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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR -- MINUAR

FAX TRANSMISSION

FAX: (212) 960-3090

28 August 1995

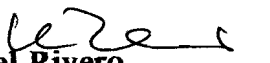
Dear Mr. Rupesinghe,

Thank you for your invitation addressed to Mr. Shaharyar Khan, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, to participate on the Colloquium on Justice, Peace and Reconstruction of Rwanda to be held between 23rd and 25th October 1995 in Kigali.

Mr. Khan has indicated that he shall be pleased to attend.

Should there be any additional relevant papers for the Colloquium such as a final programme I will be grateful if you would fax them to this office prior to the date of the meeting.

Sincerely,


Isel Rivero
Special Assistant to the
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

Mr. Kumar Rupesinghe
Secretary-General
International Alert
1 Glyn Street
London SE11 5HT
London, England

FAX: 44-0-171-793 7975

INTERNATIONAL ALERT

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Ambassador Khan
Fax: 00 250 86877

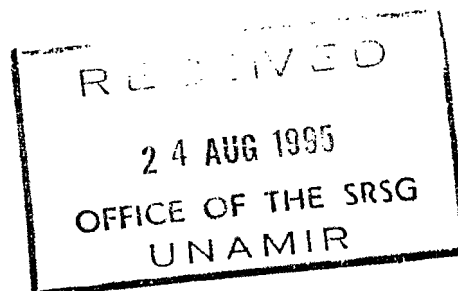
From: Kumar Rupesinghe

Date: 24 August 1995

Number of pages including cover sheet: 9

MESSAGE:

Please find enclosed your invitation to the colloquium.



I would be glad to
hand in a Hand. Pl. draft
we should support Ash
Randolph imagine me a paper
SR 24.8
T891

If you did not receive all pages, please contact us at

International Alert, 1 Glyn Street, London SE11 5HT
Tel: +44 (0)171-793 8383 Fax: +44 (0)171-793 7975
E-Mail: intlalert@gn.apc.org

INTERNATIONAL ALERT

WORKING FOR THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
UN Special Representative in Rwanda
Kigali
Rwanda

All correspondence to:
1 Glyn Street
London SE11 5BT UK

Phone: +44 (0)171-793 8383
Fax: +44 (0)171-793 7975
E-Mail: INTLALERT
@ GN.APC.ORG

7th August 1995

**Re: Rwanda-A Common Action Plan:
A Colloquium On Justice, Peace & Reconstruction,
23rd-25th October 1995, Kigali, Rwanda.**

Secretary General:
Kumar Rupasingha

Your Excellency

Chair:
Rodolfo Stavenhagen

Following the genocide in the Central African State of Rwanda, there is much the international community can do to help in bringing about justice, peace and reconstruction in the country. There is an urgent need to support the people of Rwanda, government, local NGOs, community groups and the various political movements towards developing the capacity for building sustainable peace in the country. Moreover, it is imperative to harmonise the various actions taken so far in Rwanda.

Members:
Amir Bhatia
Ashjara Eide
Joel Joffe
Lord Judd of Porseton
Lesh Levin
Marie-Angélique Savane
William J. Spencer

International Alert, on behalf of the Rwanda Steering Committee which is made up of NGOs, Inter-governmental Organisations (IGOs), the government of Rwanda, Rwandan NGOs and representatives of governments in Europe, would like to invite you to participate in a colloquium entitled: "**Rwanda-A Common Action Plan: A Colloquium On Justice, Peace And Reconstruction**" to be held between 23rd-25th October 1995, in Kigali, Rwanda.

Founding
Secretary General:
Martin Ennals (1927-1991)

Please find attached the preliminary agenda and the minutes of the second preparatory meeting for the colloquium. The agenda has been developed through extensive consultations with the key players in Rwanda including the government, leading local NGOs and international NGOs. After three missions to Rwanda, where high-level discussions with the government and NGOs took place, as well as two further consultations held in London, the main priority identified was the need to implement measures to combat impunity and promote justice and the rule of law in the country.

The major objective of the colloquium would be to develop a common

The STANDING
INTERNATIONAL FORUM
ON ETHNIC CONFLICT
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Consultative Status with the
United Nations (ECOSOC).
UK Charity 827858
Co. Reg. No. 8153793
Company Limited by Guarantee

action plan based on improved working relations between significant actors both within and outside of Rwanda. This includes governments, inter-governmental institutions, NGOs and the donor community. To do so, there is need to employ strategic thinking, formulate priority plans, develop a cooperative approach between the different actors, and make use of relevant evaluations and recommendations from previous work done by others on Rwanda.

The approach employed in this instance would focus on developing a coalition for peace in Rwanda. This would generate improved understanding between the various actors and encourage a better level of information than currently exists.

The expected outcome of the meeting is to harmonise the actions of international players present in Rwanda so as to support *inter alia* the effort to bring about justice, peace and the rehabilitation of the country. It is our hope that this colloquium will contribute in a practical manner towards providing a basis for devising a sustainable solution for peace in the Great Lakes Region.

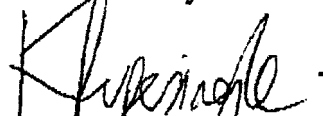
The colloquium is being organised in close cooperation with the government of Rwanda and local NGOs there. The governments of the Nordic countries will be attending as well as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to Rwanda, Ambassador Khan.

Key representatives of the principal OECD countries, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, USA, Canada and the UK have expressed interest in attending, together with the Vatican and leading NGOs with substantial programmes in Rwanda. The governments in the Great Lakes regions including Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania will be taking an active part in the colloquium. Parliamentarians from several African countries as well as representatives of the South African government are expected to participate. In addition, the OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim A. Salim and the OAU Conflict Unit have also been invited to participate.

Given the significance of the meeting and the importance of generating an effective response to the fragile situation prevailing in the country, it is extremely important that you personally attend this meeting.

We believe that joint collaboration between the people and the government of Rwanda, as well as external concerned parties, in working towards the development of an **Action Oriented Common Plan for Rwanda**, would forestall a repetition of the tragic events of last year and provide a framework for the attainment of justice and peace in Rwanda.

Yours Sincerely


Kumar Rupasinghe
Secretary General

Kigali Colloquium: Towards a Common Action Plan in Rwanda

Summary of Action Points from the Second Preparatory Meeting held at IA's Secretariat
Monday July 31, 1995.

This meeting was a follow-up to the first preparatory meeting organised by International Alert on July 3, 1995, to discuss the proposed peace-building colloquium in Kigali. Over 20 participants representing various governments, institutions and organisations were present at this second all-day meeting (refer to attached list of participants). Representatives of the present government of Rwanda were also present at the meeting.

Following an initial round of introductions, the key issues for discussion were outlined as follows:

1. *agreement on the objectives of the colloquium;*
2. *the concrete outcomes of the colloquium;*
3. *the organisation/provisional structures for the participants;*
4. *the colloquium design/topics to address;*
5. *the main action points.*

The main objectives of the Kigali colloquium were identified as follows:

- To develop a common action plan based on improved working relations between significant actors both within and outside of Rwanda. This includes: governments, inter-governmental institutions, NGOs and the donor community;
- To employ strategic thinking, formulate priority plans, develop a cooperative approach between the different actors, and use relevant evaluations.

The approach employed in this instance would focus on developing a coalition for peace in Rwanda. This would generate improved understanding between the various actors and encourage a better level of information exchange than currently exists.

The expected outcome of the meeting would be a harmonisation of the actions of international, regional and local players present in Rwanda, so as to support *inter-alia* the rehabilitation of the country following the recent genocide. The colloquium is thus expected to contribute towards the generation of a lasting solution for justice and peaceful co-existence in Rwanda.

Three issues were identified as of utmost priority for discussions during the colloquium: the justice question; the relations between international organisations and the government and people of Rwanda; coalition-building and partnerships for peace and development.

In developing an action-oriented approach, the suggestion was made to follow up the Kigali Colloquium with a series of small sector meetings which would examine in closer detail, individual issues relating to the three areas identified above.

Key participants at the meeting would be largely generalists and strategists. After the colloquium, technical experts and specialists will then be invited to engage in smaller meetings to discuss some of the issues in greater detail.

1. The Justice Question

This needs to take central place in the discussions. The key issues relating to this subject are:

- * The delays in getting the International Commission of Inquiry underway;
- * The question of which individuals would stand trial and under what conditions;
- * Building judicial institutions at different levels of society – from the local to national;
- * Training for personnel within the judicial system: judges, investigators, police;
- * Securing financial support from the donor community to sustain formation programme;
- * Record of the present government's application of the rule of law in Rwanda.

Related Notes:

- a) Reference should be made to the Action Plan and the previous needs assessment of the Rwandan Judicial system undertaken by the Ministry of Justice in Rwanda;
- b) Based on previous assessments and meetings, it seems that the main problem area requiring attention has to do with implementation and absorption capacity within the local Rwandese system;
- c) It would be useful to collect materials from ongoing discussions and prepare a background paper on the current judicial system (ICJ to work on this);
- d) This process should seek to strengthen institutional capacity to render justice. It should also seek to put the judicial machinery in place with skilled human resources and sustained material support;
- e) Mobilising political will – both nationally and internationally to address this question is important. It requires addressing the question of how to improve communication and information in order to build the necessary political will;
- f) Institution-building within this context needs to address the challenge of improving grassroots participation so as to strengthen the sectors and organisations of civil society. Relations between civil society and the government needs to be explored;
- g) The question of justice requires examining the regional dimension relating to the past, present and future roles of regional governments in the affairs of Rwanda.

2. Relations with International Organisations

Key areas to explore on this subject pertains to relations between the government and people of Rwanda, on the one hand, and, the UN agencies, the European Union states, and international NGOs, on the other.

Issues to address in relations with the following:

* UN Agencies:

- impediments within the current decision-making structures of the UN;
- identifying the UN's plans of action, and incorporating them into the existing framework;
- collaboration/competition between different UN agencies on the ground;
- need for skilled UN personnel to deal with some of the issues on the ground;

* NGOs:

- adhering to the existing code of conduct and current arrangements for coordination of efforts;
- establishing an integrated communication system as is operational in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration. This encourages dialogue between the Ministry, UN and NGOs.

* European Union:

- responsibility of EU;
- role of individual member state governments.

* The OAU and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

3. Coalition-building and Partnerships for Peace and Development

Issues to explore in this area include the central question of how to build such a partnership, as well as how to generate the necessary political will for the players involved. Support for this partnership should be drawn from among others:

- *Participants at the Arusha Accord meeting – all represented states;
- *The OAU plus individual African governments;
- *OECD governments;
- *Key African dignitaries such as ex-President J. Nyerere, ex-President Banana and Archbishop D. Tutu;
- *Individuals from the Francophone community with influence on regional leaders;
- *Participation from the church leaders such as Rev. Chipenda;
- *Key representatives from the media;
- *Representatives from the corporate sector;
- *African academics

Timetable and Plan of Action

- * Proposed dates for colloquium: 23 - 25 October 1995;
- * Present Group to serve as a steering committee to provide inputs on the colloquium design;
- * An informal working group to be established to think through how the views of moderate elements within the refugee populations can be reflected in the discussions;
- * LA to organise a fact-finding mission to the refugee camps to solicit views of moderate elements;
- * LA to design the terms of reference for the 3 task forces
- * LA to prepare a short report for SIDA as soon as possible, which would stress the urgency of the funding needs;
- * LA to send one or two persons to Kigali to set up a field office for a period before and after the colloquium;
- * Participants to assist with the identification of key groups to be represented, and with drawing up a participants' list for the colloquium;
- * Background papers for the colloquium to be prepared on the main subjects for discussion: Justice; Relations with International Organisations; Building Partnerships for Peace and Development.
- * The European Liaison Committee to be encouraged to participate in subsequent meetings of this kind;
- * The 'Friends of Rwanda' group to be invited to participate in the process of mobilising international support.

DRAFT

Rwanda – A Common Action Plan:
A Colloquium on Justice, Peace and Reconstruction

Day 1 *Justice in Rwanda*

AM:

Session I: Welcome Remarks & Situationers

Session II: Justice and the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Reconciliation

PM:

Session II: Justice and the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Reconciliation (cont)

Day 2 *Relations and Partnerships for Peace*

AM:

Session III: *Relations with International Organisations*

PM:

Session IV: *Partnerships for Peace:*
international organisations; governments and intergovernmental
institutions; women; youth; religious groups

Session V: *Working Groups on Three Themes:*
A) Justice and the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Reconciliation
B) Relations with International Organisations
C) Partnerships for Peace

Day 3 *Towards a Common Action Plan*

AM/PM:

Session VI: Report from Working Groups;
Priority Setting;
Agenda Setting for Task Forces on Technical Issues;
Follow-up on Colloquium Recommendations;
Structures to Ensure Follow-up



F/O-4533

OUTGOING FAX

MIR NO:
MISC NO: 2199

TO: Rachel Nicholson Southern Asia & Northern Asia, Overseas Visitors Section, Information Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH	FROM: Isel Rivero SA/SRSG, UNAMIR Kigali <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: 440171-210 2330 <i>#05B NJT</i>	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
AUTHORIZED BY:	DATE: 05 July 1995
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	

I would like to confirm on behalf of Mr. Shaharyar Khan, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General to Rwanda, that he will not need accommodation in London since he will be staying with his son at: 124 King Henry's Road, London NW3 3SN, telephone 071-586-6852.

However, he will be at the Goring Hotel on Monday morning 17 July at 10:00 to avail himself of transport to Wilton Park.

In addition, and as conveyed to your liaison office here, Mr. Khan will be flying out of Kigali to London via Brussels since there is a direct flight with Sabena out of Kigali.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information.

Regards.

cc: Ms. Lesley C. Craig
British Government Liaison Office
Kigali
FAX: 00 871 144 7127 *MS/256LT*

[Handwritten notes and stamps]
19 JUL 1995
15
11



OUTGOING FAX

MIR NO:
MISC NO:

TO: Rachel Nicholson Southern Asia & Northern Asia, Overseas Visitors Section, Information Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH	FROM: Isel Rivero SA/SRSG, UNAMIR Kigali <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: 0171-210 2330	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
AUTHORIZED BY:	DATE: 05 July 1995
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	

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Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information.

Regards.

cc: Ms. Lesley C. Craig
British Government Liaison Office
Kigali
FAX: 00 871 144 7127

- - - - -

Rachel Nicholson
Southern Asia and Northern Asia
Overseas Visitors Section
Information Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH

Fax 0171- 210 2330

copy to Ms. Lesley C. Craig
British Government Liaison Office, Kigali
fax 00 871 144 7127

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Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information.

Regards.



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

London SW1A 2AH

Telephone: 0171

1

Isel
from

ED

S-7-95-

SIMILE TRANSMISSION

British Government Liaison Office, Kigali

FAX: 00 871 144 71267

CC: Tim Hitchens, First Secretary (Political/Information), Islamabad
Simon Horner, SAD
Liz Harris, Wilton Park

DATE: 28 June 1995

FROM: Rachel Nicholson
Southern Asia & Northern Asia
Overseas Visitors Section
Information Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH

Direct Line: 0171-210 2325
Facsimile : 0171-210 2330

*Isel pl confirm
that 27 will take the coach at 10am
on Monday (A) from Goring Hotel
c) I shall not require access at
at the hotel (see A) as proposed also
8. Pl tell Mrs. Gosh*

Number of pages to follow: 2

Dear Lesley,

MR SHARHARYAR KHAN, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.N. SECRETARY
GENERAL IN RWANDA: 17 - 22 JULY 1995 (REF: SA1/038)

1. Thank you for your fax of 25 May to Jennifer Pearce. I am arranging
Sharharyar Khan's visit to London in conjunction with Wilton Park.

2. It appears from Khan's fax of 27 June to Wilton Park (attached) that he is
not aware of the procedure for this type of visit; please could you let him
know that:

* a) FCO is responsible for the purchase of his Nairobi/London/Nairobi ticket
(business class). This is probably best done through you rather than Islamabad,
as you will be able to get the ticket to him. We therefore authorize local
purchase of the ticket - please debit our subhead 14847.

If this presents a problem, please could you let me know as soon as possible.

b) OVIS is responsible for transport to Wilton Park, so Khan need not arrange
his own. The delegates' coach will leave The Goring Hotel at 10.00 on Monday
morning, to arrive at Wilton Park for lunch.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 4445

PAGE 1 OF 1

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: DR. RICHARD LATTER DEPUTY DIRECTOR WILTON PARK WISTON HOUSE, STEYNING WEST SUSSEX BN44 3DZ	FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN SRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
	DATE: 27 JUNE 1995
FAX NO: +44 (0) 1903 815931	PHONE: 212-963-9905 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
	SECTION: OSRSG
SUBJECT: CONFERENCE IN SOUTH ASIA - 17-21 JULY 1995	

Dear Dr. Latter,

Thank you for your letter dated 7 June 1995. My travel programme is as follows:

i) I shall take the BA overnight flight from Nairobi for London arriving early morning on Saturday 17th. I do not need to be met as I shall make my own arrangements to stay over the week-end with my son at
c/o Faiz M. Khan
124, King Henry's Road
LONDON NW3 3SN
TEL.: 071:586:7852.

ii) I shall take a train on Monday morning to Ditchling and will stay with you through Friday.

The only item I require is a Nairobi/London/Nairobi return ticket.

The remaining information that you have requested has already been sent to you.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Shaharyar M. Khan

Shaharyar M. Khan

Special Representative of the

c) OVIS will arrange a programme for Khan on 21 July. He will leave Wilton Park by coach that morning, arriving in London by 11.30 approx. Appointments will include a call/lunch with the AUS for South and South East Asia (Mr Dain), ODA and possibly an aid agency.

d) We have had three requests for interviews from BBC World Service, including "Newshour" and "International Call". I trust that he is still willing to be interviewed.

e) I have booked a double room at The Goring Hotel, 15 Beeston Place, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1 (tel: 0171-396 9000) for Sunday 16 and Friday 21 July. Please could you confirm that the room is required.

With Many Thanks,

Yours ever,

Rachel Nicholson


Rachel Nicholson
Northern & Southern Asia Group



OUTGOING FAX

MIR NO:

MISC NO:

TO: Ms. Jane E. Holl Executive Director Carnegie Commisison on Preventing Deadly Conflict 2400 N Street, NW 6th Floor, Washington DC USA	FROM: Isel Rivero SA/SRSG, UNAMIR Kigali 
FAX NO: (202)429-9291	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
AUTHORIZED BY:	DATE: 7 July 1995
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	
SUBJECT: RWANDA MEETING, June 8, 1995	

Thank you for your transmittal of the working paper *Preventing Mass Violence in Rwanda - II*. Mr. Shaharyar Khan has read it with interest and finds that he has no further comments to make. He also requested that I convey to you his pleasure at having attended the stimulating discussions on June 8th.

Best regards.

- - - - -

open fax

Jane E. Holl, Executive Director

Thank you for your transmittal of the working paper Preventing Mass Violence in Rwanda - II. Mr. Shaharyar Khan has read it with interest and finds that he has no further comments to make. He also requested that I convey to you his pleasure at having attended the stimulating discussions on June 8th.

Best regards.

Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict

2400 N Street, NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 429-7979
Fax: (202) 429-9291

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: ~~June 29, 1995~~ July 5, 1995 (re-fax)
To: Shaharyar Khan
Fax: 212-963-6460
Re: Rwanda Meeting, June 8, 1995
Sender: Jane E. Holl, Executive Director

Notes for
conclusions on (last)
that I shared with
Ken Sam

YOU SHOULD RECEIVE 1 PAGE(S), INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET. IF
YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL 202-429-7979.

I am pleased to fax to you a copy of the highlights of our June 8 discussion in New York on ways to prevent further conflict in Rwanda and Central Africa. These notes are without attribution. Because we have drawn some inferences from the discussion that may not reflect your views, we are not even providing a list of participants. We would welcome your further comments and suggestions, as well as recommendations of anyone you feel should receive a copy. John Stremlau and I would be pleased to hear from you at any time. Thank you very much for joining the discussion on June 8.

SRSG

PREVENTING MORE MASS VIOLENCE IN RWANDA - II

On June 8, 1995 a small group of individuals with extensive experience in United Nations peace and humanitarian operations in Central Africa and public service in Canada, France, Nigeria, and the United States met in New York under the auspices of the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict to consider the options, opportunities, and obstacles for averting further mass violence in Rwanda. This international gathering was a sequel to a May 12 meeting on the same topic in Washington among a group of Americans.

Issues Discussed:

- Current status of international engagement – political, financial and humanitarian – in Rwanda and the general failure of Western governments to meet existing peacekeeping and economic assistance commitments
- Precarious stability in Rwanda and the growing threat that a renewal of mass violence poses for the safety of two million refugees, reconciliation in Rwanda, and regional peace and security across Central Africa
- Need for and feasibility of a three-prong political strategy to prevent further violence by: 1) helping to rebuild the judiciary, police, and penal system in Rwanda; 2) demilitarizing and facilitating an orderly repatriation of refugees; and 3) launching a regional peace process among Rwanda and its neighbors

Principal Recommendations:

- The U.S. and France must assume international leadership to transform the "Rwanda Operation Support Group" into a consortium capable of unblocking the release of more than \$600 million that Western governments and international financial institutions have promised Rwanda while vigorously monitoring well-defined time-tables and performance standards. This donor group should develop a regional strategy and become a "Friends of the Great Lakes Region."
- The UN must launch a "Regional Consultative Mission," to be led by an eminent statesman and supported by a small team of experts familiar with recent peace, humanitarian, and technical assistance operations in the region, that could shuttle for no more than 90 days among Central African capitals to help prepare a regional summit on security and cooperation by the end of 1995. Developing a plan for collective action to control the flow of arms into the region, particularly the de-militarization of refugee and insurgent groups, must be a top priority for this regional summit.

Background:

- One year after genocide took the lives of more than a million Rwandans, none of the leaders of that campaign, including former members of the previous Hutu-dominated government and armed forces, have been brought to justice. The UN-sponsored War Crimes Tribunal is barely operating and the Rwandan justice system remains in ruins. As demands for revenge intensify, and frustrations mount among extremist elements in the RPF, hopes for peace and national reconciliation dim. The killing in April of thousands of Hutus as government forces sought to close the Kibeho refugee camp shows how these tensions can suddenly erupt into mass violence.
- The greatest destabilizing threat comes from rearmed former government forces now largely based in neighboring Zaire and increasingly capable of infiltration and terrorist activities against the Rwandan government and people. These irregular forces currently operate with impunity and could easily provoke retaliatory raids by RPF forces into Zaire and then quickly escalate to killing on a scale comparable to April 1994.
- The inability of the Rwandan government to provide even minimum public services, much less undertake programs of national reconstruction and development so essential for peace and reconciliation adds to the tension. Nearly all of the government infrastructure and most of the bureaucratic personnel were destroyed during the genocide or are now in exile.
- Donor support for the RPF remains timid and untimely. Of the over \$700 million promised last year by Western donors to help the RPF rebuild Rwanda, \$294m has been pledged but only \$65m has been released and of that nearly half went directly to service past debts. Thus, only about \$30m has gone to the original purpose of reconstruction and over \$600m has yet to be delivered. The effects of this failure have been practical and political, denying the government the means to create conditions that might encourage refugees to return home voluntarily and to restrain Tutsi militants calling for retribution. The Kibeho killings have caused some donors to withhold aid on the grounds that the RPF lacks the political will to reconcile, a move that plays into the hands of Tutsi hardliners.
- Repatriation, reconciliation and reconstruction are underway, albeit slowly, at the 'grass-roots' level of Rwandan society, but the national government lacks the means and local support to accelerate the process, especially after Kibeho.

UNAMIR's Diminishing Role

- Western governments have repeatedly failed to meet their Rwanda peacekeeping obligations under a series of UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) resolutions from 1992 onward. For the RPF, this failure is seen as UNAMIR's inability to prevent or stop the April 1994 genocide, to apprehend those guilty of these crimes, and, most recently, to address Rwanda's main security threat from armed infiltrators. Opposition in the RPF to a continued UNAMIR will likely continue to grow.
- The new French Government shows little interest in re-engaging and is resented by the RPF for its support of the prior regime. The U.S. is hamstrung by its new peacekeeping policy (Presidential Directive 25) that precludes U.S. participation in any UN mission except those that advance significant U.S. national interests at acceptable risk with adequate command and control procedures and an exit strategy. With U.S. peacekeeping arrears rising, severe cut-backs in US contributions planned for next year despite added needs in Bosnia, Haiti, and other high-priority crises, little resources or enthusiasm remain for UNAMIR.
- Reductions in the UNAMIR force from 5500 to 1800 by October 1995 and redirection of its basic mission away from peacekeeping and toward confidence-building measures are widely seen as steps toward a likely final withdrawal by the end of the year.
- UNAMIR's mandate allows for up to 320 military observers and 120 civilian police. Thus far, the UN has been able to recruit only 65 civilian police but even at full complement this would not allow adequate monitoring throughout Rwanda.
- UNAMIR's mandate does not include providing security in the refugee camps, nor is UNAMIR empowered to halt the flow of weapons to the Hutu militia near or in the camps.

A New Regional Approach in Conflict Prevention - Imperatives and Impediments

- Stability in Central Africa is indivisible. The demilitarization and successful repatriation of two million Rwandan refugees is key to peace throughout the region; failure to do so will, sooner rather than later, re-ignite mass violence in Rwanda that will quickly engulf Burundi and cause further instability in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire. A local outbreak of ethnic violence in Burundi or elsewhere could also spark new fears and renewed conflict in the camps and in Rwanda.
- Repatriation must proceed, but slowly, both to overcome apprehension in the camps and allow orderly reabsorption in Rwanda where competing claims to

land and resources could turn violent. It must also be transparent and well-publicized to build confidence on both sides of Rwanda's borders. Regional agreement regarding the pace, nature, and burden-sharing during this transition obviously improves prospects of success.

- Demilitarization of armed elements in or near refugee populations will require international assistance and monitoring, raising sensitive sovereignty issues that can be offset somehow if undertaken within a regional framework agreement.
- Developing a productive web of economic, environmental, social/cultural and other forms of practical cooperation among the countries of Central Africa are widely perceived in the region and abroad as essential to sustainable peace and development. To the extent that governments and dissident factions can be persuaded of the long-term mutual benefits of such cooperation, the prospects for settling differences by political means are likely to improve.
- An obvious impediment to regional cooperation is the very weakness of the national governments that it aims to benefit. In the case of the region's most urgent problem, the militarization of the Rwandan refugees now in Eastern Zaire, there appears to be very little that Zaire's central government could do to ensure that any commitment to control that problem is actually carried out.
- A second huge impediment that has already been noted is the lack of international leadership that has undermined UNAMIR and hampered the transfer of promised resources to help stabilize the situation in Rwanda and Central Africa.
- Despite the rising tensions that threaten a fragile peace, and a general reluctance internationally to pursue vigorous and substantial preventive action to prevent the reemergence of violence, the common interests in avoiding another holocaust among the current regimes in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire is evident and growing.

Moving Ahead

The UN, France, U.S. and other concerned European and African states must move immediately to support moderate elements in Rwanda and to improve communication and cooperation among the countries of Central Africa. Actions needed include:

- Create a "Regional Consultative Mission" headed by a widely respected individual, aided by a small team of experts familiar with recent peace, humanitarian and technical assistance operations in the region, that could shuttle among Central African capitals to help organize a summit on regional

security and cooperation by the end of the year.

- The "Regional Consultative Mission" must focus initially on building support for practical measures for the demilitarization of dissident groups (e.g. monitor airfields to stop the flow of arms to Rwandan refugee camps). Other immediate concerns should be joint measures to encourage voluntary repatriation, support for the work of the War Crimes Tribunal, and efforts to counter "hate radios" and inflammatory propaganda.
- The "Regional Consultative Mission" must also identify and advocate incentives for long-term regional cooperation, including greater support from foreign bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, to reinforce the positive aspects of the cultural, ecological, economic, and political interdependence among the Great Lakes countries. When proposing a regional summit the "Consultative Mission" can refer to the 1991 Madrid greater Middle East peace conference that led to the establishment of practical multilateral working groups on arms control, economic development, the environment, water, and refugees, to show what is possible.
- Western donors that have already committed to provide Rwanda with some \$700 million must immediately reconvene as the core of a more active and determined "Rwanda Operations Support Group." The critical issue is not raising more money but the rapid and careful disbursement of existing obligations. The RPF moderates must be helped now. Performance standards and deadlines must be met by both the RPF and those pledged to help.
- Restoration of the Rwandan judiciary, police and penal institutions is the most pressing need. A more effective donor support group can also be a more effective partner with the many Non-Governmental Organizations that have grass-roots programs underway throughout the country and that can play a crucial role in monitoring and advancing the repatriation and reconciliation at the most vital levels of Rwandan society.
- The Rwanda donor consortium must quickly expand its focus to parallel the "Regional Consultative Mission," becoming a donor coordinating group for Central Africa. In the near term this should allow for a more effective role in facilitating the return of refugees, monitoring human rights and contributing to the work and success of the War Crimes Tribunal, and assisting humanitarian operations.
- The "Friends of the Great Lakes Region" must regularly inform, and be informed by, the efforts of the "Regional Consultative Mission."



OUTGOING FAX

MIR NO:
MISC NO:

TO: DR. JAKKIE CILLIERS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE POLICY SOUTH AFRICA	FROM: ISEL RIVERO SA/SRSG, UNAMIR KIGALI <i>u2m</i>
FAX NO: (011) 315-7099	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: EXT: 11080	DATE: 27 JUNE 1995
SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICAN AND PEACE-KEEPING IN AFRICA	

... Thank you for your letter and invitation to attend the Conference organized by the Institute for Defence Policy and the South Africa and Peacekeeping in Africa to be held on the 13 and 14 July 1995 in Johannesburg. Unfortunately neither Ambassador Shaharyar Khan nor Major General Guy Tousignant will be able to attend due to Mr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali's official visit to Rwanda on the same dates.

I would suggest that you revert to Mr. Kofi Annan, the Undersecretary General for Peace Keeping Operations in New York in order to see if the following participants would be available:

- 1: Brigadier-General Romeo Dallaire, Canadian Armed Forces, formerly with UNAMIR.
- 2: Brigadier-General Anyidoho, Ghana Armed Forces, formerly with UNAMIR
- 3: Senior staff members from either Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Peace Keeping Operations or Political Affairs.

Both Ambassador Khan and Major General Tousignant regret any inconvenience this may cause you.

- - - -



OUTGOING FAX

MIR NO:
MISC NO:

TO: MR. KOFI ANNAN USG, ATT: MR. HENRY BREED, PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO USG NEW YORK, USA	FROM: ISEL RIVERO SA/SRSG, UNAMIR KIGALI <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: 212 963 6460	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: EXT: 11080	DATE: 27 JUNE 1995
SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICAN AND PEACE-KEEPING IN AFRICA	

I have today faxed Dr. Jakkie Cilliers, Executive Director, Institute for Defence Policy in South Africa, on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary General and the Force Commander to decline the invitation to attend the conference on South Africa and Peace Keeping in Africa due to the official visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda during the same period 13/14 July, 1995.

I have suggested to Dr. Cilliers that she gets in touch with your office to obtain suitable replacements.

Regards.

- - - - -



UNAMIR - MINUAR
95 JUN 20

09 51 PAGE 1 OF 1

OUTGOING FAX NO. 4272

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: DR. JAKKIE CILLIERS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE POLICY SOUTH AFRICA	FROM: ISEL RIVERO <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SRSG UNAMIR, KIGALI RWANDA
	DATE: 20 JUNE 1995
FAX NO: (011) 315-7099 27	PHONE: 212-963-9905 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
	SECTION: OSRSG
SUBJECT: SOUTH AFRICAN AND PEACE-KEEPING IN AFRICA	

DEAR DR. CILLIERS,

I ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR LETTER ADDRESSED TO AMBASSADOR SHAHARYAR KHAN WHO IS PRESENTLY AWAY ON MISSION. YOUR LETTER WILL BE BROUGHT TO HIS ATTENTION UPON RETURN TO UNAMIR ON THE 24TH JUNE.

SINCERELY,

ISEL RIVERO
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SRSG

Neither I nor FC can attend. *[Candidate with 156]*
I would recommend the following

- a) Gen. Giallone
- b) Charles Peltier DPA
- c) Brig. Ang. Bello
- d) Any one from DPKO / DPA

Please reply that you & your staff are
cannot attend. We are suggesting above names. Repeated
to DPKO.

SA/SRSG
Isel
266

ES 60 03 JUN 95
UNAMIR

UNAMIR
95 JUN 19 21 50

SAS
for his return
Suite 1
Constantia Square
240 Old Pretoria Road
Halfway House
P O Box 4167
Halfway House, 1685
South Africa
Tel (011) 315-7096
Fax (011) 315-7099
email: idp@cis.co.za



URGENT

Could not get through on
23 May 1995 Rwanda number

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative to the Secretary General: UNAMIR

09
Fax: 250-84-268 091 212 96 33090
Phone.
Number of pages including this one: 4

RE: SOUTH AFRICAN AND PEACE-KEEPING IN AFRICA

Dear Ambassador Khan,

The involvement of South Africa in peacekeeping operations on the African continent and elsewhere is currently a hotly debated topic within the country. Both academic institutions and government departments have begun exploring alternative scenarios for South African involvement in peacekeeping and preventative diplomacy. The debate is of some significance given calls from other African states for South African participation and some reluctance within the country to begin resolving the problems of others when much remains to be done at home. But, if South Africa does choose to participate - and given current development this seems likely - what can South Africans learn from the experiences of other individuals, organisations and states who have had a long history of involvement in peacekeeping or peace support operations?

With these questions in mind, the Institute for Defence Policy and the South African Institute of International Affairs will jointly be hosting an international conference on South Africa and peacekeeping in Africa. The conference is being held in conjunction with the South African Departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence and will be the first major international gathering in which South African peacekeeping policies will be presented and debated. The conference will be addressed by the Deputy-Ministers of both Departments, Mr Aziz Pahad and Mr Ronnie Kasrils. The remainder of the speakers - a draft programme is enclosed - are drawn from a select group of international experts in the field and will consider topics ranging from

Executive Director: Dr J K Cilliers

A non-profit trust, Reg No T1922/91

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broader issues around the theory and approach to peacekeeping to individual country's experiences and lessons from peacekeeping operations. A component of the conference will also consider what South Africa itself may have to offer. The conference will be attended by delegates from all over Africa with wide participation from within South Africa.

Kofi Annan, Under-Secretary General for Peace-Keeping Operations, suggested that you were the appropriate person to invite and he has already apparently forwarded his invitation to you. As an acknowledged expert in the field, we would be honoured if you could present a 30 minute paper at the conference in Session 5 on Prospects for Organisational Co-operation with specific reference to the role of the United Nations. A small honorarium will be paid on receipt of the paper which, if you are able to attend, should reach the conference organisers one week before the beginning of the conference. The length of the paper should not exceed 10 000 words. It is hoped to publish the conference papers either in the form of an edited collection or in a special edition of the *African Security Review*, a South African journal covering issues relating to African defence policy and security issues.

If you are unable to attend please could you suggest another UN representative either from Rwanda or elsewhere who would be appropriate given the conference content.

The conference will take place from Thursday 13 July to Friday 14 July 1995 at Jan Smuts House, on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. Delegates will be accommodated at the nearby Rosebank Hotel. *All travel, transport and accommodation costs will be met by the conference organisers.*

Please could you contact Ms Sylvia Briggs at the Institute for Defence Policy if you are able to attend and present a paper. It would be convenient for us, if there is no objection on your part, to finalise all travel arrangements from the South African side. *It would greatly assist our planning if you could treat the matter with the greatest urgency so that we will be in a position to finalise our planning.*

We do hope that you can attend and look forward to your contribution. Please do not hesitate to contact us should there be any issues requiring clarification.

Yours sincerely,



Dr Jakkie Cilliers
Executive Director
Institute for Defence Policy



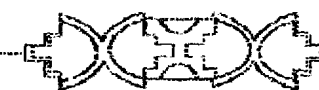
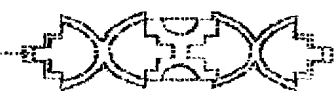
SOUTH AFRICA AND PEACE-KEEPING IN AFRICA

This conference, which is hosted in conjunction with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), is part of a larger programme of the Institute for Defence Policy (IDP) on preventive diplomacy and peace support operations. It is mainly funded by the Royal Danish Embassy in South Africa, and its purpose is to:

- examine international experiences in preventive diplomacy and peace support operations, particularly in Africa;
- evaluate the domestic and foreign policy implications for South African participation in such endeavours and thus inform policy formulation; and finally
- stimulate further debate, research and discussion.

As part of the broader programme, IDP hosted a round table seminar on South African Policy on Global Peace Support Efforts in Cape Town during May 1995. The criteria for, modus operandi of and restraints on South African participation in peace support operations within the context of the changed international world order were discussed at the seminar.

The conference will examine the wider implications of peace-keeping, and will be the largest on peace support operations yet to be held in South Africa. It will bring together practitioners and thinkers in a field still generally new to many South Africans and thereby introduce the subject into the South African debate.



THE ORGANISERS WISH TO THANK
THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR GENEROUS
ASSISTANCE:

**UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF
PEACE**

HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION

**BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION,
SOUTH AFRICA**

**UNITED STATES INFORMATION
SERVICE**

THE ROSEBANK HOTEL

SAIIA CORPORATE SPONSORS

ALL CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE
ADDRESSED TO:

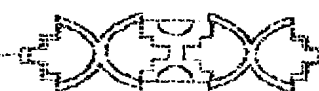
**THE SOUTH AFRICAN
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS
P O BOX 31596
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017
SOUTH AFRICA**

TEL: (011) 339-2021

FAX: (011) 339-2154

EMAIL:

16OMIG@COSMOS.WITS.AC.ZA



CONFERENCE

SOUTH AFRICA AND PEACE-KEEPING IN AFRICA

**13 AND 14 JULY 1995
JAN SMUTS HOUSE
EAST CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY OF THE
WITWATERSRAND
JOHANNESBURG**

JOINTLY HOSTED BY



Institute
for
Defence
Policy
AND



THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRINCIPAL FUNDER:

**ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY,
SOUTH AFRICA**





PROGRAMME

THURSDAY 13 JULY 1995

SESSION 1: WELCOME AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS
(CHAIR: DR. SARA PIENAAR, SAILA)

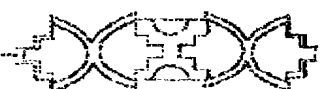
09h00 Registration, tea/coffee
 10h00 Welcome and administrative arrangements
 10h10 Opening remarks, Dr. Jakkie Cilliers, Executive Director, IDP
 10h20 Keynote address: *South Africa and Preventive Diplomacy*, Mr. Aziz Pahad, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, SA
 11h00 Discussion

SESSION 2: THE PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE-KEEPING
(CHAIR: DR. SARA PIENAAR, SAILA)

11h30 *What do We understand by Peace-keeping today?*, Dr. John Chipman, Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies, United Kingdom
 12h00 *The Theory and Practice of Peace-Keeping*, Prof. Adedunle Ajala, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
 12h30 Discussion & summary
 12h45 Lunch

SESSION 3: PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES
(CHAIR: MR. LESLIE GUMBI, IDP)

13h30 *Practical Experiences with Peace-Keeping*, Speaker from the United Kingdom
 14h00 *Changing Nature of Peace-Keeping and Security in Africa*, Mr. Charles Petrie, Senior humanitarian officer, UNDHA
 14h30 *What does a Country Require to Participate in Peace Support Operations?*, Maj. Gen. Jan Scharling,



Commander of the Jutland Division, Royal Danish Defence Force
 15h00 Discussion
 15h20 Tea/coffee

15h40 *The Military/Operational Aspects of Peace-Keeping*, Prof. James Corum, USAF School of Advanced Military Studies
 16h10 *A Comparative Assessment of OAU and ECOMOG Peace-keeping*, Prof. Christopher Clapham, Department of Politics and International Relations, Lancaster University, United Kingdom
 16h50 *Role of the US in Peace-keeping*, Ms. Sarah Sewall, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, Peace-keeping and Peace Enforcement, USA
 17h20 Discussion & summary

19:00 BANQUET

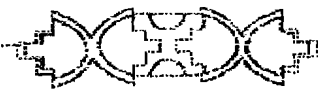
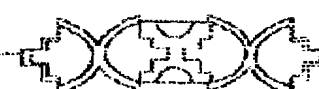
HE the Danish Ambassador to South Africa, Welcome and introductory remarks.

Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, Deputy Minister of Defence, SA, South Africa and Peace Support Operations in Africa.

FRIDAY 14 JULY 1995

SESSION 4: THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCE
(CHAIR: DR. GREG MILLS, SAILA)

08h30 Welcome and administrative arrangements
 08h40 *Preventive Diplomacy in Lesotho and Mozambique*, Mr. Rusty Evans, Director-General, Department of Foreign Affairs, SA
 09h10 *SA Assistance and Experience in UNOMOZ and UNAVEM*, Brig. H.A.P. Potgieter, Director Operations, South African Air Force



09h40 *Making Peace at Home: Any Relevance?*, Col. C.P. du Toit, Officer Commanding, Group 42, Katorus
 10h10 Discussion & summary
 10h45 Tea/coffee

SESSION 5: PROSPECTS FOR ORGANISATIONAL CO-OPERATION
(CHAIR: MR. CHRIS LANDSBERG, CPS)

11h15 *The Role of the United Nations*, Amb. Shaha Ryar Khan, Special Representative to the SG in UNAMIR in Rwanda
 11h45 *The OAU and the Potential Role of Regional and Sub-Regional Organisations*, Amb. Olara Otunnu, President of the International Peace Academy, New York
 12h15 Discussion
 12h45 Lunch

13h30 *What Role Regional Bodies in Southern Africa - SADC, ASAS, ISDSC?* Gen. R.P. Mboma, Chief of the Tanzanian People's Defence Force
 14h00 *The Experiences of a Smaller Nation*, Maj. Gen. Mohamad Hashim bin Hussien, Malaysian Armed Forces
 14h30 Discussion & summary
 15h00 Tea/coffee

SESSION 6: CONCLUDING SESSION
(CHAIR: DR. JAKKIE CILLIERS, IDP)

15h30 *Concluding Perspectives* Dr. John Chipman, IISS
 Mr. Raymond Suttner, Chairman, Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs
 Mr. Pieter Groenewald, Chairman, Portfolio Committee on Defence
 16h15 Discussion
 16h50 Conclusion, Dr. Simon Baynham, Africa Institute of South Africa



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, 13 June 1995

Dear Dr. Muhima,

Re: Symposium on Cutaneous Fungal, Bacterial, Viral
Infection & Therapy, San Francisco, California, USA

Thank you for your letter addressed to the Special Representative Shaharyar Khan regarding your request for the financial assistance to attend the Third International Symposium on Cutaneous, Fungal, Bacterial and Viral Infection and Therapy to be held in San Francisco from September 14th through the 17th 1995.

Unfortunately the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) does not have the mandate nor the funding available for this type of request. May I suggest that you contact the office of the World Health Organization in Kigali which perhaps might be able to assist you.

On behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary General, I wish you the best in your endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Isel Rivero".

Isel Rivero
Special Assistant to SRSG

Dr. G. Muhima
Clinique S^{te} Elisa
P.O. Box 2586
Kigali



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 1


MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. P. Brandrup, OIC, IASU, Department of Humanitarian Affairs Geneva	FROM: Isel Rivero Special Assistant to the SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI RWANDA
INFO:	DATE: 9 June 1995
FAX NO: 4122 788 6389	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
ORIGINATOR: I. Rivero	

1. I acknowledge your 7 June 1995 fax containing Draft Summary record of XII IASC Meeting held on 2 June 1995 in New York. The SRSG Ambassador Khan will not be back from New York until approximately 17 June. Kindly wait for comments or contact DHA, New York office to obtain his comments in situ.

2. Best regards.

~~Draft Res.~~ 

~~Rivendi:~~

~~Rate =~~ open fax

to P. BRANDRUP

DHA - Geneva

From Isee Review
General Agent —

Acknowledge your 7 June 95
Fax containing Draft Summary
Record of XI IASC meeting
held 2 June 95. — SRS
Khan will not be back from
New York until approximately
17 June. Kindly wait for
comments or contact DHA
New York Office to obtain
his comments in situ.

Regards. —



Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

Facsimile: (+ 4122) 788 6389/788 6394
Telephone: (+ 4122) 788 7019/788 1401

7 June 1995

Ref: 95/0740

To the Participants of the
Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Subject: Draft Summary Record of XIIth IASC Meeting, 2 June 1995.

Please find herewith the Draft Summary Record of the XIIth Meeting of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee held on the 2nd of June in New York.

Following discussions with participants we have decided to discontinue circulating Draft Agreements/Action Points for comments before including them in the Draft Summary Record.

We would kindly request your possible comments on the Draft Record by COB on 16 June, 1995. The final version will be circulated to participants on Monday 19 June.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Brandrup
Officer-in-Charge
Inter-Agency Support Unit

At :

Mr. Sharyar Khan
Spec. Rep. of the Secretary-General
for Rwanda

INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE

XIITH Meeting, 2 June 1995

New York

DRAFT SUMMARY RECORD

I. OPENING REMARKS

1. **Mr. Hansen/ERC**, in the chair welcomed the participants to the meeting. **Mr. David Bryer**, the Director of OXFAM, was attending his first IASC meeting in his capacity as Chair of the Steering Committee of Humanitarian Response (SCHR), as was **Ms. Carol Bellamy**, the new Executive Director of UNICEF. **Mr. Sharyar Khan**, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda and **Mr. Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah**, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Burundi also attended this meeting as did **Dr. Francis Deng**, the Secretary-General's Representative for Internally Displaced Persons who had been invited to attend with special reference to discussions on IDP-related issues. **Ms. Elsa Stamatopoulou-Robbins** represented the High Commission for Human Rights. Apologies for absence had been received from **Mr. Hjort (FAO)** and **Mr. George Weber (IFRC)**. The meeting was attended, in an unofficial capacity, by the **FAO Liaison Officer** in New York.
2. **Mr. Hansen** stated that the meeting's agenda was a full one, and he hoped that discussions would focus on decisions on action. He then briefly reviewed the agenda, reviewing progress to date by the IASC in previous discussions on these matters.
3. With regard to Sierra Leone, **Mr. Hansen** referred to previous discussions on the need for strengthened coordination. A suggestion had been made for the dispatch of an Inter-Agency Mission to Sierra Leone and he hoped that members would look at what might be expected from that Mission.
4. On Chechnya, the Russian Federation, **Mr. Hansen** reminded members

of earlier discussions both at the IASC-WG and at the recent meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force on the NIS on the future of UN assistance to those affected by the conflict in Chechnya. He suggested that discussion should focus on the issue of the potential for assistance by the UN in Chechnya itself.

5. Turning to the agenda item on the drought in Southern Africa, Mr. Hansen referred to the forthcoming SADC Appeal as well as previous discussions on the nature of a UN response to the situation in the region.
6. Mr. Hansen said that since the last IASC meeting there had been significant developments in Rwanda and Burundi, including the events in Kibeho. The presence of Mr. Khan and Mr. Ould-Abdallah would assist IASC members in identifying priorities in the region for the humanitarian community.
7. Mr. Hansen noted that two agenda items were of a more general nature. Firstly, there was the Secretary-General's Report to ECOSOC which was now in the final stages of preparation. Secondly, it had been suggested by ICRC and IFRC, among others, that a discussion on the implications for humanitarian agencies of the Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace and the Agenda for Development would be of value.
8. Finally, Mr. Hansen said that it had been suggested that a discussion on recent events in Former Yugoslavia and their implication for humanitarian assistance activities could be added to the agenda under the item 'Any Other Business'.

II. RWANDA/BURUNDI

9. Mr. Hansen opened the discussion, stating that UNREO's phase-out would not be time bound, but linked to the requirements of the humanitarian situation in the country. Any review of UNREO's role would be undertaken in consultation with agencies. He continued by saying that there was a problem of obtaining resources to continue UNREO's activities, since the available funding would only cover the period up to September. Following the Roundtable, only US\$ 43 million had been disbursed. The Consolidated Appeal had also as of 15 May been funded to a total of US\$ 427 million, i.e. only 55% of the total required.

10. With regard to Burundi, Mr. Hansen emphasised that there was a need for a concerted UN agency effort to support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Burundi. He said that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) would be providing two staff to the SRSG's office. He referred to the IASC-WG Action Points (8 May 1995), noting that there still was a need to consolidate individual agency contingency plans into an overall plan of action, and to identify further funding needs.
11. Mr. Hansen proposed the formulation of a consolidated regional approach. Some agencies like UNHCR, WFP and IFRC had a regional approach, whereas others like UNDP and UNICEF had a country-focused approach. For a long-term perspective it needed to be recognised that humanitarian issues in the region were linked. Mr. Hansen concluded that an analysis of information on the current situation and possible trends would provide a basis for the formulation of such a policy. DHA therefore was considering the possibility of establishing a structure for the purpose of consolidating and analysing information. Mr. Hansen then invited Mr. Khan to brief the Committee.
12. Mr. Khan/Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda thanked all members of the IASC for their support and emphasized the good coordination between the agencies in the field. He focused on three key issues. Firstly, he spoke of the difficulties in supporting the recreation of the system of justice. The International Tribunal had not yet started its work, nor had the internal judicial system within Rwanda been re-established. The prisons were overcrowded with 43,000 detainees. Mr. Khan said that this situation could be improved, if funds were available to the OAU in order to employ African judges to serve in Rwanda for a period.
13. Secondly, Mr. Khan referred to delays in the disbursement of funds pledged at the Roundtable. Despite a favourable response from donors at the Roundtable itself, there had been very slow progress in realising such early commitments. Indeed, as noted by Mr. Hansen, only US\$ 43 million had actually become available for disbursement. This caused considerable frustration within the Rwandan Government. The reluctance of the latter to spend on consultancy services to improve the process of documentation in support of expenditure proposals had also had an impact on the flow of funds.
14. Thirdly, Mr. Khan spoke of the situation in neighbouring countries, where the presence of Rwandan refugees gave rise to concern. This was

particularly the case in Zaire. Both there and in Tanzania, with elections in prospect, the issue of the impact of the refugee presence was a political concern, prompting renewed calls by those Governments for an early repatriation of the refugees. In addition, the threat of military action added to the tensions in the region.

15. Turning to the issue of the UNAMIR mandate, Mr. Khan said that a Rwandan Delegation would soon be in New York for discussions with members of the Security Council. Mr. Khan's own view was that a reduction in the number of armed UNAMIR forces would be appropriate; he added that he believed UNAMIR's Terms of Reference should focus on the protection of security corridors and transit zones.
16. In conclusion, Mr. Khan stressed the importance of encouraging the return of the Rwandan Government to the path of moderation, which had been evident up to January of this year. The events in Kibeho in April had been the work of extremists, but recent signs indicated a strengthening of the hands of the moderates in the Government.
17. Mr. Ould-Abdallah/Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, emphasised, in his briefing, that the UN's mandate for Burundi required re-definition. A broader perspective was necessary if disaster was to be averted. Emphasis on coherence of UN action was essential in the fragile situation in Burundi. Mr. Ould-Abdallah referred to the difficulties facing the Government in Burundi with continued animosity between Hutus and Tutsis, and this taking place in a very densely populated country which is now hosting a large number of refugees. Mr. Ould-Abdallah noted that the UN had great difficulty in maintaining a collective response to an evolving conflict of this nature. It was in this connection that he emphasised to IASC members the need for great care in the manner in which they conducted their activities in Burundi, to ensure the coherence to which he had earlier referred as well as to improve efforts to engage with the Government.
18. Mme Ogata/UNHCR, thanked both Mr. Khan and Mr. Ould-Abdallah for their presentations, and confirmed that their assessments of the situation coincided with that of her Office. She much appreciated the point made by Mr. Khan to the effect that the training of military personnel was taking place outside of the refugee camps, as a result of the presence of Zairian and Dutch security personnel. In this connection, she expressed her concern about the assertion in DHA's Background Paper for the meeting that cited a Human Rights report with a contrary

view. Such allegations should, in her view, be verified before being repeated as the fragility of the situation could be further endangered by such statements.

19. **Mme Ogata** went on to say that UNHCR was looking into the possibility of moving some of the refugee camps away from the border. This was as a result of the security problems associated with the infiltration of militia elements into Rwanda, as well as the possibility of military action being taken by forces of the Rwandan Government. She wondered whether UNAMIR would be able to provide support to the monitoring of the border. **Mme Ogata** concluded by expressing her concern that the events in Kibeho had made prospects for repatriation far more remote. In this context, she wondered whether it might not be valuable to promote the idea of regional consultations at the level of Heads of State.
20. **Mr. Khan** responded by stating that the deterioration in relations between Zaire and Rwanda made more difficult the chance of success in the consultations suggested by **Mme Ogata**. However, that did not mean that such an objective should not be pursued, only that it should be undertaken with sensitivity.
21. **Ms. Taft/InterAction** spoke of the problems associated with the continued imposition of an arms embargo on Rwanda, while those outside the country appeared to acquire arms with impunity. She also wondered whether there might be merit in convening a meeting of donors to discuss the problems in the disbursement of funds, particularly with reference to the continuing difficulties faced by the Rwandan Government in their repayment obligations to the World Bank.
22. **Ms. Bertini/WFP**, referred to the continued closure of the border at Gisenyi and the resultant expense being incurred by WFP in improving the road links between Uganda and Zaire. She asked whether the Rwandan Government was committed in its desire for an early return of refugees and whether it would be possible therefore for the border to be re-opened. **Ms. Bertini** added that WFP was in the process of verifying the numbers of internally displaced in Burundi to ensure effective coverage of those in need of assistance.
23. **Mr. Khan** responded by affirming that the Rwandan Government did want the refugees to return but not at an accelerated pace. Furthermore, he did not feel that the Gisenyi border would be open to WFP trucks in the foreseeable future. He also explained that refugees were returning

from the camps in Bukavu to the Cyangugu prefecture, but were facing significant intimidation from the Interhamwe.

24. **Mr. Ould-Abdallah** stated that the issue was not whether the numbers of internally displaced in Burundi were inflated, but rather how the information was presented and used. He urged restraint in making declarations on this matter, and said that the current assessment mission would be improved if it included in its review the issue of the return of the displaced to their villages. He stressed again how much the difference between the conditions in the refugee and the internally displaced camps contributed to the exacerbation of tensions.
25. **Mr. Ahmed/UNDP**, after congratulating the two Special Representatives of the Secretary General for their excellent presentations went on to explain that UNDP would circulate a status report on the utilisation of both Trust Funds and Roundtable pledges. He said that efforts to date had led to US\$ 6 million being spent on supporting the administration of justice and establishing new detention centres.
26. **Mr. Bryer/SCHR**, referred to the proposal made by Mr. Hansen on improving the collection and analysis of information on a regional level. The NGO community would be supportive of such an initiative, and it would be useful to know more of the details. He added that he would also welcome an assessment of the prospects for renewed efforts to promote peace in the region.
27. **Mr. Hansen** responded that the proposal to which Mr. Bryer referred did not envisage an additional structure. Rather, it foresaw a process for the analysis of existing information to provide a basis for a strategic perspective.
28. **Mr. Khan** said that he remained optimistic that, by the end of 1995, regional efforts to promote peace could be renewed. He believed that the best prospect was to build on the agreements reached in Bujumbura at the OAU/UNHCR Conference. **Mme Ogata** supported this view.
29. **Mr. Ould-Abdallah** intervened to express his appreciation to Mr. Bryer for the discreet and efficient work being done by OXFAM in Burundi.
30. **Dr. Deng/Representative of the Secretary-General for Internally Displaced Persons**, said that although significant attention should be given to supporting the judicial system, it was important to understand

that this in itself could not satisfy expectations of the Rwandans. He went on to say that although reconciliation was not an immediate prospect, efforts in this direction still had to be undertaken, possibly with the assistance of other African countries. He finally emphasised how precarious the situation in Burundi was and how ethnically polarised was the issue of assistance to displaced and refugees.

31. Mr. Nordby/ICVA said that it was important to recognise how constrained humanitarian action was in the absence of international political will and initiative. He feared that the absence of progress on that front would lead to the international community looking for institutions to blame. He felt that the report on the Kibeho incident was one such attempt. He objected to the observation that NGOs had not done enough to assist in the closure of the camps for the internally displaced.
32. Ms. Bellamy/UNICEF, asked for a summary of those points of agreement and conclusion reached as a result of the discussion.
33. Mr. Hansen summed up the discussion.

AGREEMENTS AND ACTION POINTS

AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

- There is a need for a central point for the receipt of information on the region to provide for the analysis of that information as a basis for the formulation by the humanitarian community of a strategic perspective on policy and programme issues.
- Support for regional political consultations should build on the OAU/UNHCR Conference process.
- Care should be taken in making and publicizing statements on the situation in the region to avoid exacerbating existing tensions.

IN RWANDA

The following key issues need to be addressed as a matter of urgency if a return to moderation is to be made possible:

- Priority financial support for the administration of justice and the work of the International Tribunal should be encouraged.
- Detention facilities should be expanded and improved, and the processing of detainees be speeded up.
- International pressure should be exerted to prevent the training and arming of extremist elements outside the country.
- The disbursement of economic aid should be accelerated.

IN BURUNDI

The following priority areas were identified:

- Greater coherence on the part of UN and other agencies.
- Greater engagement between humanitarian agencies and the Government.
- A review of the UN mandate to be encouraged.
- UNHCR and WFP to review levels of assistance to IDP camps.
- IASC-WG decision to consolidate contingency plans to be implemented.

III. SIERRA LEONE

34. Mr. Hansen introduced the subject by recalling that earlier this year and also during the last Working Group meeting, concerns were raised regarding the strengthening of coordination arrangements in Sierra Leone and the related issues of information flow, contingency planning and security. Each of these subjects had been addressed in a special Inter-Agency meeting held on 26 May. Based on the conclusions of that meeting, it was now possible to state that action had been taken on each of these issues:

- Regular humanitarian situation reports were now produced through an inter-agency process.

- A UN Security Officer had been deployed to Freetown and had put in place an evacuation plan with the support of UN agencies.
 - On the question of coordination, UNDP had taken steps to re-focus the work of their Freetown office on the emergency, in recognition of the fact that it was impossible to speak of implementing "normal" programmes, with only greater Freetown secure for any sustained activity.
35. Mr. Hansen continued that he was sure this process of strengthening coordination capacity would continue. To this end, an inter-agency mission would be sent to Sierra Leone to review progress to date. Mr. Hansen also noted that DHA had been working closely with UNDP on this initiative and invited them to augment his remarks.
36. On a related issue, Mr. Hansen noted that at the last IASC meeting it had been agreed that a regional focal point be nominated inter alia to call periodic regional consultation meetings to ensure regional information sharing with a view to facilitating regional coordination and on this basis to report to the ERC. It had also been agreed that the WFP Regional Director in Abaidjan would assume that role following a letter of appointment from the ERC. This had not yet occurred. Mr. Hansen noted that this lapse was now being redressed by the issuance of the foreseen letter to the WFP Regional Director based in Abaidjan, in which his responsibilities would be elaborated. Mr. Hansen would also inform the relevant agency representatives of the appointment.
37. Mr. Hansen then reminded the IASC of the launch of the Inter-Agency Appeal for Sierra Leone and noted that the response to date had been to finance only 16% of those needs specified in the Appeal and only in one sector. He continued that the situation in the country was very serious with 1.5-2 million persons internally displaced. The response to the Appeal had not at all been commensurate with the magnitude of the emergency. DHA was considering means for increasing international attention to this and other "forgotten emergencies" in order to increase donor response and invited IASC members to share any suggestions they had on this subject.
38. Ms. Taft/InterAction suggested that the media be invited to accompany relevant missions to the affected area. She said that when the international media had been exposed first-hand to emergencies of this nature and when they had seen the impact of relief assistance, they often

increased coverage.

39. **Mr. Hansen** noted that needs elaborated in the Inter-Agency Appeal for Former Yugoslavia were more than covered, with a response to that Appeal at 104%, whereas the response to the Sierra Leone Appeal had been 16%.
40. **Ms. Bertini/WFP** noted the actions being taken by UNDP in Sierra Leone and requested clarification on the relationship between the regional coordination role to be assigned to the WFP Regional Director in Abidjan and the coordination role of the UNDP Office in Freetown.
41. **Mr. Hansen** said that the UNDP Resident Representative in Freetown was responsible for coordination of activities specific to Sierra Leone. Regional Coordination functions would address those issues with a regional scope and impact.
42. **Mr. Nordby/ICVA** stressed the need for a regional approach and the importance of clarity on the subject of responsibilities on this issue. NGOs, he noted, were ready to support and take their lead from a regional coordination initiative led by the UN. To that end, he suggested that the inter-agency mission includes NGO representation and includes consideration of regional issues in its terms of reference. He noted also that inclusion of NGOs would increase media attention to the crises in the region.
43. **Mr. Hansen** said that missions of this nature usually included NGO representation, and that he would certainly seek the mission's inputs on regional issues and a possible regional strategy.
44. **Dr. Jolly/UNICEF** informed the meeting that UNICEF was very concerned about the status of the relief effort in Sierra Leone. Further, UNICEF did not feel that questions of leadership have been addressed in a manner required to appropriately respond to the problem. He continued that UNICEF would have liked to have seen Sierra Leone declared a complex emergency, followed by the requisite appointment of a Humanitarian Coordinator. He concluded that not enough was being done in response to the situation.
45. **Mr. Hansen** observed that he preferred the use of the term "recognise" rather than "declare" in the context of a judgment being made as to whether a complex emergency existed. The recognition of a humanitarian crisis as a complex emergency was relevant only in so far as it helped identify what would be the operational requirements of the

situation and was thus not a matter for public declaration. He went on to say that, in the case of Sierra Leone, the need was to improve the framework for humanitarian assistance rather than, at this stage, to debate whether it was or was not a complex emergency. UNDP had already taken preliminary steps to improve response in the country.

46. **Dr. Bassani/WHO** asked for an elaboration of the status of contacts with the RUF and the direction Mr. Hansen intended to take on this issue.
47. **Mr. Hansen** replied that Mr. Dinka, the Special Representative of the Secretary General had made progress in his efforts to contact the RUF, but it was too early to determine the impact of these initiatives on gaining access to affected populations. **Mr. Hansen** pointed out that a number of other, informal initiatives had been taken to contact the rebels.
48. **Mr. Deng/Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs** asked whether the donor community had been made aware of the impact of their poor response to the Appeal.
49. **Mr. Hansen** explained that donors often justified their poor response by noting that security prevented the expansion of the programmes for which Agencies were seeking funds. As a result, Agencies received no funds and could not expand operations. This syndrome had severely handicapped relief operations in Sierra Leone and a number of other "forgotten emergencies."
50. **Mr. de Courten/ICRC** informed the meeting of the progress made in their contacts with the parties to the conflict in Sierra Leone. The ICRC had undertaken some activities in RUF areas, including assessments. The Special Representative of the Secretary General would be informed of their actions and their findings, and this would be shared with the relief community in Freetown.
51. **Dr. Bassani/WHO**, continuing the discussion, noted that Mr. Dinka was charged with contacting the RUF to engage in political discussions. He urged Mr. Hansen to consider taking an initiative on negotiating with the rebels on the question of humanitarian access to populations in need in rebel-controlled territory.
52. **Mr. Hansen**, acknowledging Dr. Bassani's observations, noted that the status of contacts with the RUF was still extremely unclear and the issue would be more easily addressed following receipt of the information from the ICRC and Mr. Dinka himself in the following ten days to two weeks.

53. Mr. Nordby/ICVA, returned to the need for a regional approach. In that context, he suggested that the inter-agency mission to Sierra Leone be expanded to include consideration of a regional approach. The terms of reference of the mission should reflect this initiative.
54. Mr. Hansen observed that the IASC looked favourably upon this suggestion and summarised the discussion.

AGREEMENTS AND ACTION POINTS

- An inter-agency mission led by DHA would be dispatched to Sierra Leone shortly, to make an assessment of initiatives taken to improve coordination arrangements. This mission would include NGO participation and would, in addition to assessing the status of coordination arrangements in Sierra Leone, make recommendations on the regional dimensions of the Sierra Leone emergency. The mission would make an early report back to the IASC-WG.
- Negotiations with rebel groups on access to populations in need in Sierra Leone would be further considered, after reviewing the recent undertakings of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General and the ICRC.
- DHA would continue to examine possible actions for increasing international donor response to Sierra Leone and other "forgotten emergencies," and would seek IASC input on this issue. In this context, it should be explored whether media representatives should be invited to follow the work of the inter-agency mission.

IV. CHECHNYA, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

55. Mr. Hansen opened discussion of the agenda item concerning Chechnya by informing participants of the disappointing donor response to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal. Some 50% of the total US\$ 25 million requirements had been covered to date. The donor response had varied widely in response to the needs of different agencies. While UNICEF had only received 20% of funding requirements, UNHCR had received as much as 62%.
56. Mr. Hansen noted that the situation regarding those affected by the conflict in Chechnya was tragic. There were large numbers of people who required continued humanitarian assistance. Unfortunately the situation had been complicated by a number of political factors.

57. **Mr. Hansen** informed members that just before the present meeting, the Russian Ambassador had communicated the contents of a facsimile message received from Moscow that made it clear that there was an interest in Moscow in having UN agencies/organisations continue their activities in the region.
58. **Mr. Hansen** advised the meeting that at the IATF-NIS meeting on 30 May, a consensus had been reached that there should be no moves to plan for a new Consolidated Appeal after the expiry of the current Appeal. Further, UN agencies at that meeting had announced their intention to phase out of their current assistance to the Republics neighbouring Chechnya before the end of the year. **Mr. Hansen** therefore suggested that, assuming endorsement of the conclusions of the IATF-NIS meeting, the issue for decision by the UN was whether to proceed with initiatives to assess the need for UN assistance inside Chechnya.
59. **Mr. Nordby/ICVA**, pointed out that there was considerable need for humanitarian assistance in Chechnya and hoped that DHA would lead a mission to assess the needs there.
60. **Ms. Escaler/IOM**, said that the first phase of IOM operations had been successfully completed. A follow-up assessment mission had been mounted in late April to investigate whether there remained a further need for IOM operations in Chechnya. A house-to-house survey had revealed that a high number of IDPs wanted to return to Chechnya, although the Russian Federal Migration Service (FMS) had reported that it did expect some 100,000 ethnic Russians not to return. As the number of returnees had now surpassed those leaving Chechnya, the current priority was for assistance for the rehabilitation of devastated infrastructures in the Republic. IOM had therefore decided to launch a new appeal for US\$ 7.4 million (for which over 10% of required funding had already been received). The rationale behind the IOM decision was to offer a long-term solution to the problem by assisting the resettlement of returnees. Finally, **Ms. Escaler** added that should DHA decide to field a needs assessment mission inside Chechnya, IOM would offer its full support.
61. **Mr. Hansen** thanked IOM for their offer and added that such an assessment mission would be subject to obtaining clearance from the Secretary-General and from the Russian authorities.
62. **Mme Ogata/UNHCR**, noted that cooperation and coordination within the UN System in relation to the Chechnya crisis had been good. The

involvement of UNHCR in providing relief assistance had been predicated on two key factors:

- UNHCR had received a clear invitation from the Russian Government for UNHCR assistance to displaced persons outside Chechnya from the outset of the conflict;
- a clear division of labour had been worked out between UNHCR and ICRC to ensure comprehensive coverage of the humanitarian needs both inside and outside Chechnya.

63. **Mme Ogata** added that Chechnya was considered an area of "Internal Armed Conflict" and therefore was within the purview of ICRC. UNHCR did not have a mandate to work inside Chechnya.
64. **Dr. Bassani/WHO**, endorsed Mme Ogata's comments concerning the encouraging state of collaboration between UN agencies/ organisations in relation to Chechnya. Dr. Bassani said that WHO had conducted two assessment missions to the region (North Ossetia and Daghestan) and concluded that there was an ongoing need to provide assistance to the health sector - in particular, there was an urgent need to address the problem of the increasing incidence of TB and other communicable diseases among local populations. He added that financial contributions to WHO, after a slow start, had recently improved and WHO was now considering the possibility of undertaking a comprehensive health programme through 1995, and possibly into the longer-term.
65. **Mr. de Courten/ICRC**, noted the difficulties faced by all humanitarian partners in maintaining the support and interest of the donor community, particularly in the face of other competing demands. He said that the security situation inside Chechnya had deteriorated considerably over the past ten days, making the delivery of humanitarian assistance very difficult.
66. **Dr. Jolly/UNICEF**, said that their intention was to phase out its assistance by the end of June due to a lack of funding.
67. **Mr. Hansen** summarised the position of UN agencies to the effect that, at present, there was no prospect of actively pursuing the potential for providing assistance in Chechnya itself, due to the various factors that had been mentioned during the discussion. Nevertheless, DHA would continue to monitor the position of the Russian authorities on this matter as circumstances evolve.

68. Mr. Nordby expressed his disappointment that the UN was not prepared to take a more active role in Chechnya. He understood the position of UNHCR but found the approach taken by WHO and UNICEF more surprising.
69. Mr. Hansen stressed the importance of the role taken by ICRC and IOM inside Chechnya. He added that there is at present, no request from the Russian Government for UN assistance in Chechnya. Under those circumstances, the conclusion he had earlier summarised was the only appropriate position.
70. Dr. Bassani noted that WHO had attempted to bring pressure on the Russian Ministry of Health to agree to allow WHO inside Chechnya-but no clear response had been received.
71. Dr. Jolly agreed with the WHO statement and noted that UNICEF had dispatched three special missions to Moscow to argue the case for an expansion of UN activities, but to no avail.
72. Mr. Hansen summed up the discussion.

AGREEMENTS AND ACTION POINTS

- DHA would continue to maintain contact with the Russian Government on the issue of UN assistance to Chechnya.
- UN agencies would not plan for another Consolidated Appeal for assistance to the neighbouring republics and would phase out current activities before the end of the year.

V. SOUTHERN AFRICA

73. Mr. Hansen opened this agenda item noting that at previous meetings consensus had been expressed that food needs were covered under existing arrangements. The main issues before the IASC were therefore the question of PROVIDING FOR non-food needs as well as the support required for SADC.
74. SADC had, in fact, decided to launch its own Appeal and had requested UN endorsement. He wished therefore to seek the collective assessment of IASC members with regard to the response to this request.

75. **Ms. Bertini/WFP**, informed the meeting that according to the SADC assessment, food requirements were significantly greater than those estimated by the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply assessment missions. WFP would therefore not be in a position to endorse the SADC Appeal. **Ms. Bertini** noted further, that the FAO/WFP assessments were also supported by Governments in the region.
76. **Ms. Wahlstrom/IFRC** stated that the IFRC together with its National Societies will be putting out an Appeal to cover non-food needs in six countries in Southern Africa. The IFRC estimated that the impact of the drought would be similar to that of 1992. There was therefore a need for funding for programmes aimed at sustainable rehabilitation. The IFRC appeal for Sfr. 6 million would cover the water, health and other non-food needs for 300,000 persons.
77. **Ms. Taft/InterAction**, informed the meeting that during the last drought SADC had cooperated very well with the NGOs. InterAction considered that it was very encouraging that SADC was trying to address the problems without relying totally on the UN for assistance. Clearly an inflated appeal should not be endorsed. However, one solution might be to offer to work together with SADC on a joint assessment as a capacity-building exercise.
78. **Ms. Bertini** responded that it would be difficult for WFP to participate in a re-assessment of food needs as the results of the assessment had already been presented to the donors and could not now be changed. She also emphasised that the figures contained in the WFP/FAO assessments were based on the work of technical missions and not on any political considerations or decisions.
79. **Mr. Ahmed/UNDP**, noted that SADC officials from Harare were on their way to Rome to work with FAO and WFP on reconciling the assessments.
80. **Mme Ogata/UNHCR**, said that UNHCR had also been working closely with SADC and would be very willing to provide assistance in capacity-building. To this end, she would be in touch with her regional office in Johannesburg.
81. **Mr. Griffiths/DHA** requested clarification on the specific response to SADC's request for UN facilities for the launching of their appeal as well as the action to be taken on non-food needs. **Mr. Hansen** confirmed that he was in agreement that the Appeal could be launched from UN premises. The decision on UN funding for non-food needs would be

taken once assessments had been received from UNICEF and the IFRC.

82. Mr. Hansen summarised the discussion.

AGREEMENTS AND ACTION POINTS

- The UN should provide support for the launching of the SADC Appeal but would not endorse its substance.
- When agencies had concluded their review of non-food requirements for the region, discussion would take place on how funds for this purpose should be mobilised.
- Support for capacity building for SADC would be continued and enhanced.

VI. FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

83. Opening this agenda item, Mr. Hansen noted that the finalised Appeal had been issued that morning. Clearly even since the drafting of the Appeal, the situation had changed radically. Much would depend on the decision the Security Council would reach on the four options before it.
84. Mr. Hansen then asked UNHCR to brief the IASC on the most recent developments.
85. Mme Ogata/UNHCR, informed the meeting that UNHCR had been able to continue delivering aid until the start of the NATO airstrikes. Although staff were still on the ground in Tuzla, Pale etc. they could no longer really operate effectively. Staff security was now a major concern.
86. Mr. de Courten/ICRC, informed the meeting that ICRC still had staff in place throughout Bosnia. They were maintaining contact with the parties to the conflict and were able to continue their activities. ICRC was also offering its good offices on the issue of UN personnel under Serb control. He confirmed that ICRC would remain in Bosnia whatever option was chosen by the Security Council. In ICRC's view the main priorities were: the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gorazde and Sarajevo; the condition of civilians in Gorazde; and the problem of minorities in Serb-held areas.

87. **Ms. Bertini/WFP**, confirmed that the food situation in Sarajevo was very bad. For the last two months only five percent of the food needs had been met. The bakery, which was said to have been a major factor in the survival of the Sarajevo population, was now delivering bread only every other day.
88. **Mme Ogata** said that the options paper before the Security Council outlined very clearly the humanitarian considerations. It was very important that these considerations continued to be taken into account as the situation evolved. She would therefore like to request **Mr. Hansen** to follow-up on this on behalf of the humanitarian community. **Mr. Hansen** confirmed that he would do so.
89. **Mr. Nordby/ICVA**, said that if there was renewal of fighting it would be very likely that there would be new major refugee flows. He asked whether UNHCR had contingency plans for this. **Mme Ogata** confirmed that UNHCR had such plans but that the principal cause for concern was that civilians trying to flee the present conflict could not escape because the Gradinska bridge had been blown up that morning.
90. **Mr. Hansen** summed up the discussion.

AGREEMENTS AND ACTION POINTS

- He would ensure that relevant UN Departments and in particular the Security Council are kept fully apprised of humanitarian considerations as the situation in the Former Yugoslavia evolves.

VII. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT TO ECOSOC

91. In introducing the subject, **Mr. Hansen**, explained that the draft ECOSOC Report had been sent to the Secretary-General for approval. Once this is received, the Report will be distributed, approximately four weeks before ECOSOC begins its session. He noted that even with the time constraints involved in the production of such a Report, many of those organisations present had already seen earlier versions and contributed to the process. **Mr. Hansen** added that he welcomed any comments as he proceeded to elaborate on some of the major points made in the Report.
92. **Mr. Hansen** explained that the Report highlights the volatile context in which emergency assistance has had to be carried out in recent years.

He underlined a key recommendation in the Report, that there must be greater respect for and compliance with international humanitarian law. He noted that a graph was included in the Report illustrating the increasing number of civilian casualties incurred by the UN in its operations. The graph showed how this number had increased dramatically and made evident the fact that such a trend could not be allowed to continue. Related to this, Mr. Hansen noted the need to strengthen security arrangements for field personnel. In order to do this, the Report noted that such requirements should be included in future Consolidated Appeals and that the interest from the CERF should be used to cover security arrangements.

93. Mr. Hansen explained that the Report contained a review of key instruments for the coordination of humanitarian assistance. He continued by outlining some of the specific recommendations made in the report. As regards the CERF, Mr. Hansen noted the need to be able to use the CERF for protracted emergencies. While some donors insisted that these funds be used only in the start-up phase of an emergency, he emphasized the need for their availability in protracted crises. Mr. Hansen stated that UNICEF, for example, had already requested such funding on a few occasions. Mr. Hansen pointed out that the Report noted the marginal utility of in-kind contributions to the CERF.
94. Mr. Hansen referred to the Report's discussion of the varied response from donors to different sectoral requirements. The Report also examined the difference in response to 'forgotten' emergencies in contrast to the response to those crises that attracted international media attention.
95. Mr. Hansen noted that the ECOSOC Report also gave details of the financial situation of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). In particular, he explained that the inclusion of funding for DHA activities in Consolidated Appeals was a suggestion made previously by some donors. Mr. Hansen also pointed out that donors had already responded positively to another recommendation made in the Report, namely the establishment of a second window of CERF funds for immediate reconstruction needs. He noted that the financing of such requirements was of vital importance.
96. Mr. Hansen said that the European Union, in particular, had expressed its intention to take a lead in drawing on the ECOSOC Report to gain a better view of priorities in improving the effectiveness of humanitarian operations. The European Union intended to discuss this with individual U.N. Agencies in order to promote discussion on these matters at ECOSOC and then at the General Assembly.

97. Mr. Hansen concluded his review of the Report with the statement that he would welcome further comments from IASC members on issues raised, as well as suggestions as to how best to support discussion of the Report at ECOSOC.

VIII. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S AGENDA FOR PEACE AND AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

98. Due to time constraints, it was agreed that the discussion on the Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace and Agenda for Development would be postponed to a subsequent meeting of the IASC.

IX. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

99. Ms. Taft/Interaction, recorded her appreciation of the efforts made by the humanitarian community, including IASC members, to support the search for Mr. Frederic Cuny. She spoke with particular appreciation of the spirit which prompted those efforts.

15 March 1995

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SRSB DRAFT STATEMENT FOR THE WORKSHOP ON SECURITY AND STRESS

20/21 APRIL 1995

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I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE FOR INVITING ME TO OPEN THIS WORKSHOP ON SECURITY AND STRESS.

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ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL, AND, I AM CERTAIN, ON BEHALF OF ALL COUNTRIES TO WHICH YOU HAVE SO GENEROUSLY GIVEN OF YOUR EXPERTISE, I THANK YOU, UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS, HOPING THAT YOUR PERSEVERANCE AND HOPE WILL REMAIN FIRM AND STEADY. I WISH YOU SUCCESS IN THIS WORKSHOP AND LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING ANY RECOMMENDATIONS YOUR WORKSHOP ADOPTS.

FINALLY, MAY I ASK ALL OF YOU TO OBSERVE A MOMENT'S SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THOSE COLLEAGUES WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES SERVING THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

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Security and Stress Management Workshop

Background

The need to be alert to security in any country experiencing conflict is paramount and should be the number one concern to all UNVs. Very often we become complacent or underestimate the potential for danger. Our desire to help and enthusiasm can often lead us into very dangerous areas. It is important to remember that we can never fully understand the complexities of a situation in a country where we have limited knowledge of the psychology and behaviour of its people. We must always take precautions and follow procedures. Some colleagues have lost their lives serving in the name of peace. A reality is that in these cases it may have been an unavoidable incident of being in the wrong place at the wrong time. We at least can learn from those tragedies and minimize our exposure to risk. This workshop hopes to achieve a better understanding of living in conflict areas.

Hand in hand with security goes the individuals ability to adapt to his environment and become culturally sensitive and politically aware. Being sensitive to cultures and traditions facilitates us learning more about the country, its people and also equipping us with the ability to become a valued member of the community even though we are transient.

Increased stress is a natural consequence of being in a foreign country where we are alien to the culture and every day way of life. Diet differs, living conditions may be difficult, we may even have to cope with language barriers. In countries of conflict, increased stress is even more evident as we live in an insecure environment where violent behaviour is easily ignited. Many people can cope with stress however others resort to maladaptive behaviour such as substance abuse and promiscuity. This workshop hopes to address the issue of stress and its management.

Purpose of Workshop

In summary the workshop seeks to answer the following questions?

1. What can we do to be personally more secure in an environment which is unstable and potentially dangerous?
 2. How can we be more culturally sensitive and more accepted by the communities which we live in?
 3. How can we demonstrate an image which makes us acceptable and welcomed by the host country?.
 4. How do we deal with stress in a stressful atmosphere.
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Security and Stress Management Workshop

Venue : Mille Collines

Date : 20/21 April 1995

Programme

Day 1 - Thursday, 20 April

- 08.50 Introductory remarks by the Chairman
 Mr. Sukehiro Hasagawa UNDP Resident Representative
- 09.00 Opening statement by Ambassador Shahayar Khan
 Special Representative of the Secretary General
- 09.15 Statement by Ambassador Takehito Nakata
 Honorary Ambassador for United Nations Volunteers
- 09.30 Remarks by Randolph Kent, Humanitarian Coordinator, UNREO
- 09.45 Questions and Answers
- 10.00 Coffee
- 10.30 Introduction of Topic 1 : Cultural sensitivity and the
 International Community
 Speaker: Madame Edith Gassana
 Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Planning
- 10.45 Introduction of Topic 2 : The UNV and his personal
 security
 Speaker: Ms. Nanette Ahmed UNV/UNHCRFOR
- 11.00 Chairman explains method of working groups and introduces
 facilitators
- 11.10 Working Groups - Topic 1: Cultural Sensitivity
 Chief facilitator: Ms. Pat Banks - UNREO
- 13.00 LUNCH
-

14.00 Brief on security - Overview: John Cleland
Mine awareness: UNAMIR
Communications: Jack Parnell

16.00 Working Groups - Topic 2 : Personal Security
Chief facilitator: Mr. John Cleland

17.30 Close of Day 1

DAY 2 -Friday, 21 April

08.50 Briefing on day's schedule by Chairman

09.00 Address by H.E. Ambassador Takehito Nakata on coping with
stress and the healing process.

09.30 Questions and Answers

10.00 Coffee

10.30 Working groups - Topic 3: Coping with stress
Chief facilitator : Mrs. Brandy McNeil - UNAMIR

12.30 - Lunch

14.00 Presentation of recommendations by each working group

16.00 Summary by Chairman and note of thanks.

16.30 Closing remarks by SRSG

17.00 Press conference

17.30 Cultural Performance and refreshments

Venue : Mille Collines
Date : 20/21 April 1995

11. Prepare
Statement
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09.00 Opening address by H.E. Minister Jean Marie Vianney Ndagijimanara 7

09.15 Statement by Ambassador Shahayar Khan
Special Representative of the Secretary General

09.45 Questions and Answers

10.00	Coffee
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Speaker: Madame Edith Gasane, Director de Cabinet
Ministry of Planning

Speaker: Ms. Doris Kleffner. UNV/UNHCR

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Chief facilitator: Ms. Pat Banks - UNREO

13.00 LUNCH

14.00 Working Groups - Topic 2 : Personal Security
Chief facilitator: Mr. Dan Toole - UNICEF

on the cultures and traditions of Rwanda
H.E. Jean Nepumucene
Minister of Environment and Tourism

• 16.00

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*draft. Nakata took up the torch
carried out by his son to
give up a business executive work and
continue the volunteer work.*
SRSG Statement for workshop on Security and Stress

of the United Nations
I am honoured to represent the Secretary-General at this
workshop. *on peace, security and stress management*
The importance of this *workshop* event cannot be underestimated,
all of us working and living in countries which have experienced
conflict have a duty to be alert at all times to be aware of our
security. We have, in the UNITED NATIONS lost friends and
colleagues, none more tragic the loss, than the son of our
distinguished guest, Ambassador *Takehito* Nakata. This young man was killed

while serving as a UNV in Cambodia *two years ago. It is with*
admiration and deep sense of commitment
for the welfare of fellow human beings that Ambassador

The United Nations acknowledges that its personnel are the
organizations greatest asset. As the designated official
responsible for the security of all UN personnel, I wish to commend
UNDP for organizing this workshop and thank the Japanese Government
through the Ambassador for the financial support to make this
occassion possible.

Related to security is stress. I believe that the ability to
deal with stress does not come naturally to us all. We are exposed
to stressful situations on a daily basis. I have read the
documentation which you have all received and feel sure that you
like me will identify with some of the symptoms of stress. We are
all vulnerable. This forum and the recommendations which will
emerge are bound to assist all of us to cope better in what is very
often a rather stressful environment..

I am particularly pleased to note the presence of our Government ^{and UN agencies} colleagues. I encourage all participants to exchange views and learn from each other. By discussing the cultural differences that sometimes divide us, open discussion will facilitate the development of mutual understanding and with that, respect for each other.

As United Nations Volunteers, I thank you for your very special contribution, on behalf of the Secretary General, and if I may be so bold, on behalf of the Rwandese people. I wish you success in this workshop and look forward to receiving any recommendations the workshop produces.

Finally, may I ask all of you to observe a moments silence for those colleagues who have lost their lives serving the United Nations in the interest of peace.

SRSB Statement for workshop on Security and Stress

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Original with Amale.

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20/21 APRIL 1995

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**MEETING OF 13 FEBRUARY BETWEEN
USG AMBASSADOR KOUYATE AND PRESIDENT BIZIMUNGU**

1. AMBASSADOR KOUYATE

I came here to take stock of the situation and see on behalf of the Secretary General how to make the UN mission more efficient. True, UN mechanisms are slow to put in place but the goodwill of the international community is genuine. Signals have been provided by the establishment by the Security Council of the International Tribunal and, more recently, by the venue of the roundtable in Geneva where promises were made to rebuild and rehabilitate Rwanda. We are also promoting the return of refugees, which requires first that the country be rebuilt. The task that lies ahead is huge but I can assure you that I have spared no effort to act as an unofficially appointed ambassador for you and that the UN Secretariat is fully committed to help you.

The main problem is to bring peace and justice together. Justice is the starting point and peace is the end, but the two go hand in hand. Your people are traumatized. Even those who are guilty have yet to become aware that they have committed crimes. This is a necessary precondition towards peace. The population must reconcile at the grass-root level and this is why I came to ask you what the UN can do in practical terms, for instance help you make the local administration system operational by reappointing mayors to the communes.

The other big problem is that of refugees. The Secretary General himself said that his intention was to use force to separate those who terrorize refugees from the refugees in the camps. Unfortunately, his call to 60 countries to man an international force of 2,000 was only answered positively by one country and the plan had to be dropped altogether. A more flexible alternative solution would be to cooperate with Zairian authorities. I received a message today from my office that the Zairian government deems such an enterprise as important for Zaire's credibility. We do not mean to interfere in the bilateral relations of your two countries but tense relations are a Gordian knot on peace in the region. I have met Zaire's Prime Minister three times on the matter recently. Historically, suspicions between neighbors have proved to be very costly for Africa on many occasions. This is why we are conducting extensive discussions about Rwanda. We originally intended to convene a conference on Rwanda soon but have postponed it as we have come to understand that it takes a long time for understanding and confidence to be restored. To this end, we turn to you and urge you to be imaginative and advocate solutions towards reconciliation that can be implemented soon and others for the long-term. For instance, I know you need professionals, i.e., doctors, engineers, magistrates. We know you called upon such people to come back from abroad and that your appeals have remained mainly unheeded, so we could maybe intercede for you to this end. We need a bottom-up approach towards reconciliation and this may be

the firsty step. As an African, I can very much relate to your problems and I think that we ought to find solutions together. We are part of the same continent and with increasing changes on the world scene, borders are receding and we must learn to live together.

2- PRESIDENT BIZIMUNGU

Thank you for your very moving account of the Rwandese situation. Please convey my gratitude to the Secretary General for his personal involvement in trying to solve our problems.

-The refugee issue has to be considered on the backdrop of UNAMIR's presence. The prime role of the 6,000 UN troops is to reassure the population who left the country in times of propaganda that the government of Rwanda is sincere and that they can come back. In camps, they live in difficult conditions compounded by violence problems which deter them from returning home and keep them hostage in the camps. This is a most peculiar, if not unique case in the world. In order to provide humanitarian relief and stop this situation of severe human rights abuses, the Secretary General has mobilized the international community. This is why we want to establish a UN Radio for people to trust an independent source of information. However, we were very disappointed by the response to the SG's call. We had been disappointed once already, when we said during the Arusha negociation that there was a plan to perpetrate genocide and the international community did not budge. This time, Rwandans are being held against their will in camps and noone is willing to do anything about it. Once again, we feel betrayed and abandonned. Unfortunately, this is not very conducive in terms of bringing people together. Another proposal was to involve UNHCR to put an end to violence in camps. I do not want to undermine the UNHCR but I think it is being asked to do things which are not part of its remit, and this is an unworkable solution.

-About suspicions between Zaire and Rwanda, everybody has seen images on TV of people leaving the country with armored vehicles, weapons and even six helicopters. If our neighbors want to have good relations with us and are sincere about the fact that they want refugees to go home, why don't they start by returning these goods, which are the property of the government of Rwanda, in the first place? They have also denied us access to our National Bank Reserves and we have had to operate penniless for months. Instead of the positive sign we have been looking for from their part, they have sent soldiers across the border into Gisenyi. We have not reacted because we do not want confrontation. On our side, we are not training Zairian opposition forces while the opposite is being tolerated. Yet the international community keeps turning to Zaire to solve the refugee problem. We cannot help but feel that the international community is not taking us seriously.

-About the presence of magistrates, engineers and doctors outside the country:
why aren't these people coming back? In this respect, too, the

International Community has a responsibility. Think of what reconciliation is about. If you and I have a dispute and are trying to settle it, it presupposes that each of us must be convinced of the necessity to let the reason for the dispute behind. But we have had to fight alone to put an end to the atrocities, trying to convey the message that none of this should happen again, that all Rwandese must learn to live together. Then the government of national unity was established and all moderates were approached. We even said that those who were hard-liners or extremists would be welcome back provided they had not been implicated in murders. But they turned our offer down. The international community has forgotten that it was involved in the whole process and had taken a stance, thus losing its credibility. People have been assured that the former regime would be helped to regain power. How can we accept back in the country a magistrate who has let his own neighbor die and expect this person to work as a judge? He would not be credible. What you can do to help us in these difficult times is send us magistrates who are perceived as unbiased. At first, we thought that it would be the role of the international tribunal to assist us but provisions have changed and the IT will now have to cooperate with the national justice system rather than the opposite. But to rebuild our justice system, we badly need resources and personnel.

We have nothing to hide and are doing our utmost to be transparent in the process. We have agreed to the presence of UNAMIR and that of human rights monitors (incidentally, the international community is dragging its feet again as only 82 out of the 147 monitors are in the field.) All of this should encourage professionals to come back yet they are still reluctant. We even suggested in Burundi that some people come back as emissaries to report about the situation in the country to their fellow refugees. I refuse the idea that people will only come back when things are perfect because I think that people must face their responsibilities. If you are innocent, the only way you can prove it is by confronting reality. Reconciliation implies dialogue between the Rwandese people. Separating survivors from others must be avoided at all costs as this would further divide the Rwandese people. Bridging the gap requires action that may not be spectacular or conspicuous but which will convince all parties that they can live side by side without fear. But to make peace, the two parties must come together and the international community must encourage people to come back for that to happen.

-About local administration:

We have already appointed bourgmeisters (mayors), they just have not been confirmed yet.

(once again, contradictions of the international community resurfaced when we were urged to reintegrate former armed forces, including those who had fought alongside the militia, which we did, and now the international community refuses to provide us with equipment for them because of the arms embargo on Rwanda).

We also launched appeals to all former officials in government telling them that they should come back to recover their positions. Before setting up the government, we spent 3 weeks asking the

exiled Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Governor of the Central Bank and others to come back. Then the same appeal was made before reestablishing Parliament members and the Prefects. The reason why appointed bourgmeisters have not been confirmed is that we prefer, whenever possible, to reintegrate former ones who are returnees. In the meantime, we need people to run the system and we do not want people in the country to suffer from the situation. Another problem in trying to convince people to come back is that we cannot pay them. It takes a lot of self-denial for someone to accept such an unattractive proposal. In any event, we want people to feel that justice will be done in a fair way and we need your help for that. That is why we have accepted UNAMIR's presence as an essential psychological component to reassure the population.

3. AMB. KOUYATE

-About the responsibility of the international community in the genocide, I would like to point out that the Secretary General was the first one to say on the radio that we are all guilty for the genocide, including Rwandans themselves, Africans in general and the international community at large. He took a courageous stance and I share this terrible feeling of guilt. He was also the first one to refer to the drama as genocide.

-About Zaire: we approached the Zairian government. The Prime Minister came to New York and the question of returning arms to Rwanda was raised (though we did not mention money reserves). Without disclosing our discussion, I can say that Zaire indicated willingness to return arms but could not do it presently because there is an arms embargo on Rwanda that Zaire cannot possibly violate and because the situation is still potentially very volatile in Rwanda. There have been further contacts with Zaire, including a visit by the SRSG in December. We know Zaire's strengths and weaknesses, we know what its reservations are. Efforts to restore relations between Zaire and Rwanda must be stepped up as tension between the two countries is counterproductive to both of you and the international community. Yet we are cautious and are also aware of the fact that our Zairian partners are not angels either.

-About the return of professionals: I distinguish between the International Tribunal and the internal justice system. The first one is a static component and will deal with genocide matters, while the second one is a dynamic one and will be in charge of restoring the justice system. Detainees must be brought to justice. This takes courage and faith for those who are certain of their innocence. Some people hesitate to come back because they feel guilty, others who are innocent do not have the courage to come and prove their innocence. The latter category is the one that needs to be reassured and this may take the mediation of third parties. I experienced something similar in Guinea during the revolution. Asking for a mediator is not demeaning and should not be disregarded. I can give the example of a Rwandese friend of

mind, presently in Burkina Faso, who is afraid to come back although I sincerely do not think that he could be implicated in the genocide. Not only is there a psychosis among victims and culprits, but also within the intermediate category of those who are neither survivors, nor murderers.

4. PRESIDENT BIZIMUNGU

The international community tends to think that we are inactive and have made no efforts to encourage people to return home. This is not true, we have also resorted to mediators, for instance in the case of the Governor of the Central Bank who has now recovered his former position. The problem is not so much with the educated elite, which we can more easily convince to come back, but with manipulated farmers, and we need your help to convince this latter category. We have no spectacular means at hand and we are poor. Even ministers have no cars and no official residences, We have nothing to offer to an engineer, who is currently paid for the work he does for an NGO. Working for the administration is not very attractive, neither is it for the economic sector. But the toughest task is to convince the bulk of the population to come back. There are encouraging signs and this may create a snow-ball effect. Another problem is when some people may ask for guarantees that they will not be prosecuted. Granting impunity is impossible for me to do. I can only promise that there will be no arbitrary arrests and that justice will be done impartially.

5. AMBASSADOR KOUYATE

Thank you for your time. I have only one regret, that you have not been more encouraging about the role of the international community.

6. PRESIDENT BIZIMUNGU

I did say that UNAMIR is playing a major role to make refugees return home, and I can only praise UNAMIR for the good job it did by helping us take the former turquoise zone over.

MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER 13/2/1995

(highlights of Prime Minister's intervention)

We want to achieve national reconciliation without which there is no political stability. If we fail, we cannot pave the way for the next generation. We talk out of experience. Sad events have plagued the country since the early 60s and we have learned that keeping silent entails terrible consequences. We must avoid similar mistakes. We need the help of the international community to manage the safe return of refugees and we know how difficult it is to overcome feelings of hate. The Rwandese have all it takes to be united, yet details have brought them apart.

What can be done to convince refugees to return? Negotiate with countries where camps are. Zaire is the one with whom we have greatest difficulty. This is where militia are most bitter and still armed, where most former leaders are. These people must be separated from refugees, which cannot be done unless you know where they are. They are lying by trying to show they are backed by people who they are in fact holding hostage. They claim to be government in exile and say they will only negotiate with the RPF. But I am the representative of the government, not the RPF! Only when the security situation has improved in the camps and we can go there to meet directly with them will negotiation be possible.

What we are hoping for is for refugees to return to the country and be temporarily accommodated in transit camps, be registered and see whether they can resettle in their original homes, which is presently not possible as many properties have been occupied by 600,000 newly arrived refugees: Uganda-born refugees who came back in the wake of the RPF's victory on 4/7/94, then Burundi refugees pouring in after the establishment of the government on 19/7/94.

The process to make 1994 refugees come back will be long and costly. The first step is to find sites and build camps. This is where we need your help.



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa
Public Administration, Human Resources
and Social Development Division

Programme

Symposium on
INTERFACE, DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION
between
GOVERNMENT AND NGOs FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION
February 28-1 March, 1995, Kigali, Rwanda

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

08:30 - 09:30 Registration

09:30 - 10:30 Opening Statements

Dawit Zawde, President, AHA
Sadig Rasheed, Director, PHSD, UNECA

yes.
✓ Sn

Keynote Statement

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan,
Special Representative of the Secretary General of
The United Nations in Rwanda

Opening Address

H.E. General Paul Kagame
Vice-President of the Republic of Rwanda
and Minister of Defence

Cor Namagumye

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 11:30 Getachew Demeke, UNECA
The AFRICAN CHARTER for Popular Participation in Development

11:30 - 12:00 Discussion

12:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break

14:00 - 14:30 Eugene Haguma, Captain, Ministry of Defense,
Government of Rwanda
The Rwandese Crisis: a political economy of genocide

AHA, Rwanda Mission
Rue Depute Kayuku 37, Kigali, Rwanda.
Tel. + 250 - 7 22 39 Fax: + 250 - 7 28 11



14:30 - 15:00	Discussion
15:00 - 15:30	Costantinos Berhe-Tesfu, AHA Participation in citizenship: a programme approach for popular participation in the reconstruction of Rwanda
15.30 - 16.00	Discussion
16.00 - 16.30	Coffee break
16.30 - 17.00	Randolph Kent, UNREO Faustin Kagame, Journalist What will happen to Rwanda? What are the threats? Wha are the opportunities of lasting peace? The strength, weaknesses, threats and opportunities for Government, UN, NGOs in reconciliation and conflict resolution at present?
17:00 - 18.00	Discussion

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

09:00 - 09:30	Philibert Kakabo, University of Butare Psychological, anthropological and socio economic analysis of the victims, witnesses, perpetrators, the expatriates who went through the horror.
09:30 - 10:00	Discussion
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 - 12:00	Discussion on the role of NGOs and civil society in popular participation.
12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:00	Presentation and discussion of an actionable agenda.
15:00 - 16:00	Closing
19:00 - 21:00	Reception

Copy H
8/10/85

Pl. keep for me.
Jfe/

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP

OPENING REMARKS

FOLLOW-UP TO BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE

-- ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP

REFUGEE CAMP SECURITY AND REPATRIATION

- THE UNHCR-ZAIRE AGREEMENT
- SECURITY IN TANZANIAN CAMPS
- VOLCANO CONTINGENCY PLANNING
- ENCOURAGING REFUGEE RETURN

POLITICAL RECONCILIATION PROCESS

- FINDING A MEDIATOR
- STRUCTURING A DIALOGUE

ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA

- COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE
- AID TO ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

OPERATION OR RWANDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP

CLOSING REMARKS/NEXT MEETING

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

F.
Action TAKEN

DATE: 3 February 1995

TO: Ms. Isel Rivero UNAMIR Kigali, Rwanda	FROM: Florence Barrillon-Pomés Senior Political Affairs Officer Africa Division II, DPA Room S-3341F
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4037
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE:	

Please find attached, for the information of Ambassador Khan, a letter sent by M.D.R. in Brussels. We would appreciate your guidance and advice.

Please call me Monday morning to discuss our trip to Kigali next week.

Un abrazo.

Florence

② FC
Perhaps for discussion
with Dr. Kabisa
arrow

FC
ED

Fmte refut.

4-2-95

11:25 AM.

Post-It routing request pad 7664

ROUTING - REQUEST

Please

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

Date 13/2

From FC's office

8 Feb 95

- ④ Isel Rivero
 1. discussed with Dr. Kabisa
 this date.
 2. a very short reply needed
 "Prime Minister of Rwanda
 a member and spokesman
 of MDR. No additional
 info known at this end on
 DR NSENGIYUMVA" known whom
 and wanted for interrogations"
 3. Regrets, Regards

7 Feb 95

Parti M.D.R.
(Mouvement Démocratique Républicain)
Section du BENELUX
rue Egide Walschaerts, 34
1060 Bruxelles

Bruxelles, le 20 janvier 1995

à Son Excellence le Secrétaire Général
des Nations Unies
Monsieur Boutros Ghali
NEW YORK

DPA / AD II
Recd FEB 2 1995
ACTION:
Objet : Conférence régionale sur les Réfugiés sans les Réfugiés
(Bujumbura, du 15 au 20 Février 1995).
WDS
Fm. FPR
Excellence, Monsieur,

JAN 30 1995
9501911
OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. Boutros Ghali
a Mr. Morrison
Mr. Morrison
I.I. 95
WDS
LK

Nous avons pris connaissance des préparatifs de la conférence régionale sur les réfugiés Rwandais qui se tiendra à Bujumbura du 15 au 20 Février 1995.

Nous nous réjouissons d'apprendre que seront débattus à la dite conférence les points intéressant la résolution du conflit rwandais, entre autres: le rapatriement des réfugiés, le problème des réfugiés dans la région des grands lacs, celui des personnes déplacées.

Nous nous réjouissons également d'apprendre que le rôle de l'OUA dans la prévention et la résolution des conflits est à l'ordre du jour. La contribution du Rwanda et du Burundi dans la réconciliation nationale qui sera définie à la rencontre de Bujumbura, est perçue par notre parti du côté rwandais comme une ouverture et une reconnaissance des institutions sur base de l'accord de paix d'Arusha; et du côté burundais par des réformes profondes de l'armée et le retour à la logique des élections démocratiques tenues en juin 1993.

Mais, Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, le Parti MDR, reconnu encore aujourd'hui comme le vrai défenseur des idéaux et principes démocratiques au Rwanda, souhaite attirer votre attention sur ce qui suit:

1. Les pays observateurs aux négociations d'Arusha seront conviés à la conférence de Bujumbura. Notre plus grand étonnement est de constater que les parties concernées par cet accord ne sont pas tous invitées. En effet, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, il y avait deux parties aux négociations d'Arusha, à savoir: le Front Patriotique Rwandais et le Gouvernement rwandais, qui était en fait un gouvernement de coalition formé par les partis MDR, MRND, PL, PSD, et PDC. Voilà les deux parties appelées à former les institutions de transition à base élargie.

Après la victoire militaire du FPR, ce dernier, le seul maître du terrain applique l'accord comme il l'entend, exclut et intègre qui il veut. Le parti MDR est toujours convaincu que, dans le cadre de la recherche d'une solution au conflit rwandais ou tout simplement dans celui de la prévention de tel conflit au Rwanda et dans la sous-région; l'application intégrale de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha, sans exclusion, reste la seule clé possible à la réconciliation nationale. Une transition démocratique respectée par tous en attendant les élections libres. tremplin pour une nouvelle ère démocratique.

2. Le Haut commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés est désormais parti à la recherche d'une solution aux problèmes des réfugiés rwandais avec l'aide de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine.

Nous venons encore une fois, Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, attirer votre attention sur le fait non moins étonnant, de prétendre étudier les mécanismes de résolution du problème des réfugiés rwandais en l'absence de ces derniers. Le parti MDR, soucieux de trouver une solution définitive au conflit rwandais, une solution qui prend sa source dans la participation active et sans exclusion de tous les fils et filles du Rwanda à la gestion du pays, espère par la présente que votre Excellence, donnera la suite favorable à cette représentativité de réfugiés avant les assises de cette conférence.

La conférence de Bujumbura n'aurait de raisons de se tenir que pour favoriser, s'il le faut au prix des pressions, l'amorce d'un dialogue franc entre le régime du FPR et les réfugiés, qui s'expriment déjà à travers des comités spontanés mais combien opérationnels et porteurs d'un espoir nouveau pour la réconciliation nationale.

Nous voudrions également solliciter l'insertion à l'ordre du jour de la conférence de la sécurité des personnes et des biens à l'intérieur du Rwanda. Les rapports qui nous parviennent confirment l'existence sinon l'hégémonie d'un état policier au Rwanda, où enlèvements et disparitions, exécutions massives et emprisonnements arbitraires dans les conditions les plus inhumaines soit dans les containers soit dans les camps militaires, soit dans des maisons d'habitation non renseignées comme lieux de détention, sont devenus monnaie courante et sont par là loin de rassurer les réfugiés candidats au retour au Rwanda.

Puissions-nous vous rappeler, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, que de tels crimes se déroulent devant le regard passif de la force de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR). Nous suggérons que la définition du rôle de la MINUAR figure à l'ordre du jour de la conférence.

Le parti MDR a développé un programme social nourri des valeurs morales puisées dans le terroir de la culture rwandaise et universelle. C'est à ce titre, que le parti MDR, conscient de l'importance de la liberté religieuse dans la réconciliation et la reconstruction du pays, lance une interpellation à la communauté internationale pour que les prêtres, les religieux et les religieuses emprisonnés par le régime du FPR soient libérés sans conditions.

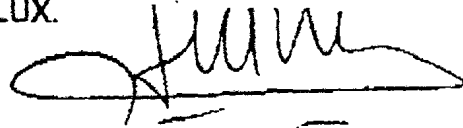
Le parti MDR profite de l'occasion pour demander aux Nations Unies de disponibiliser sans tarder, et si possible avant la conférence, le rapport d'enquêtes effectuées par la MINUAR à propos de la mort des casques bleus blesés au Rwanda.

Les agences spécialisées des Nations Unies étant invitées à la conférence, le parti MDR souhaite l'actualisation et la publication officielle par les Nations du nombre exact des réfugiés rwandais ainsi que des personnes déplacées. Il serait bon également de connaître le nombre de ceux qui sont rentrés du côté des anciens comme des nouveaux réfugiés. Ceci permettrait entre autre, d'adapter l'aide humanitaire nécessaire aux réfugiés et personnes en détresse dans le pays. (nous avons reçu des nouvelles inquiétantes sur l'insuffisance des rations alimentaires actuelles).

En vous adressant la présente, le parti MDR espère ainsi contribuer une fois de plus à la recherche d'une solution rapide mais logique au conflit rwandais.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'expression de notre haute considération.

Dr Oswald NSENGIYUMVA
Représentant du MDR au BENELUX
Section BENELUX.



Copies pour information:

- Chefs de gouvernements des pays de la région: Burundi, Kenya, Tanzanie, Ouganda, Zaïre, Zambie
- Ministres des Affaires Etrangères des pays observateurs: Allemagne, USA, Belgique, France
- Secrétaire Général OUA
- Aux parties responsables du gouvernement de transition du Rwanda
- Organisations Internationales: UE, HCR, PNUD
- Communautés de réfugiés
- ONG.

TOTAL P.1

- When & where opata's
- starting programme
- met with documents
-

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

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Florence

*FC
ED*

*Extra copy
Destroy*

Final report.

4-2-95

11:25 AM

2. Le Haut commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés est désormais parti à la recherche d'une solution aux problèmes des réfugiés rwandais avec l'aide de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine.

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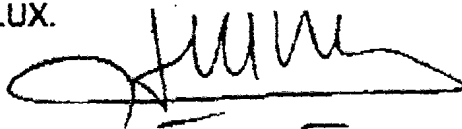
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Dr Oswald NSENGIYUMVA
Représentant du MDR au BENELUX
Section BENELUX.



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- Secrétaire Général OUA
- Aux parties responsables du gouvernement de transition du Rwanda
- Organisations Internationales: UE, HCR, PNUD
- Communautés de réfugiés
- ONG.

MRD Party
(Movement for a Republican Democracy)
BENELUX Section
rue Egide Walschaert, 34
1060 Bruxelles

Brussels, 20 January 1995

to His Excellency the Secretary
General of the United Nations
Mister Boutros Ghali
NEW YORK

Subject : Regional Conference on Refugees without the Refugees
(Bujumbura, from 15 to 20 February 1995)

Your Excellency,

We learned of the preparations for the regional conference on the Rwandan refugees to be held in Bujumbura from 15 to 20 February 1995.

We were pleased to learn that the aforementioned conference will raise points concerning the resolution of the Rwandan conflict including, among others, the repatriation of refugees, the problem of refugees in the Great Lake region, and that of displaced persons.

We were also pleased to learn that the agenda includes the role of the OAU in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. Rwanda and Burundi's contributions to national reconciliation - a subject to be defined at the meeting in Bujumbura - is, in the eyes of our party in Rwanda, embodied in transparency and in a recognition of the institutions founded on the Arusha Peace Accord. In Burundi, national reconciliation is understood in the framework of sweeping reforms in the military and of a return to the reasoning of the democratic elections held in June 1993.

However, Your Excellency Mister Secretary General, the MRD Party, recognized even today as the true defenders of democratic ideals and principals in Rwanda would like to draw your attention to the following:

1. The observer nations of the Arusha negotiations will be invited to the conference in Bujumbura. Much to our astonishment however not all of the parties affected by this accord have been invited. Indeed, Mr. Secretary General, there were two parties at the Arusha negotiations - 1) the Rwandan Patriotic Front and 2) the Rwandan Government (which was in fact a coalition made up of the MRD, NMRD, LP, SDP, and the CDP). These two parties were called upon to form broad-based transitional institutions.

Following its military victory, the RPF, the only authority in the field, applied the accord as it saw fit, making exclusions and consolidations at will. The MRD is still convinced that in the search for a resolution to the Rwandan conflict or even if only the prevention such a conflict in Rwanda and in the sub-region, the application of the entire Arusha Peace Accord, without exclusions, remains the only possible key to national reconciliation. A democratic transition

respected by all in anticipation of free elections will act as a springboard to a new democratic era.

2. The United Nations High-Commission on Refugees is searching for a solution to the Rwandan refugee problem with the help of the Organization of African Unity.

We wish to draw your attention once again, Mister Secretary General, to the less surprising fact that they claim to study the mechanisms for resolving the Rwandan refugee problem in the absence of the latter. The MRD party is interested in finding a definitive solution to the Rwandan conflict which will draw from the active participation of all the boys and girls of Rwanda, without exclusions, in the management of the country, and hopes that Your Excellency will favorably pursue the representation of refugees before the conference commences.

There is no reason for the Bujumbura conference to take place if not to favor, even if forced, the beginnings of a frank dialogue between the RPF regime and the refugees who are already expressing themselves via spontaneous but functional committees which bear new hope for national reconciliation.

We would also request that the security of persons and belongings within Rwanda be added to the conference agenda. Reports we have received confirm the existence, if not the hegemony, of a police state in Rwanda where abductions, disappearances, widespread executions and arbitrary imprisonment in the most inhumane conditions either in containers, in military camps, or in houses never intended to serve as detention centers have become commonplace and are far from reassuring those eligible refugees of returning to Rwanda.

May we remind you, Mister Secretary General that such crimes are committed under the passive watch the forces of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). We suggest that the definition of the role of UNAMIR be including in the conference agenda.

The MRD developed a social program filled with moral values drawn from the wells of the universal and Rwandan culture. In this light, the MRD Party, aware of the importance of the freedom of religion in the reconciliation and reconstruction of the country, is calling on the international community so that the clergy, the religious men and women imprisoned by the RPF, may be unconditionally released.

The MRD party, takes this opportunity to ask the United Nations to make the report on the investigation carried out by UNAMIR concerning the deaths of Belgian blue berets in Rwanda available without delay and preferably before the conference.

Since the specialized agencies of the United Nations have been invited to the conference, the MRD Party requests that the United Nations publish an updated account of the number of refugees and displaced persons. It will also be helpful to know the number of former or recent refugees among the returnees. This information will enable us to make the necessary revisions to the humanitarian aid afforded refugees as well as distressed persons within the country. (We have received disturbing news regarding the present lack of food rations).

By addressing the present concerns, the MRD party hopes to contribute once again to the search for a quick but long-lasting solution to the Rwandan conflict.

Please Mister Secretary General accept my highest regards.

Dr. Oswald NSENGIYUMVA
MRD Representative in the BENELUX Countries
BENELUX Section

COPIES:

- Heads of the regional governments: Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.
- Minsters of Foreign Affairs from observer nations: Germany, USA, Belgium, and France
- The Secretary General of the OAU
- Responsible parties of the Transitional Government of Rwanda
- International Organizations: EU, UNHCR, UNDP
- Refugee Communities
- NGO

1 FEBRUARY 1995

F.
/

MESSAGE

ED

re meeting in bujumbura

kouyate's office would like some thoughts/ideas in french by monday for the sg's message which kouyate will deliver.

meeting will start at the ministerial level on the 12. florence barillon pomes will attend. then kouyate and dillon will join on the 14. after the meeting kouyate will be coming to kigali from 18 through the 20. would like reservations at the mille collines, two rooms, since barillon pomes will be accompanying him.

kouyate trying to get a jet from UNOSOM to go from Nairobi to Bujumbura.

confirmed that srsg is expected to be there from the 14th., though kouyate will deliver the sg's message.

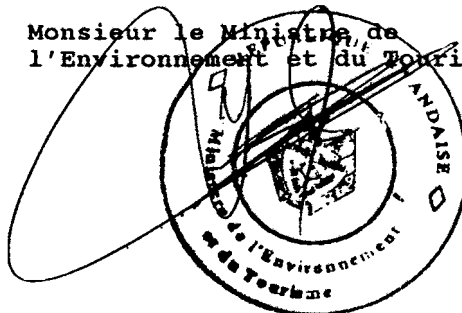
that is all.

Ise1

O.R.T.P.N.
B.P. 905 KIGALI
Tél. 7.65.10/7.65.15
Fax : (250) 7.53.65

S/C de :

Monsieur le Ministre de
l'Environnement et du Tourisme



INVITATION

Sous le haut patronage du Ministère de l'Environnement et du
Tourisme, l'Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux,
l'ORTPN, est heureux de vous inviter à la conférence des donateurs qu'il
organise du 7 au 10 Février 1995 à l'Hôtel des Diplomates, à KIGALI.

*We should
be represented.*

1801

*Charles Satta miling
to attend
from 1-11-95*

Le Directeur a.i. de
l'ORTPN

Alype NKUNDIYAREMYE

P.O.

Adm. En. a.i.

TO : SEE DISTRIBUTION

Date : 9 Jan 95

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

SUBJECT : MEETING WITH SRSG

1. A team MILOBS composed as in Paragraph 3 will assemble at the Force HQ Briefing Room on Wednesday 11 January 1995 at 1000hrs to hold a discussion/brief on the activities of the Prefectures with the SRSG. The aim is for him to obtain information on the progress of activities in the Prefectures.

2. The selection of the officers is mainly based on their length of stay so far in the mission/sectors or Prefectures. Besides, not all the Sector Commanders can be invited due to the prevailing situation and present duties being undertaken within their sectors.

3. The composition of the MILOBS is as follows: "

- a. Sect 1 - Lt Col Ekwealor.
- b. Sect 2 - Capt Unger.
- c. Sect 3 - Maj Ballerjee/ Lt Col Essien.
- d. Sect 4A - Lt Col Dounkov.
- e. Sect 4B - Lt Col Quist.
- f. Sect 4C - Sqn Ldr Adelakun/ Maj Kone.
- g. Sect 5 - Lt Col Austdal.
- h. Sect 6 - Lt Col Masanganise.
- j. MILOB GP HQ - SOO and SMPO.

4. The Sector representatives are to prepare to brief and discuss amongst other things the under-listed points:

a. Certain Prefectures have been identified to be responding positively to the efforts of UNAMIR, UN Agencies and NGOs and forging ahead while others are bedeviled with myriads of problems. How best can UNAMIR act to support those lagging behind.

b. Are the refugees originally belonging to the respective Prefectures?

c. The list of NGOs operating within each Prefecture. How many of them are actually productive?

d. A discussion/brief to cover the relationship of the civil administration vis-a-vis the RPA, NGOs, UNAMIR and the locals.

e. The economy and social rating within the Sectors/Prefectures.

f. The humanitarian requirement in order of priority where feasible.

g. The availability of infrastructure and social amenities.

h. The general security situation.

5. Members are to prepare short written briefs covering the salient points. A summary of the SRSG briefs would be helpful.


S ILIYA

Col
for CMO

Distribution:

MILOB SECT 1
MILOB SECT 2
MILOB SECT 3
MILOB SECT 4A
MILOB SECT 4B
MILOB SECT 4C
MILOB SECT 5
MILOB SECT 6

NOTE FOR THE FILE
7 December 1994
BRIEFING BY THE SRSG ON DISPLACED AND RWANDA TRUST FUND

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

UNAMIR	-	Brig. Gen. ANYIDHOHO	A/FC
U. S. A	-	H.E. Mr. D. RAWSON	Ambassador
CHINE	-	H.E. Mr. H. SHEJIA	Ambassador
FRANCE	-	Mr. J. COURVIN	Chief of the Diplomatic Mission
GREAT BRITAIN	-	Dr. L. WONG,	Representative of the British Government
GERMANY	-	H.E. Mr. A. HUMMEL	Ambassador
BELGIUM	-	H.E. Mr. F. DE CONINCK	Ambassador
NETHERLANDS	-	Mr. B. VAN LOOSDRECHT	Representative
CANADA	-	Mr. A. GUITARD	Canadian Cooperation
EUROPEAN UNION	-	Mr. A. KRATZ	Representative
AUSTRIA	-	Mr. M. ZELETSKI	General Consul
SWITZERLAND	-	Mr. F. DEL PONTE	Chief of Mission
UNDP	-	Mr. RHAZAOUI	Resident Representative
UNREO	-	Mr. R. KENT	Humanitarian Coordinator

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FRANCE	-	Mr. J. COURVIN	Chief of the Diplomatic Mission
GREAT BRITAIN	-	Dr. L. WONG,	Representative of the British Government
GERMANY	-	H.E. Mr. A. HUMMEL	Ambassador
BELGIUM	-	H.E. Mr. F. DE CONINCK	Ambassador
NETHERLANDS	-	Mr. B. VAN LOOSDRECHT	Representative
CANADA	-	Mr. A. GUITARD	Canadian Cooperation
EUROPEAN UNION	-	Mr. A. KRATZ	Representative
AUSTRIA	-	Mr. M. ZELETSKI	General Consul
SWITZERLAND	-	Mr. F. DEL PONTE	Chief of Mission
UNDP	-	Mr. RHAZAOUI	Resident Representative
UNREO	-	Mr. R. KENT	Humanitarian Coordinator

NOTE FOR THE FILE
7 December 1994
BRIEFING BY THE SRSG ON DISPLACED AND RWANDA TRUST FUND

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

UNAMIR	-	Brig. Gen. ANYIDHOHO	A/FC
U. S. A	-	H.E. Mr. D. RAWSON	Ambassador
CHINE	-	H.E. Mr. H. SHEJIA	Ambassador
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UNREO	-	Mr. R. KENT	Humanitarian Coordinator

27.10.94
1520 hrs

Isel,

Maj Tom Mullarkey (tel 11148) would like you to read this paper and give him your comments before it is submitted to SRSG.

FC wishes to meet with SRSG tomorrow to discuss this paper. Col Arp and Maj Mullarkey would also be present.

Maj Mullarkey will be attending a meeting today at 1500, so you can call him around 1630 hrs.

Thank you.

Susan

27.10.94
1520 hrs

Isel,

Maj Tom Mullarkey (tel 11148) would like you to read this paper* and give him your comments before it is submitted to SRSG.

FC wishes to meet with SRSG tomorrow to discuss this paper. Col Arp and Maj Mullarkey would also be present.

Maj Mullarkey will be attending a meeting today at 1500, so you can call him around 1630 hrs.

Thank you.

Suzanne

*Meeting
can be*

for 16.00 hrs

at the SRSG's

Conference

Room

July -

27/10/94


Copy: Nancy Gwyn -

** A Strategic Plan for the
Partial Restoration of Rwanda.
DP RONDAVAL*

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

25 October 1994

To: Mr. Kofi Annan, USG, DPKO
 Mr. Marrack Gouding, USG, DPA
 Mr. Joseph Connor, USG, DAM
 Mr. James Gustave Speth, Administrator, UNDP
 Mrs. Sadako Ogata, High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR
 Mrs. Catherine Bertini, Executive Director, WFP
 Mr. James P. Grant, Executive Director, UNICEF
 Mr. José Ayala-Lasso, High Commissioner for Human Rights

From: Peter Hansen, USG, DHA 

Subject: Meeting of the Task Force on Rwanda

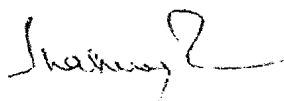
As you may know, the Secretary-General has asked me to chair a Rwanda Task Force in New York to ensure overall consistency of all policy decisions related to the United Nations operations in Rwanda and neighbouring countries.

I have been instructed by the Secretary-General to take up immediately at the Task Force the problem of security in the refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania and in that context to review the recent initiatives taken by Mrs. Ogata and to submit to the Secretary-General the recommendations of the Task Force. (Attached please find a letter of Mrs. Ogata addressed to the Secretary-General).

I would therefore like to convene at the senior level a first meeting of the Task Force on Rwanda on Thursday 27 October at 3:00 pm in Conference Room S-3627 to address this urgent problem.

At its coming meetings, the Task Force would also address the following agenda:

- we need to send a brief which would have to be up-dated - subject matter*
- (a) General review:
 - Political outlook
 - Military situation
 - New UN Humanitarian Coordinator
 - Update on the Rwanda Trust Fund
 - (b) The question of human rights: deployment of observers/field support, etc.


 27/10

E. Hansen
K. P. Grant
S. P. Grant

- (c) Security in the refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania
- (d) 1995 United Nations Emergency Consolidated Appeal
- (e) Regional approach (Ambassador Dillon's work)
- (f) Emergency assistance for the Government
- (g) UNDP Round Table and international conference
- (h) Mine clearance programme

I would appreciate any other suggestions that you may have for the agenda of the Task Force.

cc: Mr. J.C. Aimé



MEMORANDUM

To: Maj. Gen. Tousignant
Force Commander

REF: MEETINGS

From: Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative to
the Secretary-General

Date: 18 October 1994

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Shaharyar Khan'.

Subject: Weekly meetings

I would appreciate it if starting this week we resume our joint senior staff meetings as per attached schedule. I would also appreciate it if you would assist my office in co-ordinating a weekly working Brown-Bag luncheon on Wednesdays with senior military staff at the Belgian Village cafeteria. (Everyone should feel free to bring their own sandwich). The purpose of this luncheon is to exchange views on current affairs pertaining to UNAMIR operations and any other subject which your senior staff may wish to discuss.

Thank you for your kind co-operation and assistance.

SRSB Regular Meetings Schedule

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00-9.00 (Catch-Up)	(Optional) Visits to sectors	8.00-9.00 (Government Officials)	8.00-9.00 MIL Prayers	(Open)	Visits to Sectors as scheduled	
9.00-9.30 Section Heads Meeting	9.00-9.30 Senior (Civil) Meeting	9.00-9.30 Senior (Civil) Meeting	9.00-9.30 Senior (Civil) Meeting	9.00-9.30 Section Heads Meeting		
	"	10.00-11.00 NGOs + Agency Reps.	10.00-11.00	10.00 Senior Staff Meeting including FC/DFC		
			12.30 OAU Rep (to be confirmed			
		1.00-3.00 Senior Military lunch				

F.

SENIOR STAFF MEETING

24 September 1994

1. The Force Commander, acting as SRSG, informed the meeting of Mr. Ayala Lasso's telephone call regarding the Joint Commission and support for Human Rights Monitors in Rwanda. The Force Commander had decided to make available to the Human Rights Monitors Office five vehicles, 2 (4x4) and 3 Sedans. He also indicated that Mr. Ayala Lasso had reservations as to the creation of the Joint Commission which is to look into UNHCR allegations of recent massacres.

Following a discussion on the nature of Ayala Lasso's reservations, it was decided that the Acting SRSG should fax Annan for instructions.

2. Regarding the recent Information Circular No. 007/94 on reduction of MSA on account of UN provided accommodation, the problem of accommodation as a whole, and office space, it was decided that, in the first instance, a response should be sent to New York with clear explanations regarding the situation in Rwanda and how it compared to other field missions. It was also agreed that, in the same response, New York should be asked to delay implementation of the MSA reduction and to send an official from Headquarters to conduct a survey. With an increased workload in the coming months, staff morale was very important and the reduction of MSA was being experienced as a punitive measure.

3. Regarding office space and accommodation, several alternatives were being looked at including transit camp possibilities which could accommodate 500 and would liberate the Amohoro premises for staff accommodation exclusively.

4. It was also pointed out that a contract had not yet been finalized with the Belgian Government regarding the Belgian Village.

5. Further, it was mentioned that UN provided accommodation might be more problematic in the long run than allowing staff to look for housing for themselves. The security concern could be solved by clustering staff in specific areas, such as UNICEF, UNHCR and others had done.

Isel Rivero



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR


OUR FAX: 212 963 3090

MOST URGENT

OUTGOING FAX

TO: MS. KARIN NORMARK DATE: 04 October 1994
LIFE & PEACE INSTITUTE, UPPSALA, SWEDEN

FAX: +46 63-138678 AND REPEAT TO 46-18-69-3059

FROM:  SHAHARYAR KHAN, SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI

RE: MEETING ON RWANDA ON OCTOBER 7-10, 1994

This is to confirm that two officers from UNAMIR will join you at the meeting on Rwanda in Princeton, New Jersey, October 7-10, 1994 and their names are:

A: Ms. Isel Rivero, Senior Political Affairs Officer.

B: Col. Cheik Oumar Diarra, Civilian Police.

Kindly confirm with British Airways that the officers will pick up their tickets at Nairobi British Airways Airport office on October 6, 1994, or instruct if different.

Ms. Rivero will be staying two additional days in New York and therefore her departure out of JFK, New York will be arranged in Princeton.

Col. Diarra will confirm his return date while in Princeton. Kindly inform us whether arrangements are being made for pick-up at JFK on 6 October for transport to Princeton, New Jersey, or whether the two officers should overnight in New York.

We regret the delay in our reply and we are looking forward to UNAMIR's participation in the consultation.

**LifePeace
& INSTITUTE**

An International Centre for Peace Research
Horn of Africa Program

DATE: September 22, 1994

FAX NUMBER: 212-963-3090

THE FOLLOWING
MESSAGE IS FOR:

Mr. Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative of the
United Nations Secretary-General
UNAMIR, Kigali, Rwanda

FROM: Sture Normark

FAX NUMBER: 46-18-693059

NOTE: We are transmitting 2 page(s) including this
cover sheet. If transmission is not complete, please
call (+46) 18-16 95 42 or 63-13 86 78. Thank you!

MESSAGE:

See attached letter.

COL DIARRA CIVPOL

I cannot so
could send 2 officers
you can select.
Jeh.
3/6

FC E/DIR

LifePeace & INSTITUTE

An International Centre for Peace Research
Horn of Africa Program

Mr. Shaharyar Khan
Special Representative of the
United Nations Secretary-General
UNAMIR, Kigali, Rwanda

Fax No. (212) 963-3090

Uppsala, September 22, 1994

Dear Mr. Khan,

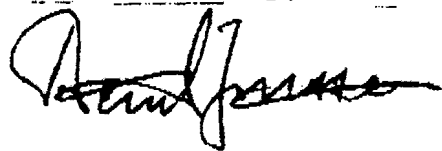
The Life and Peace Institute of Sweden is an NGO dedicated to working with the United Nations on national reconciliation efforts in various African conflict situations. Since 1992 the Institute has been working very closely with UNOSOM in support of the Mission's reconciliation efforts. Through that partnership, much has been achieved in Somalia despite what seems to be recent setbacks.

Rwanda is another country that is now engulfed in conflicts. The Life and Peace Institute would want to explore with relevant United Nations Departments and experts on Rwanda what support it could offer in the efforts toward reconciliation in that country and region.

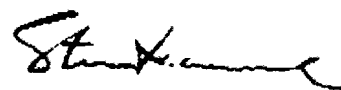
It has been suggested that a consultation be convened to exchange views on this subject. The consultation will be held at Scanticon Conference Center, Princeton, New Jersey from Friday, 7 October to Monday, 10 October. We expect about 30 representatives of the United Nations system, the OAU and experts will attend the consultation.

We are kindly inviting you to participate at the consultation. The Life and Peace Institute will meet your travel, board and lodging costs and those of two officers you may wish to accompany you to the consultation.

Yours sincerely,



Bernt Jönsson
Director
Life and Peace Institute



Sture Normark
Director
Horn of Africa Program

*PR 88
I suggest a
concept of
initial
level to
three
initial
the*



TO: FC
CAO

FROM: *AKK*
Dr. Abdul Hamid Kabia
Executive Director
UNAMIR, Kigali

DATE: 2 September 1994

SUBJECT: Daily Review Meetings

Beginning Monday, 5 September at 9.30 a.m. and until further notice a daily operational review meeting will be held in the SRSG's Conference room.

The SRSG would like these meetings to be short and concise, the focus of which should be primarily of expediting decision making and tasking problem areas.

Please feel free to bring with you any responsible officer who might provide substantive inputs to the discussions.

Thank you.

cc: SRSG

Ms Rivero
I have
already
distributed
this.
Betty 2/9