

[10 CONFIDENTIAL]

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BOX 69

FILE 8

ACC. 1998/0282



URGENT

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

COURRIER: ARRIVEE			
PRO 301 RWANDA		Date: 23 JUN 1995	
INFO	ACTION	REMARKS	
CR/MP/23P			
DRR/DM			
ARR/PROUR			
WFP			
NATIONS UNIES			
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA			
UNIC			

OUTGOING FAX NO. 4359

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. 2088

TO: M. Aliou Diallo Coordonnateur Résident Nations Unies Kinshasa - Zaïre	FROM: M. Wilfrid De Souza Directeur Exécutif MINUAR KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX NO: 871-1503261	DATE: 22 Juin 1995
	PHONE: 212-963-9906
	FAX NO: 212-963-3090
INFO: FC - DFC - CAO	SECTION: Protocole
SUBJECT: Mission de l'Envoyé Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies	

1. VEUILLEZ TROUVER CI-JOINT COPIE D'UN FAX QUE NOUS VENONS DE RECEVOIR DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT DES NATIONS UNIES EN TANZANIE CONCERNANT VOTRE DEMANDE D'AUDIENCE AUPRES DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE TANZANIEENNE.

2. LE PRESIDENT DEVANT SE RENDRE A ADDIS-ABEBA DU 26 AU 28 JUIN, LA SOLUTION SERAIT PEUT-ETRE D'AVANCER VOTRE RENDEZ-VOUS AU SAMEDI 24 OU DIMANCHE 25 JUIN. TOUT DEPEND DE LA DATE DE VOTRE AUDIENCE AUPRES DU PRESIDENT MOBUTU. SI CETTE AUDIENCE POUVAIT AVOIR LIEU LE VENDREDI 23 COMME LE BUREAU DU PNUD NOUS A LAISSE ENTENDRE, PEUT-ETRE POURRIEZ-VOUS VOUS RENDRE DIRECTEMENT A DAR-ES-SALAAM. LA VISITE A GOMA SERAIT AINSI REMISE A PLUS TARD.

3. NOUS ATTENDONS VOS INSTRUCTIONS A CET EGARD UNE FOIS QUE LA DATE DE VOTRE AUDIENCE A GBADOLITE SERA CONNUE.

MEILLEURES SALUTATIONS.



UNITED NATIONS

U R G E N TOffice of the
U.N. Resident Coordinator

United Republic of Tanzania

F A XNO: 1411

DATE: 22 JUNE 1995

TO: MR WILFRID DE SOUZA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UNAMIR
KIGALI

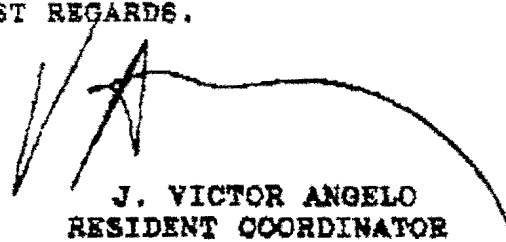
REF: ORG 130/3/UNAMIR

CONFIDENTIALCITY/COUNTRY: KIGALI / RWANDAFAX NUMBERS: 1-212-963-3090

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF TWO PAGES

SUBJECT: MISSION BY SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOYWOULD YOU PLEASE PASS THE ATTACHED MESSAGE TO MR. ALDO AJELLO,
SECRETARY GENERAL SPECIAL ENVOY.

THANKS AND BEST REGARDS.


J. VICTOR ANGELO
RESIDENT COORDINATOR

AGENCY/ACCOUNT TO CHARGE: UNAMIR



UNITED NATIONS

Office of the
UN Resident Coordinator

United Republic of Tanzania

22 JUNE 1995

TO: MR. ALDO AJELLO,
SECRETARY GENERAL SPECIAL ENVOYFROM: J. VICTOR ANGELO,
UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY
MISSION TO TANZANIA

WE HAVE INFORMALLY CONTACTED THE GOVERNMENT ON YOUR PROPOSED VISIT TO TANZANIA. HOWEVER MOST OF THE TOP OFFICIALS WILL BE OUT OF TOWN. THE FOREIGN MINISTER IS CURRENTLY IN ADDIS ABABA ATTENDING A PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE OAU SUMMIT. FROM 22-25 JUNE, THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST VICE PRESIDENT WILL BE IN DODOMA ATTENDING THE CENTRAL AND NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF THE CCM POLITICAL PARTY. FROM 26-28 JUNE 1995, THE PRESIDENT WILL BE IN ADDIS ABABA FOR THE OAU SUMMIT MEETING.

WE HOPE THE ABOVE INFORMATION WILL BE USEFUL IN PLANNING YOUR MISSION. LOOKING FORWARD TO HEAR FROM YOU.

THANK YOU AND BEST REGARDS.

CONFIDENTIAL

FACSIMILIE TRANSMISSION FORM

FACSIMILIE REFERENCE NO. _____

DATE: 27 June 1995

AGENCY/ACCOUNT TO CHARGE : UNDP

REF : ORG 130/1/UN

TO :

NAME: Ms P. Makolo, ResRep. a.i.
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO:
Ms E. Johnson Sirleaf, AA/RD-RBA
c/o the Hilton Hotel, Room 1220

CITY/COUNTRY: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Fax No. (251-1) 514 5999 / 515 147

c.c. Liaison Office,
Fax No. (251-1) 512 599
→ c.c. Ms Aldo Ajello, Special Envoy to the UNSG
c.c. Mr. Normand Lauzon, Deputy Assistant
Administrator, RBA, UNDP, New York
c.c. Mr. Emmanuel Dierckx de Casterle, Chief - Div.I
UNDP, New York
Fax No. (212) 906 - 5423/5974
c.c. Mr. Dusan Dragic, Director, Humanitarian Affairs
Division, OA/UNDP
Fax No. (212) 906 - 5778

FROM: J. Victor Angelo
UN Resident Coordinator/
UNDP Resident Representative

This transmission consists of the following pages including this page : 4

SUBJECT: **TANZANIA AND THE REFUGEE CRISIS**

Kindly find attached self-explanatory brief on the above issue.

Aldo Ajello arrived in the evening. I had a very long discussion with him about

the situation, including the response provided so far by UNDP, the UN and the

international community. He agrees with my views that on the continuum side, the UN System, under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinator, and the Donors, have contributed generously to help in mitigating the negative impact of the massive refugee presence. He is also very appreciative of the efforts being deployed to assist Kigoma Region.

Indeed, the key question is the relations between the international community and GOR and the effects of a "soft stand", as it is seen from here, on the return, or not, of the refugees. GOT wants a much firmer relationship between the major countries and GOR, which would facilitate national reconciliation and a better environment for human rights and individual/ethnic security.

With personal regards.

JVA/asm

TANZANIA AND THE REFUGEE CRISIS

There are about 700,000 refugees in the Kagera Region of Tanzania. Most of these refugees are Rwandans of Hutu ethnic background, who arrived in Tanzania as a consequence of the April 1994 crisis. There is a much smaller number of refugees in the Kigoma Region - 30,000. These refugees are Burundians, the vast majority of them of Hutu origin.

In December 1994, the Prime Minister's Office and the UN Resident Coordinator, with the support of the Regional Administration of Kagera and the UNDP Country Office, organized a Pledging Conference to mobilize resources for development projects in the region. Those projects had been identified through a consultative process involving GOT, the local communities and authorities, Donors, NGOs, UNDP and the UN Agencies. They were formulated to mitigate the negative impact of the massive refugee presence on the local Tanzanian population. The projects were grouped in 5 main areas, namely:

- planning and administration strengthening;
- social sectors;
- environment;
- infra-structure rehabilitation and;
- security.

The donors' response was overwhelming. The volume of resources mobilized came to about US\$40 million. This figure was much higher than expected. UNDP was assigned the responsibility of helping GOT to coordinate the donor assistance to the Region as well as to help in the planning of the reconstruction-rehabilitation-development continuum.

Implementation of the projects started soon after the donors meeting. Presently, most of the pledges made are being honoured and the local communities are benefitting from the international assistance that is being provided.

The UN Resident Coordinator, with the endorsement of the Prime Minister's Office and the Regional authorities, has started the same kind of process in the Kigoma Region. He has just spent one week in the Region to discuss and organize a series of consultations and studies leading to a Donor Pledging Conference. Such Conference should take place in the second half of September 1995. It would be a similar exercise to the one conducted for Kagera. It is hoped that the major development constraints of the Region will receive adequate support from the donors.

One can say that the international community and the UN System's response to the negative impacts of the refugee presence has been good and prompt. The development side of the crisis has been addressed, as it is the case in Kagera, which is the mainly affected area, or is being considered, when it comes to the Kigoma situation.

It is true that the situation in Kigoma is, by far less serious than the situation in Kagera.

The GOT whilst recognizing the support received in their efforts to mitigate the developmental effect of the refugee presence, believes that the international community is not doing enough to accelerate the return of the refugees to Rwanda. The Government believes that the political will of the international community is not strong enough to create the conditions inside Rwanda for the refugees to pull back soon. One gets the impression when talking to GOT officials that these officials think that the diplomatic efforts are not clearly focused and coordinated, and the Government of Kigali is not receiving, from the international community, the right kind of messages when it comes to national reconciliation and human rights in Rwanda. They want the diplomatic pressure to be intensified.

The GOT is also very concerned with some suggestions made by donors regarding the resettlement inside of Tanzania of the refugee population. It is GOT's views that donor pressure to have the refugees resettled will increase as time passes by. The political leadership is very concerned of being confronted with such pressure, which could become very intense particularly after the elections and the setup of the new GOT. The feeling is that they have only the second semester of 1995 to get the refugees back into Rwanda, before such pressure from the donors will become too strong for them to ignore.

Another issue concerns the closure of the borders between Tanzania and Rwanda as far as refugee influx movements are concerned. Tanzania wants the international community to understand that the country cannot accept additional refugees, particularly those Rwandans that have taken refuge in Burundi. In Tanzania's reading of the situation, Burundi is trying to export its Rwanda refugees to Tanzania. GOT thinks that the international community should take the closure of the border as a matter of Tanzanian national interest and internal security and stability. Indeed, the main donor representatives in Tanzania seem to have accepted such position. However, the UN System, and particularly UNHCR, is seen as putting too much pressure for the border to be reopened. The relations between GOT and UNHCR could become very tense in the near future.

Lastly, Tanzania is going through an electoral process and the refugee presence is a political issue. GOT needs to be seen, by the population, as taking action and being tough. They have to be seen as in control of the situation which means Tanzania getting the refugees out of the country and back in Rwanda, preferably before October 29, 1995, the presidential and general elections day.

Dar es Salaam, 27 June 1995

JVA/asm
ResCoord's Office
URT



RESTRICTED

SUMMARY REPORT OF MEETINGS BETWEEN
MR. ALDO AJELLO, SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENTS
OF BURUNDI, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND ZAIRE
(21 to 28 JUNE 1995)

INTRODUCTION

1. The meetings were held within the framework of the consultations the Security Council had, under its resolution 997 of 9 June 1995, requested the Secretary-General to carry out with neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers on their territories to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel to ensure that such weapons are not used by Rwandese refugees to destabilize Rwanda.
2. Following the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Aldo Ajello, Under-Secretary-General, to help coordinate the necessary consultations, Mr. Ajello arrived in the subregion on 20 June. On his arrival in Kigali on that date, he was briefed on the current situation in Rwanda and the subregion by Major-General Guy Tousignant, Force Commander of UNAMIR, and by other senior UNAMIR and UNHCR staff. Mr. Ajello began his consultations on 21 June with a meeting with Rwanda's Vice-President and Defence Minister, Major-General Paul Kagame. Later that afternoon, the Special Envoy met with representatives of United Nations agencies and offices as well as NGOs operating in Rwanda before departing for Bujumbura, Burundi, to continue his mission.
3. After meeting, on 22 June, with senior Burundian Government leaders as well as with the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Burundi, Ambassador Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, Mr. Ajello departed in the evening of the same day for Kinshasa, Zaire, where he held discussions with Zairean Government officials on 23 June before returning to Kigali on 24 June. He also met informally, and separately, in Kinshasa, with the Ambassadors of the United States and France and with a senior diplomat from the Belgian Embassy. On 25 June, he visited the Kibumba, Mugunga and Lac Vert Rwandese refugee camps in Goma, Zaire, where he also received detailed briefings from UNHCR staff members operating in the area. The briefings covered the situation in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, including the question of security. Mr. Ajello returned to Kigali later on the same day and held detailed discussions on 26 June with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan.
4. Mr. Ajello met Ugandan authorities in Kampala, on 27 June and departed the same day for Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania where, on 28 June, he concluded his consultations after meeting Tanzanian officials. He left Dar-es-Salaam for Nairobi on 28 June on his way back to New York, via Vienna.

.../...

PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETINGS

5. In the five countries he visited, Mr. Ajello met with the following senior officials: in Burundi, he met separately with Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, President of the Republic, who was accompanied by his Diplomatic Adviser. He also met separately with Mr. Nicolas Mayugi, Secretary of State for Co-operation and with Lt. Col. Sinzoyiheba Firmin, Minister of National Defence, who was accompanied by Lt. Col. Bayaganakandi Epitace, Administrator General of the "PAFE" (Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangers), and by Mr. Audifax Ndabitoreye, Administrator General of National Documentation; in Rwanda, he met with Major-General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence; in Zaire, he met separately with Mr. Kengo wa Dondo, Prime Minister, Admiral Mavua Mudima, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, and Mr. Diur Katondi, Vice-Minister of International Cooperation; in Uganda, he met with the Prime Minister, Mr. Kintu Musoke, who was accompanied by the Secretary for Defence, Mr. Ben Mbonye, the Acting Permanent Secretary and Director for Multilateral Organizations and Treaties in the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Nathan Irumba, and the Acting Director for Africa and the Middle East in the Foreign Ministry, Mrs. S. Musisi-Mwanyee; in Tanzania, he met with the First Vice-President and Prime Minister, Mr. David Cleopa Msuya, who was accompanied by Mr. Richard Mariki, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Bukuku, Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, and Mr. Jonathan Rwehabura, Senior Adviser to the Prime Minister. Mr. Ajello was accompanied at the various meetings by two senior UNAMIR staff members, Mr. Sammy Kum Buo, Senior Political Adviser, and Lt. Col. Richard Blanchette, Military Assistant to the Force Commander, except at Mr. Ajello's meeting with Major-General Kagame, on 21 June, where he was accompanied by UNAMIR's Executive Director, Mr. Wilfrid De Souza.

ATMOSPHERE AT THE MEETINGS

6. Although the Prime Minister of Zaire, Mr. Kengo wa Dondo, began his meeting with Mr. Ajello in a very heated tone, angrily critical of the international community, including in particular the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, for "falsely" accusing his country of helping Rwandese exiles to attack or otherwise destabilize Rwanda, the meetings held throughout Mr. Ajello's mission took place in a generally cordial atmosphere.

PURPOSE OF MISSION

7. To all his hosts, Mr. Ajello explained that the Secretary-General had sent him, in response to a Security Council request, to consult Rwanda's neighbours on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers to monitor arms transactions that could be used to destabilize Rwanda. He referred to pertinent paragraphs of Security Council resolution 997, and stressed the Council's concern over recent reports that former Rwandese troops and other armed elements were preparing to attack Rwanda from neighbouring

.../...

countries. The United Nations had not accused any country for supporting such military efforts, he emphasized, and the Organization did not have detailed information on the reported plans. That was the reason behind the proposed initiative to deploy observers who, by helping to remove speculation and accusation on reported arms transactions, could contribute to clarifying the situation with a view to enabling the international community to take such measures as it deems warranted to prevent the destabilization of Rwanda. He stated that the United Nations supported a peaceful solution of the Rwandese problem so that the estimated 2 million Rwandese refugees could be free to return home in conditions of safety and dignity. The repatriation of the refugees was an urgent challenge but could only take place if armed intimidation in the camps and reported military actions aimed at destabilizing Rwanda ceased.

8. Mr. Ajello said that the main purpose of his mission was to determine if there was agreement in principle in the countries directly involved, on the proposed deployment. The necessary details, including the numbers of observers and the modalities of their deployment, would be worked out once such agreement had been ascertained, he added. Nevertheless, he indicated that preliminary thinking envisaged the deployment of observers in the three neighbouring countries with the largest numbers of Rwandese refugees, namely Zaire (about 1.2 million), Tanzania (about 700,000) and Burundi (about 250,000).

SUBSTANCE OF DISCUSSIONS

9. Despite the rather specific and limited purpose of Mr. Ajello's mission, as outlined above, the discussions that ensued generally covered a wide-range of related issues. The refugee problem and the threat of renewed conflict were specifically mentioned as the main dangers confronting Rwanda. Officials in Burundi and Uganda also cited the massive circulation of arms in the subregion, including to refugees, as a threat to Rwanda. All the leaders Mr. Ajello met expressed great concern over the situation in Rwanda although their analyses and assessment of the problem and their recommendations or suggestions for possible solutions, differed significantly in many aspects.

10. The refugee issue emerged as a particularly heated topic, especially in the talks in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. Speakers on the subject saw it as a time-bomb that would explode, leaving disastrous debris on its path, unless effective measures were taken to disarm it. Burundian leaders, in particular the President, saw the combination of inter-ethnic polarization, large numbers of refugees and large amounts of arms, as especially explosive, threatening the security of the subregion as a whole. Tanzanian and Zairean officials complained of hospitality fatigue and emphasized that political and popular pressures by their citizens to "get rid of" the refugees were intense, in view, in particular, of the heavy ecological, socio-economic, security and political costs of hosting the refugees, especially in such large numbers. The Prime Ministers of both countries stressed the huge political risks they faced on the issue. In this connection, the Prime Minister of Zaire, recalling that Parliament had already called for the unconditional return of the refugees, urged urgent international action to expedite repatriation and thus save his Government from being

.../...

toppled, which could happen, he underlined, if Parliament called for a no-confidence vote on the refugee issue. The Prime Minister of Tanzania, for his part, pointed to ongoing discussions on the refugee issues in Parliament and believed that the question was likely to play a major role in forthcoming national elections.

11. In order to ease the threat of destabilization said to be emanating from Rwandese refugees in the neighbouring countries, it was suggested, in particular by Burundi's Secretary of State for Cooperation, that the camps be relocated farther away from the border, an idea that was rejected by Zairean officials. Not only was it complex and costly, such relocation could also give the impression of permanency which could be controversial in the face of mounting popular demands for the immediate return of the refugees to Rwanda. The Prime Minister of Tanzania also specifically criticized attempts to relocate refugees from one asylum country (Burundi), to Tanzania.

12. The recent agreement by the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to conduct joint military patrols along their common borders was also mentioned, especially by Burundi's Defence Minister, as a potentially effective measure to prevent transborder violence and infiltration.

13. Wondering about the sources of weapons used by the armed elements threatening to destabilize Rwanda, the Ugandan Prime Minister said he did not believe those elements were acting alone. He called on the European Union to put collective pressure on them to desist from further destabilization attempts.

14. The President of Burundi expressed the view that the creation in Rwanda of conditions and an atmosphere conducive to the safe return and resettlement of refugees could help remove the pretext used by those refugees who wished to destabilize that country. He therefore welcomed as going in the right direction, recent statements by the Rwandese Government opening up possibilities for dialogue and contact between the refugees and the Government.

15. Referring to the recent Kibeho tragedy, the Prime Ministers of Tanzania and Zaire strongly criticized the Government of Rwanda for not "doing enough" to create the necessary confidence to expedite repatriation. The Prime Minister of Zaire accused Rwanda of pursuing "arrogant" and inhumane policies that tended to discourage refugees from returning home. The Prime Minister of Tanzania, on his part, was concerned that the Government of Rwanda was engaging in "double-talk". He claimed that though that Government had often stated its support for repatriation, it had in practice concentrated on the selective repatriation of Tutsi refugees, including even those who had, over the years, acquired Tanzanian citizenship. The Rwandese Government, he added, had not given any concrete or strong signals to encourage the return of Hutus who constituted the overwhelming majority of current refugees. The Prime Minister, therefore, suggested the following "minimum" measures which, he believed, if implemented, would promote repatriation and thus also decrease the threat of destabilization of Rwanda from outside:

.../...

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

16. The Tanzanian and Zairean officials also complained that, despite its failure to cooperate effectively in the repatriation effort, the Government of Rwanda continued to receive lenient, even privileged treatment by the international community. Such a "soft" approach, they held, amounted to condoning the Rwandese Government's unhelpful attitude which, in their view, was responsible for the stalled repatriation process.

17. The officials of all the countries Mr. Ajello visited said they looked to the international community, in particular the United Nations, to help solve what they saw as a worsening threat of an explosion in the Great Lakes area resulting especially from the refugee problem in its various aspects. The President of Burundi and the Prime Minister of Tanzania emphasized the view that the role of the United Nations in this respect should be more political than military, with the Prime Minister stressing the need for the world body to exert the "right type of pressure" on the Government of Rwanda, and the President stressing effectiveness as the main criterion when considering measures to be taken. Mr. Ajello spoke of the need for a collaborative effort between the countries of the region and the United Nations. That was the spirit in which the proposed initiative by the Security Council was conceived, he said.

18. Major-General Paul Kagame, the Rwandese Vice-President and Defence Minister, for his part, stressed the renewed commitment of his Government to the unconditional and speedy return of the refugees and stated that despite a severe paucity of resources, the Government had made significant progress towards creating a favourable climate to that end, including, in particular, by returning the country to normalcy in a relatively short time. The Government, he underlined, needed assistance in order to meet the material requirements for the orderly and smooth reception and resettlement of returnees. In this connection, General Kagame mentioned the possibility of setting up a compensation fund with which, for instance, to settle competing claims to property and/or land by returnees from the earlier and more recent refugee waves.

.../...

19. General Kagame said he would be prepared to meet personally with any refugees wishing to return home but that the Government did not consider the recently formed "Rally for Return and for Democracy in Rwanda" (RDR), as representing bona fide Rwandese refugees. He insisted that participants in the genocide as well as armed elements causing intimidation in the camps should be separated from deserving refugees and stressed the imperative need for justice. He acknowledged that it may not be feasible, in practical terms, to try everyone possibly implicated in the genocide and suggested that approximately a thousand persons who planned or otherwise masterminded the genocide may be brought to justice.

20. It was generally agreed during the consultations that action in the area of justice, both through the International Tribunal as well as through a revitalized Rwandese judicial system, could facilitate repatriation and reconciliation, help end incidents of summary retribution and vengeance and demonstrate that impunity is unacceptable. The Tanzanian Prime Minister felt, in this connection, that movement in the area of justice would be more effective if it formed part of a largely political package of measures to address the Rwandese situation in-depth. The Prime Minister also said he expected the signature of the Headquarters Agreement for the International Tribunal, which will be based in Arusha, to take place soon.

21. With regard, finally, to the main purpose of Mr. Ajello's mission, the comments and other reactions of the different parties consulted, also varied considerably:

- a) The Defence Ministers of Burundi and Rwanda welcomed the proposal, viewing it as a positive and constructive step in the right direction. The President of Burundi and his Secretary of State for Cooperation, while also indicating political interest, in principle, nevertheless urged caution in its planning and implementation. They also worried that the refugees might react strongly against the proposed deployment of military observers. The President, furthermore, suggested that the proposed regional conference on security, stability and development, whose convening he saw as urgent, could serve as an appropriate forum for the elaboration and adoption of concrete decisions on the proposed initiative.
- b) Zairean officials, who firmly rejected allegations that their country was supporting the destabilization of Rwanda, stated that Zaire neither had the resources nor the interest for such operations. Rather, Zaire had taken concrete measures to promote security both by contributing 1,500 troops to UNHCR for the protection of camps and by unilaterally disarming former Rwandese Government forces when they fled into Zaire. They, therefore, reiterated their Government's proposal for an international commission of inquiry to be set up under United Nations auspices to shed light on the accusations. The officials said they were confident that the proposed international inquiry would exonerate their country and show the allegations as baseless. The Prime Minister as well as the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Defence said, nevertheless, they supported any measure that could help eliminate the unconstructive spiral of accusations and

.../...

speculation which not only strained inter-state relations but also hardened popular pressures in Zaire for the immediate repatriation of the refugees. The Prime Minister therefore promised to submit the Security Council's proposed initiative to his Government for consideration by the Council of Ministers.

- c) Uganda's Prime Minister, who said his country "will not leave any stone unturned" in the search for peace in Rwanda, promised to convey his Government's views on the proposed initiative at a later date.
- d) The Prime Minister of Tanzania emphatically and unambiguously rejected the initiative. He did not see the relevance or utility of stationing United Nations military observers on Tanzanian territory. He believed, rather, that such observers should be deployed "in sufficient numbers" inside Rwanda to help create a sense of confidence which could encourage and attract refugees back home. Rwanda's security, he stressed, could not be assured by placing "a few" United Nations observers in neighbouring countries. Rather, the Rwandese Government's failure to act to expedite safe and dignified repatriation could threaten Rwanda's security if refugees became hardened and frustrated enough to seek other means, including the use of force, in order to return home. The Prime Minister said Tanzania could accept United Nations military observers as part of a package which clearly reflected the priority role that should be assumed by the authorities in Rwanda for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees in Tanzania. In that event, the observers would be assigned the sole role of overseeing and facilitating the smooth and orderly departure of the refugees from Tanzanian territory after the Rwandese Government had implemented the measures the Prime Minister had suggested earlier (see paragraph 15 above).

Sammy Kum Buo
Senior Political Adviser
28 June 1995

IN CODE
1) Security Council
2) Ajello Mission
5601 P.01

++ CYCY ++
AUG-16-1995 00:17

UNITED NATIONS HQ NEWYORK

RECEIVED
16 AUG 1995
OFFICE OF THE ASG
UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CNR - 227 P1/5

ED/SPA
16.8.95

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 15 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2710



UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
1995 AUG 15 P 6:07

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

1. Re our UNAMIR-2697 of 14 August, the Security Council held further informal consultations today on the draft resolution on the arms embargo, the latest version of which is attached for your information.
2. Following a proposal by the Italian Ambassador, it was agreed to add a new preambular paragraph which reads as follows: "Welcoming the improvement in the working relations between the Government of National Unity and UNAMIR and recalling the mandate of UNAMIR, as adjusted in resolution 997 (1995), in particular to help achieve national reconciliation."
3. It was also agreed to specify, in operative paragraph 8, that the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and related material shall terminate "on 1 September 1996", unless the Council decides otherwise.
4. The French Representative suggested that operative paragraph 2 be changed as follows: "Requests the Secretary-General, as proposed in paragraph 45 of his report, to make recommendations to the Security Council, within one month, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former government forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa".

CNR 227P3/5 . *

Revised Text

1.00 p.m. -15 August 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and 1005 of 17 July 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Having also considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes subregion,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Stressing the need for representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society, excluding those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide last year, to begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population,

Welcoming the improvement in the working relations between the Government of national Unity and UNAMIR and recalling the mandate of UNAMIR, as adjusted in resolution 997 (1995), in particular to help achieve national reconciliation,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

CNR 227 P2/5

5. The U.S. Representative stressed, however, that it was time now for the Security Council to act and to establish a Commission of Inquiry, especially since the Government of Zaire had repeatedly asked for the dispatch of such a Commission to the region. He expressed the view that the Secretary-General should be given a mandate in this regard, without further delay.

6. Following bilateral consultations held this afternoon, it was agreed, as a compromise, that the Secretary-General would be requested to make recommendations on the establishment of the Commission "as soon as possible".

7. It is expected that the draft resolution will be finalized and possibly adopted tomorrow. Regards.

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) to reduce the force level UNAMIR, and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges, and in this respect, welcoming renewed efforts by the United Nations and donor countries, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda, to initiate, on an urgent basis, measures to improve this situation,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwanda refugees in neighbouring countries,

A

1. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations in this regard;
2. Requests the Secretary-General, as proposed in paragraph 45 of his report (S/1995/678), to make recommendations to the Security Council, as soon as possible, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandese government forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa;
3. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;
4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points and calls on the neighbouring States to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one month of the adoption of this resolution on his efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development, as well as for the convening of a regional meeting to address the problems facing the repatriation of refugees as well as on his efforts;
6. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

/...

B

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

7. Decides that, with immediate effect and until 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) shall not apply with regard to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all Member States of the United Nations of the list;

8. Decides also that on 1 September 1996 the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel shall terminate, unless the Council decides otherwise after its consideration of the second report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 below;

9. Further decides, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts, to Rwanda, or to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda if such sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda, other than to the Government of Rwanda as specified in paragraph 7 above;

10. Decides also, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any State neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

11. Further decides that States shall notify all exports from their territories of arms or related matériel to Rwanda to the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994), that the Government of Rwanda shall mark and register and notify to the Committee all imports made by it of arms and related matériel, and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 6 months of the date of adoption of this resolution, and again within 12 months, regarding, in particular, the export of arms and related matériel referred to in paragraph 2 above, on the basis of the reports submitted by the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994);

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED NATIONS HQ NEW YORK

12 AUG 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
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2) Ajello mission
5601 P.01

CNR 220 P1/7

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UNAMIR

95 AUG 12 00 17

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 11 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2678

J. P. Ruge

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
12 AUG 11 P 6:05

1. During informal consultations held this morning, the Security Council began consideration of the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR (copy of which has been sent to you under separate cover) and of the attached draft resolution. We are also attaching, for your information, copy of a self-explanatory letter sent to the President of the Security Council by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire.

2. Council members made positive comments on the report, but expressed their concern about the fragile security situation in the region.

3. As regards the draft resolution, most Council members were in favour of the proposal for lifting the arms embargo. However, France, Germany, U.K. and Italy (which mentioned the recent killings of six Italians in Zaire) stressed that lifting the arms embargo may create further instability in the region. They indicated that they favoured a temporary "suspension" of the embargo.

4. The Council is expected to resume its consideration of the draft resolution during informal consultations on Monday. We will keep you informed. Regards.

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The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes sub-region,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan Government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population and to re-establish its full sovereignty,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 to reduce the force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwanda refugees in neighbouring countries,

A

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

1. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces to be used in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, whether or not originating in their territory, to Rwanda or to persons in States neighbouring Rwanda if such arms and related matériel are for use in Rwanda, other than the Government of Rwanda;

2. Requests the Government of Rwanda to supply a list of designated points of entry for the delivery of arms and related matériel to the Secretary-General who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

3. Affirms that arms or related matériel supplied to the Government of Rwanda are to be used only for legitimate purposes in accordance with international law;

4. Decides also, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any state neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

5. Decides further that all weapons transferred to the Government of Rwanda from the date of this resolution, shall be marked and registered for public record.

B

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

6. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages him to continue his consultations in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council;

8. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around borders crossing points, to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

/...

10. Encourages also the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Translated from French

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

13261/MPZ/A2/EMBRWO2.8/95

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit the following position of Zaire on the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the arms embargo imposed by the Council.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire has taken note of the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, a draft that was sponsored by the United States of America, a permanent member of the Council.

"This draft resolution calls for the following observations on the part of the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"I. The philosophy that emerges from a close scrutiny of this draft resolution is that, in reality, it is aimed at:

"(a) Lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda; and

"(b) Decreeing or imposing an embargo on Zaire and countries adjoining Rwanda.

"In the view of the Government of the Republic of Zaire, this approach is unacceptable, because:

"1. Today, owing to the turmoil created by the massive influx of Rwandan refugees into its territory, it is the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Zaire, not of Rwanda, that are being threatened.

"2. Rwanda lies at the origin of the heightened tension prevailing in the Great Lakes region, which could erupt at any moment, because that country is encouraging a new flow of refugees towards Zaire while at the same time obstructing the return of the refugees to Rwanda in dignity and security.

"3. In general, Rwanda has not shown evidence of good faith in fulfilling its obligations under the Tripartite Agreement on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees signed at Kinshasa on 24 October 1994 by Zaire, Rwanda and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and in particular, in fulfilling the obligation relating to the creation of security or reception zones within Rwanda in order to receive refugees from

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the camps set up in Zaire and to ensure their resettlement in security and dignity.

"4. Rwanda is manifestly seeking to resolve its problems of scarcity of territory and overpopulation of arable lands as well as its inter-ethnic conflicts, to the detriment of its neighbours, through violence and methods that run counter to the rules of domestic and international law, including the expulsion of its nationals for political or ethno-tribal reasons.

"II. In order to attain the objectives of security and peace in the Great Lakes region, the Security Council should deplore the proliferation of weapons currently in circulation in a region that is also sensitive and in a state of heightened tension, and it should take vigorous measures to put an end to it, rather than lifting the embargo on the supply of arms and other matériel to Rwanda.

"The Security Council should give priority to the question of disarming the militias and other armed bands that are circulating in the countries of the Great Lakes region and sowing destruction, as they did recently in Virunga park, where a group of Italians working for the non-governmental organization Mundo Justo were killed by elements of the former Rwandan armed forces.

"III. The proposed lifting of the embargo may well contribute to igniting the Great Lakes region and East Africa.

"It is manifestly contrary to the objectives of peace and security sought by the United Nations Security Council.

"IV. For all these reasons, the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"1. Opposes the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, since that would aggravate the insecurity in the region and bears with it the seeds of war;

"2. Rejects the idea of redeploying military observers to Zaire;

"3. Reiterates its support for the setting up of an international commission of inquiry under United Nations auspices with a view to conducting investigations into the supply of weapons to the former Rwandan armed forces and to verifying the truth of the allegation of destabilization activities. This international commission of inquiry would be able to supervise the disarming of the armed bands by the regular armed forces of the country in Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi, Uganda, and elsewhere;

"4. Undertakes to give its assistance to the United Nations international commission of inquiry;

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"5. Reassures the entire international community and the Security Council that no State in Central Africa in general and in the Great Lakes region in particular will be destabilized by Zaire or from Zaire, and above all, not with its assistance.

"Kinshasa, 9 August 1995

"(Signed) KAMANDA wa KAMANDA
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire would be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

1995-08-11

22:16

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDANATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

RESTRICTED**DISCUSSION PAPER****THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON ARMS
DELIVERIES TO FORMER RWANDAN GOVERNMENT FORCES**

1. DPKO in its code cable no. 2612 of 8 August requested UNAMIR to prepare an initial draft regarding the composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of the above-mentioned commission. By the same cable, DPKO indicated that a suggestion had been made for such a commission to be established for a period of up to six months and to be composed of civilian personnel, though the commission would be able to call upon experts, including those with military and police backgrounds. The suggestion had also been made that while the commission should be given a broad mandate to investigate the flow of arms across all of Rwanda's borders, it should begin with Zaire since that country has already called for such an inquiry.

2. In his progress report to the Security Council dated ___ August 1995 (S/1995/), the Secretary-General mentioned the possibility of setting up the commission and indicated his intention to provide the Council shortly with specific recommendations in that regard. Some Security Council members have already expressed support for such a commission, viewing it as an alternative to the deployment of military observers, since the idea to deploy such observers has been rejected by some of the main countries concerned.

3. If the commission is to operate as an alternative to the proposed deployment of military observers in the countries bordering Rwanda, then the objective set out in Security Council 997 should be the point of departure. Under that resolution, the Security Council:

- "Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former régime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda",
- Affirmed "that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda";



Mr. Bus
In my opinion
this meets the requirement
11.2.95

- Called "upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories";
- Requested "the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire of the deployment of observers including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel referred to above....".

4. The Prime Minister of Zaire, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 June 1995, categorically rejected allegations that it was assisting in the training on its territory of Hutu elements opposed to the Burundian and Rwandan régimes. In order to shed light on the issue, the Prime Minister recommended the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a commission of inquiry, the terms of reference of which, he stated, would be elaborated with the Secretary-General's representative.

5. Taking into account paragraphs 3 and 4 above, the elements of draft terms of reference for the commission of inquiry might include the following:

- a) to verify if the restrictions imposed by resolution 918 forbidding the sale or supply of arms and matériel to Rwanda, including to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such arms are intended for use in Rwanda;
- b) to examine the steps and measures taken by neighbouring countries to put an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, including measures to ensure that arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;
- c) to investigate reports of alleged military support for Rwandan nationals in neighbouring countries, including reports that such nationals have received military training and arms for the purpose of destabilizing Rwanda.
- d) to outline possible additional measures which could be taken to ensure full compliance with the provisions of resolution 918, and to prevent any training or arming of Rwandan nationals on the territories of neighbouring countries;

6. The status of the commission needs to be clarified. Would it be a United Nations commission or an international commission under United Nations auspices? If it is a United Nations commission, will it be set up by the Secretary-General or by the Security Council? Who would appoint its members? Working on the assumption that it would be a United Nations commission established by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Security Council, the following points might be taken into account:

- a) the commission should be headed by a special envoy of the Secretary-General;
- b) the membership of the commission should be limited to five individuals, including civilian, military and police experts;
- c) the supporting secretariat of the commission should include United Nations civilian, military and security staff.

7. The commission should be based in the region, but not in Rwanda or its immediate neighbours hosting Rwandan refugees. Regarding its modus operandi, the commission should, in general:

- a) travel from its base in the region to Rwanda and each of its neighbours to perform the tasks mentioned in paragraph 5 above. Several visits may be necessary, although the commission should aim at devoting approximately two weeks per each of the following countries: Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. Visits to other countries in the region and elsewhere to investigate specific allegations may also be needed;
- b) at its base, members of the commission should compile, review and analyse data and other information collected from trips to the countries concerned;
- c) the commission should work in close consultation with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Burundi and Rwanda.

On the basis of subparagraphs 7(a) to 7(c) above, it is envisaged that the commission could function for a period of up to three months.



Sammy Kum Buo
9 August 1995

cc: SRSG
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UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

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CNR 216 P1/4

UNAMIR

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IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 9 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2638

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UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS

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10/8/95

SUBJECT: Draft resolution

1. Re our UNAMIR-2610 and 2612 of 8 August, please find attached copy of a draft resolution which was introduced by Honduras (on behalf of the non-aligned caucus), following informal consultations of the Security Council on Croatia yesterday.
2. The representative of Honduras informed the Council that the non-aligned caucus had met to consider the request by Rwanda for a lifting of the arms embargo and had decided to support this request. We have been informed that this draft has been prepared in close consultation with the US, which will of course support its adoption by the Council. We expect that the Council will begin consideration of the draft once the Secretary-General's progress report on UNAMIR is issued.
3. As you will see, operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution would request the Secretary-General "to establish a commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council". We therefore look forward to your views in the possible composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of the proposed commission. We are inclined to agree with the approach taken in paragraph 7 of the draft, namely that the commission should have a fairly broad mandate. The commission would, however, begin its investigation in Zaire, since that country has repeatedly called for such an investigation under UN auspices. Regards.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes sub-region,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan Government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighboring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population and to re-establish its full sovereignty,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in Resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 to reduce the force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwanda refugees in neighboring countries,

A

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

1. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all supply of arms and related matériel to non-Governmental forces to be used in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, whether or not originating in their territory, to Rwanda or to persons in States neighboring Rwanda if such arms and related matériel are for use in Rwanda, other than the Government of Rwanda;
2. Requests the Government of Rwanda to supply a list of designated points of entry for the delivery of arms and related matériel to the Secretary-General who shall promptly notify the Members States of the United Nations;
3. Affirms that arms or related matériel supplied to the Government of Rwanda are to be used only for legitimate purposes in accordance with international law;

4. ~~Decides also~~, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any state neighboring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

5. ~~Decides further~~ that all weapons transferred to the Government of Rwanda from the date of this resolution, shall be marked and registered for public record.

B

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

6. ~~Commends~~ the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages him to continue his consultations in this regard;

7. ~~Requests~~ the Secretary-General to establish a Commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council;

8. ~~Calls upon~~ the governments of Rwanda and neighboring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

9. ~~Encourages~~ the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighboring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around borders crossing points, to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

10. ~~Encourages also~~ the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

11. ~~Decides~~ to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

UNAMIR

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MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING/HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: For TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 22 JUNE 1995

NO.: MIR 2323

NO. OF PAGES: 2

SUBJECT: VISIT OF MR. ALDO AJELLO, SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Mr. Aldo Ajello, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, arrived at Kigali on Tuesday 20 June 1995. At a briefing session organised in the afternoon by the Force Commander with the participation of senior civilian and military officials of UNAMIR as well as the Regional Representative of UNHCR, Mr. Ajello was apprised of the situation on the ground.
2. On Wednesday 21 June, Mr. Ajello had a meeting with Major-General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defence. Both agreed to meet again after Mr. Ajello has completed his consultations with the Heads of State of the subregion.
3. After a consultation meeting with representatives of United Nations Agencies and NGO's at the UNDP office, Mr. Ajello left in the afternoon for Bujumbura. He was scheduled to meet with the Prime Minister and the President of Burundi on Thursday 22 June before proceeding to Kinshasa in the afternoon.
4. UNDP office in Kinshasa has indicated that Mr. Ajello would be meeting with President Mobutu on Friday 23 or Saturday 24 June. Arrangements have also been made for Mr. Ajello to meet with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence of Zaire.

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5. Mr. Ajello is scheduled to visit Goma and Bukavu before returning to Kigali on Sunday 25 June 1995.

6. UNDP offices in Dar-es-Salaam and Kampala have been requested to make arrangements for Mr. Ajello to meet with the Presidents of Tanzania and Uganda respectively on Monday 26 and Tuesday 27 June. However, in view of the forthcoming OAU Summit they are experiencing some difficulties in arranging those appointments.

7. Further details regarding Mr. Ajello's programme and the outcome of his consultations will follow.

Best regards.

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TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 20 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2033

SUBJECT: Meeting of Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and
Zaire Burundi

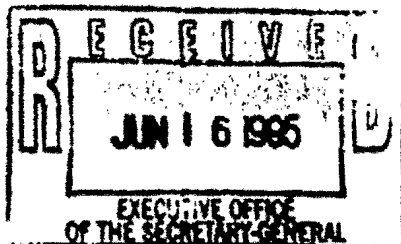
Please find attached, for your information, the communiqué
of the meeting held in Bujumbura on 10 June, by the Defence
Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, as well as a covering
letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent
Representative of Burundi on 15 June. Regards.

SRSG

FC

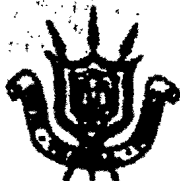
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MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
136 EAST 43rd STREET
12th FLOOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
Tel: (212) 687-1190

REPUBLICQUE DU BURUNDI



REPUBLIKA YUBURUNDI

New York, le 15 Juin 1995

A Son Excellence Monsieur
Boutros Boutros-GHALI
Secrétaire Général de
l'Organisation des Nations
Unies

à NEW YORK

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que dans le cadre de la concertation permanente entre les autorités de la Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL), Leurs Excellences le Général Paul KAGAME, Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise et Ministre de la Défense, l'Amiral MAVULA, Ministre de la Défense de la République du Zaïre, et le Lieutenant-Colonel Firmin SINZOYIHEBA, Ministre de la Défense Nationale de la République du Burundi ont tenu leur 2ème Réunion à Bujumbura (Burundi) le 10 Juin 1995.

Vous voudrez trouver ci-après le Communiqué Final sanctionnant leurs travaux.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir faire distribuer le contenu de la présente, et son annexe, comme document de l'Assemblée Générale au titre du point 26 de l'ordre du jour provisoire de la 50ème Session, et du Conseil de Sécurité.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Tharcisse NTAKIBIRORA

[Signature]
Ambassadeur
Représentant Permanent

cc SG
orig GAA
cc Bali
Goulding
Lanman
Hansen
CG/IK/ICA/RG
JS/EH

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REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



REPUBLIKA YIBURUNDI

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Notre Réf:

**COMMUNIQUE FINAL DE LA 2EME REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA
DEFENSE NATIONALE ET DE LA SECURITE DES PAYS MEMBRES
DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS (CEPGL).
TENU A BUJUMBURA, LE 10 JUIN 1995**

AU COURS DE LEURS TRAVAUX, LES TROIS MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ONT PASSE EN REVUE LA SITUATION GENERALE QUI PREVAIL DANS LA SOUS-REGION EN MATIERE DE SECURITE ET AU SEIN DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS, EN PARTICULIER.

ILS ONT EXPRIME LEUR PROFONDE PREOCCUPATION AU SUJET DE LA DEGRADATION DES CONDITIONS DE SECURITE, CONSECUTIVE A LA PROLIFERATION D'ARMES DANS LA SOUS-REGION ET ILS ONT ARTICULE LEUR DISCUSSION AUTOUR DES POINTS SUIVANTS:

A. FORMALISER LE CADRE DE CONCERTATION PERMANENTE ENTRE LES RESPONSABLES MILITAIRES DES ZONES FRONTALIERES.

B. EXAMINER ET PROPOSER LES SOLUTIONS AU PROBLEME DE LA PRESENCE DANS LA SOUS-REGION DES ELEMENTS ARMES ET DESTABILISATEURS TANT INTERNES QU'EXTERNES.

C. RECHERCHER LES VOIES ET MOYENS DE METTRE FIN A L'EXISTENCE INQUIETANTE DES INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE PROPAGANDE NUISIBLES POUR LA PAIX, LA SECURITE ET LA CONFIANCE DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CEPGL ET DE LA SOUS-REGION EN GENERAL.

D. METTRE EN PLACE DES MECANISMES PERMANENTS DE CONTROLE CONJOINT DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES.

E. DETERMINER LES TERMES DE REFERENCE D'UNE ETUDE SUR LA PROMOTION DE LA COOPERATION MILITAIRE AU NIVEAU DE LA CEPGL.

A L'ISSUE DE LEURS DELIBERATIONS, LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ET DE LA SECURITE ONT PRIS LES DECISIONS SUIVANTES:

1. CREATION DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION TRIPARTITE DE SECURITE AYANT LES MISSIONS SUIVANTES:

I. EFFECTUER LES ACTIVITES DE RECONNAISSANCE, DE VERIFICATION, DE CONTROLE ET AUTRES EN VUE DE LUTTER CONTRE LA CIRCULATION DES INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE SUBVERSION AINSI QUE LES ELEMENTS INCONTROLES DE PART ET D'AUTRE DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES.

II. RECEVOIR ET GERER LES DOLEANCES EVENTUELLES DES PARTENAIRES EN MATIERE DE SECURITE.

III. METTRE EN APPLICATION LES DECISIONS DE LA REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE OU DU SOMMET DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE LA CEPGL RELATIVES A LA SECURITE.

IV. RENDRE COMPTE A LA REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE DE SES ACTIVITES SUR LE TERRAIN.

V. PROPOSER A LA REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE DES MESURES TENDANT A RENFORCER LE CLIMAT DE PAIX ET DE SECURITE LE LONG DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES QUI SURGIRAIENT DU NON-RESPECT DES DECISIONS PRISES.

2. LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ET DE LA SECURITE ONT RECONNU QUE LA PROLIFERATION DES ARMES DANS LA SOUS-REGION, LA PRESENCE D'ELEMENTS

ARMES ET LES DESTABILISATEURS TANT INTERNES QU'EXTERNES, DES INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE PROPAGANDE NUISIBLE A LA PAIX ET A LA SECURITE CONSTITUENT LES ELEMENTS ESSENTIELS DE LA SITUATION SECURITAIRE DANS LES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CEPGL. ILS ONT CONVENU QU'EN DEFINITIVE, LA SOLUTION DURABLE A LA PAIX DANS LA SOUS-REGION DOIT PASSER PAR LE RETOUR VOLONTAIRE, RAPIDE ET ORGANISE DES REFUGIES DANS LEUR PAYS D'ORIGINE CONFORMEMENT AUX DISPOSITIONS DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET A LA CONVENTION DE L'OUA SUR LES REFUGIES AFRICAINS, AINSI QUE LES ACCORDS TRIPARTITES SUR LE RAPATRIEMENT DES REFUGIES. A CET EFFET, LES PARTIES SE SONT ENGAGEES A PRENDRE LES MESURES SUIVANTES:

- L'IDENTIFICATION DES ACTIVISTES ET LEUR INTERNEMENT,
- L'INTERDICTION D'EXERCER LEURS ACTIVITES SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE L'AUTRE PAYS,
- LEUR EXPULSION DU TERRITOIRE NATIONAL,
- LE REFUS DE LEUR ACCORDER LE VISA D'ENTREE,
- LE RETRAIT DE LEUR STATUT DE REFUGIE POLITIQUE, CONFORMEMENT AU DROIT INTERNATIONAL,
- LE CONTROLE DES POPULATIONS DANS LES SITES DE REFUGIES DE FACON A EMPECHER LEUR RECRUTEMENT ET LEUR PARTICIPATION AUX ACTIONS CONTRE LA SECURITE ET LA SOUVERAINETE DANS LES TROIS ETATS.

3. CONVAINCU QUE LE CONTROLE CONJOINT DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES RASSURE ET APPUIE EN MEME TEMPS LA CONCERTATION PERMANENTE AU NIVEAU DES AUTORITES ADMINISTRATIVES ET DES POLICES DES FRONTIERES, LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ET DE LA SECURITE ONT SIGNE UN ARRANGEMENT SUR LA CREATION DE L'ORGANISATION ET LE FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION TRIPARTITE DE SECURITE. ELLE DEVRA, DANS CE CADRE, METTRE EN PLACE DES MESURES CONCRETES TENDANT A RESOUDRE LES QUESTIONS CI-APRES:

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- LA PERMEABILITE AUX FRONTIERES,
- L'ORGANISATION DES PATROUILLES CONJOINTES LE LONG DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES,
- L'USAGE ABUSIF DES CARTES DE CIRCULATION DE LA CEPGL,
- LA LUTTE CONTRE LES ACTES SUBVERSIFS POUVANT SURVENIR LE LONG DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES AINSI QUE D'AUTRES ACTES D'INSECURITE.

4. APIN DE CONSOLIDER ET AMELIORER LES PERFORMANCES DE LEURS REUNIONS, LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ONT INSTRUIT LES SERVICES CONCERNES DE PREPARER DES PROPOSITIONS CONCRETES A SOUMETTRE A LA PROCHAINE REUNION DANS LES DOMAINES SUIVANTS:

- ECHANGES SPORTIFS ENTRE LES ARMES DES TROIS PAYS,
- EXPLORATION DE TOUTES LES POSSIBILITES DE COOPERATION MILITAIRE TECHNIQUE ENTRE LES TROIS PAYS,
- POSSIBILITE D'ECHANGE D'ATTACHES MILITAIRES.

ILS ONT PAR AILLEURS DECIDE DE MOBILISER TOUS LES MOYENS PROPRES NECESSAIRES AU FONCTIONNEMENT OPTIMAL DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION TRIPARTITE DE SECURITE. IL EST DEMANDE AU SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF PERMANENT DE LA CEPGL DE FAIRE APPEL A LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE EN VUE D'OBTENIR DES MOYENS SUPPLEMENTAIRES.

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19 JUN 19 P 6 45

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2012

SUBJECT: Meeting of Follow-up Committee of the Bujumbura
Conference

Please find attached, for your information, copy of a report prepared by UNHCR on the meeting of the follow-up committee to the Bujumbura Conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. The meeting was held in Addis Ababa on 26 May. Regards.

SRSG FC

REPORT OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE MEETING ON THE BUJUMBURA
CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES
• ADDIS ABABA, 26 MAY 1995

A. Introduction

1. The first follow-up meeting of the Bujumbura Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 26 May 1995. It was co-chaired by Ambassador Mamadou Mbah, Director of Political Affairs of the OAU and Mr Carol Faubert, Special Envoy of United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Representation of the members of the follow-up committee (Paragraph 35 of the Plan of Action) was at Ambassadorial level by envoys based in Addis Ababa.

2. Mr Faubert presented the Joint OAU/UNHCR Report to the meeting. In his open remarks he summarized the Joint Report. He noted that little progress had been made in the implementation in the Plan of Action, but some achievements have been realized in the following areas:

- An increase in the number of OAU Military Observers in Burundi from 47 to 67 to cover all Provinces.
- Completion in the deployment in the security agents and liaison officers for security in the refugee camps in Eastern Zaire.
- Signing of a Tripartite Agreement on Repatriation on 12 April 1995 by Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR.

- Consultations on convening a Round Table of donors by UNDP to assist countries of asylum adversely affected by hosting a large number of refugees.

3. Mr Faubert pointed out the following development in the region since the Mufumbura Conference:

- The closure of the border by the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi asylum seekers and Rwandese refugees from Burundi.
- The refoulement of asylum seekers from United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi and from Burundi to Rwanda
- The denial of the right to asylum in the first country of refuge
- Attack on refugee camp on Eastern Zaire and in Burundi
- The sharp decline in the number of returnees and the virtual stop of new-case-load repatriation to Rwanda
- Increase in the number of armed incursions and attacks against Rwanda
- Restrictions on transit facilities for humanitarian assistance to refugees
- The Kibaho incident and its negative consequences on repatriation

8. Deliberations

4. The report was generally well received, with minor comments and clarifications from the countries of the region. Burundi refuted that the Burundi army was arming Tutsi extremists and Zaire pointed out that Zairian citizens were also killed the day Birava camp was attacked on 11 April 1995. Referring to the relocation of camps, the Rwandese delegation pointed out that relocation must be accompanied by the separation of criminal elements, former militias and soldiers. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania reiterated reasons for closing the border. It also suggested that the

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report of the next follow-up meeting should include inputs from members of the follow-up committee especially from the countries of the region on the implementation on the Plan of Action.

5. Almost all delegations which spoke at the meeting expressed concern over the negative trends in the region in respect to the Plan of Action. Rwanda alone claimed to have made progress in implementing the Plan. The Rwandese delegation cited the inauguration in Kigali of the Joint Commission for Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandese refugees on 22 May 1995 and the seminar on tolerance which had taken place in Kigali in April as measures to promote confidence and to encourage repatriation. The Ambassador of Rwanda referred to the Kibeho incident as an unfortunate occurrence, but claimed that now the problem of internal displacement in Rwanda has been solved. He pointed out that a major outstanding issue in the plan of action is the commencement of International Tribunal on genocide in Rwanda.

5. There was a unanimous reaffirmation of the validity of the Plan of Action as a framework for humanitarian action in favor of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the region. The delegations of Cameroon, Belgium, Canada, France and Sweden stressed the need for promoting conditions to expedite repatriation movements in the region. The delegation of Cameroon suggested that the High Commissioner should write to the various Governments to remind them of their obligations in implementing the Plan of Action. There was a consensus that political initiatives are required to provide a fresh dynamism in order to reverse the current negative trend and to accelerate the implementation of the Arusha Plan of Action.

The following approaches were agreed upon:

- a) The follow-up process of the Bujumbura Conference should continue. It was agreed that the inputs to the reports of the follow-up meetings should reflect the respective responsibilities of the various parties as stipulated in the Plan of Action. It was proposed that the next follow-up meeting should be held by the end of September 1995.
- b) Informal political discussions by all parties should be embarked upon in an effort to seek political accommodation. This proposal was put forward by the delegate of the United States. He also proposed that in view of the slim prospects for repatriation, some camps especially those in Eastern Zaire should be relocated. He pointed out that relocation would enhance security for refugees, for Rwanda and would be in keeping with the OAU norms which require refugee camps to be located at least 50 kilometers from the borders. He also called for the extension and redefinition of the mandate of UNAMIR to include the protection in the field of the investigators of the International Tribunal on genocide in Rwanda.
- c) The delegation of France and Sweden reiterated the need for convening a regional conference on peace, security and development as proposed by the UN General Assembly last year and endorsed by the Security Council. The Ambassador of France stressed on a global approach to the issues of the region especially now when it was evident that humanitarian initiatives had stalled. The Ambassador of Sweden expressed concern on the security and instability in the region in view of reports of increasing arms flows in the region.

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6. The delegate of Canada pointed out that lack of progress on repatriation meant that the International Community has to divert development funds for the region to the care and maintenance of the nearly 2 million refugees in the region. He remarked that this situation cannot be sustained. The Ambassadors of Japan and Sweden also urged for the implementation of the Plan of Action: they gave details of their countries' humanitarian assistance to the region. They also outlined projected assistance to Rwanda for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The ICRC reported on its ongoing humanitarian activities in the region including seminars on humanitarian norms. It also reported on the increasing arbitrary arrests in Rwanda and the appalling prison conditions in the country.

C. Conclusion

The meeting was serious and non-controversial. The countries of the region were apologetic on their negative actions since the Kigali Conference and avoided discussion that would expose them to further criticism. The call and support for another follow-up meeting is to some extent meant to buy time and save face. The donor countries are not very keen on another follow-up meeting if in the interim there is no significant progress on the political front and some tangible progress on the implementation on the Plan of Action. All participants were looking forward to the outcome of the forthcoming CAU Summit in June on issues related to the crisis in the countries of the Great Lakes region.

A.P. Mahiga
A.P. Mahiga
Coordinator
SURB

7 June 1995