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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE

AU REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

Objet : Conversation téléphonique avec le Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale

1. Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale, M. A. Gasana, a téléphoné à 10 h 45 ce matin pour me dire que l'entretien avec le Président et le Vice-Président, Ministre de la Défense, tel que prévu au programme est trop court. Il aurait voulu qu'il soit clairement indiqué dans le programme que cet entretien durera 1 h 30 au moins.
2. A cet égard, il a suggéré que l'entretien commence à 10 h 30, mais je lui ai fait comprendre qu'il nous était difficile de changer les points du programme antérieurs à 11 heures, étant donné que tout était déjà organisé à la minute près pour cette partie du programme. Il a alors proposé que le programme d'après 11 h. soit légèrement modifié de manière à dégager 1 h 30 pour cet entretien. Je lui ai dit qu'à ce stade je ne pouvais rien promettre, mais que j'allais porter le souhait du Gouvernement à votre connaissance afin que vous puissiez en faire part au Secrétaire général.
3. J'ai saisi l'occasion pour lui parler de la demande d'audience avec le Secrétaire général, que nous avons reçue de la part de 5 associations rwandaises. Il m'a informé que ces associations avaient l'intention de

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manifeste à l'occasion de la visite du Secrétaire général, mais que le Gouvernement avait fait pression sur les intéressés pour qu'il n'en soit pas ainsi. Toutefois, dans le cadre de la politique du dialogue qu'il souhaite avec les Nations Unies, sa suggestion serait que nous arrangeons une audience de 5 minutes pour les chefs de ces associations avec le Secrétaire général, à raison de 1 représentant par association. Si un tel entretien était accepté, il allait suggérer à ces associations de soumettre un memorandum plutôt que d'insister pour un long entretien. Il leur demanderait également de faire en sorte que l'entretien se déroule dans le calme et la dignité.

4. Je lui ai répondu, bien entendu, que je ne pouvais rien promettre à ce sujet et qu'il ne m'appartenait pas de prendre une décision en la matière. Je lui ai précisé également que, comme il le sait, le programme du Secrétaire général était très chargé et qu'en tout état de cause, je vous ferais part de ses suggestions.
5. J'ai demandé au Chef du Protocole d'aller porter lui-même au Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale une copie de la demande d'audience que nous avons reçue de ces associations.

W.S.

Wilfrid de SOUZA
13 Juillet 1995

cc. FC
CP

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REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES
A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

NOMS

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2. M. Fayza ABOULNAGA
3. Mme Thérèse GASTAUT
4. M. Yasser SABRA
5. Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS
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23. M. Robin HARRIS

CHAMBRES

Kigali, le 11 juillet 1995

- D R A F T -

**STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
BEFORE THE RWANDESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

Thursday, 13 July 1995

It is a signal honour and a privilege for me, as Secretary-General of the United Nations to visit Member States and to speak directly with the Peoples of the United Nations. My arrival in Rwanda today has special significance for me. As a son of this continent making his maiden visit to Rwanda as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I am cognizant of the special circumstances of Rwanda's recent history, especially the tragic events that have profoundly preoccupied the Organization. I am particularly honoured for the opportunity to speak to the people of Rwanda from this august Assembly. The continued dynamism of this institution, an incarnation of Rwanda's nascent democratic process, is the surest guarantee for the strengthening of a participatory and pluralistic political culture so vital for peace and progress in today's world.

A few days from today, the people of Rwanda will celebrate the first anniversary of the new Government which assumed office following the end of the genocide and the atrocities that cast a dark shadow over this beautiful country. As we look back over the past year, there is much to celebrate. The fact that we are here assembled in this building today is an example of the commendable progress that has been achieved in the post-war effort to rebuild the political and socio-economic fabric of the nation. I would like to pay tribute to the people of this country for their enormous sacrifice and courage and to the Government and parliamentarians for their dedication, despite the immense difficulties that Rwanda faced.

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Over the past year, the achievements of your Government have indeed been impressive. Normalcy has returned to the country with markets and businesses flourishing throughout the country. There are no curfews. Children have returned to school and universities reopened. Power, clean water and communications have, in the main, been restored. Shattered buildings, roads and the infrastructure are being repaired. The Government is committed to a fair deal for returning refugees and there is promise of transparent justice. Revenge and retribution is punished and the Government has pledged to bring security and protection to all its citizens. This is indeed a commendable accomplishment when seen against the backdrop of a shattered and devastated land by the appalling genocide that rent this country asunder a year ago. I applaud your Government's effort in achieving these results which will, no doubt, encourage the international community towards a greater contribution towards meeting the laudable objectives that you have set yourself.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, much remains to be done to restore complete normalcy to Rwanda. The successes of the past should be a source of encouragement towards meeting the remaining challenges. In this connection, I stress the urgent need to work towards achieving the objectives of the Arusha Accord, particularly the need for the entire Rwandese nation to achieve full democratic participation in the governance of your country. History, including Rwanda's, has shown that policies of exclusion inexorably lead to cycles of resistance and conflict. This calls for constant and undiminished respect for the rights of all citizens as such effort constitutes the cornerstone for any viable and stable democratic society.

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In this regard, there is a pressing need to improve the inhuman conditions in prisons, to guarantee the rule of law and equitable treatment for all, to promote justice, to end arbitrary measures of retribution and to encourage all Rwandese nationals now in refugee camps in neighbouring countries to return home. In addition, efforts to improve and strengthen the economy would contribute significantly to long-term post-conflict normalization and stabilization by helping reduce poverty and leading to sustainable development. Progress in fulfilling the remaining and complex tasks before this country will require the combined efforts of Rwanda and the international community as a whole.

As we try to rebuild Rwanda, we should be mindful of the recent past. The appalling and tragic events of last year, in particular the genocide and massacres which claimed so many innocent lives, are unacceptable and should never be allowed to happen again. Equally, as we seek to enshrine respect for the rule of law, impunity should not be permitted to develop into a culture. It is particularly fitting to address the crime of genocide in the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our United Nations, an Organization which was not only founded to prevent the scourge of war, but especially to uphold the dignity of all mankind and the sanctity of human life.

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At the first session, in 1946, of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Assembly affirmed that genocide was a crime under international law and that those guilty of it, irrespective of who they were or the circumstances, were punishable. That historic action led to the unanimous adoption on 9 December 1948 by the Assembly of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This Convention represents a legal compact among the contracting parties to accept certain responsibilities and obligations in this regard. I am hopeful that in addition to this and other international legal instruments, the continuing repugnance with which the world abhors this crime will serve to deter its recurrence anywhere on our planet.

With the establishment by the Security Council last November of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the international community demonstrated its determination to pursue the perpetrators of the genocide and bring them to justice. While much remains to be done, major steps have been taken towards the effective commencement of the Tribunal's operations at the earliest possible date. The Deputy Prosecutor and his staff, who are concentrating on gathering the necessary evidence, are already operating from their offices in Kigali, and the six judges recently elected by the General Assembly, have taken their oaths of office. I am confident that the necessary legal and logistical arrangements will

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shortly be completed so that the seat of the Tribunal located in Arusha will also become operational in the near future. The Security Council, in establishing the Tribunal, also called for assistance to revive and revitalize the Rwandese national judiciary. These two bodies of judicial authority should be enabled to perform their vital functions effectively and as soon as possible so as to ensure swift justice so that those who are innocent can be allowed to carry on with their lives and to participate in the rebuilding of their country.

In the long-term, Rwandese will need to pull together as one nation if Rwanda is to surge steadily ahead in the quest for durable peace and prosperity. Genuine reconciliation would be helped by a sense among Rwandese that impunity has been banished forever and will not be tolerated. If reconciliation has been a constant theme in the Security Council's resolutions and statements on Rwanda, it is because of the general recognition that without it the objective of lasting peace and security cannot be achieved. We live in a world of great diversity and growing interdependence. The challenge of achieving balance and harmony in such a world, should be seen as an attainable goal, rather than as a potential source of friction or division among peoples. The United Nations was built because the founding fathers believed it was possible to build such a world. Despite the post-cold war increase in inter-ethnic conflict worldwide, I am

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confident that such a world is still within our reach and Rwanda can be a shining example to that end.

As I observed earlier, the fundamental strength of the Charter rests in its affirmation of the dignity and worth of the human person. The process of democratization to which Rwanda and much of the world increasingly aspire draws its inspiration from and can only endure by conforming to those ideals. Democracy provides the most suitable environment for the protection and promotion of the rights of every citizen, and for building and safeguarding conditions for lasting peace, security and prosperity. It is an all-inclusive concept which embraces more than mere elections. Continued tensions and frictions within societies only serve to delay its attainment. I am convinced, therefore, that determined efforts towards the safe return and resettlement of all Rwandese in their country in conditions of dignity and mutual acceptance is a prerequisite for advancing towards truly participatory democracy in Rwanda.

I welcome the efforts made at the national, bilateral and subregional levels to expedite orderly and voluntary repatriation, and call on all concerned to intensify their efforts with a view to consolidating the process of return. It is clear that Rwanda, as the country of origin, must work closely with the countries

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hosting its refugees in the subregion in order to achieve the necessary progress. The United Nations has, therefore, supported the initiatives taken by Rwanda in conjunction with its neighbours, including in particular the Nairobi summit, the Bujumbura regional conference on refugees and displaced persons and the recent meeting among the Ministers of Defence of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire. Implementation of the agreements reached as a result of those initiatives would go a long way towards alleviating the humanitarian situation, building confidence and laying the foundation for even greater progress in meeting the broader challenges in the region.

Furthermore, as the Security Council has repeatedly reaffirmed, a broader regional conference on security, stability and development in the region could provide another auspicious and timely opportunity to address the overall problems related to and exacerbated by the refugee crisis. I recently dispatched a special envoy to the region to consult with Government officials on additional ways and means of making progress in this domain. I also plan to continue my consultations with regional and other states on the convening of the proposed regional conference at the earliest possible date. I believe that such a conference should be carefully prepared so as to facilitate agreement on concrete measures to deal with the fundamental issues confronting the region.

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In its resolution 997 adopted on 9 June this year, the Security Council expressed its grave alarm over the external threats of destabilization of Rwanda and requested me to consult with neighbouring countries on measures to prevent such threats. During his recent travels in the region at my request, my special envoy noted a general consensus that the destabilization would not be in the interest of any country in the region, but rather, could spark new conflicts or worsen ongoing tensions. He found broad interest in evolving effective measures to eliminate such dangers. The Organization of African Unity, at its recent summit, concentrated on issues of conflict prevention, resolution and management. Its Member States, in a significant move, agreed that conflict is currently the most serious threat confronting the continent as a whole.

This recognition of the dangers facing Africa's prospects for stability and progress should produce, above all among the states of the region, the resolve and renewed determination to take concrete steps to reverse this debilitating trend. More than ever before, Africa must take its destiny in its own hands and chart the course towards a brighter future capable of being supported by the rest of the international community. Failure to do so can only deepen the perception of marginalization of the region held by some. There is little doubt that in the post-cold war era, the rich and powerful nations of the world have become more

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selective in their search for allies and thus will seek out and support only those areas where their interests can be protected, while avoiding high-risk zones prone to conflict.

If our efforts to build a more secure Rwanda, and indeed Africa as a whole, are to succeed, I believe we must deal resolutely with the escalating proliferation of conventional weapons in the region. These arms are circulating widely within the civilian population, including the refugee camps, producing dangerous consequences for law and order, and peace and security. In addition, these arms purchases are sapping the already limited economic resources of the countries and exacerbating their already high levels of indebtedness, while producing almost no tangible benefit to their populations. The United Nations has taken many measures, including the establishment of an international arms register, with a view to controlling the spread of conventional weapons. Success in this area would require the cooperation of both suppliers and recipients. I urge all concerned to exercise the necessary restraint so as to prevent further militarization from jeopardizing ongoing efforts at repatriation and stabilization. I note with a considerable degree of satisfaction that the security arrangements in place in the refugee camps in Zaire have produced encouraging results. I commend these initiatives as well as those undertaken by the Tanzanian

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authorities to ensure security in the camps on their territory. Security in the camps and security inside Rwanda are vital elements for more expeditious repatriation. The early and safe return home of the refugees is potentially one of the most effective measures of preventing the danger of armed destabilization of Rwanda from the outside. I have noted with some optimism that voluntary repatriation which had come to a complete stop following the Kibeho tragedy, has resumed recently. I urge all concerned, including Rwanda and the host countries, to intensify their efforts to ensure an uninterrupted process.

Six months ago, the international community in a clear demonstration of solidarity with the Government and people of Rwanda, pledged approximately 700 million dollars in economic assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. The Security Council has called on states and donor agencies to disburse their pledged commitments, to increase such assistance and, in particular, to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandese judicial system. At the same time, the Council has called upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need. Once again, it is clear that smooth collaboration between Rwanda and the international community is crucial, both for meeting our

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humanitarian aid commitments and for assisting Rwanda to reconstruct its ruined infrastructure and economy.

About a week ago, a mid-term review of the donors Round-Table conference held in Geneva in January of this year took place here in Kigali

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Allow me to say a few words, in closing, about the United Nations and Rwanda.

The United Nations is, first of all, your Organization, because Rwanda is a member. Secondly, it is only as strong and as effective as the commitment made to it by its Member States, which includes Rwanda. If Member States do not demonstrate the necessary political will and do not provide the resources with which to support the Organization, it cannot properly or effectively discharge its mandate. The United Nations does not function on its own and does not have its own resources. Thirdly, the United Nations is an assembly of many different states, currently 185. There are bound to be occasional moments of frustration, delay, even disappointment, as no single state or group of states will always have things its way. What is more important, above all, is that all Member States

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share a common commitment to the promotion of the ideals embodied in the Charter. As a result, there has been full and constant support for an effective United Nations role in Rwanda, especially to alleviate the humanitarian consequences of the crisis that has befallen the country and to help find a lasting and peaceful solution.

A large family of United Nations agencies and offices and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are operating in Rwanda, reflecting not only the breadth of international solidarity with Rwanda but also the depth and range of problems that need to be attended to.

The cumulative goal of the activities carried out by the various organizations is to help improve the situation in Rwanda, especially in the areas of humanitarian relief and other emergency assistance. The keyword is "assistance". Rwanda is a sovereign state with functioning institutions, including a Government which sets the policies and strategies for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the country. International agencies only function here with the consent and cooperation of the Government. This is an important point, as it denotes responsibilities and obligations on both sides. Close cooperation between the Government and these organizations is indispensable for

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the successful accomplishment of the various tasks, be they in the areas of programmes for children or in the multifaceted activities of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Last month, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 997 by which it adjusted and extended UNAMIR's mandate until 8 December this year. Under the same resolution, the Council urged the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to cooperate with each other in order to facilitate the implementation of UNAMIR's new mandate.

The new mandate substantially and substantively reflects the international community's recognition of and respect for Rwanda's sovereignty. As a result of detailed discussions between the Government and the United Nations, discussions which started here in Kigali within the framework of a Joint Government/UNAMIR Commission, agreement was reached to reduce UNAMIR's military component. The new force level reflects the new realities on the ground, against the background of a greatly improved security situation, and demonstrates the Government's resolve to exercise primary responsibility for assuring security nationwide. We welcome this development as a positive sign. UNAMIR will, accordingly, play a supportive, assistance role to contribute to the consolidation

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of peace and security, the promotion of a climate of confidence, justice and human rights and the creation of conditions in which the other agencies can operate to advance economic growth for the benefit of Rwanda and its people.

I am confident that the Government and people of Rwanda will continue and indeed intensify their support and cooperation with UNAMIR so as to facilitate the effective discharge of its mandated tasks.

I would like to reassure you, the entire Rwandese family, that the United Nations remains fully committed to working with you to help heal and bind the wounds and contribute to the building of a more peaceful and united country. You must take the lead, and show the way. Peace cannot be imposed from outside. It must first germinate and begin to grow from inside. The rest of the world can only help it grow healthier and stronger. If United Nations efforts are to succeed, Rwanda not only must itself lay the foundation for peace, it must also demonstrate its commitment to the Organization as an instrument of peace and justice.

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In the past year, Rwanda, under the leadership of its new Government, has made important strides towards rebuilding the physical and moral fabric of the nation. I salute and commend the Government of Rwanda for its significant achievements of the past year. But, it cannot survive on past accomplishments alone, impressive as they are. Let us, together, refocus our sights on the fundamental priorities, in particular the prevention of renewed violence and hostilities, and revitalize our energies and resources towards meeting them. Working together, I am confident of success, in the interest of peace and unity for Rwanda and Rwandese.

I thank you for your kind attention.

**BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN RWANDA**

1. The current political situation in Rwanda can best be described as volatile. While the five-party governing coalition has generally held together since it came to power nearly a year ago, growing frictions have been unfolding within the regime and the society at large, denoting either inter-party rivalries or more fundamental disagreements on policies. Occasional squabbling is not unusual in any government or society. However, with Rwanda still struggling to recover from the damaging consequences of last year's civil war and genocide and now facing a seemingly increasing threat of destabilization, even the perception of tension within the political establishment and/or the society at large can assume potentially alarming proportions.

2. From the onset, the ruling coalition had, as its common denominator, opposition to the late President Habyarimana and his MRND party. That factor alone, as time has shown, is clearly not a sufficiently cohesive unifying force. The real and perceived inequalities in power among the various parties in the coalition, as well as their competing and sometimes conflicting agendas, strategies and interests, have become more noticeable. As a result, inevitable strains have emerged in the alliance, occasionally leading to open dissension.

3. Some of the areas of disagreement have been more specific while others concern the overall strategy of the Government and the society. Differences over the role and responsibilities of the army constitute perhaps the most vociferous and specific point of discord, especially between the two main coalition partners, the RPF and the MDR. The Prime Minister Twagiramungu, a Hutu who is also President of MDR, has publicly called for greater restraints on the army which is viewed as largely Tutsi-dominated and loyal above all to the RPF. The two senior MDR officials who defected from the Government and fled the country, namely the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Jean-Marie Vianney Ndajimana, and the Prime Minister's former Director of Cabinet, Mr. Jean Damascène Ntakirutimana, both mentioned, as part of their reasons for leaving, the army's alleged dominance over the country and what they saw as its responsibility for arbitrary acts of violence and insecurity.

4. It would appear on the surface that the divergence over the general strategy of Government also follows largely ethnic and political lines. At the same time, it can be said that the differences are rather mainly between moderate and more extremist factions of the ruling coalition. While the moderate approach has been led principally by the Hutu dominated MDR with the RPF seen as heading the more radical faction, moderates within the RPF have also sided with the MDR, especially on the need to pursue more vigorously national reconciliation and a more inclusive society as well as to maintain a more cooperative relationship between Rwanda and UNAMIR as well with the international community as a whole. Even within the RPA which is generally perceived as a largely monolithic entity,

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there have been increasing reports of a growing rift, especially between English-speaking Rwandese troops who have recently returned from Uganda and occupy the most senior positions, and their French-speaking counterparts from Burundi who are said to resent seriously their less favourable positions.

5. The slow disbursement of pledged assistance as well as the delay in bringing suspected genocide perpetrators to trial are also seen as widening gaps within the society and the political establishment and fueling inter-ethnic strife. Lack of foreign economic and financial assistance is contributing to more widespread poverty, heightening social tensions and provoking political acrimonies as some members of the regime (e.g. moderate Hutus), blame their more hardline partners (e.g. RPF) for policies and practices and an overall climate viewed as discouraging the speedier flow of international support. At the same time, the absence of quicker movement in the area of justice could encourage more revenge killings which, in turn, could worsen ethnic polarization and hinder refugee repatriation efforts.

6. Despite the Government's stated policy downplaying the ethnic factor in building a new Rwandese society and political system, there are strong indications that the level of inter-ethnic suspicion, even hostility, remains disturbingly high. The Government's efforts, despite their merits, are still at an early stage to have had any meaningful impact. Moreover, if Rwanda's history as well as developments elsewhere in Africa are taken as a guide, the Government's policies and efforts in this regard might even ultimately be futile as ethnic solidarity has frequently emerged as a more resilient and decisive factor for forging alliances in African societies than shared political philosophies.

7. The potentially explosive mixture of ethnic and political rivalries is especially pronounced in Rwanda with its long history of ethnically and politically-motivated violence as well as its massive poverty. Ethnic and political polarization, despite the Government's best intentions and efforts, continues to characterize the fundamental basis of contemporary Rwandese society and politics. Against that background, the potential for violence remains an ever-present threat. The primary responsibility for preventing the present political coalition from unravelling rests with the Government. The international community also an important role to play and to this end should continue and indeed intensify its efforts to assist in stabilizing the internal situation, preventing threats of destabilization from becoming a reality and facilitating the repatriation of Rwanda's 2 million refugees.

8. The Secretary-General may wish to felicitate the government for its achievements during the past year. He may add that it was important for the United Nations and the international community to cooperate with the government of Rwanda in addressing the following main outstanding issues that were causing tension and frustration in Rwanda and the region:

- a: Safe return of refugees from neighbouring countries;
- b: Early dispensation of justice to relieve appalling conditions in prisons;
- c: Quick disbursement of funds pledged at Geneva Round Table; and
- d: Meaningful steps towards political ethnic harmony.

Briefing note for SG's visit to Rwanda 13/14 July 1995

Opening remarks

1. The Rwandan Government celebrates its first year in office on July 19. The Secretary-General may wish to congratulate Rwandese leaders on the significant achievement of the government during the past year. The Government exercises sovereign authority over Rwanda. The country has achieved near normalcy in most walks of life, with schools and universities reopening, no curfews, few road blocks, markets businesses and commerce burgeoning and the government gradually exercising governance over the country. Water, power and transport have been restored. Embassies re-opened and a general aura of security pervades in the country. The National Assembly functions and commercial flights connect Kigali to the outside world. Some refugees, mainly old case-load, have returned with the new case load returning in fits and starts.

2. Much remains to be done. Nearly 2 million refugees are still living in camps in neighbouring countries, some of them in a hostile, military confrontationist approach. 48,000 prisoners are held in inhuman conditions with the process of justice yet to begin functioning. Much of the shattered infrastructure remains unrepaired, especially roads, bridges and buildings. Moreover the Government cannot function effectively without the basic tools of governance such as transport, telephones and office equipment. Tensions with neighbours and lack of progress in reconciliation also inhibits refugee return. These issues need to be addressed meaningfully in the immediate future.

3. Basically the following four issues need to be addressed in order to alleviate frustrations within the body politic of Rwanda.

a) Refugees return - Central to peace and stability is the need for a voluntary return of refugees from neighbouring countries. To achieve this objective, the mainly Hutu, refugees must not only be promised justice and security but 'these promises' must also be implemented on the ground. The Nairobi Summit Declaration, the Bujumbura Action Plan and the Tripartite Agreements signed between UNHCR, Rwanda and the neighbouring countries (Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi) provide the basic guidelines for future action. These agreements need to be revived and implemented.

Secretary-General may wish to seek Rwanda's recommitment to these agreements through a regional Conference to be convened at an early date. Secretary-General may indicate that all three parties to the agreements would be persuaded to fulfil their respective commitments in a synchronized effort to achieve refugee return. Measures to promote confidence building and trust may be given special impetus in attempting to achieve this objective.

b) **Justice**

i) The International Tribunal is poised to begin functioning in the second half of 1995. Judges have taken their oaths and the Deputy Prosecutor's office is already functioning in Kigali. 400 cases are being processed by the Tribunal.

ii) The national process of justice must also begin functioning in order to prevent retribution and to ensure justice to incoming refugees. Above all the 48,000 prisoners must be screened before a prima facie case is brought against alleged criminals. Thereafter, their cases must be processed expeditiously. The international community is ready to provide foreign experts to assist in this process. Rwanda, for its part, must quickly appoint the judges, magistrates, prosecutors and defence attorneys for the judicial process to begin functioning as early as possible. Meanwhile, the conditions in the prisons must be improved on an emergency basis.

Reconciliation

The process of reconciliation can only begin to take root after the judicial process is seen to be effective. Reconciliation needs to be seen at several levels: at the grass roots, when ordinary citizens can begin to pick up their daily lives in the communes and towns without fear of retribution and in an atmosphere of fair play and security. Former civil servants, businessmen and army personnel may be encouraged to return in dignity and security and eventually political elements that are not tainted by criminal charges may be encouraged to return to the political fold. Reconciliation should not be seen as synonymous with amnesty or with immunity from criminal responsibility. It must be made clear that the climate of impunity is to be banished and those responsible for criminal acts duly punished through a transparent judicial process.

c) International Aid

Secretary-General may acknowledge that the slow pace of disbursement has led to understandable frustration. Rwanda's recent cooperative policies towards UN and the international community has ushered in a new climate of positive cooperation. This has already ensured quicker disbursement of aid pledges. The recent mid-term review of the Geneva Round Table has led to encouraging results and this flow of international aid is now likely to meet Rwanda's immediate socio-economic needs. Secretary-General may assure Rwandese leaders that UN and its agencies would make every effort to achieve meaningful disbursement of aid pledges. It is essential that Rwanda and the international community maintain this momentum. Rwanda's cooperative attitude towards human rights, justice and reconciliation would be an important factor for maintaining this impending sabotage, infiltration and militarization in refugee camps.

d) Militarization and infiltration from refugee camps

Secretary-General may share his concern at the increased militarization, sabotage and infiltration from the refugees camps - particularly - Zaire - which has caused increased tension within Rwanda. Secretary-General may inform Rwandese leaders of the Security Council's concern at this dangerous development and to the report of his Special Envoy which aims at measures to reduce this tension.

Secretary-General may outline the measures proposed to alleviate this problem including:

- a) Greater discipline and control in the refugee camps
- b) Relocation of camps away from the frontier
- c) Pressure to arrest "criminals" in accordance with Security Council Resolution 978.
- d) Pressure on host countries to prevent military training and military supplies in the camps.
- e) The possible stationing of Milobs in camps and at airports.
- f) The holding of regional conference to control militarist activities and encourage refugees return.

UNAMIR Mandate

4. Secretary-General may state that the new UNAMIR mandate acknowledges Rwanda's sovereign authority on its territory and accepts that the responsibility for security and protection of Rwandese nationals lies with the Government of Rwanda. UNAMIR's role has been redefined to provide confidence and trust especially to returning refugees. Moreover UNAMIR would, henceforth, play an appropriate role in cooperating with the Rwandese Government to provide stability and assist the Government in repairing its infrastructure to bring stability and harmony within Rwanda. The co-operative relationship under the new mandate needs to be supported and enhanced to mutual benefit. UNAMIR would phase-out in accordance with its mandate.

Regional Conference

5. As a follow-up to the Nairobi Summit (January) and the Bujumbura Conference (February). The importance of providing a cooperative, political framework between countries of the Great Lakes needs to be held at an early date. It would be helpful in achieving the objectives of such conferences if Rwanda's tense relations with some of its neighbours could begin to be eased on a bilateral basis. Secretary-General may wish to give his full support towards achieving this objective in preparation for the regional conference.

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Ms. Ribeiro-Haudeg

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Telex: 21-5611 OMNI GR
Cables: ATHOMNIPRESS ATHENS

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: C. OUZIEL, Chief Administrative Officer Date: 10 July 1995
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

FAX Nr.: (001212) 963-3090 Your ref.:

FROM: Mark Hoffman, Operations Officer
c/o
UN Information Centre, Athens

FAX Nr.: 30-1-523 3639 Page: 1 of 3

SUBJECT:

Thank you for your fax of 9 July. Would like to inform you of the following.

Mr. Simoes will arrive on Tuesday, 0900 on UNAMIR flight from Nairobi - composition of party and crew attached.

CAO

CISS

E/DIR

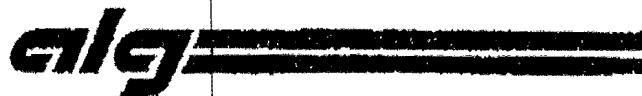
AEROLEASING SA / PO BOX 310

1215 GENEVA-AIRPORT

Tel: +41.22/ 7984510

Fax: +41.22/ 7987358

Tlx: 415732 opfp ch



Date: 9 July 1995

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

From: ALG-AEROLEASING / Renato

Attn: ROOM 514 / MR MARK HOFMANN

Please find here find here after all the Informations for the crew

CAPT: Mr COLLAS André ; born 24.07.1932 / Lausanne (CH) ; Greek passport nbr 1172316 ; issued 25.04.1994 ; expiry 24.04.1999

COPILOT: Mr JACQUIER Grégoire ; born 19.01.1958 / Sion (CH) ; Swiss passport nbr 8821800 ; Issued 09.03.95 ; expiry 20.01.1998

HOSTESS: Miss VAJDA Sandrine ; born 02.06.1963 / Mantes-la-Jolie (F) ; French passport nbr 87AE38497 ; issued 18.11.1987 ; expiry 17.11.1997

We stay at your disposal for any informations you may wish.

Ciao

Renato

COMPOSITION OF PARTY
AFRICA

Mr. Lansana Kouyate ²
ASG for Political Affairs

Ms Fayza Abounaga
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

Ms Thérèse Gastaut
Spokeswoman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Yasser Sabra
Second Officer, EOSG

Ms Yanick Saint Victor-Dos Santos
Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. Mark Hoffman
Operations Officer

Mr. Arnulfo Fareaux
Operations Officer

Ms Barbara Crossette ¹
New York Times

Mr. Bouchuin Ballaert ²
Le Figaro

Mr. Michael Ignatieff ²
IBT/BBC

Mr. Laurence Gardiner ²
IBT/BBC

Mr. Tim Lambert ¹
IBT/BBC

Mr. Robin Harris ³
IBT/BBC

¹ Joining in Athens

² Joining in Cairo

³ Joining in Kigali

REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES
A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

NOMS

CHAMBRES

1. M. Lansana KOUYATE
2. M. Fayza ABOULNAGA
3. Mme Thérèse GASTAUT
4. M. Yasser SABRA
5. Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS
6. M. Mark HOFFMAN
7. M. Arnulfo FAREAUX
8. M. Fernando SIMOES

9. Aide de camp
10. Officier de sécurité
11. Médecin
12. Secrétaire

13. Bureau du secrétariat
14. Salle des communications

Equipage

15. M. André COLLAS
16. M. Grégoire JACQUIER
17. Mlle Sandrine VAJDA

Journalistes

18. Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE
19. M. Boucquin BALLAERT
20. M. Michael IGNATIEFF
21. M. Laurence GARDINER
22. M. Tim LAMBERT
23. M. Robin HARRIS

Kigali, le 10 juillet 1995

**VISITE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES
AU RWANDA**

13-14 juillet 1995

PROGRAMME

13 juillet 1995:

- 17h20** - Arrivée à l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I;
- Accueil par S.E.M. Faustin Twagiramungu, Premier Ministre;
- Revue de la garde d'honneur - Forces Nationales ;
 - Présentation du Bureau de l'Assemblée Nationale par Monsieur le Premier Ministre ;
 - Présentation des Membres du Gouvernement ;
 - Présentation du Corps Diplomatique par ordre de préséance;
 - Présentation du Substitut du Procureur Général du Tribunal International sur le Rwanda;
 - Présentation des Représentants des Agences et Institutions Spécialisées des Nations Unies ainsi que des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernementales.
- 17h40** - Départ pour l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.
- 17h55** - Arrivée et installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.
- 18h30** - Entretiens avec Monsieur le Premier Ministre à son bureau, suivis d'une séance de travail des deux délégations.
- 19h15** - Discours du Secrétaire Général à l'Assemblée Nationale au Siège de l'Assemblée, en présence des Représentants des Corps Constitués (Membres du Gouvernement et éminentes personnalités), des Chefs de missions diplomatiques et consulaires, des agences des Nations Unies et autres institutions internationales et des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernementales.
- 20h00** - Fin de la séance à l'Assemblée Nationale.
- 20h15** - Dîner offert par S.E. Monsieur Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République, à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.

14 juillet 1995:

- 08h15 - Départ de l'Hôtel des Mille Collines pour le siège de la MINUAR - Hotel Amahoro.**
- 08h30 - Visite au Siège de la MINUAR, rencontre avec le personnel et les Chefs d'Agences du Système des Nations Unies, des Chefs de principales Organisations Non-Gouvernementales ; visite du bureau du Tribunal International pour le Rwanda.**
- 09h00 - Départ pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 09h15 - Départ par hélicoptère pour Nyarubuye, accompagné de leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture, de la Justice, du Travail et des Affaires Sociales.**
- 09h45 - Arrivée à Nyarubuye, visite du site et dépôt de gerbes.**
- 10h15 - Visite de la prison de Nsinda .**
- 10h30 - Fin de la visite.**
- 10h45 - Retour à Kigali, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 11h00 - Entretiens avec S.E. M. Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République et S.E. le Général-Major Paul Kagamé, Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, au bureau du Président.**
- 12h00 - Conférence de Presse à l'Aéroport, Salon d'Honneur I.**
- 12h15 - Départ pour Luanda - (Angola).**



Office of the Spokesman

INFORMATION NOTE

On the eve of the official visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali, to Kigali his Special Representative for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar KHAN, will host a press briefing this Wednesday 12 July 1995 at 11:00 a.m.

The briefing will take place in the Briefing Room on the ground floor of UNAMIR Headquarters (Hotel Amahoro).

All media is welcome.

Note:

Please be on time.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.



UNAMIR-MINUAR

NOTE

to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

* * * * *

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs called me to his Office this morning to discuss the programme of the visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda. I took the opportunity to seek clarifications regarding some of the points that we discussed at our internal meeting of Saturday.
2. Regarding the Guard of Honor at the Airport, Mr. Gasana said that his understanding was that both UNAMIR and National Forces would be present. As regards Rwandese personalities who would be at the Airport to greet the Secretary-General, he indicated that in addition to the members of the Government, the President and the Vice-President of the National Assembly as well as the "Secrétaire Député" would also be present.
3. The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs would accompany the Secretary General to the Hotel des Mille Collines. The Prime Minister would travel in the Secretary-General's car. He would return to his office in his own car to wait for the Secretary-General's visit. Regarding the working session with the Prime Minister, the following Ministers would be attending: Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice and Minister of Rehabilitation. I was informed that the dinner hosted by the Prime Minister would be at the Hotel des Mille Collines.
4. With regard to the programme for 14 July, I informed the Minister that we would like the Secretary-General on his way back from Nyarubuye to visit a prison being rehabilitated. He suggested the prison of Rilima. You will recall that at our meeting of Saturday the prison we suggested for that visit was Nasenda.

...

5. Concerning Rwandese personalities who would accompany the Secretary-General in his visit to those places, Mr. Gasana said that in addition to himself the Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Labor and Social Affairs and Justice would be participating. For planning purposes, I suggest that we make provision for at least 2 or 3 additional Rwandese personalities travelling with the Secretary-General by helicopter.
6. I asked the Minister who would be greeting the Secretary-General at these various places. He said his Office would inform all local authorities such as the "Prefet" and "Sous-Prefet" who would all be present.
7. The Minister also indicated that he would be the **Haison officer** of the Government of Rwanda and, as such, he would accompany the Secretary-General throughout the visit.

WS

Wilfrid de SOUZA
10 July 1995

cc. FC
COS
CAO
Colonel ARP
Mr. Buo
Mr. Diallo
Ms. Rivero
Mr. Dessande
Mr. Ischlika

11 July 1995

VISA SG

SMSG

Siva informed me that the Foreign Minister had indicated to the ED that they wished to change the site of the prison visit. This after they did the reccie yesterday. Siva also said that there is nothing of worth involving UNAMIR or the Agencies in the new site the Government is proposing.

Has the ED briefed you on the consultations yesterday with the FM?

Ise1



Office of the Spokesman

*Biographical Note***BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Boutros Boutros-Ghali became the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 1992, when he began a five-year term. At the time of his appointment by the General Assembly on 3 December 1991, Mr. Boutros-Ghali had been Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt since May 1991 and had served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from October 1977 until 1991.

The Secretary-General's priority has been to strengthen the United Nations Organization, to enable it to seize the opportunities offered by the post-cold-war era, and to realize the goals of the Charter and the objectives of peace, development and democracy.

On 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General, at the *first Security Council meeting ever held at the level of heads of State and government*, was invited to prepare an analysis and recommendations on ways to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for *preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*. The Secretary-General added to these dimensions of peace a further concept, that of post-conflict peace-building. His report, entitled *An Agenda for Peace*, was published on 17 June 1992.

An Agenda for Peace defines the role and functions of the United Nations in a new era which has seen the establishment of numerous peace-keeping operations and observer missions under the authority of the Security Council and the command of the Secretary-General. The report, which has been translated into at least 29 languages, has been the focus of wide-ranging discussions.

On 3 January 1995, the Secretary-General issued a supplement to *An Agenda for Peace* as a position paper. This paper highlights certain areas where unforeseen difficulties have arisen with regard to United Nations peace-keeping operations. The supplement reviews the lessons learned and offers guidelines for improving future operations.

Since the cold war ended, the United Nations has mounted more peace-keeping operations than in its previous 40 years, involving the deployment of some 70,000 troops, military observers and civilian police, in addition to civilian personnel. These operations include notably the United Nations *Angola* Verification Mission III, the United Nations Observer Mission in *Salvador*, the United Nations Operation in *Mozambique*, the United Nations Operation in *Somalia*, the United Nations Protection Force in the republics of the *former Yugoslavia*, and the United Nations Transitional Authority in *Cambodia*.

The Secretary-General has also appointed a number of Special Envoys and Representatives to advise him on the creation of conditions for ending hostilities, defusing tensions or consolidating peace in various areas of the world. Peace-building activities, to provide the foundations for lasting peace, include measures to enhance confidence, to reform and strengthen democratic institutions,

to integrate former combatants into civilian society, and to restore the fabric of war-torn societies so as to prevent a recurrence of conflict.

*

Since his first year in office, the Secretary-General has worked towards a *reinvigorated and expanded vision of development*. A series of landmark conferences has been held, including the Summit on the Economic Advancement of *Rural Women*, held at Geneva in February 1992, the United Nations Conference on *Environment and Development*, held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the World Conference on *Human Rights*, held at Vienna in 1993. In May 1994, the World Conference on *Natural Disaster* Reduction was held in Yokohama. In September 1994, the International conference on *Population* and Development was held in Cairo, and the World Summit for *Social Development* was held in Copenhagen in March 1995. In September 1995, the Fourth World Conference on *Women* will be held in Beijing. The Second Conference on *Human Settlements*, "The City Summit", will take place in Istanbul in 1996. The Secretary-General sees this series of conferences as a continuum, offering unique opportunities to raise levels of awareness and to set norms and standards. *In these conferences and summits, Member States and non-governmental organizations, as well as concerned individuals, work together to create a global commitment to all aspects of development.* In this year, as the United Nations celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, global awareness of the crucial importance of development is an important aspect of the work of the Organization.

The Secretary-General's own vision of development was set out in May 1994 in a report to the General Assembly entitled *An Agenda for Development*. In his report, the Secretary-General addressed peace, the economy, the environment, society and democracy as the five foundations of development. The Secretary-General also examined the multiplicity of actors engaged in development work and outlined his vision of the role of the United Nations in development in an increasingly complex world. *Universal respect for and protection of human rights is an integral part of development*, he declared. Human rights, including group rights such as those of indigenous peoples, women, children and the disabled, are a focus of the Secretary-General's attention. In November 1994, in response to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General issued his recommendations for the implementation of *An Agenda for Development*.

The two agendas, peace and development, are inextricably linked. In February 1995, the Secretary-General published in companion volumes, as parallel texts, the revised *An Agenda for Peace* and *An Agenda for Development*.

*

The Secretary-General has advocated a strong supporting role for the United Nations in the democratic transformation which has characterized the post-cold-war period. The United Nations has responded to the calls of some 40 nations for assistance in the organization and supervision of democratic elections. The presence of more than 2,100 observers in the South African elections in April 1994 made it the largest United Nations electoral assistance operation ever mounted. Recognizing that democracy is far more than the holding of free and fair elections, the United Nations has also developed various programmes to cooperate in the development of democratic

institutions, rule of law and popular participation. In addition, *the best support for democracy must lie in the democratization of international life*, which the Secretary-General has pursued throughout his term.

*

The financial crisis, suffered by the Organization because assessed contributions for the regular budget and for peace-keeping are not paid on time and in full, threatens the effective operations of the Organization. The Secretary-General has commissioned a number of studies aimed at ensuring that the United Nations is an organization capable of meeting the challenges of the next 50 years.

The Secretary-General has undertaken a programme of restructuring and reform designed to reduce the number of high-level posts in the Secretariat, to decentralize decision-making and to reduce costs and managerial inefficiencies. However, the capacity of the United Nations to deal with vastly expanded operations has been a particular source of concern to the Secretary-General.

*

Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali has travelled to more than 50 countries to represent the United Nations and to offer his good offices to further the cause of peace. In December 1993, he was the first non-Korean to cross the DMZ from Seoul to Pyongyang.

*

Honorary Degrees, Awards, Memberships

The Secretary-General's role in advancing the goals of peace, development and democracy has been recognized by many awards and honorary degrees.

He was awarded a doctorate of law *honoris causa* from the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (September 1992); a doctorate *honoris causa* from l'Institut d'Etudes politiques de Paris (January 1993); the Christian A. Herter Memorial Award from the World Affairs Council, Boston (March 1993); a doctorate *honoris causa* from The Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium (April 1993); the "Man of Peace" award, sponsored by the Italian-based Together for Peace Foundation (July 1993); an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Laval, Quebec (August 1993); and the Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Star Crystal Award for Excellence from the African-American Institute, New York (November 1993).

In addition, he was given an honorary membership of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Moscow (April 1994); an honorary foreign membership of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (April 1994); an honorary foreign membership of the Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk,

(April 1994); an honorary doctorate from the University of Carlos III of Madrid (April 1994); an honorary degree from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. (May 1994); a doctorate in international law honoris causa from the University of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada (August 1994); and honorary doctorates from the University of Bucharest (October 1994), University of Baku (October 1994), University of Yerevan (November 1994), University of Haifa (February 1995), University of Vienna (February 1995), and University of Melbourne (April 1995). He was made a Fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University (March 1995).

*

His Early Career

Mr. Boutros-Ghali has had a long association with international affairs as a diplomat, jurist, scholar and widely published author.

He became a member of the Egyptian Parliament in 1987 and was part of the secretariat of the National Democratic Party from 1980. Until assuming the office of Secretary-General of the United Nations, he was also Vice-President of the Socialist International.

He was a member of the International Law Commission from 1979 until 1991, and is a former member of the International Commission of Jurists. He has many professional and academic associations related to his background in law, international affairs and political science, among them, his membership in the Institute of International law, the International Institute of Human Rights, the African Society of Political Studies and the Academie des Sciences morales et politique (Academie Française, Paris).

Over four decades, Mr. Boutros-Ghali participated in numerous meetings dealing with international law, human rights, economic and social development, decolonization, the Middle East question, international humanitarian law, the rights of ethnic and other minorities, non-alignment, development in the Mediterranean region and Afro-Arab cooperation.

In September 1978, Mr. Boutros-Ghali attended the Camp David Summit Conference and had a role in negotiating the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, which were signed in 1979. He led many delegations of his country to meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as to the Summit Conference of the French and African Heads of State. He also headed Egypt's delegation to the General Assembly sessions in 1979, 1982 and 1990.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali received a Ph.D. in international law from Paris University in 1949. His thesis was on the study of regional organizations. Mr. Boutros-Ghali also holds a Bachelor of Laws degree, received from Cairo University in 1946, as well as separate diplomas in political science, economics and public law from Paris University.

Between 1949 and 1977, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was Professor of International Law and International Relations at Cairo University. From 1974 to 1977, he was a member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Arab Socialist Union.

Among his other professional and academic activities, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was a Fulbright Scholar at Columbia University (1954-1955); Director of the Centre of Research of The Hague Academy of International Law (1963-1964); and Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law, Paris University (1967-1968). He has lectured on international law and international relations at universities in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was President of the Egyptian Society of International Law from 1965; President of the Centre of Political and Strategic Studies (Al-Ahram) from 1975; member of the Curatorium Administrative Council of The Hague Academy of International Law from 1978; member of the Scientific Committee of the Academie Mondiale pour la Paix (Menton, France) from 1978; and associate member of the Institute Affari Internazionali (Rome) from 1979. He served as a member of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization from 1971 until 1979. Mr. Boutros-Ghali also founded the publication Alahram Iqtisadi, which he edited from 1960 to 1975, and the quarterly Al-Seyassa Al-Dawlia, which he edited until December 1991.

The more than 100 publications and numerous articles that Mr. Boutros-Ghali has written deal with regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, and political science.

During the course of his career, Mr. Boutros-Ghali has received awards and honours from 24 countries, which, besides Egypt, include Belgium, Italy, Colombia, Guatemala, France, Ecuador, Argentina, Nepal, Luxembourg, Portugal, Niger, Mali, Mexico, Greece, Chile, Brunei Darussalam, Germany, Peru, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Central African Republic, Sweden and the Republic of Korea. He has also been decorated with the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

*

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was born in Cairo on 14 November 1922. He is married to Leila Maria Boutros-Ghali.



Bureau du Porte-parole

*Notice biographique***M. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, SECRETAIRE GENERAL
DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES**

Le 1er janvier 1992, M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, devenu le sixième Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, a entamé un mandat de cinq ans. De mai 1991 à sa nomination par l'Assemblée générale, le 3 décembre de la même année, M. Boutros-Ghali avait été Vice-Premier Ministre égyptien chargé des affaires étrangères, après avoir exercé, à partir d'octobre 1977, les fonctions de Ministre d'Etat aux affaires étrangères.

Le Secrétaire général a pour priorité de renforcer l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de lui permettre de saisir les occasions qui s'offrent à elle depuis la fin de la guerre froide, de concrétiser les buts de la Charte et de réaliser les objectifs de paix, de développement et de démocratie.

Le 31 janvier 1992, lors de la *première réunion du Conseil de sécurité tenue au niveau des chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement*, le Secrétaire général a été prié d'effectuer une étude et de formuler des recommandations sur le moyen de renforcer la capacité de l'Organisation dans les domaines de la *diplomatie préventive, du maintien et du rétablissement de la paix*. Dans son rapport intitulé *Agenda pour la paix*, publié le 17 juin 1992, il a enrichi l'action menée en faveur de la paix d'un nouvel élément, celui de la consolidation de la paix après les conflits.

L'Agenda pour la paix définit le rôle et les fonctions de l'ONU dans une ère nouvelle, au cours de laquelle de nombreuses opérations de maintien de la paix et missions d'observation ont été menées sous l'autorité du Conseil de sécurité et le commandement du Secrétaire général. Ce rapport, traduit en une trentaine de langues, a fait l'objet de multiples débats.

Le 3 janvier 1995, le Secrétaire général a publié, comme supplément à *l'Agenda pour la paix*, un rapport de situation décrivant certains domaines dans lesquels des difficultés imprévues se sont présentées dans le cadre d'opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies. Ce supplément dresse le bilan de l'expérience acquise et présente des principes directeurs pour l'amélioration des opérations futures.

Depuis la fin de la guerre froide, l'Organisation a lancé plus d'opérations de maintien de la paix que pendant ses 40 premières années d'existence. Outre le personnel civil, quelque 70 000 soldats, observateurs militaires et policiers ont été déployés dans le cadre d'opérations telles que l'Autorité provisoire des Nations Unies au *Cambodge*, la Force de protection des Nations Unies dans les républiques de *l'ex-Yougoslavie*, la Mission d'observation des Nations Unies en *El Salvador*, la Mission de vérification des Nations Unies en *Angola III*, l'Opération des Nations Unies au *Mozambique* et l'Opération des Nations Unies en *Somalie*.

Le Secrétaire général a également nommé un certain nombre d'envoyés et de représentants spéciaux chargés de le conseiller sur les dispositions à prendre afin de créer des conditions propices à la cessation des hostilités, à l'apaisement des tensions ou au raffermissement de la paix dans différentes régions du monde. Les activités de consolidation de la paix, qui visent à jeter les bases d'une paix durable, comportent des mesures propres à accroître la confiance, à réformer et à renforcer les institutions démocratiques, à intégrer les combattants démobilisés dans la société civile et à ressouder des sociétés déchirées par la guerre, de façon à éviter que les conflits ne reprennent.

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Dès la première année de son mandat, le Secrétaire général s'est attaché à *revitaliser et à élargir la notion de développement*. Une série de conférences qui feront date se sont tenues, notamment la Réunion au sommet pour la promotion économique de la *femme*, à Genève en février 1992, la Conférence des Nations Unies sur *l'environnement et le développement*, à Rio de Janeiro en 1992, et la Conférence mondiale sur les *droits de l'homme*, à Vienne en 1993. En mai 1994, la Conférence mondiale sur la *prévention des catastrophes naturelles* a eu lieu à Yokohama. En septembre 1994, la Conférence internationale sur la *population et le développement* s'est tenue au Caire, et le Sommet mondial pour le *développement social* a eu lieu à Copenhague en mars 1995. En septembre 1995, la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les *femmes* aura lieu à Beijing. La deuxième Conférence des Nations Unies sur les *établissements humains* aura lieu à Istanbul en 1996, sur le thème "Un sommet pour les villes". Le Secrétaire général voit dans ces diverses réunions une succession d'occasions uniques permettant de sensibiliser l'opinion mondiale et de fixer normes et règles. *Ces conférences et sommets offrent en effet aux Etats Membres et aux organisations non gouvernementales, mais aussi aux particuliers intéressés, la possibilité de s'employer ensemble à donner une dimension mondiale aux efforts déployés en faveur du développement sous tous ses aspects*. Cette année, alors que l'Organisation des Nations Unies célèbre son cinquantième anniversaire, un volet important de ses travaux consiste à faire prendre conscience de l'importance cruciale que revêt le développement.

Le Secrétaire général a exposé sa propre conception du développement dans un rapport intitulé *Agenda pour le développement* soumis à l'Assemblée générale en mai 1994. Il y présente *la paix, l'économie, l'environnement, la société et la démocratie comme les cinq piliers du développement*. Il traite des multiples acteurs qui participent au développement et expose ses vues sur la contribution que l'Organisation devrait apporter au développement dans un monde de plus en plus complexe, soulignant notamment que *le respect universel et la défense des droits de l'homme font partie intégrante du développement*. Les droits de l'homme, qui comprennent notamment les droits de groupes tels que les populations autochtones, les femmes, les enfants et les handicapés, constituent l'une des préoccupations du Secrétaire général. En novembre 1994, à la demande de l'Assemblée générale, le Secrétaire général a formulé ses recommandations pour la mise en oeuvre de l'Agenda pour le développement.

Ces deux agendas, de par leur thème - *la paix et le développement* - sont inextricablement liés. En février 1995, le Secrétaire général a publié, dans deux volumes conjoints, des versions revues de ces deux textes complémentaires que sont l'Agenda pour la paix et l'Agenda pour le développement.

*

Le Secrétaire général préconise que les Nations Unies soutiennent activement le processus de démocratisation qui caractérise la période de l'après-guerre froide. L'ONU a répondu à l'appel lancé par quelque 40 pays pour qu'elle les aide à organiser des élections démocratiques et les supervise. Elle a envoyé plus de 2 100 observateurs en Afrique du Sud lors des élections qui s'y sont tenues en avril 1994, faisant de cette opération d'assistance électorale la plus importante de son histoire. Reconnaissant que la démocratie va bien au-delà de la simple tenue d'élections libres et régulières, les Nations Unies ont également mis en place divers programmes de coopération au développement des institutions démocratiques, de l'Etat de droit et de la participation populaire. Dans le même ordre d'idées, le meilleur soutien à la démocratie doit être trouvé dans la démocratisation de la vie internationale, objectif que le Secrétaire général poursuit depuis son entrée en fonction.

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Du fait que les contributions au budget ordinaire et aux opérations de maintien de la paix ne sont pas versées intégralement et en temps voulu, l'Organisation traverse une crise financière qui pourrait mettre en péril son bon fonctionnement. Le Secrétaire général a fait établir un certain nombre d'études visant à assurer que l'Organisation des Nations Unies aura les moyens de s'acquitter des tâches qui l'attendent pendant les 50 années à venir.

Le Secrétaire général a lancé un programme de restructuration et de réforme tendant à réduire le nombre de postes de rang élevé au Secrétariat et à décentraliser la prise de décisions, ainsi qu'à réduire les dépenses et à remédier aux insuffisances de la gestion. Il ne se préoccupe pas moins de faire en sorte que l'Organisation soit dotée des moyens qui lui sont nécessaires pour mener à bien des opérations de plus en plus vastes.

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Le Secrétaire général s'est rendu dans plus de 50 pays afin d'y représenter l'ONU et d'offrir ses bons offices pour la cause de la paix. En décembre 1993, il a été le premier non-Coréen à traverser la zone démilitarisée entre Séoul et Pyongyang.

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Titres universitaires honorifiques, distinctions et affiliations

Le rôle qu'a joué le Secrétaire général pour faire progresser les objectifs de paix, de développement et de démocratie a été reconnu par un grand nombre de distinctions et titres universitaires honorifiques.

Il a reçu un doctorat en droit honoris causa de l'Institut de droit de l'Académie des sciences de Russie, Moscou (septembre 1992); un doctorat honoris causa de l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris (janvier 1993); le Christian A. Herter Memorial Award du World Affairs Council, Boston (mars

1993); un doctorat honoris causa de l'Université catholique de Louvain, Belgique (avril 1993); la distinction intitulée "L'homme de la paix" parrainée par la Fondation "Ensemble pour la paix" dont le siège est en Italie (juillet 1993); un doctorat honoris causa de l'Université Laval, Québec (août 1993), le Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Star Crystal Award for Excellence de l'Institut afro-américain, New York (novembre 1993); il a été nommé membre d'honneur de l'Académie des sciences naturelles de Russie, Moscou (avril 1994); membre d'honneur étranger de l'Académie des sciences de Russie, Moscou (avril 1994); membre d'honneur de l'Académie des sciences du Bélarus, Minsk (avril 1994); il a reçu un doctorat honoris causa de l'Université Carlos III de Madrid (avril 1994); un titre universitaire honorifique de la School of Foreign Service de l'Université de Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (mai 1994); un doctorat en droit international honoris causa de l'Université de Moncton au Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada (août 1994); et des doctorats honoris causa de l'Université de Bucarest (octobre 1994); de l'Université de Baku (octobre 1994); de l'Université d'Erevan (novembre 1994), de l'Université d'Haïfa (février 1995), de l'Université de Vienne (février 1995) et de l'Université de Melbourne (avril 1995). Il est titulaire d'un fellowship du Berkeley College de l'Université de Yale (mars 1995).

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Fonctions antérieures

Diplomate, juriste, universitaire et auteur de nombreux ouvrages, M. Boutros-Ghali a une longue expérience des affaires internationales.

Entré au Parlement égyptien en 1987, il appartenait au secrétariat du Parti national démocrate depuis 1980. Avant d'assumer les fonctions de Secrétaire général de l'ONU, il a également été Vice-Président de l'Internationale socialiste.

Membre de la Commission du droit international de 1979 à 1991, il a également fait partie de la Commission internationale des juristes. Il a exercé bon nombre d'activités professionnelles et universitaires en rapport avec son expérience du droit, des affaires internationales et des sciences politiques; il a notamment été membre de l'Institut du droit international de l'Institut international des droits de l'homme, de la Société africaine d'études politiques et de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques (Institut de France, Paris).

Depuis une quarantaine d'années, M. Boutros-Ghali a pris part à de nombreuses réunions sur le droit international, les droits de l'homme, le développement économique et social, la décolonisation, la question du Moyen-Orient, le droit humanitaire international, les droits des minorités (ethniques, notamment), le non-alignement, le développement de la région méditerranéenne et la coopération afro-arabe.

En septembre 1978, M. Boutros-Ghali a assisté à la Conférence au sommet de Camp David et a pris part à la négociation des accords de Camp David signés par l'Egypte et Israël en 1979. Il a maintes fois dirigé la délégation égyptienne aux réunions de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) et du Mouvement des pays non alignés, ainsi qu'à la Conférence au sommet des chefs d'Etat français et africains. Il a également dirigé la délégation égyptienne à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies lors de ses sessions de 1979, 1982 et 1990.

M. Boutros-Ghali a obtenu un doctorat en droit international à l'Université de Paris en 1949; sa thèse portait sur l'étude des organisations régionales. Il est également titulaire d'une licence en droit obtenue à l'Université du Caire en 1946, ainsi que de diplômes en sciences politiques, en sciences économiques et en droit public conférés par l'Université de Paris.

Entre 1949 et 1977, M. Boutros-Ghali a été professeur de droit international et de relations internationales à l'Université du Caire. De 1974 à 1977, il a été membre du Comité central et du Bureau politique de l'Union socialiste arabe.

Entre autres activités professionnelles et universitaires, M. Boutros-Ghali a été titulaire d'une bourse de recherche Fulbright à l'Université Columbia (1954-1955), Directeur du Centre de recherche de l'Académie de droit international de la Haye (1963-1964) et professeur invité à la faculté de droit de l'Université de Paris (1967-1968). Il a donné des conférences sur le droit international et les relations internationales dans nombre d'universités d'Afrique, d'Asie, d'Europe, d'Amérique latine et d'Amérique du Nord.

M. Boutros-Ghali est Président de la Société égyptienne de droit international depuis 1965, Président du Centre d'études politiques et stratégiques (Al-Ahram) depuis 1975, membre du Conseil administratif (Curatorium) de l'Académie de droit international de la Haye depuis 1978, membre de la Commission scientifique de l'Académie mondiale pour la paix (Menton, France) depuis 1978 et membre associé de l'Institute Affari Internazionali (Rome) depuis 1979. Il a siégé à la Commission pour l'Application des conventions et recommandations de l'Organisation internationale du Travail de 1971 à 1979. Il est également fondateur de la publication Alahram Igtisadi, dont il a été rédacteur en chef de 1960 à 1975, ainsi que de la revue trimestrielle Al-Seyassa Al-Dawlia, qu'il a dirigée jusqu'en décembre 1991.

M. Boutros-Ghali est l'auteur de plus de 100 publications et de nombreux articles sur les affaires régionales et internationales, le droit et la diplomatie, et les sciences politiques.

Au cours de sa carrière, M. Boutros-Ghali s'est vu décerner des distinctions et des titres honorifiques par 24 pays dont, outre l'Egypte, la Belgique, l'Italie, la Colombie, le Guatemala, la France, l'Equateur, l'Argentine, le Népal, le Luxembourg, le Portugal, le Niger, le Mali, le Mexique, la Grèce, le Chili, le Brunéi Darussalam, l'Allemagne, le Pérou, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Danemark, la République centrafricaine, la Suède et la République de Corée. Il a également été décoré de l'Ordre souverain militaire de Malte.

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Né au Caire le 14 novembre 1922, le Secrétaire général est marié à Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali.

1. Le retour des réfugiés rwandais reste la priorité no. 1 car il permettra à très long terme le développement socio-politique et économique de ces pays. Que devrions-nous faire pour que ce retour soit réalisé:

- a) Mettre en application le plan de rapatriement de Nairobi et accélérer les travaux de la commission mise en place par le Gouvernement rwandais et composée notamment par l'OUA, le HCR, etc...
- b) Respecter les accords tripartites avec les pays hôtes des réfugiés;
- c) Instaurer un système judiciaire acceptable et commencer le plus rapidement possible le processus de jugement de 45.000 prisonniers, et mettre beaucoup d'accent sur le travail des commissions de tirage;
- d) Assurer la sécurité en mettant en place l'administration et la police communale;
- e) Redéfinir la loi régissant la propriété privée au Rwanda;
- f) Respecter les recommandations de la commission internationale d'enquête sur les incidents de Kibeho notamment en prenant des mesures qui s'imposent à l'endroit des personnes coupables impliquées dans cette affaire;
- g) Le Gouvernement s'engage à chercher les voies et moyens possibles pour créer une atmosphère de dialogue avec les réfugiés et surtout organiser leur visite à l'intérieur du pays tout en ayant le droit de retourner dans le camps, convaincre ou même dissuader leurs concitoyens à rentrer;
- h) Etablir la liste des criminels se trouvant dans les camps des réfugiés ou ailleurs et la transmettre aux pays hôtes et au Tribunal International;
- i) Continuer la réintégration des officiers et soldats de l'armée défaite.

2. La réconciliation nationale.

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2. La réconciliation nationale.

BULLETS

SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPEECH TO THE STAFF

1. **OBSERVE A MINUTE OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF RWANDESE CITIZENS AND UNAMIR SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE WAR AND GENOCIDE.**
2. **THANK THE STAFF AND THE TROOPS FOR DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT, SPECIALLY THOSE WHO REMAINED IN RWANDA DURING THE WAR.**
3. **EXPAND ON THE THEME SOLDIERS OF PEACE; ME^SSENGERS OF PEACE.**
4. **WHAT HAS BEEN LIVED CAN'T BE FORGOTTEN: THE GENOCIDE, THE ATROCITIES, THE SCARS OF WAR, STILL VISIBLE. IMPUNITY MUST BE BANISHED. JUSTICE MUST BE IMMEDIATE AND TRANSPARENT.**
5. **THE UNITED NATIONS IS PROUD OF UNAMIR, OF ITS CONFIDENCE BUILDING ROLE IN RWANDA, OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL STABILITY. [Examples: re-establishing the entire civilian telecommunications network including Radio Rwanda; repairing and reconstructing bridges and roads; providing health care; coordinating humanitarian assistance as during the Kibeho catastrophe; support the government on improvement of prison conditions].**
6. **UNAMIR HAS BEEN A RAY OF HOPE UPON THE PROSPECTS FOR REHABILITATION; NOW THE BANNER WILL BE TAKEN BY THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES WHICH WILL MOVE TOWARDS LONG TERM RECONSTRUCTION; PAY TRIBUTE TO THEIR EFFORTS IN PROVIDING CONTINUOUS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS.**

7. **EFFORTS OF THE STAFF HAVE NOT GONE UNNOTICED; UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL HAS MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION FOR PEACE IN VERY ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES. UNHQ WILL DO EVERYTHING TO PROVIDE DESERVED RECOGNITION.**

PROPOSED COMMENTS FOR SG

It is indeed a very proud moment for me as the Secretary General to be in Rwanda at UNAMIR HQ to be addressing the UNAMIR Contingents and have the distinction of presenting medals personally to the members of the Contingents. UNAMIR, since its inception in Oct 93, has gone through various transformations with differing mandates and force levels. These notwithstanding, the troops have always risen to these challenging occasions; be it during the period of war and Genocide, or in the reconstruction stage in its aftermath, or during the resettlement of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or the recent Kibeho tragedy. Needless to say, if not for your presence and efforts, the damage could have been much more. UNAMIR has valuably contributed to the reconstruction of the country and in bringing back normalcy by the settlement of IDPs to various communes, in provision of humanitarian efforts to the needy and coordinating the efforts of all UN Agencies and NGOs operating in the country. UNAMIR has also been working very closely with the Government of Rwanda and has provided intimate assistance and help in and during the currency exchange, conduct of examinations, improvement of prison conditions and in decongestion of prisons. In addition, it was instrumental in re-establishing the entire civilian communication network including helping in the establishment of Radio Rwanda and in repair and reconstruction of important bridges and roads. I am sure that UNAMIR in the revised Mandate with reduced strength will continue to perform in a commendable manner. I take this opportunity to personally thank the SRSG, the Force Commander and each and everyone for their valuable contribution in keeping the UN flag high and the mission a success.

BULLETS

SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPEECH TO THE STAFF

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 5. THE UNITED NATIONS IS PROUD OF UNAMIR, OF ITS CONFIDENCE BUILDING ROLE IN RWANDA, OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL STABILITY. [EXAMPLES: ^{the}Support to government on improvement of prison conditions] ~~But~~ ~~the~~ ^{Re-establishing the} entire civilian telecommunications network including Radio Rwanda; repairing +
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 7. ^{personnel} ~~UNAMIR~~ ^{has} EFFORTS OF THE STAFF HAVE NOT GONE UNNOTICED; ~~THEREFORE~~ UNITED NATIONS MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION ^{to} IN ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES. UNHQ ^{DO EVERYTHING TO PROVIDE} ~~SECURITY AND BASIC FACILITIES.~~ ^{RECOGNITION.} ^{DESERVED}
- + Reconstructing bridges and roads, ^{providing} health care, ^{COORDINATING} ~~assisting~~ ^{in education and health care etc.} Humanitarian assistance as living ^{the} Kibeho catastrophe, ~~etc.~~ ^{.)}

BULLETS

SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPEECH TO THE STAFF

1. OBSERVE A MINUTE OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE WAR *And Genocide*
(Rwandese citizens and UNAMIR ~~forces~~ soldiers)
2. THANK THE STAFF *and the troops* FOR DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT, SPECIALLY THOSE WHO REMAINED IN RWANDA DURING THE WAR
3. EXPAND ON THE THEME SOLDIERS OF PEACE; MESSENGERS OF PEACE
4. WHAT HAS BEEN LIVED CAN'T BE FORGOTTEN: THE GENOCIDE, THE ATROCITIES, THE SCARS OF WAR, STILL VISIBLE. IMPUNITY MUST BE BANISHED. JUSTICE MUST BE IMMEDIATE AND TRANSPARENT
5. THE UNITED NATIONS IS PROUD OF UNAMIR, OF ITS CONFIDENCE BUILDING ROLE IN RWANDA, OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL STABILITY
6. UNAMIR HAS BEEN A RAY OF HOPE UPON THE PROSPECTS FOR REHABILITATION; NOW THE BANNER WILL BE TAKEN BY THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES WHICH WILL MOVE TOWARDS LONG TERM RECONSTRUCTION; *pay tribute to them*
7. EFFORTS OF THE STAFF HAVE NOT GONE UNNOTICED; THEREFORE UNITED NATIONS MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION IN ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES. UNHQ DO EVERYTHING TO PROVIDE SECURITY AND BASIC FACILITIES

providing continuous efforts in humanitarian assistance and defence of human rights

BULLETS

SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPEECH TO THE STAFF

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4. WHAT HAS BEEN LIVED CAN'T BE FORGOTTEN: THE GENOCIDE, THE ATROCITIES, THE SCARS OF WAR, STILL VISIBLE. *Impunity must be banished. Justice must be quick and transparent*
5. THE UNITED NATIONS IS PROUD OF UNAMIR, OF ITS CONFIDENCE BUILDING ROLE IN RWANDA, OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL STABILITY
6. UNAMIR HAS BEEN A RAY OF HOPE UPON THE PROSPECTS FOR REHABILITATION NOW THE BANNER WILL BE TAKEN BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES WHICH WILL MOVE TOWARDS LONG TERM RECONSTRUCTION
7. EFFORTS OF THE STAFF HAVE NOT GONE UNNOTICED; THEREFORE UNITED NATIONS ~~STAFF MUST FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THEY CAN RETURN TO THEIR PARENT DEPARTMENTS UPON CONCLUSION OF THEIR ASSIGNMENTS~~ *Make a significant contribution in all circumstances. Do everything to provide security and basic facilities*
8. ~~THANKS FOR THE WARM RECEPTION~~



With complements
of

July 11

Ambassador Khan

Enclosed is a briefing
note for your use with
the Secretary-General.
Best regards.

Wil Kelleth
FAOR

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

B.P. 1502 KIGALI
Tel. 73541-73513
873154-5325 (SAT)
FAX : 73527-873154 5326 (SAT)
KIGALI - RWANDA.

FAO - Briefing Note

There are **three growing seasons** in Rwanda, namely 1995 -A (Sept. 1994-Jan. 1995) ; 1995-B (Feb-July) ; 1995-C (the short dry season from July-September). Food production is largely dependent on seasons A and B with the dry season devoted to lowland crops, mainly vegetables.

Following the genocide, the emergency requirement called for heavy inputs of seeds and tools. Since August 1994, donors and NGO's have supplied a total of **14000 T of bean seeds**, the staple food, **1,5 million hoes**, **1 300 t of fertilizer** and varying supplies of soya, peas, sorghum, wheat, rice, and maize plus **5,5 T of vegetable seeds**. Harvests of both A and B seasons have been approximately **60 percent of normal** (based on 1990 yields).

FAO, international research centres, and NGO's in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock have embarked on an extensive **seed multiplication** programme to ensure supply and diversity of adaptable varieties.

Constraints on food production remain the large areas of land untilled by absentee owners either as refugees outside Rwanda or Victims of the genocide, loss of seed diversity, damaged drainage systems in the lowlands, inadequate infrastuctural support and extension services, and uncertainty of land tenure. All needs to be addressed simultaneously.

Action is underway to enhance disease control and livestock management, particularly in the Mutara region where cattle numbers far exceed forage capacity and environmental sustainability. Within the country as a whole, a major task remains in repopulating farm holdings with healthy sedentary cattle, small ruminants, and poultry - all a vital link in the food production chain.

Considerable work lies ahead in **reforestation** of damaged areas and measures to control further **soil erosion**, especially in those areas utilized by the formerly internally displaced people in camps now closed.

JULY 1995

FAO - Briefing Note

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JULY 1995

14/7
Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

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F A X

Misc 553

10/07/95

To : Ambassador Shaharyar KHAN
SRSG

From : Sukehiro HASEGAWA
Resident Representative

S. Hasegawa

Subject : Briefing Notes for the Secretary-General.

As discussed, please find herewith a briefing note for the Secretary-General on UNDP Programme in Rwanda.

Regards.

*Original sent to the
SRSG*



Draft, 9/7/95, 21h

BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

UNDP PROGRAMMES IN RWANDAMid-Term Review - Round Table

Participants at the Mid-Term Review, held in Kigali from 6-7 July 1995, agreed on the need:

- (1) to accelerate disbursements;
- (2) to improve coordination, both within the Government, between the Government and international donors, and among international donors;
- (3) to support the Government's new plan of action for the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons;
- (4) for the Government and donors to work together to relieve the overcrowding in the country's prisons and move forward as quickly as possible with the fair trials of genocide suspects;

Participants also agreed to the proposal of the Prime Minister to hold the next Round Table on Rwanda in January 1996 in Geneva.

Trust Fund

As of 5 July 1995, \$12.8 million had been received by UNDP for the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda. A further \$9.5 million had been pledged to the Fund, but had not yet been received by UNDP. The Netherlands was by far the biggest contributor to the Fund (total amount received and pending: \$19.3 million). The other contributors were the UK, Switzerland, Canada, and Spain. All of the projects listed in the section, "UNDP Programme Activities" (below), except for the last, are funded under the Trust Fund. Other Trust Fund projects include:

- a project for the rehabilitation of public buildings in Kigali and other administrative centres;
- a project designed to support the reopening of key faculties of the National University of Rwanda, in particular the Faculty of Law;

UNDP Programme Activities

JUSTICE SYSTEM

Support to the Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System, Phase I: the Phase I programme involves: (1) rehabilitation of existing prisons (space for an additional 3,700 prisoners created); (2) construction of new prisons (construction of a new prison at Nsinda, designed to hold 5,000 prisoners, expected to be completed in August).

Support ... , Phase II: Phase II involves: (1) recruitment of expatriate judicial personnel for work in the Rwandese system (magistrates, prosecutors, investigators); candidates already submitted to the Government, approval of which depends on the adoption by the National Assembly of a needed amendment to Rwandese law; (2) training of Rwandese judicial personnel.

Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme, Phase I: existing buildings will be rehabilitated and new facilities constructed and equipped at a site in Gishari in order to permit the training of 1,500 communal police for work throughout Rwanda. UNAMIR/CIVPOL, WFP and WHO are assisting.

Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda: renovation of the National Gendarmerie training facility in Ruhengeri.

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Support to the Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes: the project is designed to assist the resettlement of the inhabitants of the former IDP camps in southern Rwanda, closed in April; items such as office equipment (for the reinforcement of local administrative capacity) and housing construction materials are being provided to targeted communes.

STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES OF THE STATE

State Capacity Building: this large-scale programme, with a total budget of \$9.5 million, covers the following areas: (a) organisation design, management systems and human resource development; (b) specialised technical assistance for economic and financial management; (c) capacity building for local administration.

1417
Programme des Nations Unies
pour le Développement



Développement Mondial

Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye riharanira Amajyambere

F A X

MISC 553

10/07/95

To : Ambassador Shaharyar KHAN
SRSG

From : Sukehiro HASEGAWA
Resident Representative

Subject : Briefing Notes for the Secretary-General.

As discussed, please find herewith a briefing note for the Secretary-General on UNDP Programme in Rwanda.

Regards.

Unicef - On its way

CAO - editing
SPA - nothing yet
HRO - tomorrow morning

HCER - 76635/74015

Zaire/Tanzania/

Burundi (will

send what is ready.



Draft, 9/7/95, 21h

BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

UNDP PROGRAMMES IN RWANDA

Mid-Term Review - Round Table

Participants at the Mid-Term Review, held in Kigali from 6-7 July 1995, agreed on the need:

- (1) to accelerate disbursements;
- (2) to improve coordination, both within the Government, between the Government and international donors, and among international donors;
- (3) to support the Government's new plan of action for the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons;
- (4) for the Government and donors to work together to relieve the overcrowding in the country's prisons and move forward as quickly as possible with the fair trials of genocide suspects;

Participants also agreed to the proposal of the Prime Minister to hold the next Round Table on Rwanda in January 1996 in Geneva.

Trust Fund

As of 5 July 1995, \$12.8 million had been received by UNDP for the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda. A further \$9.5 million had been pledged to the Fund, but had not yet been received by UNDP. The Netherlands was by far the biggest contributor to the Fund (total amount received and pending: \$19.3 million). The other contributors were the UK, Switzerland, Canada, and Spain. All of the projects listed in the section, "UNDP Programme Activities" (below), except for the last, are funded under the Trust Fund. Other Trust Fund projects include:

- a project for the rehabilitation of public buildings in Kigali and other administrative centres;
- a project designed to support the reopening of key faculties of the National University of Rwanda, in particular the Faculty of Law;

UNDP Programme Activities

JUSTICE SYSTEM

Support to the Rehabilitation of the Rwandese Justice System, Phase I: the Phase I programme involves: (1) rehabilitation of existing prisons (space for an additional 3,700 prisoners created); (2) construction of new prisons (construction of a new prison at Nsinda, designed to hold 5,000 prisoners, expected to be completed in August).

Support ... , Phase II: Phase II involves: (1) recruitment of expatriate judicial personnel for work in the Rwandese system (magistrates, prosecutors, investigators); candidates already submitted to the Government, approval of which depends on the adoption by the National Assembly of a needed amendment to Rwandese law; (2) training of Rwandese judicial personnel.

Rwandese Communal Police Training Programme, Phase I: existing buildings will be rehabilitated and new facilities constructed and equipped at a site in Gishari in order to permit the training of 1,500 communal police for work throughout Rwanda. UNAMIR/CIVPOL, WFP and WHO are assisting.

Strengthening the National Gendarmerie of Rwanda: renovation of the National Gendarmerie training facility in Ruhengeri.

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Support to the Reintegration of Returnees and Rehabilitation of Communes: the project is designed to assist the resettlement of the inhabitants of the former IDP camps in southern Rwanda, closed in April; items such as office equipment (for the reinforcement of local administrative capacity) and housing construction materials are being provided to targeted communes.

STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES OF THE STATE

State Capacity Building: this large-scale programme, with a total budget of \$9.5 million, covers the following areas: (a) organisation design, management systems and human resource development; (b) specialised technical assistance for economic and financial management; (c) capacity building for local administration.



OUTGOING FAX 4621
MIR NO:
MISC NO:

TO: See list below	FROM: Ambassador S. Khan SRSG, UNAMIR Kigali <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: See list below	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR	DATE: 8 July 1995
SUBJECT: BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL	

I WILL BE GRATEFUL IF BRIEFING NOTES OF ONE PAGE LENGTH WERE PREPARED FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S DOSSIER ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

UNAMIR

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| 1. Rwanda: general political situation | SPA |
| 2. Rwanda: relations with neighboring countries | SPA |
| 3. Rwanda: justice system situation, including state of prisons | LA |
| 4. Rwanda: summary of Kibeho inquiry | LA/RAFII |
| 5. Status of the UN International Tribunal | LA |
| 6. UNAMIR/Rwanda: Status of the SOMA | LA |
| 7. UNAMIR: Administrative, logistical and budgetary problems | CAO |
| 8. UNAMIR's Mandate | SRSG |
| 9. Rwanda: Military threats from neighboring countries | FC |
| 10. UNAMIR: Status of Forces, including rotation | FC |
| 11. Arms embargo | FC |

UNHCR

12. Situation in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi
13. Return of refugees, follow-up to the Bujumbura conference and Nairobi Summit

UNDP

14. Round Table Highlights

HUMAN RIGHTS

15. Status of Operation

UNREO

16. Status of Humanitarian Assistance

KINDLY SUBMIT TO MY OFFICE NO LATER THAN MONDAY, 10 JULY
AT NOON.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

Distribution:

FC
ED
SPA
LA

UNDP RESIDENT COORDINATOR
UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE FOR RWANDA
UNHRO REPRESENTATIVE FOR RWANDA
UNREO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COORDINATOR

-Fax: 76263/75089
-Fax: 77276 *ee*
-Fax: 77276 *ee*
-Fax: 72951 *ee*

86

11

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)

As requested, briefing note for to Sec-Gen -
With the compliments of

P. McCarty
x send today
S

Amala
11/11/11

UNREO - BP 445 - KIGALI - RWANDA
PHONE (250) 733 16 - FAX (250) 729 51 SAT PHONE

Anisale/Betty

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Page 1 of 2

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: (SEE LIST BELOW)

FROM S KHAN, SRSG

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ZAIRE

There is a regression in the Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi. Whereas most of the camp population is waiting for an improvement in the security situation in Rwanda that will enable them to return in safety.

The Government of Zaire has expressed grave concern over the continued presence of refugees and demands their immediate return.

TANZANIA

In an election year, the question of refugees in Tanzania has become an important election issue.

The closure of the Burundian border with Tanzania instigated by the fear of a massive influx of Rwandese refugees living in Burundi and Burundian asylum seekers, resulted in a widespread approval within Tanzania and several other countries especially within the Sub-region.

In Parliament, the complete absence of a significant dissenting voice to the emerging negative policy on asylum is most striking.

BURUNDI

Open conflict and instability continue to force Burundians to seek asylum in neighboring countries.

UNHCR is informing the refugee population in Burundi about conditions in Rwanda through visits by delegations from the camps and the dissemination of recorded testimony from returnees. These efforts have provided a means to counter rumors and allegations of an unfavorable climate for return and have had a positive effect on repatriation.

ZAIRE

There is a great desire on the part of the refugees to return. Whereas most of the camp population is waiting for an improvement in the security situation in Rwanda that will enable them to return in safety.

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unhcr - rwanda

Overview

With a determination to create an enabling environment conducive for the return of Rwandese refugees from neighbouring countries, UNHCR resumed its activities in Rwanda in July 1994 immediately after the hostilities ceased. From a central office in Kigali, UNHCR rapidly expanded to other areas of the country and to date the organization has opened offices in Butare, Cyangugu, Gisenyi/Ruhengeri, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Nyagatare, and Nyamata.

UNHCR has set up transit/reception centres at entry points and at other parts in the country to provide international protection and material assistance to returnees. International protection consists of monitoring the fulfillment of commitments made by the Government regarding the safety and dignity of returnees. The assistance includes transportation to their home areas, distribution of take-home family packages composed of food, plastic sheeting, blankets, soap, mats, kitchen utensils, seeds and a

gricultural tools. In some areas, veterinary products have been provided. To facilitate the return, UNHCR has acquired 33 lorries and 46 buses to transport returnees and displaced persons. These vehicles are operated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on behalf of UNHCR.

UNHCR's overall goal in Rwanda is to promote the voluntary return and reintegration of all Rwandese who found refuge in neighbouring countries over the last three decades and particularly in 1994. To achieve this goal UNHCR's assistance activities in Rwanda are structured as follows:

1. International Protection
2. Direct Assistance
to returnee families;
3. Community assistance
and development of
new rural settlements
4. Institutional assistance

1. International Protection

UNHCR monitors that the return of refugees be done in safety: legal and physical safety, material security, and in dignity: unconditional return, no arbitrary separation from family members, respect, full acceptance of their rights.

2. Direct assistance to returnee families

2.1 **Transport:** UNHCR in cooperation with IOM provides **transport for both "old" and "new" case load returnees** from the countries of asylum to temporary reception centres or home communes in Rwanda. Between August 1994 and June 1995 UNHCR transported 275,508 people from outside and 229,701 IDPs from several camps within the country.

2.2 **Relief Items** All returnees are provided with a **one month food ration**. Drinking water and biscuits are distributed at reception/training centres and way stations. **Non-food relief items** are provided to needy returnee families as follows:

Blankets: 3/family
Hoes & other tools: 1 each/family
Jerry cans: 2/family
Seeds: according to season
Soap: 1 bar/person
Plastic sheeting: 4X5m 1/family
Plastic mats: 3/family

Kitchen sets are normally provided at the camp level in countries of asylum. reception/transit centres.

3. Community assistance and development of new rural settlements

UNHCR is **funding rehabilitation projects**, using the expertise of non governmental organizations, in the field of shelter, health, water, education, community services and logistics.

3.1. Shelter About 30,000 returnee families or **180,000 people will benefit** from the 1995 shelter programme, where UNHCR, through agencies is assisting returnees who do not have a house in settling them on new, government-designated rural settlements by the provision of **building materials** such as corrugated iron sheets, wooden poles, nails and where necessary brick-making machines.

3.2 Health UNHCR continues to **support five district hospitals and 42 health centres** in various regions throughout Rwanda in the areas which returnees are expected to resettle in large numbers - specifically, Kibungo, Byumba, Kigali rural, Cyangugu and Gisenyi, through the provision of medical supplies and equipment, training and payment of incentives to local medical staff and rehabilitation of buildings.

3.3. Water UNHCR provides funding to agencies who are **rehabilitating simple water systems** at the commune/secteur level. In cooperation with other UN agencies, UNHCR may also provide partial funding for development of simple water sources in new rural settlements.

3.4. Education UNHCR provides funding to agencies which are **rehabilitating primary, secondary and professional training schools**, has provided 15 light trucks to the

Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education for use in secondary schools, and is assisting in the distribution of food items to secondary schools that have recently reopened. UNHCR has **repaired 16 out of 25 schools** it plans to rehabilitate in Gisenyi. Also, UNHCR is funding the provision of school equipment and materials as well as **supporting teacher training programmes**, and in cooperation with other UN agencies, may provide partial **funding for construction of schools** in new rural settlement areas.

3.5. Community services UNHCR provides funding to agencies supporting **unaccompanied returnee minors** as well as IDPs and locals. The objectives are to prevent separation of children and families; to reunite unaccompanied children with parents/members of families; to enable children with no families to receive care that meets their full range of needs for normal growth and development; and to enable children with special needs to receive care and necessary treatment. UNHCR assistance is provided to selected community-based **projects which help vulnerable families**.

Assistance includes monitoring health/nutritional status of children, facilitating the provision of food and non-food items, social support and promoting income-generating activities. UNHCR supports children's centres and programmes with active **tracing and family reunification** components as well as agencies who assist Rwandese, especially women and children, who have suffered severe traumatic experiences.

3.6. Logistics UNHCR - in cooperation with LWF and ADRA - has set up a system of **warehouses for relief items** in Gisenyi,

Butare, Cyangugu, Kibungo, Byumba and Kibuye, in addition to the central warehouse in Kigali. The central warehouse caters for the needs of Kigali, Gitarama and South Kigali Prefectures.

4. Institutional assistance To improve the capacity of line ministries, particularly those directly involved in the implementation of UNHCR projects to function properly, the Organization has **donated 49 vehicles and 34 motorcycles** to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. UNHCR has also **provided cash grants** to some of the above Ministries to enable them to meet running costs related to work that has direct relevance to returnee/refugee programmes.

- D R A F T -

BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

ON RWANDA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

ESPECIALLY WITH ITS NEIGHBOURS

1. The perception that the present Government in Kigali symbolizes the victims of last year's genocide and other atrocities has helped mold and determine foreign attitudes to and relations with the new regime.

2. When the Government assumed power on 19 July 1994, following the defeat of the former regime blamed for the genocide, much international goodwill was bestowed on Rwanda as the international community looked to the new leaders to turn the country away from its tragic past towards a more peaceful future. The new regime's army, the RPA, was hailed nationally and internationally as liberators. Even the French Government, viewed at best suspiciously by the victorious RPF, the dominant force in the new governing coalition in Kigali, sent a high-level delegation to Kigali on 21 July, just two days after the Government had assumed office. Although the delegation received only a cool reception, especially as its requests for meetings with the President and the Vice-President and Minister for Defence were refused, the mere fact of its arrival demonstrated the degree of international interest in opening or strengthening contacts with the new leadership. Similarly, even Zaire and Kenya, among others, which had criticized Uganda's alleged role in bringing the RPF-dominated government to power in Rwanda, recognized the new reality and demonstrated a readiness to work with the authorities.

3. The immense promise of that auspicious beginning soon turned awry as increasing reports of RPA atrocities, culminating in particular with the Gersony allegations in August/September 1994 and the Kibeho tragedy in April 1995, began to erode the new Government's moral credibility and to tarnish its international reputation. Consequently, the attitudes of the international community towards Rwanda also began to change. This change has been reflected in particular in the slow disbursement of pledged assistance and the placing of conditions for the future release of such aid. Furthermore, Rwanda's relations with its neighbours, especially with Tanzania and Zaire which host the largest number of Rwandese refugees, as well as with Kenya which, although not an immediate neighbour, plays an influential political and economic role in the subregion, have increasingly become tense. The three countries have accused the Rwandese regime of not doing enough to expedite the repatriation of refugees and of not creating internal conditions and a climate propitious for their safe return and resettlement. Tanzania has alleged that the Government is practising selective repatriation favouring refugees of the Tutsi ethnic group. Kenya and Zaire have accused the Government of "arrogance" and the Kenyan Government has recently expelled the two most senior diplomats from Rwanda's Embassy in Nairobi. The possibility that

.../...

To SRSG

As requested

Approved ✓

11 July

Sik Buo

UNAMIR/RWANDA: THE STATUS OF MISSION AGREEMENT

The Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) was signed between the former Government of Rwanda and the United Nations on 5 November 1993. In a letter addressed to the ASG for Peace-Keeping Operations dated 21 November 1993, the Rwandese Patriotic Front promised to cooperate fully in the implementations of the provisions of the SOMA. In accordance with well-established principles of international law, the applicability of the SOMA is not in doubt despite the recent change of Government in Rwanda.

The current Government of Rwanda has verbally expressed its adherence to the SOMA, but it has also expressed reservations regarding certain of its provisions. UNAMIR continues to urge the Government to respect the SOMA, while conceding the possibility of renegotiating certain of its provisions on the basis of the Government's proposals. These proposals are expected to be received shortly.

The main areas of difficulty which have arisen over the past several months in our dealings with Rwandese officials include:

1. Tax liabilities of UNAMIR contractors in Rwanda - whether contractors and their personnel are entitled to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations contained in the 1946 Convention and the SOMA.
2. Government's obligations with respect to the provision of premises to UNAMIR and attempts to eject UNAMIR from various Government-owned premises without sufficient notice.
3. Impoundment of UNAMIR supplies and imports, particularly those imported by contractors, in attempts to charge customs and other duties.
4. Systematic impoundment of UNAMIR and other UN vehicles following traffic accidents, in violation of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the SOMA.
5. Hijackings of UNAMIR vehicles and armed robberies of UNAMIR personnel by persons in military uniform - although not necessarily attributable to the Rwandese Government, they relate to its obligations with regard to the security and safety of UNAMIR personnel and its investigation of such offences.
6. Restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNAMIR personnel, particularly with regard to helicopter flights.
7. Imposition of passport and visa requirements on UNAMIR personnel, contrary to the SOMA.
8. Occasional illegal searches of UNAMIR personnel.
9. Detention of UNAMIR and other UN local staff on charges of genocide without any progress in the investigation of their cases or the laying of formal charges - this is related to the broader problem of extreme congestion in the prisons and of slow progress in the reactivation of the Rwandese legal and judicial system.

So many wish to underline the importance of adhering to SOMA. Any amendments proposed by the Rwanda govt will be considered and not negotiated.

- D R A F T -

**BRIEFING NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN RWANDA**

1. The current political situation in Rwanda can best be described as volatile. While the five-party governing coalition has generally held together since it came to power nearly a year ago, growing frictions have been unfolding within the regime and the society at large, denoting either inter-party rivalries or more fundamental disagreements on policies. Occasional squabbling is not unusual in any government or society. However, with Rwanda still struggling to recover from the damaging consequences of last year's civil war and genocide and now facing a seemingly increasing threat of destabilization, even the perception of tension within the political establishment and/or the society at large can assume potentially alarming proportions.

2. From the onset, the ruling coalition had, as its common denominator, opposition to the late President Habyarimana and his MRND party. That factor alone, as time has shown, is clearly not a sufficiently cohesive unifying force. The real and perceived inequalities in power among the various parties in the coalition, as well as their competing and sometimes conflicting agendas, strategies and interests, have become more noticeable. As a result, inevitable strains have emerged in the alliance, occasionally leading to open dissension.

3. Some of the areas of disagreement have been more specific while others concern the overall strategy of the Government and the society. Differences over the role and responsibilities of the army constitute perhaps the most vociferous and specific point of discord, especially between the two main coalition partners, the RPF and the MDR. The Prime Minister Twagiramungu, a Hutu who is also President of MDR, has publicly called for greater restraints on the army which is viewed as largely Tutsi-dominated and loyal above all to the RPF. The two senior MDR officials who defected from the Government and fled the country, namely the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Jean-Marie Viapney Ndajimana, and the Prime Minister's former Director of Cabinet, Mr. Jean Damascène Ntakirutimana, both mentioned, as part of their reasons for leaving, the army's alleged dominance over the country and what they saw as its responsibility for arbitrary acts of violence and insecurity.

4. It would appear on the surface that the divergence over the general strategy of Government also follows largely ethnic and political lines. At the same time, it can be said that the differences are rather mainly between moderate and more extremist factions of the ruling coalition. While the moderate approach has been led principally by the Hutu dominated MDR with the RPF seen as heading the more radical faction, moderates within the RPF have also sided with the MDR, especially on the need to pursue more vigorously national reconciliation and a more inclusive society as well as to maintain a more cooperative relationship between Rwanda and UNAMIR as well with the international community as a whole. Even within the RPA which is generally perceived as a largely monolithic entity,

.../...

To PRSC ✓

As requested
H. Melnick and sent.
S

Sammy Boo
10/7

there have been increasing reports of a growing rift, especially between English-speaking Rwandese troops who have recently returned from Uganda and occupy the most senior positions, and their French-speaking counterparts from Burundi who are said to resent seriously their less favourable positions.

5. The slow disbursement of pledged assistance as well as the delay in bringing suspected genocide perpetrators to trial are also seen as widening gaps within the society and the political establishment and fueling inter-ethnic strife. Lack of foreign economic and financial assistance is contributing to more widespread property, heightening social tensions and provoking political acrimonies as some members of the regime (e.g. moderate Hutus), blame their more hardline partners (e.g. RPF) for policies and practices and an overall climate viewed as discouraging the speedier flow of international support. At the same time, the absence of quicker movement in the area of justice could encourage more revenge killings which, in turn, could worsen ethnic polarization and hinder refugee repatriation efforts.

6. Despite the Government's stated policy downplaying the ethnic factor in building a new Rwandese society and political system, there are strong indications that the level of inter-ethnic suspicion, even hostility, remains disturbingly high. The Government's efforts, despite their merits, are still at an early stage to have had any meaningful impact. Moreover, if Rwanda's history as well as developments elsewhere in Africa are taken as a guide, the Government's policies and efforts in this regard might even ultimately be futile as ethnic solidarity has frequently emerged as a more resilient and decisive factor for forging alliances in African societies than shared political philosophies.

7. The potentially explosive mixture of ethnic and political rivalries is especially pronounced in Rwanda with its long history of ethnically and politically-motivated violence as well as its massive poverty. Ethnic and political polarization, despite the Government's best intentions and efforts, continues to characterize the fundamental basis of contemporary Rwandese society and politics. Against that background, the potential for violence remains an ever-present threat. The primary responsibility for preventing the present political coalition from unravelling rests with the Government. The international community also an important role to play and to this end should continue and indeed intensify its efforts to assist in stabilizing the internal situation, preventing threats of destabilization from becoming a reality and facilitating the repatriation of Rwanda's 2 million refugees.

8. The S-G may wish to felicitate the govt for its achievements during the past year. He may also state that it was important for IG, UN and the international community to cooperate with the govt of Rwanda in addressing the following main outstanding issues that were causing tension and frustration in the region at the time:

- a) Release of refugees from neighboring countries
- b) ~~Early~~ Early dispensation of justice to rehere appellate courts
- c) ~~Disbursement~~ Disbursement of funds pledged at Geneva Round Table
- d) Meaningful steps towards harmony

c) progress and

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MEMORANDUM

TO : List below

FROM : *[Signature]*
Ambassador S.M. Khan
SRSG

DATE: 8 July 1995

SUBJECT : BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I will be grateful if briefing notes of one page length were prepared for the Secretary General's dossier on the following topics:

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Kindly submit to my office no later than Monday, 10 July at noon.

Thank you for your cooperation.

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| 4. Rwanda: summary of Kibeho inquiry | LA/RAFII |
| 5. Status of the UN International Tribunal | LA |
| 6. UNAMIR/Rwanda: Status of the SOMA | LA |
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| 8. UNAMIR's Mandate | SRSG |
| 9. Rwanda: Military threats from neighboring countries | FC |
| 10. UNAMIR: Status of Forces, including rotation | FC |
| 11. Arms embargo | FC |

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| 12. Situation in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi | |
| 13. Return of refugees, follow-up to the Bujumbura conference and Nairobi Summit | |

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| 14. Round Table Highlights | |
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SRSG

20 JUL 1995 17:00
UNAMIR
KIGALI

HUMAN RIGHTS

15. Status of Operation

UNREO

16. Status of Humanitarian Assistance

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AT NOON.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

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UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE FOR RWANDA
UNHRO REPRESENTATIVE FOR RWANDA
UNREO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COORDINATOR

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-Fax: 77276 *ce*
-Fax: 77276 *ou*
-Fax: 72951 *ce*



OUTGOING FAX
MIR NO:
MISC NO:

TO: See list below	FROM: Ambassador S. Khan SRSG, UNAMIR Kigali <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: See list below	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR	DATE: 8 July 1995
SUBJECT: BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL	

I WILL BE GRATEFUL IF BRIEFING NOTES OF ONE PAGE LENGTH WERE PREPARED FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S DOSSIER ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

UNAMIR

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Rwanda: general political situation | SPA |
| 2. Rwanda: relations with neighboring countries | SPA |
| 3. Rwanda: justice system situation, including state of prisons | LA |
| 4. Rwanda: summary of Kibeho inquiry | LA/RAFII |
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TO: (SEE LIST BELOW)

FROM S KHAN, SRSG

SUBJECT BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL

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Monsieur,

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Dans la mesure du possible, nous attribuerons un maximum de chambres au même étage que la suite.

Nous vous prions de recevoir, Monsieur De Souza, nos salutations distinguées.

Eric GUILLAUME
Directeur Général Adjoint

André DEBLANDRE
Directeur Général

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- ☐ READ
☐ HANDLE
☐ APPROVE
and
☐ FORWARD
☐ RETURN
☐ KEEP OR DISCARD
☐ REVIEW WITH ME

To SRSG

For information.

Date 5-7-95

From ED