 49/251, l'Assemblée générale a approuvé un

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montant d'environ 13,5 millions de dollars destiné à financer les activités du Tribunal. Toutefois, compte tenu des immenses ressources matérielles, humaines et logistiques qui sont nécessaires à son bon fonctionnement, j'invite une nouvelle fois les États Membres à verser de nouvelles contributions volontaires au Fonds de contributions volontaires des Nations Unies créé pour le Tribunal. À ce jour, ce fonds compte 6,3 millions de dollars. À cet égard, je tiens à exprimer ma gratitude aux États Membres qui ont versé ces contributions.

VI. ASPECTS MILITAIRES

19. Conformément au mandat modifié que le Conseil de sécurité a approuvé dans sa résolution 997 (1995), les activités de la composante militaire de la MINUAR, qui visaient jusqu'ici à assurer la sécurité, ont désormais pour objet de contribuer à la normalisation de la situation dans le pays. La composante militaire de la Mission prête également son concours pour la livraison de l'aide humanitaire et fournit un soutien technique et logistique. Toutefois, les moyens dont elle dispose à cet effet seront de plus en plus limités du fait de la réduction progressive de ses effectifs et autres ressources.

20. Le Conseil ayant autorisé une réduction de l'effectif de la MINUAR qui doit être ramené à 1 800 soldats d'ici octobre 1995, la composante militaire de la Mission compte de moins en moins d'hommes. Des unités de soldats de l'ONU en poste dans différentes régions du pays ont été regroupées en formations de la taille d'une compagnie. Compte tenu des besoins opérationnels, les unités ci-après resteront dans le pays : le bataillon ghanéen (660 hommes), qui est chargé d'assurer la protection des installations des Nations Unies; une autre compagnie de 135 hommes, chargée de protéger le personnel du Tribunal international et de l'Opération pour les droits de l'homme au Rwanda; la compagnie des transmissions de la Force (Inde), qui compte 75 hommes et fournit un appui en matière de transmissions au quartier général de la Force et à quatre états-majors de secteur; la section de police militaire (45 hommes); enfin, une équipe du quartier général de la Force comprenant 35 officiers d'état-major, qui restera à Kigali. En outre, une compagnie du génie (Inde) comptant 125 hommes fournira un soutien technique dans tout le Rwanda, tandis qu'un groupe de 85 soldats canadiens assurera la maintenance du système logistique intégré de la MINUAR. Les compagnies d'infanterie du Ghana, du Mali, du Malawi et du Nigéria (une par pays) seront stationnées respectivement à Kibungu, Gikongoro, Cyangugu et Nyundo. L'équipe médicale militaire, qui est fournie par l'Australie, doit être retirée le 22 août. De nombreux contributeurs éventuels ont été invités à la remplacer, mais malheureusement, aucun n'a accepté de prêter son concours. Je suis donc en train d'étudier d'urgence la possibilité d'assurer les services médicaux nécessaires à la MINUAR dans le cadre d'arrangements contractuels.

21. Conformément à la résolution 997 (1995), le rapatriement des troupes de la MINUAR a commencé. À ce jour, les bataillons d'infanterie éthiopien, tunisien et zambien ont été rapatriés, de même qu'une partie des effectifs de la compagnie nigériane. Au 3 août 1995, les effectifs de la MINUAR avaient été ramenés à 3 571 hommes, tous grades confondus. Les contingents australien et sénégalais doivent être rapatriés d'ici la fin du mois d'août, tandis que les membres des compagnies ghanéenne et malienne doivent regagner leur pays au début du mois de septembre. Les effectifs du bataillon d'infanterie indien doivent être réduits au début du mois d'octobre. Ceux de la police militaire et du

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quartier général de la Force diminueront également au cours de la période considérée.

22. Par la même résolution, le Conseil a approuvé le maintien à son niveau actuel (320 hommes) de l'effectif des observateurs militaires de la MINUAR. Au cours de la période considérée, les observateurs militaires ont continué d'assurer la liaison avec les représentants du Gouvernement, les observateurs des droits de l'homme et les organismes des Nations Unies et de suivre la situation en matière de sécurité des réfugiés, personnes déplacées et autres personnes qui ont été réinstallées.

VII. POLICE CIVILE

23. Dans sa résolution 997 (1995), le Conseil de sécurité a décidé de maintenir à 120 observateurs l'effectif autorisé de la composante police civile de la MINUAR. Au 3 août, la Mission comptait 56 observateurs de neuf pays, et 21 observateurs supplémentaires devaient être déployés au milieu du mois.

24. Dans mon rapport du 4 juin (S/1995/457), j'indiquais que selon le Gouvernement rwandais, le programme de stages administré par la police civile de la MINUAR devait laisser place à des arrangements bilatéraux, et que la police des Nations Unies devait être retirée une fois que ces arrangements auraient été pris. Depuis lors, le Gouvernement a autorisé la MINUAR à poursuivre son programme de stages durant la période couverte par le mandat actuel. La police civile a par conséquent continué à concentrer ses activités sur la surveillance et la formation. Le 15 juin 1995, un deuxième groupe de 301 gendarmes est arrivé au bout d'un cours intensif de 16 semaines organisé par les Nations Unies. Un nouveau cours a commencé en juillet pour un autre groupe de 513 gendarmes; il sera suivi par un stage destiné à former 100 instructeurs.

25. Avec l'assistance de la communauté internationale, le Gouvernement rwandais a pris des mesures pour renforcer le centre de formation de la police communale. Au début du mois de juillet, deux projets dans le cadre desquels le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD) fournira une assistance en vue de la formation des membres de la gendarmerie nationale et de 1 500 agents de police communaux ont été approuvés. La formation du premier groupe de 750 agents de police devrait commencer au début du mois de septembre.

VIII. ASPECTS HUMANITAIRES

26. Malgré les efforts déployés par les autorités rwandaises et la communauté internationale, en particulier la MINUAR, le Bureau des Nations Unies pour les secours d'urgence au Rwanda, le Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme, le PNUD, le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF) et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR), les conditions dans les prisons constituent maintenant une crise humanitaire extrêmement grave. Plus de 50 000 personnes sont actuellement incarcérées dans 12 prisons et divers lieux de détention, bien que la capacité d'accueil ne soit que de 12 250 personnes. Les taux de mortalité ont été estimés à plus de 200 par mois. Il est donc urgent que les autorités rwandaises et la communauté internationale déploient des efforts plus énergiques afin d'améliorer les conditions dans les prisons.

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27. Divers dirigeants politiques et religieux se sont récemment rendus au Rwanda, notamment le Ministre néerlandais pour la coopération en matière de développement, M. Jan Pronk, l'archevêque Desmond Tutu, d'Afrique du Sud, et le Ministre allemand des affaires étrangères, M. Klaus Kinkel. Nombre de ces dirigeants ont pu constater les conditions effroyables régnant dans les prisons. Après sa visite, M. Kinkel m'a adressé une communication me demandant instamment de faire tout mon possible pour mettre fin à cette situation catastrophique.

28. J'ai demandé au Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires humanitaires de prendre, d'urgence, en coordination avec le Gouvernement rwandais et la communauté internationale, des mesures efficaces afin de remédier à la situation. Le Département des affaires humanitaires a déjà tenu des consultations à New York avec des représentants des organismes des Nations Unies et des donateurs, afin de mettre au point un plan d'action visant à obtenir des ressources et à parvenir à un accord sur un mécanisme de coordination. D'autres consultations sont envisagées à Genève avant qu'une mission conduite par le Département des affaires humanitaires ne se rende la semaine prochaine à Kigali pour arrêter le plan d'action en collaboration avec le Gouvernement rwandais et mon Représentant spécial.

29. Depuis mon rapport du 4 juin (S/1995/457), le rythme auquel les Rwandais réfugiés dans des pays voisins sont retournés au Rwanda s'est légèrement accéléré. En juin, 2 727 Rwandais réfugiés au Zaïre sont rentrés au Rwanda. Selon le HCR, il se pourrait qu'en plus des 6 250 réfugiés au Burundi qui ont été rapatriés sous ses auspices en juin et juillet, quelque 10 000 personnes soient rentrées au Rwanda de leur propre initiative au cours de la même période.

30. Les perspectives de rapatriement des réfugiés rwandais en provenance de la République-Unie de Tanzanie se sont améliorées depuis que des hauts fonctionnaires des deux pays ont rencontré des représentants du HCR à Kigali du 17 au 19 juillet pour examiner les modalités du rapatriement d'environ 700 000 personnes. La réunion a débouché sur un accord concernant la mise en place d'une commission conjointe sur la sécurité et la réinstallation des réfugiés. Il y a lieu d'espérer aussi que les mesures de confiance prises par le Gouvernement, les Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales, telles que des visites organisées de réfugiés au Rwanda, encourageront le rapatriement.

31. Depuis la fermeture des camps de personnes déplacées dans le sud-ouest du Rwanda, les organisations humanitaires internationales ont intensifié leurs activités au niveau des communes. Le Gouvernement a également lancé la première phase de son programme de relèvement, en concentrant ses efforts sur 59 communes situées dans des zones prioritaires. Les livraisons d'aide alimentaire dans le pays ont augmenté et il existe au Rwanda et dans la région des stocks de vivres suffisants pour couvrir les programmes prévus de distribution. Les approvisionnements à distribuer en cas d'urgence, si le besoin s'en faisait sentir, sont désormais disponibles en quantités adéquates.

32. À la suite d'un accord bilatéral conclu entre le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique et celui du Rwanda, un programme national de déminage a été mis en place en juillet. Aux termes de l'Accord, il sera créé un bureau national du déminage de même qu'une base de données sur les mines. Le bureau

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sera également responsable d'un programme de sensibilisation au danger des mines, ainsi que d'un programme destiné à former 80 soldats rwandais aux activités de déminage. Toutes ces activités contribueront sensiblement à l'effort de reconstruction.

33. Au 12 juillet, le Fonds d'affectation des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda avait reçu des contributions d'un montant de 6,54 millions de dollars, y compris la récente contribution de 200 000 dollars versée par la Nouvelle-Zélande. Le Fonds a servi à financer des projets qui visaient à répondre aux besoins en matière de secours d'urgence et de relèvement, ainsi qu'aux besoins urgents des ministères essentiels. Au 1er août, des contributions d'un montant total de 116 millions de dollars avaient été annoncées sur le montant de 219 millions de dollars demandé dans le cadre de l'Appel global interorganisations d'urgence en faveur du Rwanda; ceci représente une augmentation de 36 millions de dollars des annonces de contributions depuis mon dernier rapport au Conseil. En ce qui concerne les besoins de la sous-région, les contributions annoncées s'élevaient à 346 millions de dollars, sur un montant total de 587 millions de dollars qui avait été demandé, soit une augmentation de 1 million de dollars.

34. Bien qu'un effort humanitaire de grande ampleur soit toujours nécessaire pour répondre aux besoins massifs des réfugiés rwandais dans les pays voisins en matière de secours d'urgence, à l'heure actuelle, au Rwanda même, les efforts portent de plus en plus sur le relèvement et la reconstruction. Cette réorientation de l'assistance a exigé un ajustement des divers programmes humanitaires des Nations Unies et des structures opérationnelles dans le pays. En conséquence, le Bureau des Nations Unies pour les secours d'urgence au Rwanda, qui avait été créé l'année dernière sous la direction du Coordonnateur des activités humanitaires à Kigali, a commencé à faire des préparatifs en vue de sa fermeture éventuelle. Des dispositions sanitaires sont prises pour que la coordination de l'assistance humanitaire continue d'être assurée. Au nombre de ces arrangements, on peut citer la mise en place d'une petite équipe d'intervention des Nations Unies, dirigée par le Coordonnateur résident, qui veillera à la préparation et à l'application en temps opportun et de manière efficace de mesures appropriées destinées à répondre aux situations d'urgence.

IX. ASPECTS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX

35. Les pays donateurs et les organismes des Nations Unies se sont réunis à Kigali les 6 et 7 juillet pour procéder à un examen à mi-parcours de la Conférence de table ronde tenue à Genève en janvier 1995. La communauté des donateurs a reconnu qu'il fallait accélérer le décaissement des fonds déjà engagés et a annoncé de nouvelles contributions s'établissant à 200 millions de dollars, ce qui portait à plus de 800 millions de dollars le montant des contributions annoncées depuis la Conférence. Lors de cette réunion, on a signalé des progrès dans la reconstruction de l'infrastructure du pays et une augmentation de la production agricole. Cependant, des problèmes énormes continuent de se poser dans les domaines de la réinstallation, du soutien budgétaire, de la création de capacités nationales et de la production industrielle.

36. Au 25 juillet 1995, le montant total des contributions administrées par le PNUD dans le cadre des fonds d'affectation spéciale s'établissait à 22 millions

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de dollars; à cette date 13 millions de dollars avaient été reçus et 7,5 millions de dollars environ avaient été décaissés au titre de projets de relèvement et de développement, à savoir : renforcement de la capacité de l'appareil judiciaire, remise en état des principaux bâtiments administratifs, fourniture de matériel indispensable au fonctionnement de l'administration publique rwandaise, accroissement de la capacité des prisons et appui à des programmes de formation à l'intention de la police communale et de la gendarmerie nationale.

37. Plusieurs programmes visant à faciliter le retour au Rwanda des anciens membres de la fonction publique rwandaise ont été entrepris. L'UNICEF et l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO) ont continué d'aider à dispenser une éducation de base aux Rwandais, tant à l'intérieur du pays que dans les camps de réfugiés. En outre, la Banque mondiale, le Fonds monétaire international (FMI) et le PNUD exécutent un projet qui devrait rendre le Gouvernement mieux à même de gérer ses ressources économiques, financières et humaines.

38. Il y a eu un certain nombre d'améliorations pour ce qui est de soulager la détresse des enfants rwandais, dont beaucoup ne sont pas encore remis du traumatisme qu'ils ont subi par suite des atrocités de 1994. Sur les quelque 45 000 enfants qui ont perdu leurs parents ou en ont été séparés, plus de 28 000 se trouvent maintenant dans des structures de placement familial et un gros effort est fait pour subvenir aux besoins des autres. À la mi-juin, 155 prisonniers âgés de 7 à 14 ans ont été transférés dans un nouveau centre spécialement conçu pour les enfants. La démobilisation, la réadaptation et la réinsertion des enfants enrôlés comme soldats se poursuivent.

X. ASPECTS FINANCIERS

39. Dans sa résolution 49/20 B du 12 juillet 1995, l'Assemblée générale a décidé, à titre de mesure provisoire, en attendant de recevoir à sa cinquantième session les prévisions de dépenses révisées et le rapport correspondant du Comité consultatif pour les questions administratives et budgétaires, d'ouvrir un crédit d'un montant brut de 109 951 900 dollars (soit un montant net de 75 584 300 dollars) au titre du fonctionnement de la MINUAR pour la période allant du 10 juin au 31 décembre 1995. Elle a décidé également de répartir entre les États Membres un montant brut de 99 628 200 dollars (soit un montant net de 97 508 000 dollars) au titre du fonctionnement de la MINUAR pour la période allant du 10 juin au 8 décembre 1995. Les montants révisés permettront de financer notamment deux postes supplémentaires (Commissaire de la police civile et Directeur du bureau de liaison de la MINUAR à Kinshasa).

40. Au 26 juillet 1995, les quotes-parts non acquittées au Compte spécial de la MINUAR, depuis la mise en place de la Mission s'élevaient à 64,7 millions de dollars et le montant total des quotes-parts restant dues au titre de l'ensemble des opérations de maintien de la paix se chiffrait à 1 779 300 000 dollars.

XI. OBSERVATIONS ET CONCLUSIONS

41. Au cours des 12 mois qui se sont écoulés depuis l'un des épisodes les plus tragiques de l'histoire de l'Afrique, le Gouvernement rwandais s'est évertué à

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stabiliser la situation dans le pays, mais la stagnation économique et l'absence de recettes publiques pour gérer l'administration avec efficacité continuent de contrecarrer ces efforts. C'est une des raisons pour lesquelles bien des causes du conflit et du génocide concomitant n'ont toujours pas été abordées de façon résolue et globale. Outre les mesures qui ont été prises jusqu'ici par le Gouvernement et la communauté internationale, il faudra du temps et des efforts accrus seront nécessaires avant que le pays puisse se remettre des événements traumatiques de 1994. La tension qui règne aux frontières du pays risquant à tout moment de dégénérer en violence incontrôlable, c'est de toute urgence que le Gouvernement rwandais, les pays de la sous-région et les autres membres de la communauté internationale doivent faire face aux problèmes capitaux auxquels se heurte le pays.

42. Il est impératif que les représentants de tous les éléments de la société rwandaise entament des pourparlers en vue de parvenir à un accord sur une structure constitutionnelle et politique qui permette d'instaurer une stabilité durable. Il va de soi que les dirigeants politiques soupçonnés d'avoir organisé et mené le génocide l'année dernière doivent être écartés de ces pourparlers et ils doivent être jugés par le Tribunal international. Le Gouvernement rwandais devrait promouvoir ces pourparlers afin que les milliers d'autres personnes tenues en suspicion puissent prendre confiance et s'associer aux efforts de reconstruction de leur pays.

43. La communauté internationale a un rôle important à jouer dans la reconstruction du Rwanda et pour ce qui est d'encourager le rapatriement et la réconciliation. Je saisis cette occasion pour exprimer ma gratitude aux États, aux organismes donateurs et aux organisations non gouvernementales pour les contributions déterminantes qu'ils ont apportées à la promotion de la paix et du relèvement au Rwanda. Cela étant, je leur demande de redoubler d'efforts au cours de cette période décisive afin de contribuer à empêcher que la violence ne reprenne.

44. Conformément à la résolution 997 (1995), la MINUAR prend les dispositions voulues pour réduire sa présence militaire au Rwanda et s'acquitter de son nouveau mandat. Le Gouvernement a encouragé cette ligne de conduite, qui traduit l'amélioration graduelle de la situation dans le pays. À cet égard, je lui demande instamment de veiller à ce que des mesures soient ostensiblement mises en place pour assurer le respect des droits de l'homme et la sécurité de tous les Rwandais. Il est particulièrement important de continuer à encourager le rapatriement librement consenti des réfugiés, ce qui indiquerait clairement à la communauté internationale qu'il y a lieu d'accélérer l'assistance qu'elle apporte à la reconstruction.

45. Au cours de la visite que j'ai effectuée dans la sous-région, j'ai constaté une unité de vues indéniable entre les dirigeants gouvernementaux sur le fait que l'instabilité dans un État de la zone pouvait avoir un effet catastrophique sur tous ses voisins. Il a été largement reconnu qu'il fallait prévenir les influences déstabilisantes, telles qu'infiltrations armées, actes de sabotage et acquisitions illégales d'armes, grâce à des efforts concertés. Un vif intérêt a été manifesté pour la création, sous les auspices des Nations Unies, d'une commission internationale chargée d'examiner les allégations concernant les livraisons d'armes aux anciennes forces gouvernementales. J'espère que tous les

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gouvernements concernés appuieront cette initiative. Je me propose de soumettre prochainement mes recommandations à cet égard au Conseil de sécurité.

6. J'ai abordé avec les chefs d'État et de gouvernement de la région l'idée de convoquer une conférence régionale pour examiner les problèmes de la paix, de la sécurité et du développement, qui sont intimement liés, dans l'optique de l'adoption d'un programme d'action spécifique. En attendant, pour s'attaquer aux problèmes urgents que pose le rapatriement des réfugiés, il serait peut-être utile de convoquer, dès que possible, une réunion régionale en vue d'élaborer des mesures concrètes pour donner effet aux engagements énoncés dans la déclaration adoptée lors du Sommet de Nairobi, en janvier 1995, dans le Plan d'action de Bujumbura, adopté en février 1995, et dans les accords tripartites signés par le HCR, le Rwanda et les pays voisins qui accueillent des réfugiés rwandais. Cette réunion viendrait s'ajouter aux réunions de table ronde qui pourraient être convoquées, comme il a été dit plus haut, et auxquelles participeraient tous les éléments de la société rwandaise. J'ai l'intention de continuer à tenir des consultations approfondies sur toutes ces propositions.

7. Pour conclure, je tiens à exprimer ma gratitude à mon Représentant spécial, M. Shaharyar Khan, au commandant de la force, le général de division Guy Dousignant, et à tout le personnel civil et militaire de la MINUAR pour l'action qu'ils mènent inlassablement et pour leur remarquable dévouement à la cause de la paix et de la sécurité au Rwanda.

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17 July 1995

RESOLUTION 1005 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3555th meeting,
on 17 July 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and
997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Noting with concern that unexploded landmines constitute a substantial
hazard to the population of Rwanda, and an impediment to the rapid
reconstruction of the country,

Noting also the desire of the Government of Rwanda to address the problem
of unexploded landmines, and the interest on the part of other States to assist
with the detection and destruction of these mines,

Underlining the importance the Council attaches to efforts to eliminate the
threat posed by unexploded landmines in a number of States, and the humanitarian
nature of demining programmes,

Recognizing that safe and successful humanitarian demining operations in
Rwanda will require the supply to Rwanda of an appropriate quantity of
explosives for use in these operations,

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

Decides that, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed in paragraph 13 of
resolution 918 (1994), appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively
for use in established humanitarian demining programmes may be supplied to
Rwanda upon application to and authorization by the Committee of the Security
Council established by resolution 918 (1994).

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

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June, by which the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995. In this resolution, the Security Council also decided to adjust UNAMIR's mandate to emphasize peace-building activities, and authorized the gradual reduction of UNAMIR's troop level.

2. Under resolution 997 (1995), the Security Council also asked me to report on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, on the humanitarian situation and the progress made towards the repatriation of refugees. In the report dated 9 July (S/1995/552), I informed the Security Council of the outcome of my consultations with the Governments of Rwanda's neighboring countries on the possibility of the deploying of United Nations military observers, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 997 (1995). During the reporting period, the Council was also provided with regular oral briefings on developments related to Rwanda. The present report provides an update on the situation as of 3 August.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS
General Overview

3. The first anniversary of the events of July 1994 marked the passing of a year during which Rwanda tried to grapple with the aftermath of its tragic experience, with a quarter of its population still in refugee camps near its borders. The security situation in the country has improved markedly since my report to the Council dated 4 June (S/1995/457). Working relations between the Rwandan Government of National Unity and UNAMIR have also improved, and a spirit of co-operation with United Nations

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programmes and agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and bilateral donors, has emerged. My visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July provided an opportunity to further strengthen these positive trends and to generate much needed international support for the Rwandan people.

4. During the period under review, the Government has taken certain steps aimed at improving relations with neighboring countries, in particular with Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. The Ministers of Defence of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire met in Bujumbura on 9 June, and agreed to organize joint border patrols and to put into effect other measures which would improve security along their borders. The Foreign and Defence Ministers of Burundi and Defence Minister of Tanzania visited Rwanda during July to discuss co-operation between the two countries, and other issues of mutual interest. This increase in bilateral contacts in the region is, of course, an encouraging sign.

5. While the Government has taken some steps to encourage national reconciliation and to create the conditions necessary for the repatriation of refugees, the weakness of the economy and the severe lack of public revenue required to run an effective administration and civil service, continue to frustrate Government efforts.

6. Efforts to enhance the administration of justice, the establishment of law and order, and the promotion of national reconciliation have also continued. On 17 July, the Minister of Justice inaugurated a four-month training course for future magistrates. On several occasions, senior Government officials, including the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, General Kagame, have publicly called on the army and security forces to respect the rights of citizens and to refrain from acts of violence.

7. The Government has continued to undertake measures aimed at building confidence and encouraging the voluntary return of refugees. On 20 June, the Government issued a statement which opened up the possibility for contacts with refugee representatives who have not been implicated in acts of genocide and, at the same time, encouraged refugees to visit Rwanda to personally assess conditions there, and thus expedite the pace of their repatriation. Conferences and seminars on national reconciliation, organized with the assistance of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (see paragraph 7 below), have been convened. In addition, Radio UNAMIR, which can now be received in over 70 per cent of the territory of Rwanda, has continued its confidence building broadcasts and has provided the population with factual and objective information on the situation in the country. Once UNAMIR receives the Government's authorization to install the remainder of Radio UNAMIR's equipment, the station's broadcasts should also reach Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire.

8. It will be recalled that in my last report on Rwanda

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(S/1995/552), I noted that the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement, had submitted to the National Assembly a list of suggested nominees for the posts of President and five Deputy Presidents of the Supreme Court. Several candidates on this list were not acceptable to the National Assembly, and efforts are under way to identify mutually acceptable nominees. In addition, on 19 July, after reports that a Government official had asserted that political activities of non-governmental parties were prohibited, ~~the~~ President Bizimungu stated that, while multi-party political activities, as such, had not been banned, "political competition and mutual accusations among political parties which cause instability and divisions" would not be allowed. Although restrictions aimed at preventing political extremism do occur in a pluralistic environment, the above reports ~~do~~ cause for concern, since they have happened at a time when Rwanda has not yet fully emerged from a period of intense civil conflict and when reports from border areas fuel growing concern at the possibility of renewed hostilities.

My Visit to Rwanda

9. Against the background of these trends, I visited Rwanda from 13 to 14 July, in order to comprehensively review the situation on the ground and to observe first-hand the progress made so far and the challenges which still remain. During this visit, on which I already briefed the Security Council on 25 July, I held detailed discussions with senior Government officials, including with President Bizimungu, Vice-President Kagame, and Prime Minister Twagiramungu. I addressed a special session of the National Assembly, which was followed by an exchange of views with parliamentarians. I also met with a delegation of representatives of Rwandese non-governmental organizations which are actively involved in the field of human rights and which represent survivors of the genocide, and during a visit to Nyarubuye in southeastern Rwanda, I placed a wreath at an official site dedicated to the memory of genocide victims. An aerial inspection of prisons in Kigali and Nsinda helped to focus public attention on the urgent need to alleviate the inhuman conditions in Rwandese jails.

10. A convergence of views emerged from my discussions with Government officials on the priority of the tasks facing Rwanda, including national reconciliation; the maintenance of security both within the country and along its borders; and reconstruction and rehabilitation. I discussed with Government officials reports of the growing threat of destabilization beyond Rwanda's borders.

11. With regard to national reconciliation, the exchange of views focussed on ongoing efforts and initiatives to expedite repatriation of refugees. Special emphasis was placed on the need to create conditions on the ground which would instill among refugees the confidence and trust necessary to encourage them to return voluntarily in conditions of security and dignity. In this

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connection, I also discussed with my interlocutors the need to strengthen the national judiciary. I emphasized the necessity for the Rwandese people as a whole, as envisaged under the Arusha peace accords, to participate fully in their country's governance; only on such a basis can sustainable economic progress and national healing be achieved. I also discussed with Government officials the possibility of organizing non-official round table meetings, inviting participants from all sectors of Rwandese society, including the refugee community, as an additional confidence building measure. At the same time, it is absolutely clear that respect for human rights is an essential factor in achieving national reconciliation; while those responsible for acts of genocide should be brought to justice, acts of vengeance or retaliation must not be tolerated. Another issue which was raised during my stay in Rwanda was the increased threat of destabilization. I emphasized to Government officials my strong concern at the possibility that the people of Rwanda, who had already suffered so much, would again be subjected to another cycle of violence. In my view, the earliest safe return of refugees would diminish the threat of infiltration, sabotage, and destabilization from outside the country. So long as large concentrations of refugees remained in neighboring countries, these dangerous influences could continue.

12. It will be recalled that on 9 July, I reported to the Security Council (S/1995/552) in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 997 (1995), in which the Security Council requested me to consult the Governments of the countries neighboring Rwanda on the possibility of deploying United Nations military observers in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel. I reported therein on the visit of my Special Envoy, Aldo Ajello, to the region from 20 to 28 June. I also informed the Council on 24 July, of my discussions in the region on this issue. I noted, that a consensus emerged concerning the urgent need to prevent acts of violence which might pose a threat to peace and stability in the region. In this connection, some Governments indicated interest in the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of an international commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of arms deliveries to former members of the Rwandese government forces. It would be essential that all Member States concerned support such a proposal in order to insure its efficiency. It is therefore my intention to continue active consultations in this regard and to present my recommendations to the Security Council on the possible establishment of an International Commission, in due course.

III. SECURITY

13. As noted above, during the period under review, the security situation in Rwanda has improved. Restrictions on UNAMIR's freedom of movement have generally ceased, permitting a more effective execution of the Mission's mandate. In addition, incidents of banditry and theft, which affected UNAMIR and United Nations

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agencies, especially in Kigali, have decreased significantly in the past months.

14. Yet, at the commune level, acute housing shortages and disputes over property continue to result in acts of violence in some areas. In this connection, the closure of camps for internally displaced persons in the southwest and the consequent return of a large number of people, as well as the continued repatriation of refugees, have increased the pressure for housing and land. Although the number of cases of arbitrary arrest and detention has decreased in recent months, such incidents continue to be a cause of major concern, as do the continuing reports of attacks, disappearances and killings, mostly of new returnees.

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C 15. On 27 July, the Hutu sub-prefect of Ruhango in Gitarama prefecture, his wife, and three other people, were killed by unidentified gunmen. Although an investigation has not yet yielded the motivation behind the incident, it should be noted that the Prefect of Butare was killed in similar circumstances in March. Incidents such as these present serious obstacles to the achievement of national reconciliation and pose a grave threat to the establishment of an atmosphere of security.

subprefect
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Gitarama

16. Tension and lack of security also continue to be reported in areas of Zaire adjacent to Rwanda. Reports of infiltration by armed elements and allegations that former members of government forces and militias are conducting military training and receiving arms deliveries have markedly heightened tensions in border areas. The Governments of both Zaire and Rwanda recently admitted that the situation in the border zone has deteriorated, and each accused the other of involvement. Reports have also been received of acts of sabotage inside Rwanda which might have been carried out by infiltrators. The Rwandan Government has enhanced security measures, especially along border areas, in order to reduce the threat of destabilization by armed elements. In this connection, the Government has requested that restrictions imposed on Rwanda in acquiring arms be lifted.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

17. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda continued its efforts to sensitize the Rwandese population to the importance of respect for the human rights of all citizens. As of 1 August 1995, the Field Operation had deployed 118 members and established 11 field offices throughout the country, which serve as base stations for mobile teams of human rights officers. Plans are underway to establish sub-offices in a number of additional communes in order to maintain a more integrated presence throughout the country. In the meantime, field officers continue to regularly visit various communes and to meet with civil, judicial, and military authorities and the local population, in an effort to closely monitor prevailing conditions. The focus of their work has been on the

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security situation, access to property, the functioning of the local judicial system, conditions in detention centers, and alleged human rights violations. The Field Operation is also in the process of establishing at the provincial or prefectural level, with the participation of local population, human rights committees which would meet regularly with representatives from various Government authorities. During the period under review, the Field Operation organized educational seminars for civil, military and judicial representatives, which covered such subjects as arrest procedures, current human rights questions, and the role of the media in promoting awareness of human rights.

18. Despite the efforts of the international community and the Rwandese authorities concerned, there has been little improvement in the deplorable conditions of Rwanda's prisons. While overcrowding of prisoners has somewhat diminished, the dire conditions in these facilities may persist until the judicial system is sufficiently strengthened in order to effectively address the large number of cases before it.

V. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

19. There have been some positive developments in establishing the International Tribunal. The six Judges of the two trial Chambers of the Tribunal elected by the General Assembly in May 1995 have been sworn in, and their first plenary session was held from 26 to 30 June in the Hague. During that session, the judges elected Judge Laity Kama (Senegal) as President and Judge Yakov A. Ostovsky (Russian Federation) as Vice-President, and adopted the rules of procedure of the Tribunal. It is imperative that the Tribunal begin its substantive work in the near future.

20. Premises for the Prosecutor's office in Kigali have been identified and it is expected that this office will soon be fully staffed, but a greater effort is required to enable the International Tribunal to start functioning in Arusha and to maintain a fully operational office in Kigali. On 20 July, the General Assembly approved some US \$ 13.5 million for the financing of the Tribunal's work. However, in view of the enormous material, personnel and logistical requirements necessary to ensure the proper functioning of this international judicial body, I reiterate my appeal to Member States to make additional voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund established for the Tribunal. To date, \$ 6.3 million has been contributed to the Fund. In this connection, I also wish to express my appreciation to those Member States which have already contributed to this important Fund.

VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

21. In accordance with the adjusted mandate authorized by Security Council resolution 997 (1995), the activities of the military

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component of UNAMIR have shifted from the provision of security to assisting in the normalization and stabilization of the country. The military component of the Mission also assists in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the provision of engineering and logistical support. The ability of the Force to provide such assistance will, however, be increasingly limited by the gradual draw-down of its manpower and other resources.

22. With the authorized reduction in the number of UNAMIR troops to 1,800 personnel by October 1995, the Mission's military component is being drawn down. Units of United Nations troops stationed in various areas throughout the country have been consolidated into company-size formations (see annexes 1 and 2). Based on operational requirements, the following units will remain in the country to perform essential tasks: the battalion of 660 personnel from Ghana, tasked to protect United Nations installations and facilities; an additional company of 135 personnel, to provide protection for personnel of the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation; the Force signal company of 75 personnel strong (India), tasked with providing communications support for the Force Headquarters and four sector Headquarters; the military police platoon of 45 personnel, and a Force Headquarters team consisting of 35 staff officers, which will remain in Kigali. In addition, an engineer company from India totalling 125 personnel will provide engineering support throughout Rwanda; and a group of 85 Canadian personnel will maintain UNAMIR's integrated logistics system. One infantry company each from Ghana, Mali, Malawi and Nigeria will be stationed at Kibungo, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Nyondo, respectively. The military medical team, which is provided by Australia, is scheduled to withdraw by 22 August. A large number of potential contributors were approached with the request to provide a replacement, none of whom, unfortunately, agreed to assist. I am, therefore, urgently exploring the possibility of providing medical services for UNAMIR through contractual arrangements.

23. In accordance with Security Council resolution 997 (1995), the repatriation of UNAMIR's troops has commenced. To date, the Ethiopian, Tunisian and Zambian infantry battalions have already been repatriated, and a number of personnel from the Nigerian company have also departed. As of 3 August 1995, the level of UNAMIR's troops had been reduced to ___ personnel. The Australian and Senegalese contingents are expected to be repatriated by late August, while personnel from the Ghanaian and Malian companies are scheduled to depart Rwanda in early September. The Indian infantry battalion is expected to reach its reduced level by early October. The size of the military police company and number of Force headquarters staff will also gradually decrease throughout this period.

24. The provisions of resolution 997 (1995) authorized that the current strength of UNAMIR's military observers be maintained at

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320. During the reporting period, UNAMIR military observers continued to liaise with Government representatives, human rights observers, and with United Nations agencies, and to monitor the security situation, including that of resettled refugees and internally displaced persons.

VII. CIVILIAN POLICE

25. By its resolution 977 (1995), the Security Council decided to maintain the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component at 90 police observers. As of 3 August, the total strength of the component was 56 civilian police observers, contributed by nine countries. It is expected that 21 additional civilian police observers will be deployed to UNAMIR by mid-August.

513 C 26. Paragraph 20 of my report of 4 June (S/1995/457) indicated that the Government of had taken the position that the training programme being conducted by the UNAMIR civilian police component should be replaced by bilateral arrangements, and that the United Nations police component should be withdrawn once those arrangements were in place. Since that time, the Government has agreed that UNAMIR should continue its training programme throughout the present mandate period. Accordingly, the activities of UNAMIR's civilian police component continued to concentrate on monitoring activities and training. On 15 June 1995, a second group of 301 gendarmes completed an intensive sixteen-week training programme conducted by the United Nations. Training of an additional ~~300~~ gendarmes started at the end of July and will be followed by the training of 100 instructors.

C 27. The Government, with assistance from the international community, has also taken steps to strengthen Rwanda's Communal Police Training Centre and has appointed a Director for the Centre. In early July, two projects were approved through which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will provide assistance for the training of the national gendarmerie and the communal police, including training of 1,500 communal police officers. The first group of 750 officers is expected to begin training in early September.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

28. Since my report of 4 June (S/1995/457), the rate of repatriation of Rwandan refugees from neighboring countries has increased slightly. During the month of June, 2,727 refugees residing in Zaire returned to Rwanda. UNHCR estimates that, in addition to the 6,250 refugees which were repatriated from Burundi under its auspices in June and July, an additional number of up to 10,000 persons may have returned to Rwanda on their own during the same period. However, the relatively less secure situation in Burundi may have had a greater impact on the accelerated rate of repatriation than a real improvement of conditions in Rwanda.

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29. Prospects for the repatriation of refugees residing in Tanzania improved after officials from both countries met with UNHCR representatives in Kigali from 17 to 19 July to examine modalities for the return to Rwanda of an estimated 700,000 persons. The meeting concluded with an agreement to establish a commission on security and resettlement of refugees. In addition, it is hoped that the confidence-building measures sponsored by the Government, the United Nations and NGOs, such as organized visits by refugees to Rwanda, will encourage repatriation.

30. Since the closure of the camps for internally displaced persons in the southwest of Rwanda, international humanitarian organizations have increased their activities at the commune level. The Government has also started the first phase of its Rehabilitation Programme, targeting 59 communes in priority areas. Food aid deliveries throughout the country have increased, and there are sufficient stocks of food in the country, and the region, to cover planned distribution programmes. Supplies for emergency distribution, should the need arise, are presently available in adequate quantities.

31. Following a bilateral agreement between the Governments of the United States and Rwanda, a national de-mining programme was established in July. Under the terms of the agreement, a national de-mining office will be established and a mine data base created. The office will also serve as the focal point for a mine awareness programme, as well as a programme which will provide de-mining training to 80 Government soldiers. These activities will contribute significantly to the reconstruction effort.

32. As of 12 July, the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda had received contributions amounting to US \$ 6.54 million, which includes a recent contribution from New Zealand of US \$ 200,000. The Fund has financed projects aimed at meeting emergency and rehabilitation needs, as well as the urgent needs of essential Government ministries. As of 1 August, a total of US \$ 116 million had been pledged against the sum of US \$ 219 million outlined in the 1995 Consolidated Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal for Rwanda; this represents a \$ 36 million increase in pledges since my last report to the Council. For the needs of the sub-region, pledges amounted to US \$ 346 million, against a total requirement of US \$ 587 million, which represents an increase of US \$ 1 million.

33. Although a large scale humanitarian effort is still required to meet massive emergency needs of Rwandan refugees in neighboring countries, the present emphasis in the country itself is gradually shifting towards rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. This shift from emergency assistance has required an adjustment in the various United Nations humanitarian programmes and field structures operating in the country. As a result, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO), which was established last year under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Kigali,

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has begun to prepare for the eventual closure of its office. Transitional arrangements are being made to ensure that the functions of coordination of humanitarian assistance being performed by UNREO will continue. Among these arrangements is the establishment of a small United Nations Disaster Management Team, headed by the Resident Coordinator, which, given the fluid situation in the sub-region, will ensure that appropriate emergency response measures are prepared and undertaken in a timely and effective manner.

IX. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

34. As mentioned above, donor countries and United Nations agencies met in Kigali on 6 and 7 July for a mid-term review of the Round Table Conference held in Geneva earlier this year. The donor community recognized the need to expedite the disbursement of already committed funds and, in addition, pledged an additional US \$ 200 million, bringing to over US \$ 800 million the amount pledged since the January Round Table Conference. At the meeting, progress in ~~the~~ rebuilding the country's infrastructure was reported, as was an increase in the level of agricultural production. Yet, formidable challenges remain in the areas of resettlement, budgetary support, national capacity building, and industrial production.

35. Total contributions administered by UNDP through its trust fund arrangement stood at US \$ 22 million as of 25 July 1995, at which time US \$ 13 million had been received and some U.S. \$ 7.5 million disbursed for rehabilitation and development projects. Such projects include: strengthening the capacity of the justice system; rehabilitation of key administrative buildings; provision of equipment vital to the functioning of the Rwandese public administration; the expansion of existing prison capacity; and provision of essential support to training programmes for communal police and the national gendarmerie.

36. Several programmes aimed at facilitating the return to Rwanda of former members of the country's public service sector have been initiated. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have also continued to assist in providing basic education to Rwandans, both within the country and in refugee camps. In addition, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and UNDP are involved in a project designed to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage its economic, financial and human resources. There have been a number of significant improvements in alleviating the plight suffered by many Rwandese children, many of whom have yet to overcome the trauma inflicted by the horrors of last year's events. Of the approximately 45,000 children who lost or were separated from their parents, over 28,000 are now in foster care facilities, and intensive efforts are under way to provide for the rest. In mid-June, 155 prisoners between the ages of 7 and 14

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were transferred to a new facility especially designed for children. Also, the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers is continuing, with the aim of gradually reintegrating them into their former communities.

X. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

37. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20 B of 12 July 1995, decided as an interim measure, pending the presentation at its fiftieth session of revised cost estimates and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to appropriate the amount of \$109,951,900 gross (\$107,584,300 net) for the operation of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995. The Assembly also decided that an amount of \$99,628,200 gross (\$97,508,000 net) should be assessed among Member States for the maintenance of UNAMIR for the period from 10 June to 8 December 1995. The revised cost estimates would include two additional posts for the positions of Civilian Police Commissioner and Director of the UNAMIR Liaison Office in Kinshasa.

38. As at 26 July 1995, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Assistance Mission amounted to \$64.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations as at 26 July 1995 amounted to \$1,779.3 million.

XI. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

39. During the twelve months after the close of one of the most tragic chapters in the history of the African continent, the government of Rwanda has made efforts to stabilize conditions within the country. Yet, many of the causes underlying the conflict and ensuing genocide, which devastated Rwanda last year, still remain to be addressed in a determined and comprehensive manner. In addition to the steps taken so far by the Government and the international community, more time and even greater effort are needed before the country can recover from those traumatic events and achieve lasting national reconciliation. As the growing tensions on the country's borders could erupt at any moment, it is with a sense of urgency that the Government of Rwanda, countries in the sub-region, and other members of the international community, must address the many vital issues confronting the country.

40. At an early stage it would be imperative that representatives of all sectors of Rwandese society begin talks to try and reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability. Such talks must, of course, exclude those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocidal violence last year. They must be judged by the International Tribunal. The Government of Rwanda must take determined measures to this end, so that those others, numbering in the thousands, who

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live under suspicion can gain confidence and join in the efforts to reconstruct their country. The achievement of genuine national reconciliation is a vital - indeed, essential - element in establishing lasting peace in Rwanda.

41. The international community also has an important role to play in the process of Rwanda's reconstruction and in encouraging repatriation and reconciliation. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to States, donor agencies, and non-governmental organizations, for the vital contributions they have made to promote peace in Rwanda and assist the country in its rehabilitation. At the same time, I call upon them to intensify their efforts during this critical period, and am confident that their support will be critical in attempting to avert continuing instability and a resumption of violence.

42. In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 997 (1995), UNAMIR is taking the necessary steps to draw down its military presence in Rwanda and to implement its new mandate. The Government of Rwanda has encouraged this approach, which reflects the gradually improving conditions in the country. In this connection, I urge the Government of Rwanda to ensure that visible measures are put in place to ensure respect for human rights and the provision of security for all Rwandese people. It would be particularly important to continue to encourage the voluntary return of refugees. This would send a clear message to the international community that its assistance in the reconstruction of the country should be accelerated and would yield positive results.

43. As noted above, during my visit to the sub-region, there was clear consensus among Government leaders that instability in any state in the area could have a dramatic effect on all its neighbors. It was widely recognized that destabilizing influences, such as armed infiltrations, acts of sabotage, illegal arms acquisitions, should be prevented through cooperative efforts. Strong interest was expressed in the possible establishment of an international commission under the auspices of the United Nations to address allegations of arms flows to former government forces. I hope that all Governments concerned will support such an initiative. As noted above, it is my intention to provide to the Security Council my recommendations in this regard shortly.

44. I also discussed with Heads of State and Government in the region the idea of convening a regional conference which would consider the inter-related problems of peace, security and development, having in mind the adoption of a specific programme of action. In the meantime, in order to address the urgent problems facing the repatriation of refugees, it may also be useful to convene, at the earliest possible date, a regional meeting aimed at developing concrete measures to implement the commitments embodied in the Nairobi Summit declaration of January 1995, the Bujumbura

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Action Plan of February 1995, and the tripartite agreements signed by UNHCR, Rwanda, and neighboring countries hosting Rwandese refugees. In addition to the convening of such a meeting, I also discussed the proposal of holding round table discussions in which members of all sectors of Rwandese society would participate, with the aim of providing much-needed impetus to national reconciliation. I intend to continue my intensive consultations on these proposals.

45. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, to the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, and to all military, police, and civilian personnel of UNAMIR for their continuing efforts and remarkable dedication to the cause of peace and security in Rwanda.

**FAX TRANSMISSION**OUTGOING FAX NO. 508

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MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

Ms. Margaret Carey ONLY	FROM: Sammy K. Buo
N: O:	DATE: 25 July 1995
NO: (212) 963-9222	PHONE: (212) 963-3582 FAX NO: (212) 963-3090
GINATOR:	SECTION: Office of the SRSG
JECT: DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	

Margaret,

Just a quick note to draw your attention to the following omissions and graphical errors in the draft progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR which we sent to Headquarters by code cable earlier this morning:

- a) page 2, para. 4, last word should read "mandate" not "mandated"
- b) page 4, para. 10, line 2, after "effectively" add "have"
- c) page 6, para. 19, penultimate line, the sixth word should read "satisfactory"
- d) page 10, para. 35, lines 1 and 2, delete "military observers"
- e) page 10, para. 36, line 2, after "Gendarmerie" please add "Training School"
- f) page 12, para. 41, last line, the third word should read "inducing" not "indicating"
- g) page 15, para. 56, third line from the top, the last word should read "relived" not "relieved"; the fourth line, the tenth word should read "their" not "heir"
- h) page 15, para. 60, second line, after "further" delete the words "acts of"

I am sorry for any inconvenience caused as a result of the above changes, for which I accept full responsibility.

With warm regards,

S- 380

UNITED
NATIONS

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D R A F T

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 997 (1995) adopted unanimously on 9 June 1995, the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995 and authorized a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of the resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months; decided to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel; and decided in the light of the current situation in Rwanda to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

- (a) exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
- (b) assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;
- (c) support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;
- (d) assist in the training of a national police force; and
- (e) contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need.

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2. Since the adoption of resolution 997, I have reported to the Security Council on the implementation of operative paragraph 6 of the resolution on the proposed deployment of United Nations military observers on the territory of Rwanda's neighbours in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and related matériel that could be used to destabilize Rwanda (Document S/1995/552). Other senior Secretariat officials and I have also, during the period under review, provided the Council with oral briefings on current developments in the country. The present report is submitted in pursuance of the Council's request to me to report to it by 9 August and 9 October 1995 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

3. The period under review coincided with the observance, on 19 July, of the first anniversary of the assumption of office by Rwanda's Government of National Unity (GNU) which came to power on 19 July 1994 following the genocide and other atrocities which had engulfed Rwanda for over three months since the Rwandese and Burundian Presidents died when the Rwandese presidential plane was shot down on 6 April 1994 under circumstances that remain unclear. As members of the Security Council are already aware, much has happened in the past year to turn the country away from that tragic past towards a more promising future. The United Nations has played and continues to play a major role in the recovery process. Since my last report to the Council on 4 June (Document S/1995/457) and the adoption on 9 June of Security Council resolution 997, the continued involvement of the Organization has been reaffirmed. Working relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR have improved significantly on the ground and an overall climate of positive and constructive cooperation with the United Nations and the international community as a whole has increasingly emerged. My visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July, the first time a Secretary-General of the United Nations had ever visited the country, provided an auspicious opportunity, especially in the fiftieth anniversary year of the Organization, to reaffirm the principles embodied in the Charter and to strengthen existing ties of cooperation and support (see also part III below).

4. The Government of Rwanda has, at various levels, welcomed Security Council resolution 997 and specifically the revised mandate entrusted to UNAMIR. Consequently, meetings and other contacts on the implementation of the resolution between Government and UNAMIR officials, civilian as well as military, have been smooth and constructive. Restrictions on the movements of UNAMIR vehicles, helicopters and personnel, as well as attacks against UNAMIR installations and equipment and harassment of UNAMIR personnel, which had hampered the Mission's operations around the country in the past, have generally ceased, permitting a more effective execution of its mandate.

5. The significantly more cooperative approach of the authorities towards the United Nations and the international community as a whole has produced other positive consequences. Some donor countries and agencies have recently announced new aid initiatives and/or resumed assistance suspended following the Kibeho tragedy. A two-day mid-term review of the Geneva Round-Table Conference concluded on 7 July in Kigali with results viewed by both the

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Government and the donor community as constructive as the need to increase aid and to expedite the release of committed resources was generally recognized. Steps have been taken to improve relations with neighbouring countries, in particular Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire where most Rwandese refugees are currently settled. In this connection, the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire met in Bujumbura in June and, among other things, agreed to launch joint border patrols and to carry out other measures to improve and enhance security along their common borders. The Burundian Defence Minister visited Rwanda on the occasion of official ceremonies on 4 July marking the first anniversary of the end, in the city of Kigali, of the genocide and of the fighting during the civil war. The Burundian Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul Munyembari, also visited Rwanda from 21 to 23 July to discuss cooperation and other issues of mutual interest between the two countries. The Tanzanian Defence Minister visited Rwanda from 11 to 13 July and a tripartite meeting of Rwandese, Tanzanian and UNHCR officials to examine modalities for the repatriation of the estimated 700,000 Rwandese refugees in Tanzania was held at Kigali from 17 to 19 July. At the close of the meeting, participants agreed to set up a commission composed of two sub-commissions to consider the security and resettlement of returnees and the adoption of rules of procedure for the commission itself.

6. Internally, efforts to enhance the processes of justice, law and order and reconciliation continued during the period under review. An intensive four-month training course for future magistrates was inaugurated on 17 July at Murambi in Gitarama Prefecture by the Minister of Justice. Meanwhile, on 10 July, the National Assembly, citing national sovereignty, did not approve but sent back to the Government for clarification a draft law that would have permitted the recruitment of foreign magistrates for the national judiciary. Senior Government officials, including the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, have stressed the need for the army and security forces to respect the rights of citizens and refrain from arbitrary acts of violence and lawlessness. Incidents of banditry and theft, which were rampant several weeks ago, especially in Kigali, and greatly affected UNAMIR and other United Nations installations, personnel and equipment, have decreased significantly in the past month as the overall security situation has improved.

7. On 20 June, the Government, in a formal statement, opened up possibilities for contacts with refugee representatives not implicated in the genocide and at the same time encouraged refugees to visit the country to assess conditions with a view to quickening the pace of return. Conferences and seminars on reconciliation, organized with the assistance of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, have been convened in different parts of the country while a one-month training seminar for Rwandese journalists, organized by UNESCO, opened in Kigali on 19 July. A major long-term objective of the various seminars and conferences is to promote the development of a culture of tolerance, harmony and respect for the rights of all citizens, qualities which are vital for the attainment of justice, reconciliation and peace. Radio UNAMIR, which now reaches over 70 per cent of Rwandese territory, has also continued to make an important contribution through factual and objective programmes that endeavour to build confidence and promote stability in the country. Once the necessary authorization is received from the Rwandese Government to install the remaining Radio UNAMIR equipment, the Radio's broadcasts would be able to reach Rwandese refugee camps in Goma and Bukavu in Zaire.

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8. However, the rejection by the National Assembly of a Government list of candidates from which the Assembly would have selected the six members of the Supreme Court, constituting the highest-ranking judges in the country, revealed strains and frictions in the multiparty ruling coalition. While such political tussles are understandable, even routine in a pluralistic political environment, they have emerged in Rwanda at a period of growing concern over the spectre of renewed conflict as reports of incidents of sabotage and infiltration have continued. Acts of sabotage inside Rwanda, carried out by infiltrators, especially from the Zaire border, have disrupted power lines and other economic operations and in the process also increased a sense of fear, tension and insecurity which in turn could discourage repatriation. Enhanced preemptive security measures by the RPA, especially along border areas, and which are designed to counter such threats of armed destabilization, could heighten tensions and increase human rights violations including raising the number of detainees in Rwanda's already overcrowded prisons. Thus, the Government's counter-measures and their consequences could also inhibit refugees from returning home.

9. Continued and intensified acts of destabilization have also led to stronger demands by the Government for the lifting of the arms embargo imposed by Security Council resolution 918. Not only has the situation changed since the imposition of the embargo at the height of the genocide and the civil war in May 1994, but the Government feels that it has a sovereign right to acquire the necessary means for self-defence, especially in the face of growing attempts by armed elements in the refugee camps in the neighbouring countries to attack Rwanda. The Government's position was strongly stated in the discussions I had with senior officials during my visit to the country (see chapter III below).

10. A weakening economy and the continuing paucity of financial and other resources to enable the Government to function effectively have added to the frustrations and anxiety. On 19 July, President Bizimungu sought to defuse another potentially fractious controversy when he explained that multiparty political activities as such had not been banned, as a Government official had earlier reportedly asserted, but only "*political competition, mutual accusations among political parties which cause instability and divisions*".

III. MY VISIT TO RWANDA ON 13 AND 14 JULY 1995

11. My travels to various sites inside the country and my discussions and meetings with a broad segment of Rwandese society gave me a comprehensive overview of the situation on the ground and allowed me to observe at close range the progress made and the challenges that remain.

12. I held detailed discussions with senior Government officials, including President Bizimungu, Vice-President and Defence Minister Gen. Kagame and Prime Minister Twagiramungu. I addressed a special session of the National Assembly, followed by an exchange of views with parliamentarians. I also met a delegation of Rwandese non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights and representing survivors of the genocide and placed a wreath in memory of the victims at an official memorial site at Nyarubuye in southeastern Rwanda. An aerial inspection of Kigali and Nsinda prisons focussed attention on

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ongoing efforts, with the assistance of the international community, to alleviate the inhuman conditions in Rwandese jails. I also visited the office, in Kigali, of the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, as well as UNAMIR Headquarters where I commended United Nations staff members working in Rwanda for their dedication and commitment and decorated elements of the UNAMIR force with the United Nations service medal.

13. From my discussions and other contacts during my visit, a convergence of perspectives emerged on the priority tasks facing Rwanda, including in particular the maintenance of security within the country and at the borders, reconstruction and rehabilitation, and national reconciliation. I commended the achievements realized in the one year since the present Government assumed office and urged the leadership and the population as a whole to continue in a positive direction. I further called on them to intensify their collective efforts in order to consolidate the progress made and to maintain the momentum with a view to overcoming the challenges that remain. I reaffirmed United Nations readiness to continue to assist Rwanda. At the same time, it was generally agreed that prospects for finding lasting solutions to the various problems confronting the country depended, above all, on the Rwandese themselves.

14. To move forward, I stressed the view that it was vital for the Rwandese people as a whole to participate fully and democratically in their country's governance. I welcomed the positive steps taken, as reflected in the pluralistic character of the National Assembly and the multiparty composition of the Government of National Unity. It was widely recognized that much more remained to be done and in particular that the return and resettlement, in conditions of safety and dignity, of Rwanda's estimated 2 million refugees still residing in camps in the neighbouring countries was essential for building a more inclusive society. Such a broadly-based and open society, as envisaged under the Arusha peace accords, represented the foundation upon which a sustainable process of national healing and recovery could be pursued.

15. I emphasized that justice and respect for human rights were also essential factors for national reconciliation. In this connection, I stressed that impunity was unacceptable and underlined the need to condemn and to punish in a firm and transparent manner those responsible for the genocide. I stated at the same time that arbitrary acts of vengeance and retribution should be avoided so as to allow the rest of the population, including Rwandese nationals within and outside the country, to come together to rebuild their country.

16. During our talks, we reviewed ongoing efforts and initiatives to expedite repatriation and to permit the International Tribunal as well as the Rwandese national judiciary to begin effective operations.

17. It was noted with satisfaction that voluntary return, which had virtually ceased immediately following the Kibeho tragedy in late April, had recently resumed, especially at the Burundi border. Full implementation of the various repatriation measures, including those outlined in the Nairobi summit declaration of January 1995, the Bujumbura plan of action of February 1995 and the tripartite agreements signed between UNHCR, Rwanda and each of its three neighbours, namely Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire, which together host the bulk of Rwandese refugees, would provide a sound basis for greater progress. Emphasis was placed on

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the need to create conditions on the ground to promote confidence and trust among refugees so that they could return to an environment of justice and security.

18. Another issue raised during my stay in Rwanda was the seemingly increasing threat of destabilization. I underlined my strong concern over the possibility of subjecting Rwanda and its people, who had already suffered so much, to another cycle of violence. I noted the Security Council's own concern and the initiatives it had proposed, specifically in its resolution 997, to prevent the destabilization of Rwanda from refugee camps in the neighbouring countries. As outlined in my report of 9 July to the Council (Document S/1995/552), I indicated that the proposed deployment of military observers in the neighbouring countries to monitor arms acquisition and military training in the refugee camps had not received a positive response from all the Governments concerned, many of which felt that the key to finding a lasting solution lay rather with Rwanda itself which should take the necessary measures, including in particular confidence-building initiatives directed at the refugees in order to encourage their return home. The return of refugees, it was felt, would diminish the threat of infiltration, sabotage and destabilization from the outside. Conversely, as long as large concentrations of refugees remained in nearby territories, the dangers would probably continue. I strongly appealed to Rwandese leaders and people to pursue a peaceful rather than a military solution to the differences currently separating them. In response to specific requests by Rwandese officials that the restrictions imposed under Security Council resolution 918 (1994) should be lifted as the former Government forces and militia were reportedly rearming in refugee camps, I pointed out that the responsibility for deciding on the matter belonged to the Council. Subsequently, on 17 July, the Security Council adopted resolution 1005 (1995) by which it decided that upon application to and authorization by the Committee of the Council established by resolution 918, Rwanda could acquire "*appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in established humanitarian demining programmes*". On 19 July, the said Committee approved a request from the United States to supply demining explosives to Rwanda.

19. It was also generally agreed that sustained international assistance is required for continued and intensified progress, especially in the areas of repatriation, resettlement and justice. Rwanda needs assistance to create material conditions for the proper reception and resettlement of returnees and to restore its judicial system and improve the deplorable conditions in its prisons. Contributions to the trust fund I have set up for the International Tribunal would also facilitate the speedy and effective operations of the Tribunal. I acknowledged during my discussions with authorities in Kigali that the slow pace of aid disbursement had led to understandable frustration in Rwanda and supported the Security Council's recent appeal to states and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments and to increase such assistance. I welcomed as factors that could help quicken the disbursement of assistance pledged, Rwanda's increasingly cooperative relationship with the United Nations and the international community and the steps taken to translate into practical measures its commitments on human rights, justice, repatriation and reconciliation. I also welcomed the encouraging results of the recent mid-term review of the Geneva Round-Table Conference during which donors not only recognized the need to expedite disbursement but also pledged additional support. It was important, I stressed, for Rwanda and the international community to maintain the positive momentum in order to ensure an uninterrupted and mutually satisfactory process in the field of assistance and cooperation.

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20. I acknowledged the delays and difficulties in setting up the International Tribunal but pointed out the practical progress made towards its earliest possible activation. I mentioned that efforts towards national reconciliation should proceed immediately without necessarily awaiting the Tribunal's commencement of operations. It was also vital, as the Security Council had recognized, for the national judiciary to begin functioning effectively. With some 48,000 prisoners currently in Rwandese jails, the earliest possible revitalization of the national judiciary would permit the expeditious screening and processing of their cases so that the innocent could be released and the deplorable overcrowding in the prisons eased. Moreover, a transparent and effective judiciary in which all Rwandese could have confidence could also facilitate repatriation by helping prevent the perception or practice of retribution against returnees.

21. Before departing from Rwanda on 14 July, I urged Rwandese to maintain the momentum towards returning their country to normalcy and advancing to sustainable development. The United Nations, I reiterated, stood ready to assist, but it could neither impose solutions nor replace Rwandese who bore the primary responsibility for improving the situation in their country. In the exercise of its sovereignty, Rwanda had, in early June, requested adjustments to UNAMIR's mandate and personnel strength. Security Council resolution 997 reflected the wishes of the Government of Rwanda and demonstrated the international community's continued involvement in and commitment to the country.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

22. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda continues its efforts to sensitize Rwandese society at large on the importance and necessity of respecting the human rights of all citizens. The Field Operation was recently reorganized and is now comprised of three structures: the Field Coordination Unit (FCU), to develop and coordinate methodology in the field, information gathering and field support; the Technical Cooperation Unit (TCU), to promote and assist in the establishment of permanent structures to safeguard human rights in Rwanda, specifically through the justice system and local human rights organizations; and the Legal Analysis and Coordination Unit (LACU), to undertake in-depth investigations into the recent genocide, as well as current human rights violations, and to analyze information received from the field.

23. As of 21 July 1995, the Field Operation had 115 members and 11 field offices located throughout the country serving as base stations for mobile teams of human rights field officers. Plans are underway to establish sub-offices in a small number of communes in order to maintain a more integrated presence in the field. Meanwhile, field officers continue to travel from commune to commune meeting with civil, judicial and military authorities, as well as the local population, in an effort to learn more about the conditions prevailing in each commune. Their work focuses on security, access to property, the state of the local judicial system, conditions in detention centres and alleged human rights violations. The Field Operation is also in the process of establishing human rights committees at the provincial or prefectural level which would meet regularly with local representatives from various Government ministries under the chairmanship of the local prefect.

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24. The Field Operation has, during the period under review, organized educational seminars around the country covering areas such as arrest procedures, current human rights issues and the role of journalists in creating a culture of human rights. Participants have included senior civil, military and judicial leaders.

25. Despite the concerted efforts of the international community and the Rwandese Government, there has been no significant amelioration in the conditions in Rwandese prisons since my last report. Although prison capacity has been expanded to some extent with the identification of additional sites and renovation of existing facilities, there can be no marked improvement in the absence of a properly functioning judicial system to expedite the processing of cases which could lead to the release of possibly large numbers of innocent people who are currently detained. The prison situation remains an issue of much concern to which the United Nations community in Rwanda, including the Field Operation, accord utmost attention. In this connection, the United Nations community and ICRC have contributed to the rehabilitation of Byumba, Gisenyi, Kibuye and Nyanza prisons with a view to increasing total capacity and the construction of the Nsinda prison in southeastern Rwanda which I inspected aurally during my recent visit.

V. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

26. I am pleased to report certain favourable developments since my last report in the implementation of Security Council resolution 955 (1994) establishing the International Tribunal. In Kigali, premises for the Prosecutor's staff have been located, and it is expected that the Office will now rapidly expand in size with a combination of recruited and contributed personnel.

27. The six Judges of the two trial Chambers of the Tribunal, who were elected by the General Assembly in May 1995, have been sworn in and they held their first plenary session in The Hague from 26 to 30 June. During that session, the judges elected Judge Laity Kama (Senegal) as President and Mr. Yakov A. Ostovsky (Russian Federation) as Vice-President of the Tribunal. With the adoption of the rules of procedure and evidence for the Tribunal at the session, the substantive work of the Tribunal is expected to commence in the near future.

28. Greater concerted efforts are required to enable the International Tribunal to start functioning in Arusha and to maintain a fully operational office in Kigali. The General Assembly's approval, on 20 July, of a budget for the Tribunal will greatly facilitate the practical and legal arrangements for setting up the Tribunal at its seat in Arusha and permit accelerated recruitment of key personnel. That appropriation, amounting to about \$13.5 million, covers an initial phase through 31 October 1995. In view of the enormous material, personnel and logistical requirements to ensure the proper and smooth functioning of the Tribunal, I wish to reiterate my appeal for additional voluntary contributions to the trust fund I set up for the Tribunal. In this connection, I wish to express deep appreciation and gratitude to those who have contributed to the fund since my last report.

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VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

29. As a result of UNAMIR's new mandate, the formed troops and military observers have been reorganized and restructured to adapt to their new tasks. With the reduction in the number of formed troops from the authorized level of 5,500 during the previous mandate to 1,800 by October 1995, a gradual reduction of the UNAMIR force has begun. Consequently, the various units around the country have been consolidated in company-size configurations in their respective areas of operations. A corresponding concept of operations for the force structure expected in October when the force should reach its new target level, has been developed as follows:

- a. An Indian battalion (660 personnel) in Kigali (Sector 1) for the protection of United Nations installations and facilities;
- b. A Ghana company (135 personnel) in Kigali for the protection of the International Tribunal and the Human Rights Field Operation;
- c. An Indian force signal company (75 personnel) in Kigali and the four sector headquarters to provide communication support;
- d. An Indian force engineer company (125 personnel) in Kigali to provide engineering support throughout Rwanda;
- e. A Canadian mission support group (85 personnel) to provide the military element of the UNAMIR integrated logistics system;
- f. A military police platoon of 45 personnel in Kigali;
- g. A force headquarters team consisting of 35 staff officers;
- h. A Ghana company (135 personnel) in Kibungo (Sector 2);
- i. A Mali company (135 personnel) at Gikongoro (Sector 3);
- j. A Malawi company (135 personnel) at the Shagasha Tea Factory (Sector 4);
- k. Nigeria company (135 personnel) in Nyundo (Sector 5).

30. Although the new structure also provides for a medical unit, the absence so far of a replacement for the Australian medical support group which is due to depart in August would leave UNAMIR without adequate medical facilities.

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31. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 997 on 9 June, the mandated reduction of the force has progressed in an orderly manner. So far, the Ethiopian, Tunisian and Zambian battalions have returned to their home countries. Excess personnel from the Nigerian company have also departed while the Canadian logistic support group and the Malawi company have rotated their troops. As of ____ August 1995, the force stood at a level of ____ all ranks. The Australian and Senegalese contingents are expected to leave Rwanda by late August, while excess personnel of the Ghana and Mali companies are scheduled to depart in early September. The military police company and the force headquarters will decrease steadily throughout the period and the Indian battalion is expected to reach its new reduced level by early October.

32. In accordance with UNAMIR's new mandate, the focus of the activities of the military component has changed from providing security to assisting in the normalization and stabilization of Rwanda through cooperation with the Government in promoting reconciliation and providing humanitarian assistance and engineering and logistical support. However, the ability of the force to provide assistance is constrained by its increasingly limited manpower and other resources. In view of Rwanda's continuing needs for infrastructural rehabilitation, it may be necessary to increase the material and other resources of the force in order to permit greater support in this area.

33. Military observers (MILOBS) have continued to perform their monitoring tasks throughout the country in cooperation with UNAMIR's civilian police observers. While the general security situation has improved significantly during the reporting period, as mentioned above, acts of infiltration and sabotage have increasingly been reported, especially along the western border with Zaire.

VII. CIVILIAN POLICE

34. The activities of UNAMIR's civilian police component (CIVPOL) have, during the reporting period, concentrated on monitoring and training tasks, in accordance with Security Council resolution 997.

35. The monitoring of the situation around the country carried out together with MILOBS, is intended in part to provide confidence and trust within the society which could also encourage repatriation. CIVPOL observers also continue to assist human rights monitors and MILOBS in police matters and maintain their liaison duties with local authorities, United Nations agencies and NGOs.

36. At an official graduation ceremony organized by the Government and attended among others by the Vice-President and Defence Minister at the Ruhengeri Gendarmerie Training school on 15 June 1995, the second batch of 301 gendarmes including 2 officers, completed an intensive 16-week training programme. Gen. Kagame expressed the Government's appreciation

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to UNAMIR and in particular CIVPOL which assisted in the training programme. The training of 500 additional gendarmes started at the end of July also for a 16-week duration and is to be followed by the training of 100 instructors.

37. During the mid-term review on 6 and 7 July in Kigali of the Geneva Round-Table Conference, my Special Representative in Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, and two senior Rwandese Government officials, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, Major General Paul Kagame, and the Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, signed two documents relating to the financing of the training of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police, the two components of the Rwandese police force. Due in part to this assistance, the third phase of the gendarmerie training programme began at the end of July with the largest number of trainees to-date. Furthermore, arrangements for the training of 1,500 communal police officers have also been completed, with the first batch of 750 trainees expected to begin for a period of 12 weeks in September, when ongoing renovations of the premises of the training centre are scheduled to be completed. CIVPOL has finalized the preparation of the necessary training curriculum and manuals, and the Government has appointed the Director of the Communal Police Training Centre, who would work in close collaboration with CIVPOL.

38. CIVPOL, during the period under review, continued to assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie as well as the Director of the Communal Police in the elaboration of the operational requirements of their respective forces. These requirements have been submitted by the Government to donors for their consideration.

39. In February, the Security Council increased CIVPOL's authorized strength from 90 to 120 observers. In its resolution 997 of 9 June, the Council decided to "*maintain the current level*" of CIVPOL personnel. As at ... August, 56 civilian police observers from 9 countries were deployed at UNAMIR. This number is inadequate to fulfil effectively the monitoring and training tasks entrusted to CIVPOL under Security Council resolution 997. Consequently, CIVPOL requires on an urgent basis the deployment of at least 34 additional observers, most of whom, in view of the training requirements, should be French-speaking.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS

40. The humanitarian situation within Rwanda has continued to improve with significant progress being made on many levels. Efforts by the Government and the international community to lay foundations for the move from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction have progressed, with the donor community announcing additional funds for development, particularly for the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons.

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41. There have also been some positive indications recently regarding the prospects for repatriation of those who fled the country last year. As of 18 July, some 1310 people were assisted through UNHCR organised repatriation from Goma, Zaire, with additional groups arriving spontaneously from camps in Burundi. Prospects for the repatriation of refugees in Tanzania improved following recent tripartite talks in Kigali between Rwanda, Tanzania and UNHCR. While the deteriorating security situation in Burundi may have accelerated the departure of Rwandese refugees from that country, it is possible that confidence-building measures, such as organized visits by refugees to Rwanda, may also have played an important part in inducing the return of the refugees.

42. As pointed out earlier, donor countries and agencies met in Kigali on 6 and 7 July for a mid-term review of the Round-Table Conference held in Geneva in January this year. The review provided participants with a timely opportunity to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Government's National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery Programme. Although substantial progress made in rebuilding the country's infrastructure was described, including increased levels of agricultural production, it was recognized that major problems remained in the areas of public finances, lack of human resources and the resumption of industrial production. The donor community recognized the need to expedite disbursement of funds already committed to the Recovery Programme and pledged an additional US\$ 300 million which would bring to over \$800 million the amount of resources announced by donors since the January Round-Table Conference.

43. Total contributions to the Trust Fund for Rwanda stood at just over \$17 million as of 25 July 1995 at which time 58% of the nearly \$13 million actually received had been disbursed for a variety of rehabilitation and development projects. These include projects for: the expansion of existing prison capacity, the strengthening of capacity within the justice system, the rehabilitation of key administrative buildings, the provision of equipment vital to the functioning of the Rwandese public administration, and the provision of key support to communal police and national gendarmerie training programmes.

44. A number of programmes are underway to facilitate the return of Rwandese professionals, scholars and civil servants residing in other African countries, Europe and North America. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), for example, is assisting the Government to identify candidates to be matched against job vacancies in priority fields under the rehabilitation programme. UNICEF and UNESCO have also continued to focus on assisting the provision of basic education inside Rwanda, as well as in refugee camps. A project has been developed with the assistance of the World Bank, the IMF and UNDP to strengthen the Rwandese Government's capacity for economic, financial and human resources management. Training programmes are also being supported by other United Nations agencies, including WHO and UNICEF in the health, water and sanitation sectors.

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45. Since the closure, in April, of the camps for internally-displaced persons in southwestern Rwanda, increased efforts have been made to enable former camp residents to resume normal lives in their home communes with food, medicine and other essential assistance being provided to returning families and other vulnerable groups. The first phase of the Government's Commune Rehabilitation Programme is underway, targeting 59 communes in prioritized areas of the country. Part of the assistance under the Programme includes strengthening the capacity of the prefects and other local officials to deal with the problems resulting from the increasing number of returnees to the various localities.

46. The sudden return of large numbers of people has also placed considerable strains on many host populations. In some parts of the country, especially in Butare, housing shortage has become acute and property disputes have increasingly resulted in acts of violence. Of particular concern are the continued reports of attacks, disappearances and murders, mostly of newly returned persons, and the increase in the number of detainees held in communes.

47. Given the impact that the persisting problems of reintegration undoubtedly have on prospects for the successful repatriation of refugees, it is essential that the Rwandese Government, with the support of the international community, take immediate steps to address them, especially as there are still some 2 million Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries who should be enabled to return home.

48. With funding support from the donor community, agricultural inputs in the form of seeds, tools and fertilisers were distributed to farming households in the most recent planting season (February to July). The total area sown is still below normal, mainly because large areas of land have been left untilled. Timely rains have, however, helped harvests to reach about 70% of normal output and this should lead to encouraging food and seed supply results. At the same time, to further enhance food production, seed multiplication activities have begun, with broader programmes planned in collaboration with international research centres. Meanwhile, projects to improve livestock management and eradicate animal diseases, especially in the northern part of the country where the number of cattle currently exceed forage capacity and environmental sustainability are underway with additional programmes planned to control further soil erosion.

49. The food aid pipeline has continued to improve and the main food aid distributors, the World Food Programme (WFP), ICRC and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) report that they have sufficient quantities of food to cover planned distribution programmes until ... Supplies for emergency distribution, should the need arise, are available in adequate quantities. As the transition from emergency to rehabilitation and development programmes gains ground, and to avoid food aid dependency, there has been an increasing focus on food for work programmes and income-generating schemes using food aid as a major component.

50. Recent preliminary results from a country-wide nutrition survey of children under five highlight the effects of conflict, mass population movements and the continued vulnerability of Rwanda as a whole. From a pre-war figure of 3.8%, the malnutrition rate for children under

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five now stands at 9.7% and the rate of chronic malnutrition, an indicator of socio-economic conditions, is as high as 44%. As part of efforts to improve nutritional levels, UNICEF is assisting the Government in drafting an outline for a national nutrition policy.

51. In the last two months, there have been a number of significant improvements in the difficult situation of Rwandese children, many of whom remain traumatised by the horrors of last year's events. Of the approximately 45,000 children in Rwanda who are unaccompanied, over 28,000 are now in foster care and intensive efforts are underway to accommodate the others, including an estimated 12,000 currently residing in child centres. In mid-June, the transfer of some 155 child prisoners aged 7-14 years from various prisons in Rwanda to a new facility especially designed for children began. That facility will provide the child prisoners with basic education, community services and development of practical skills. The demobilization and re-training of child soldiers has also continued, with the objective of gradually reintegrating them into their home communities.

52. Following a bilateral agreement between the United States Government and the Government of Rwanda, a national demining programme was established in July. Under the terms of the agreement, a national demining office will be opened and a mine data base created. The office will also act as a focal point for a mine awareness programme and demining training, beginning with an initial 80 RPA soldiers. Demining would not only save lives but would contribute significantly to the overall reconstruction effort.

53. Although much remains to be done to move from relief into rehabilitation and recovery, it is clear that the humanitarian emergency in Rwanda is now over. As part of efforts to send a signal to this effect to the international community and encourage development and bilateral assistance, the Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Operations (UNREO), which was established last year, will be closed effective 31 August. Transitional arrangements are being made with UNAMIR and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kigali to ensure that functions assumed by UNREO, where necessary, are continued and that there is no breakdown in coordination arrangements.

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

54. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20B of 12 July 1995, authorized expenditure for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995, subject to extension of the mandate of UNAMIR beyond 9 December 1995, up to \$109,951,900 gross (\$107,584,300 net).

55. As of unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR special account amounted to \$..... million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to \$..... million.

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X. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

56. The reporting period was a time for stock-taking on several different but closely interrelated fronts. As was the case when Rwandese celebrated the first anniversaries of victory over genocide in Kigali and the coming to power of a new post-genocide government, I relived with the people of Rwanda during my visit to their country the memories of last year's horrors, witnessed the progress, sensed the promise and assessed the challenges that remain to attain durable peace and normalcy.

57. As the period also coincided with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations, it was a historic occasion to review the situation in the country in the broader, global context. Despite the momentous changes of the past half century, the fundamental principles and guiding message of the Charter remain valid and relevant. Whether inter-state or intra-state, violence as an instrument of policy is unacceptable and all possible efforts should be explored and employed to settle differences and disputes by peaceful means. Societies which had followed that path, especially in a democratic and inclusive political environment, have, in general, prospered while wars and violence have divided, destroyed and retarded those which have not.

58. Rwanda has come a long way from the trauma and destruction which undermined its progress and development towards building a cohesive and stable society. The country, however, remains vulnerable in many respects. While commendable efforts continue to be made by the Government and the international community to strengthen and enhance its prospects for full recovery, the country is unfortunately being confronted anew by growing threats of armed confrontations. Preventing another outbreak of hostilities should command priority attention if the progress made so far towards recovery is not to be jeopardized.

59. Genuine national reconciliation is vital, indeed essential, for consolidating peace and preventing further conflict. The elements for such reconciliation include justice, to ensure that the perpetrators of the genocide are punished, and the repatriation and resettlement in their home communities of the estimated 2 million Rwandese refugees currently residing in camps in the neighbouring countries. The Government and people of Rwanda bear the primary responsibility for improving the situation in their country and must take the lead in forging a process of national healing and reconciliation. The international community also has a critical, supportive role to play in this respect, and has already shown its readiness to do so. I therefore call upon member states and donor agencies and NGOs to continue to do so and to intensify their assistance and cooperation with Rwanda so as to quicken and strengthen the process of recovery already begun.

60. The imperative need for justice is aimed not only at punishing participants in the crime of last year's genocide but also at preventing further violence by ending arbitrary acts of retribution or the perceived tolerance of impunity.

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61. In my report to the Security Council on 9 July on the proposed deployment of military observers on the territories of Rwanda's neighbours with a view to preventing the destabilization of the country (Document S/1995/552), I indicated that I shall explore further the positions of the Governments concerned during my just-concluded trip to the region. It is clear that instability in any country in the subregion has a debilitating impact on the others, especially in the humanitarian domain. The countries concerned therefore recognize the need to prevent activities such as armed infiltration and sabotage which could degenerate into another spiral of violence in the area. There is strong interest in the convening of a regional conference to consider the inter-related problems of peace, security and development, which should conclude with a realistic and implementable programme of action. In view of the urgency of the situation, I have designated Mr. to coordinate preparations for such a conference and I will keep the Security Council informed of developments. In the meantime, and in order to address the specific and pressing problem of repatriation, which is vital for reconciliation, it may be useful to convene, at an early date, a regional conference which would aim at reviving and implementing the commitments embodied in the Nairobi Summit declaration of January 1995, the Bujumbura Action Plan of February 1995 and the tripartite agreements signed between UNHCR, Rwanda and the neighbouring countries hosting Rwandese refugees (Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire).

62. As mentioned earlier, there has been, since the adoption of resolution 997, a new and more cooperative attitude in Rwanda towards the United Nations and the international community as a whole. This positive climate has also given rise to heightened expectations of UNAMIR to make a meaningful and substantial contribution to the reconstruction of Rwanda. UNAMIR has, during the period under review, and despite its limited resources, made an important start towards the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 997. With the appropriate financial resources, especially through the Rwanda Trust Fund, the Mission could build on the conducive atmosphere currently existing in the country to make an even greater contribution towards assisting Rwanda in the areas of engineering, logistics and infrastructural rehabilitation.

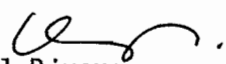
File 5 RSE
2/Sec. Gen

25 July 1995 10:15 am

ED:

Ambassador Khan's comments, which he said he will be faxing during the morning are as follows:

1. The political section which highlights the positive side is very good, however, the negative side as described in paragraph 8 is threadbare. He would like to have the following points raised:
 - a. more emphatically that incursions are leading to tensions and that tensions lead to insecurity and to refugees not returning
 - b. the deplorable state of the prisons
2. Delete the section on the defection of the Director of Cabinet
3. Add one paragraph on the very strong feelings held by the Government on the arms embargo. They, Secco, should be told **how strongly they feel about this.** (Not how we feel)
4. Paragraph 19 should be shifted with paragraph 17 and vice versa.
5. On the Secretary General's visit, Ambassador Khan **emphasized** that we must be careful and should not say what the Secretary General did not say. The Secretary General was direct and frank and in many instances **did not follow our brief. "We can't put words in his mouth; we can't say things he did not say".**
6. On the conclusions and observations, there should be one paragraph about the need for justice (we should be specific); also another paragraph on the incidents of infiltration and incursions and sabotage; another paragraph on the follow up to the Bujumbura Conference and follow-up to Nairobi Summit, which should indicate a determined effort at seeking reconciliation; a stronger appeal for disbursement of funds into the Trust Fund.


Isel Rivero

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRAITEMENT

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION
IN RWANDA
(UNAMIR)

TO:

A:

Sammy Buo

FOR ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	POUR OBSERVATIONS
YOUR ATTENTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	POUR INFORMATION

Date:

21/2/95

FROM:

DE: C. Ouzie

IX , Administrative and Financial Aspects

- The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20B of 12 July 1995 authorized expenditures for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995, subject to extension of the mandate of UNAMIR beyond 9 December 1995, up to \$109,951,900 gross (\$107,584,300 net).

- As of*..... unpaid assessment to the UNAMIR special account amounted to \$.....*..... million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace keeping operations amounted to \$*..... million

* Data to be added by the Contributions Section, DAM/NY.

MESSAGE

FOR: Mr. Ouziel
POUR:

FROM: Sammy Bro
DE:

TELEPHONE NO.: NO DE TÉLÉPHONE : EXTENSION: POSTE : ROOM NO.: NO DE BUREAU :

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

Mr. Ouziel,
Thank you for your note. I wish to clarify that all reports of the SG to the Security Council on UNAMIR contain a section on administrative and financial aspects of the Mission. I know NY would expect the same format for the next report. I attach a copy of the relevant section from the report last month.

RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR DATE TIME - HEURE

Mary Hanks

COM.1 (1-90)

P/S: I will give you a copy of our first draft when it's ready. 20/7/95



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: See Distribution List

From: Executive Director

19 July 1995

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

As you are aware, under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council by 9 August 1995 on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Monday, 24 July, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, no later than **10 a.m. on Friday, 21 July**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 4 June 1995 (Document S/1995/457), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. Your contributions should also provide any justification of any adjustments which may, in your view, be required on the current military and civilian personnel level, deployment or concept of operations. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the assistance the international community should provide to help promote peace and stability in the country. On the basis of the contributions, the Political Adviser should prepare a first draft of the report.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Mr. Buo

As there are no administrative elements in the subject matter, ~~there~~ no contribution per-se is called for on the part of the Administration. However,

Distribution List:

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6. Political/Legal Officer, UNAMIR (International Tribunal and Human Rights issues)
7. Political Adviser, UNAMIR

when the draft report is ready, please let me review it for any administrative or financial implications which may emerge from the other contributions.

C. Ouziel

19/7/95

\$ 109,951,900 gross

107,584,300

S/1995/457
English
Page 11

to facilitate the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in conformity with international principles (S/PRST/1995/22).

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

48. The General Assembly, by its decision of ^{12 July} ~~6 April~~ 1995, authorized ~~me to~~ ^{UNAMIR's budget} enter into commitments up to \$19,342,000 gross (\$18,989,000 net) for the period from 10 June to ~~30 July~~ ^{30 December} 1995, ~~subject to the extension of the mandate of UNAMIR beyond 9 June 1995.~~ ^{at a level of \$100 million} Should the Council decide to extend the mandate of UNAMIR, I shall request the General Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session to make adequate financial provision for the operation of the Mission.

49. As of 17 May 1995, unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR Special Account amounted to \$70.1 million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to \$1,854.1 million.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

50. The Rwandan people have endured the most horrific and unspeakable suffering. The political goal of the United Nations in Rwanda is to assist them to achieve peace, stability and reconstruction in accordance with the principles of the Arusha peace agreements. This goal can be attained only if those who are guilty of genocide are brought to trial and if the leaders and people of Rwanda have the political will to achieve national reconciliation through mutual respect and understanding. The United Nations is prepared to continue its efforts to assist in this difficult process. UNAMIR has made a significant contribution to the relative stability and normalization achieved in Rwanda over the past year. However, the complex situation described in sections II and III above has led the Government of Rwanda to raise questions about the future role of this operation.

51. The current mandate of UNAMIR was designed at a time when Rwanda was in the midst of a devastating genocide and civil war. The main responsibility entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 was to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda. The war and the genocide came to an end with the establishment of the present Government of Rwanda on 19 July 1994. Since that time, the situation has changed radically. The changes undoubtedly call for adjustments in the mandate of UNAMIR, so that its role can reflect the present situation.

52. In anticipation of the expiry of the mandate of UNAMIR on 9 June 1995, my Special Representative has engaged in extensive consultations with the Government of Rwanda, with a view to achieving a common understanding of the role that the United Nations could usefully play in the future. At the outset, the Government made it clear that it would insist on a sharp reduction both in the scope of UNAMIR's tasks and in troop levels.

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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: See Distribution List

From: Executive Director

19 July 1995

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR

As you are aware, under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council by 9 August 1995 on UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Monday, 24 July, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, no later than **10 a.m. on Friday, 21 July**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 4 June 1995 (Document S/1995/457), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 997 of 9 June 1995. Your contributions should also provide any justification of any adjustments which may, in your view, be required on the current military and civilian personnel level, deployment or concept of operations. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the assistance the international community should provide to help promote peace and stability in the country. On the basis of the contributions, the Political Adviser should prepare a first draft of the report.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution List:

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7. Political Adviser, UNAMIR

UNITED
NATIONS

S



SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERALS/1995/
July 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REVISED DRAFT**THE SITUATION CONCERNING RWANDA:
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 6 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 997
OF 9 JUNE 1995****I. INTRODUCTION**

1. In its resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, the Security Council: affirmed that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda; called upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to destabilization of Rwanda to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories; requested the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult, as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers, including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel referred to above; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the matter within one month of the adoption of the resolution. The present report is submitted in pursuance of that request.

2. To help coordinate the necessary consultations, I appointed Mr. Aldo Ajello, Under-Secretary-General, as my Special Envoy. Mr. Ajello visited the region from 20 to 28 June 1995 and while in Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, he met with senior Government officials, including the following: in Burundi, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, President of the Republic, Lt. Col. Sinzoyiheba Firmin, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Nicolas Mayugi, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation in charge of Co-operation, Lt. Col. Bayaganakandi Epitace, Administrator General of the "PAFE" (Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangers), Mr. Audifax Ndabitoreye, Administrator General of National Documentation; in Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of

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Defence; in Zaire, Mr. Kengo wa Dondo, Prime Minister, Admiral Mavua Mudima, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, and Mr. Diur Katondi, Vice-Minister of International Cooperation; in Uganda, Mr. Kintu Musoke, Prime Minister, and Mr. Ben Mbonye, Secretary of Defence; and, in Tanzania, Mr. David Cleopa Msuya, First Vice-President and Prime Minister, and Mr. Richard Mariki, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Mr. Ajello was accompanied at the various meetings by two senior UNAMIR staff members, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, Senior Political Adviser, and Lt. Col. Richard Blanchette, Military Assistant to the Force Commander, except at Mr. Ajello's meeting with Major-General Kagame, on 21 June, where he was accompanied by UNAMIR's Executive Director, Mr. Wilfrid De Souza. He also held discussions with Mr. Ahmedou Ould Abdallah and Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, my Special Representatives for Burundi and Rwanda, respectively, and with their senior staff, including the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Major General Guy C. Tousignant. He discussed the current situation in the region, especially in Rwanda, with representatives of United Nations agencies and offices and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Rwanda and exchanged views with them, as well as with members of the diplomatic corps, on the prospects for genuine and lasting peace in the subregion, including in particular for repatriation, reconciliation and reconstruction in Rwanda. Mr. Ajello, furthermore, visited Rwandese refugee camps in the Goma area of North Kivu in Eastern Zaire. He was briefed on various aspects of the refugee situation, including security, by representatives in the region of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

3. During his various meetings and other contacts, my Special Envoy emphasized, from the outset, and as outlined in its resolution 997, the Security Council's deep and growing concern over increasing reports of ongoing military developments that threaten to return Rwanda to the carnage and destruction that had engulfed the country in 1994. He underlined, at the same time, the Council's readiness to contribute to a peaceful solution so as to help Rwanda move away from the vortex of violence and instability which had produced debilitating effects on the subregion as a whole, towards concrete and substantial progress on the speedy and dignified return of refugees, and on national reconciliation. It was with that objective in mind, that the Security Council initiative envisaged under resolution 997 was conceived.

II. OBSERVATIONS

4. The consultations that have taken place have revealed the existence, in the countries concerned, of a number of important common elements. In the first place, all the countries support efforts to prevent the resumption of armed conflict in Rwanda to help that long-suffering country attain durable peace, including the rapid return and smooth resettlement of its refugees. Acknowledging a link between national and subregional security, they stress that continued or renewed conflict in Rwanda is not in the interest of any other country in the subregion but, rather, inexorably contributes to insecurity and tension throughout the subregion. Thus, while recognizing the specific and unique characteristics of the Rwandese situation, the subregional states also point to the wider, subregional consequences of the crisis, especially in the humanitarian, security and environmental domains. They therefore consider that a broader

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approach, including the involvement of Rwanda and its neighbours and the cooperation and support of the international community as a whole, offers particularly propitious opportunities for a lasting solution to the Rwandese question. Secondly, it is felt that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees in the subregion, is a major factor for and cause of destabilization, especially of Rwanda and Burundi. Some Government officials in the countries concerned therefore welcome, in principle, the Security Council's proposed initiative to deploy United Nations observers in neighbouring countries to monitor arms transactions and other military activities that could be aimed at destabilizing Rwanda. It is felt, moreover, that the proposed Security Council measure could contribute to inter-state confidence-building by helping eliminate the accusations and speculation which, among other things, strain relations among countries in the area. The recent decision by the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to conduct joint military patrols by their forces along their common borders is also seen as a positive confidence-building measure. Thirdly, there is a strong feeling that something has to be done and measures need to be taken to halt and reverse the perilous drift towards a potentially disastrous subregional conflict. The authorities in the countries concerned would therefore like to receive concrete assistance and other support from the international community to help them deal decisively with the main threats, including in particular, assistance and cooperation to help assure the early, peaceful and safe return and resettlement of refugees in their countries of origin. Officials in Rwanda and Burundi therefore specifically told my Special Envoy that they supported the Security Council's initiative as a positive beginning and as a step in the right direction.

5. Reservations and questions were raised by Government officials in the other countries visited by Mr. Ajello. Some have questioned the utility, relevance and feasibility of the proposed deployment, arguing that it is in Rwanda, the country of origin of the refugees, that international observers should be stationed to help create a climate of confidence that would encourage refugees to return home and thus diminish the danger of destabilization from refugee camps. Other officials have indicated that their Governments will examine the proposal carefully before making their positions known.

6. The need for political will to take effective measures to break the vicious cycle of fear and suspicion that had led to insecurity, both in refugee communities in countries of asylum and among returnees in countries of origin, was also stressed. In this connection, emphasis was placed on political measures and those who supported the proposed deployment of United Nations military observers saw such a measure essentially as a political first step by the international community to underscore its concern over the possible military destabilization of Rwanda. A number of other officials considered the creation of conditions and an atmosphere inside Rwanda conducive to the safe and dignified return, reception and resettlement of refugees as a priority concern which could expedite repatriation and also decrease external threats of destabilization by helping remove the pretext used by those who were pursuing military means. In this regard, the Prime Minister of Tanzania suggested the following measures which, he believed, if implemented, could promote repatriation and decrease threats of armed destabilization of Rwanda from refugee camps:

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- the Rwandese Government should issue a public statement declaring unequivocally that it wants to see all refugees return home;
- the Government should declare a general amnesty for all Rwandese except "a few who would be tried" for having masterminded the genocide;
- the Government should accept the deployment inside Rwanda of international observers who would help create a climate of confidence by monitoring the situation throughout the country with a view to promoting respect for human rights and preventing Kibeho-type incidents which tend to hinder repatriation while generating new refugees;
- the international community should assist the Government with the smooth resettlement of returnees.

The President of Burundi, on his part, specifically welcomed recent statements by the Government of Rwanda opening up possibilities for contact with refugees and inviting them to visit the country and assess conditions so as to encourage others in the camps to return home. Rwandese Government officials, on their part, emphasized to my Special Envoy the imperative need to bring to justice in particular those who masterminded the genocide. Such action was needed, they stressed, not only to end impunity, but also to facilitate genuine reconciliation and promote security by helping eliminate arbitrary and other individual measures of vengeance.

7. While expressing support for any effective action that could prevent the destabilization of Rwanda, officials of the Government of Zaire, at the same time, reiterated to Mr. Ajello Zaire's strong denial of recent accusations that it is aiding former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) with arms and training to enable them attack Rwanda. They pointed out that their Government had called for an international commission of inquiry under United Nations auspices to investigate the allegations and clarify the situation conclusively. They explained that the Government of Zaire had welcomed millions of Rwandese and Burundian refugees in accordance with applicable international conventions despite a popular wave of resentment by the Zaire population which had called for the immediate and unconditional repatriation of the refugees. They said, instead of being criticized, Zaire should rather be assisted by the international community to cope with the immense ecological, socio-economic, security and political burdens imposed on the Government and the country by the refugees.

8. The Government of Zaire's views were also conveyed to me in a letter dated 23 June 1995 from Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo in which he, among other things, pointed to Zaire's contribution of 1,500 troops, in response to a UNHCR request, who are deployed for security protection in the Rwandese refugee camps, and for its unilateral action taken to disarm former RGF soldiers who had fled to Zaire as evidence of its cooperation and its determination to prevent insecurity in the camps and the destabilization of Rwanda from Zairean territory.

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9. It also emerged from my Special Envoy's consultations and his visit to the refugee camps in the Goma area, that the relocation of camps away from close proximity to the borders with Rwanda could facilitate efforts to curb the threat of destabilization. However, the huge financial and logistical costs of such an operation as well as the fear that such relocation would be resisted by the population of the countries of refuge, have prevented concrete action in this regard. Government officials in Zaire explained that moving the refugees further inside their territory could be seen by the population as implying that rather than repatriation, which the population had called for, the refugees were being resettled for a longer and probably more permanent stay in Zaire. Tanzanian authorities, citing recent attempts by thousands of Rwandese refugees in Burundi to enter Tanzanian territory, criticized any effort aimed at transferring refugees from one asylum country to another.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10. It is clear that efforts to stabilize Rwandese society over the long-term and to work towards durable peace must include concrete and effective action to repatriate to their homes in conditions of safety and dignity the approximately 2 million Rwandese citizens currently living as refugees in the neighbouring countries. It is also apparent that, to be successful in this endeavour, the countries of origin and asylum should work closely together.

11. The Government of Rwanda has reiterated its determination to pursue the earliest possible return of its nationals to their homes. More dynamic action by the Government to this end is considered by the other Governments in the area as a critical, indeed essential element for security and stability both inside Rwanda and in the subregion as a whole. With its recent statements opening up possibilities for dialogue and other contacts with refugees not implicated in the genocide, the Government of Rwanda appears to be helping to reinvigorate the repatriation momentum that virtually stopped following the Kibeho tragedy. However, it insists that greater progress requires financial and other support with which to create the necessary material conditions for the smooth reabsorption and resettlement of returnees. Under its resolution 997 of 9 June, the Security Council called upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandese judicial system. I urge States and donor agencies to respond generously and speedily to the Council's appeal so as to help facilitate progress towards the realization of the repatriation objective.

12. I cannot express enough the profound gratitude and respect held by the international community for those countries, in particular Rwanda's neighbours who, despite growing hospitality fatigue within their populations and the enormous environmental, socio-economic and other costs involved, have continued to host large numbers of Rwandese refugees on their territories. In the host countries, intimidation in refugee camps and the reported military preparations aimed at destabilizing Rwanda have emerged as major impediments to the return of refugees. I commend the important security measures deployed by the host countries including the progress achieved within the framework of the UNHCR arrangements made with the Government of Zaire aimed at ensuring security and eliminating intimidation from the camps in

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North and South Kivu. The measures envisaged in Security Council resolution 997 seek to remove the threat of military operations from the camps against Rwanda. I consider the Council's initiative in this regard as particularly significant in view of the urgent need to prevent a new circle of violence in Rwanda which is still recovering from the pernicious consequences of last year's civil war and genocide. In this connection, I welcome the Council's affirmation that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the states neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda. I also support the call upon the states neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandese refugee camps within their territories.

13. There is a growing recognition in the region not only of the urgency and gravity of the risks confronting the countries of the Great Lakes but also of the need by the Governments concerned to demonstrate the necessary political will to take individual as well as collective measures to address these dangers. I am encouraged by indications that the Governments recognize that they bear the primary responsibility for the improvement of conditions in their countries and have begun to work towards that end. International support and cooperation would not only be helpful but is deemed vital in view, in particular, of the complexities of the challenges involved. I therefore continue to believe that a broader international effort is needed to seek a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes region and welcome, in this connection, the Security Council's support of my intention to appoint a special envoy to help prepare the convening, at the earliest possible time, of a regional conference on security, stability and development in the subregion. In this connection, I have, as the Council is already aware, appointed

14. The acceptance, in principle, by some states, of the Security Council's initiative is viewed neither as a panacea nor even as a solution to the challenges posed but as an important political statement by the international community to act in order to prevent destabilization. The initial progress made, so far, is only a beginning. The questions and concerns raised by others should also be examined to ensure a truly integrated approach supported, above all, by the countries directly affected. Although the official positions of some of the countries concerned to the proposed deployment of observers are still awaited, I wish to recommend for the Security Council's consideration, the following concept of operations with a view to enabling the Council to outline a clearly defined, workable and credible mandate to ensure that the objectives it seeks can be met. I believe that to be effective, any plan agreed upon should include not only the consent of the states concerned to accept United Nations military observers but also their cooperation to ensure, for instance, that the observers would receive the necessary collaboration from the host countries in order to accomplish their mandate.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: See Distribution List

From: SRSG

1 May 1995

Subject: **Progress Report of the Secretary-General
to the Security Council on UNAMIR**

As you are aware, the present mandate of UNAMIR is scheduled to end on 9 June 1995 and the Secretary-General is expected to report to the Security Council before then on UNAMIR's activities. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by 15 May, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Acting Executive Director and Political Adviser, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, no later than **10 a.m. on Tuesday 9 May**.

Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council on 9 April 1995 (Document S/1995/297), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 965 of 30 November 1994. Your contribution should also provide any justification of any adjustments which may, in your view, be required on the current military and civilian personnel level, deployment or concept of operations. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda and on the assistance the international community should provide to help promote peace and stability in the country. On the basis of the contributions, the Political Adviser should prepare a first draft of the report.

Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution List:

- | | |
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| <u>Action</u> | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Force Commander, UNAMIR2. UN Humanitarian Coordinator3. Commissioner, CIVPOL, UNAMIR4. Officer-in-Charge, Administration, UNAMIR5. UNAMIR Radio6. Legal Adviser (International Tribunal and Human Rights issues)7. Acting Executive Director and Political Adviser, UNAMIR |
|---------------|---|



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Mr. A.H. Kabia
A: Executive Director, OSRSG

Date: Kigali, 15 March 1995

REF: CIVPOL/MEMO/239/95

Mr. Sammy K. Buo, Political Advisor

FROM: C.O. Diarra, Colonel
DE: CIVPOL Commissioner

Destiny

Info: SRSG, OSRSG/CIVPOL Liaison Officer

Subject: Progress Report of the Secretary - General to the Security Council on
Objet: UNAMIR

1. Reference your memo of 9/3/95 on Progress Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNAMIR, please find attached CIVPOL's report.
2. With regards to the discussions between the Minister of Interior and the CIVPOL Commissioner on the starting of the training of the Communal Police, the present situation can change before the reporting date, 9 April 1995.
3. Regards.

To be edited

*See
16.3*

ED

Contributions



UNAMIR - MINUAR

CIVILIAN POLICE

15 March 1995

In my previous report, I mentioned that the assistance given to the Rwandese Government to set up and train a new integrated national police force was under way and going well, both at National Gendarmerie and at Communal Police levels.

The training programme for 300 gendarmes and 20 instructors, which started on December 19, 1994, has reached an 80% rate of completion and should be finalized by the end of April. Given the urgent need for gendarmes able to perform public security and judicial police tasks, the Government requested that the programme they had initially agreed upon with UNAMIR be cancelled, so that the training of an additional 400 gendarmes could take place before the planned training session for 100 instructors. The Rwandese Government has also asked for UNAMIR's assistance to define operational requirements for the National Gendarmerie, so that provisions could be made on time for equipment required in the field to be readily available when freshly trained recruits arrive at their duty station. A CIVPOL officer is presently assisting the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie to draft this document.

On 23 February 1995, my Special Representative, as well as UNDP, UNREO and OAU representatives, visited the National Gendarmerie school in Ruhengeri, where the training of gendarmes is taking place, to personally assess the difficulties. After the visit, urgent measures were taken to address the many material and staff problems which the school is facing.

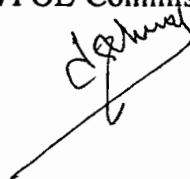
The training programme for Communal Police, which was adopted with the Government, has been facing difficulties following which the actual start of classes was delayed. As a matter of fact, after having appointed a Communal Police Director to ensure a better follow-up of the implementation of the programme, Rwandese authorities were plagued with material and financial problems. After recent talks with UNAMIR, they asked that 1500 police officers.

divided into 2 contingents, be trained in one single training center. Because of delayed funding by the Government, classes could not start in February as originally planned. However, the Government has committed itself to act as speedily as possible for classes to start in March for the first contingent. All relevant teaching materials have already been prepared by CIVPOL.

The amendments requested by the Rwandese Government for the training programme of gendarmes and Communal Police officers make the need for Civilian Police observers even more acute. However, CIVPOL only has 58 observers to this day, out of the 120 authorised ones, including only 12 who can actually teach in French. Since classes for gendarmes and Communal Police are exclusively taught in French, even to English-speaking student gendarmes through interpreters, it is necessary for member states to take urgent and concrete steps towards the deployment of mainly French-speaking observers as rapidly as possible. The training for communal policemen will be conducted along the same lines and will require even more French-speaking police observers.

As part of its monitoring and investigative activities, CIVPOL now covers all the Rwandese territory. A CIVPOL team of 3 to 4 observers (instead of the planned headcount of 7) is present in each of the 11 Prefectures. These observers work in close cooperation with local authorities and various agencies and assist Human Rights observers, troops and UNAMIR military observers for all police matters.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE UN HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE
BUREAU D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA
(UNREO)

With the compliments of
Please note UNHCR additions to
be forwarded

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sept 10".

c/o UNDP COMPOUND - B.P. 445 - KIGALI - RWANDA
PHONE (250) 72951 - FAX (250) 72951 - SAT PHONE 871 137 0660 - SAT FAX 871 137 0661

UNHCR to make additional inputs. Hence, these inputs will be forwarded by 8:00am, 14 March 95

**Humanitarian Inputs for the
Secretary-General's Report on Rwanda**



Since my last report, efforts to continue progress towards recovery have been severely hampered by the lack of liquid resources in Rwanda. The slowness and comparatively meagre availability of international financial assistance for the country and to enhance the Government's capacity to govern and repair its shattered infrastructure, have fuelled growing tensions between the Government and the international community, as well as contributing to a significant deterioration in internal security.

Donor pledges made at the recent UNDP Round Table meeting in Geneva largely reflect previous commitments. With regard to the Rwanda portion of the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Rwanda Crisis, launched in February this year, less than one tenth of the US\$ 210 million requested for emergency assistance has been pledged. The amount pledged for assistance in refugee camps outside Rwanda meets only 20% of identified requirements. As far as my own Trust Fund is concerned, to date only US\$ ----- is available in hard cash, as opposed to US\$ ---- in pledges.

A worrying trend is the large number of assessment missions being sent to Rwanda by Governments before funds are committed. While this is due, in part, to a lack of confidence in the Government's ability to prioritise or to implement identified programmes, there is a growing sense amongst Government officials and humanitarian partners that too many opportunities for rehabilitation are slipping away.

Food shortages within the Region have also occurred as a result of a break down in the food pipeline. WFP and UNHCR have alerted the international community and have called for swift actions to cover the food shortages which threaten more than 3 million Rwandese and Burundi refugees and internally displaced persons. In the interim, rations in some refugee camps have had to be reduced by as much as half. As well as impacting on the nutritional well-being of camp dwellers, the reduction of rations may well have security repercussions in camps and surrounding areas.

The food situation inside Rwanda itself remains precarious and WFP has had to reduce its food distribution programmes. Only 6,200 Mts of food supplies are expected to be delivered in March, compared to deliveries in February of 11,000 Mts. In spite of the forthcoming harvest, the need for food aid distribution remains essential for vulnerable groups and for some traditional food deficit areas. While WFP will try to cover all sectors where food aid needs have been identified, a main focus will be placed on meeting the needs of returning displaced persons and refugees, other vulnerable groups, and food for work activities which promote the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the strengthening of food security.

Delays in addressing some of the critical issues facing Rwanda, including resources to enable the Government to administer the country and reestablish the judiciary and penal system, are limiting the Government's ability to maintain law and order. Insecurity instigated from across the country's borders, as well as from rivalries from within, inevitably undermine efforts to promote stability and recovery which are essential elements of a return to normality.

Symptomatic of the present insecurity is a hardening attitude of some Government and RPA officials towards camps in the southwest of the country, including people who have returned

from them to their home communes. Despite the Government's continued commitment to the principles of humane and safe return of internally displaced persons to their home communes, these camps are increasingly perceived as bases for future disruption in the country. Internal security and the threat from external sources have intensified pressure to close the camps. In turn, such pressures fuel fears and resistance within the camps themselves and have a negative impact on the numbers of people willing to return to their home areas.

In the home communes of the internally displaced, increased insecurity compounded by lack of resources, are resulting in a situation in which arrests, harassment, other signs of social disorder, including human rights abuses, are more and more evident. A further complicating factor, which serves to illustrate the sheer complexity of the development problems facing Rwanda, is the country's need to reabsorb some 600,000 returning refugees who fled in some instances over thirty years ago. The Government is making great efforts to find solutions to the pre-1994 refugees. However, the expectations of these returnees are high and their own frustrations over lack of land and housing are increasing.

The Government also has to address the social impact of large numbers of people returning to home communes. In this respect, it should not be forgotten that much of the Rwandese population is still traumatised by the events of 1994. Hence, it is hardly surprising that serious social problems have occurred in relation to how the survivors of genocide relate to many of those who are now returning from displaced persons camps, or to those who fled in 1994 to neighbouring countries. These include issues related to genocide, illegal occupancy of land and property and the settling of old scores and grudges.

In spite of the myriad problems and constraints on effective stabilisation and recovery, there has been some progress on the humanitarian front that deserve to be noted. As I mentioned earlier, while efforts to assist displaced persons return to home communes have been seriously affected by a number of factors, I am pleased to report that in recent days the Government of Rwanda and the humanitarian community, including UN Agencies, ICRC and IOM, have worked together to review the present situation and determine a joint response to these problems.

It has been fully recognised by all parties that the prolonged existence of camps inside Rwanda is not a humane option for the persons living in these camps, and can moreover generate serious problems of security. A number of actions have hence been proposed to address these concerns, while at the same time hopefully preventing a mass exodus from the camps across into Burundi and beyond. The main principles of these actions underscore those mentioned in my earlier reports, namely that the return of IDPs to home communities must be undertaken in conditions of safety and dignity. In this respect, it should be noted that these principles will only apply to those persons who have not committed crimes in the past and who do not resort to harassment and intimidation in the camps.

[UNHCR
inputs to be added

In support of food security efforts across the country, UN and NGOs have contributed significantly to the present harvest through seeds and tools and seeds protection programmes. An assessment of the current harvest and food needs undertaken by FAO and WFP will be published shortly. Initial indications are that the present harvest of 1995 A season is around

65% of an average, pre-war season. During the reporting period, FAO has focused on the coordination and distribution of agricultural inputs with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in preparation for the 1995 B planting season (February to July 1995). FAO has provided bean, soya bean and pea seeds, hoes and fertilisers. Distribution will continue until the end of March. A seed multiplication programme, financed by the World Bank, has now been initiated and FAO has been instrumental in the establishment of a consortium of donors for the agricultural sector. A campaign for livestock protection, financed by Sweden, will also be launched shortly.

Parallel to these efforts, WFP has maintained its food aid distributions to displaced persons, returnees and other vulnerable groups. General food aid distributions have also been undertaken where needed. In addition, WFP has supported farm families during the harvest period and public servants, including primary school teachers. Public works have also been undertaken using food for work in lieu of salaries.

Some 26 nutritional centres, meanwhile, were reopened at the beginning of February, out of some 100 which UNICEF is planning to make operational in 1995. UNICEF is also distributing nutritional equipment to NGOs enabling them to take part in the rehabilitation activities and continues to deliver supplementary food and material to unaccompanied children centres.

With the assistance of UNICEF, ICRC, UNHCR and SCF-UK, 41,800 separated Rwandan children have been registered so far in Rwanda, Goma, Bukavu and Ngara. According to the latest UNICEF estimation, there is a total of 95,000 Rwandan unaccompanied children in the country and refugee camps. Thanks to these joint efforts at least 3,000 of these children have been reunited with their families. There is a growing evidence that many of the children living in centres, almost one fifth of all unaccompanied minors, can be reunited with their families.

An agreement has now been reached between UNICEF and the Ministry of Justice to move the children accused of genocide (an estimated 400 in the prisons countrywide, aged 11-17 years) to a separate location. In addition, a Special Division for imprisoned children and women has been created within the Ministry of Justice. Five experienced lawyers have been recruited to act as defense for the children.

Regarding the demobilization of child soldiers, UNICEF and the Ministry of Defense has identified a location where the education and skill-training of up to 4,000 child soldiers will soon start. regarding trauma, a pilot survey on levels of exposure to traumatic events and concomitant psychological reactions of children in Rwanda was conducted in December 1994 and January 1995. The findings which have confirmed an unprecedented level of exposure to war related violence among children and adult survivors, will be used to further refine the instruments for the larger baseline survey to be undertaken at the end of March with a sample of 2,200 children.

WHO has assisted the Ministry of Health with training programmes which include all of the Regional Medical Officers and other health personnel so that the National Programme of Diarrhoeal Diseases and Acute Respiratory Infections Control can be re-launched. WHO has also supported the Ministry in the production of the National Health Policy document. The new policy is based on a district approach. Training programmes have also been undertaken

on the National Health Information System with an emphasis on epidemiological surveillance. UNICEF, meanwhile, reports that in collaboration with the Government and other partners, more than 100 of the 280 pre-war vaccination centres have reopened in Rwanda. Supplies and equipment have been ordered for the remainder. With the support of UNICEF, the Government distributed over 951,000 vaccines since January this year. A vaccination campaign against measles has also been launched in Kigali.

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Conclusion

It is important to note that the most critical problems that face the people and Government of Rwanda are directly related to the linkage between the recovery process and critical political issues. While such issues are outside the mandate of the humanitarian community to resolve, without their resolution, the efforts of the humanitarian community will come to naught.

It should also be noted that while Rwanda's economic situation is marginally better than three months ago, the Government can not hope to cope with the mounting pressures from returning refugees, rehabilitation of all sectors, including its own structures, and tensions from neighbouring countries. The seriousness of the present situation and the growing probability that the situation will further deteriorate requires positive, urgent and concerted actions on the part of the international community. Only through such efforts can the tide of fresh turmoil, conflict and further suffering of large numbers of Rwandese - which will inevitably spill over to neighbouring countries - be turned.

UNHCR to make additional inputs. Hence, these inputs will be forwarded by 8:00am, 14 March 95

Humanitarian Inputs for the
Secretary-General's Report on Rwanda

[Signature]

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(mine-clearing)

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