

UNAMIR

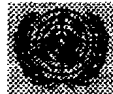
PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE  
SECRETARY - GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

9-12 FEB 1996

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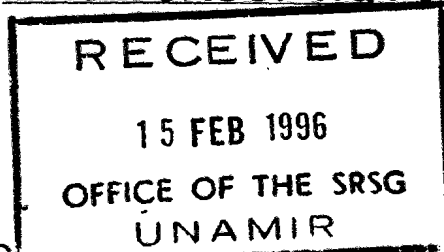
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB GROUP HQ : OPS BRANCH



FROM : CMO

FILE : MILOB/CMO/OPS/5

TO : COS

DATE : 12 Feb 96

INFO : MA to A F C

**FINAL PROGRESS REPORT OF S G ON UNAMIR : MILOB REPORT**

1. Kindly refer to your letter of 09 Feb 96 on above subject.
2. **Security situation in Rwanda.** Insurgent activities by FRGF in Rwanda which had steadily increased from Aug 95 peaking in Nov 95 saw a sharp decline after the Iswawa Island episode in Nov 95. This incident possibly demoralised the FRGF rank and file operating in Rwanda. RPA is now better organised. Situation remained very peaceful for almost a month. However since second week of Dec, the insurgent activities again picked up in the prefectures bordering Zaire. As per our assessment, this trend is likely to continue in future with renewed vigour.
3. **Humanitarian Situation** The humanitarian situation has greatly improved. The local officials have been seen to encourage reconciliation. Most of the returnees have been well treated and authorities have helped them to get their houses and land returned back to them. This is indeed very encouraging. The effect of expulsion of 38 NGOs is being felt all over the country. The most badly affected are the medical services. There is a shortage of medicines and medical equipment.
4. **Repatriation of Refugees.** Despite concerted efforts by all concerned, the repatriation of refugees has remained at a rather low key. A total of 15442, 27231 and 6261 refugees returned during the months of Oct, Nov and Dec 95 respectively. Massive repatriation was expected during the month of Jan 96 by UNHCR. However only 13264 returned during the month of Jan 96. Although this was more than double of Dec 95 figure, but it is still too meagre considering that over a million refugees are still outside Rwanda. This is despite improved security situation in Rwanda. The possible reason seems to be either they are too apprehensive of security situation in Rwanda or they are quite comfortable in the camps and have no desire to leave those comforts and face hardships and intimidation in their communes. There has been an increase in returnees from Burundi because of the prevailing situation in that country. There are reports that Zaire is deploying additional troops in some camps ( Kibumba in Goma and Kasusa in Bukavu).

to accelerate repatriation. Their method and its impact is yet to be seen. Repatriation is not likely to increase in the coming months ( barring the possibility of forced repatriation).

5. **MILOB Operations in Current Mandate.** MILOBs were subjected to massive reduction in their strength ( from 320 to 146 ) in the current mandate. MILOBs monitoring and patrolling the communes are very few due to their reduced numbers as well as the low intensity of returnees , which is their main task in the current mandate. Operating without formed troops has had no adverse impact on their capabilities, though theft cases are increasing within their office compounds. However remedial measures like hiring of civilian night guards has been undertaken.

6. **Future Role of UN in Rwanda.** The UNAMIR mandate ends on 08 Mar 96 with the liquidation to be completed by 19 Apr 96. However, the task of the UN still remains unfinished , with over a million refugees still outside Rwanda. The pullout of UNAMIR will create apprehensions in the minds of refugees outside Rwanda as well as the returnees in Rwanda. This is likely to hamper the return of refugees. Hence, it is felt that there is a need for continued presence of UN. It could be in one of the following form ( in order of priority ) :-

(a) **Continuation of UNAMIR in the Present Status.** There can be NO further reduction in strength particularly of MILOBs. Further reductions will make UNAMIR unviable and hence is strongly not recommended.

(b) **MILOB Mission** UNAMIR can be converted to a MILOB mission ( UNOMIR -United Nations Observer Mission in Rwanda ). However for MILOB mission to be viable , the strength of MILOBs MUST be increased to 250 to 320. Present strength of 146 is grossly inadequate particularly for an independent MILOB mission.

(c) **UN Goodwill Mission.** Last option is to convert this mission into a goodwill mission which could be more of a political nucleus which could be expanded as and when situation warrants.

  
( Charles Nelson )  
Col  
CMO



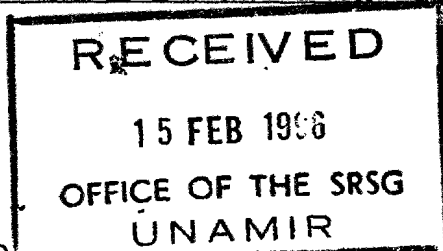
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DIEGO  
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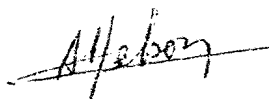
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Col  
CMO

Draft Report

Isel,

- Developments about the Tribunal could be included in the "Human Rights" section, as was done in the last report; *yes*

- I do not believe it is worth mentioning the beating of the three ITR staff in the "Political Developments" section; this incident will however have to be mentioned in the "Human Rights" section;

- I did not include any reference to lack of progress on the national reconciliation process, basically because apart from the fact that refugees are not coming back I do not know how we can judge whether there has or not been progress on this front;

- I did not believe it worth mentioning the visits paid to Rwanda by former Malian President Amadou Toumani Toure or by former Tanzanian President Nyerere, as follow-up initiatives to the Cairo Conference. These visits have not yielded any concrete results: on the contrary, the announced refoulement of refugees by Zaire goes against the Cairo decisions. On the other hand, the United Nations should not give too much publicity to an initiative in which not only it has not been involved but practically sidetracked.

Thanks,

*[Signature]*

Diego, 13.2.96

Diego

*you can mention them in brackets and at SNRS decide to remove them*

*181-13-296*

*Wait & see if they put it in the SNRS raised in the Cairo Conference. In fact I do not know how we can judge whether there has or not been progress on this front; I do not know how to phrase it. I do not know how to phrase it. I do not know how to phrase it.*

DRAFT 1.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a final period until 8 March 1996 and requested me to gradually reduce its troop level. Since the adoption of the resolution, I have reported to the Council and the General Assembly on the situation in Rwanda on 30 January (S/1996/61 and A/50/868). The present report describes the activities carried out by UNAMIR in implementation of resolution 1029 (1995), provides an update of the situation as of 4 March and contains recommendations regarding the United Nations role after the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda on 8 March.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, the situation of relative calm and stability continues to prevail throughout Rwanda, though there continues to be a security threat posed by infiltrations in Rwanda of presumably former Rwandan Government Forces (RGF) troops. Increase in diplomatic relations between Rwanda and neighboring countries bear witness to a continued improvement in relations. Despite these developments, the flow of refugees returning voluntarily to the country maintains a slow pace. This might change dramatically if, as announced, Zaire takes steps to close some of the camps situated in the area of Goma.

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There  
has been  
a marked  
increase  
in Jan-  
Feb of  
sabotage  
activities  
along the  
Kivu  
area.

3. Infiltrations from former RGF troops have continued to have a destabilizing effect, particularly in the north-west of the country in the Prefecture of Gisenyi. A number of sabotage actions have taken place, the most important of which occurred during the night of 2 February when an explosion near a brewery caused 10 deaths; seven people have been arrested by the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) in connection with this explosion. High officials from the Government of Rwanda have continued to visit various parts of the country to discuss problems facing the population and devise solutions thereof. In this light, H.E. President Bizimungu paid visits to the Prefectures of Kibuye and Cyangugu.

4. As I reported to the Council in my letter of 4 February, the International Commission

established pursuant to resolution 1011 to investigate allegations of arms flows to former Rwandan government forces, has been prevented from carrying out its tasks to the full extent due to lack of cooperation from Zaire and other countries in the region. I mentioned then that if this lack of cooperation continued, I may be obliged to submit to members of the Council the termination of the work of the Commission. [H.E. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of Rwanda, reacted to this position by stating in a public interview on 7 February that the Government of Rwanda called on the international community to prevent that arms be delivered to Rwandan refugees in the camps outside the country.

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disbanded

5. A positive sign in the relations between Rwanda and Zaire has been the hand-over by the latter on 17 February of some military equipment belonging to Rwanda that was brought in Zaire by former RGF troops in 1994. Two helicopters, ammunition and other equipment were recovered. In this connection, it may be noted that H.E. Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister of Defense, has declared that while nine helicopters belonging to Rwanda had been identified in Zaire, only two of them were now being returned.

Dis-11 saw  
as a first step  
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6. Relations between Rwanda and Tanzania were marked by the three-day visit paid to Tanzania by a Rwandan delegation led by H.E. Pierre-Célestin Rwigema, Prime Minister, focused on prompting the return of Rwandan refugees in Tanzania. The Rwandan Prime Minister met extensively with the Prime Minister of Tanzania and addressed the Tanzanian Assembly to explain problems facing Rwanda and the solutions his Government proposed. He then visited the refugee camps in Ngara and Cyabalisa, and got encouraging signs from refugees who desire to go back to Rwanda. In order to facilitate this return, the Tanzanian Government will transfer to Burigi camp those who carry out intimidation acts in the Ngara and Cyabalisa camps to prevent the return of refugees.

Dep See if you can get more info  
from JIKOCA + UNHCR.

7. The current mandate of UNAMIR is indissociably linked to measures taken to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees. This process continues to fall well behind the international community's hopes and expectations. The monthly figure of returnees for the month of January was 13,264, roughly the same as in December. Out of this figure, some 4,654 are estimated to have come from the closure of Ntamba camp in Burundi. An increase in this monthly figure was seen in February, with xxxxx returnees, mainly prompted by the announcement that Zaire was about to close the refugee camps of Kibumba and Gasyushya, in the Goma region. It is worth noting that an increasing percentage of returnees are Zaireans of Rwandan origin (from 1885 and 1920 migrations) fearful of intimidation



actions allegedly carried out by extremist elements from the camps in Zaire.

8. Radio UNAMIR has just completed over one year of uninterrupted broadcasting. With four daily hours of broadcasts seven days a week in Kinyarwanda, English and French, which reach now the whole of the territory of Rwanda and the refugee camps in Zaire, it is now a well considered source of information among its audience, which has substantially increased. Collaboration with UNHCR began two months ago in producing programs targeted to refugees. Due to a shortage of means, this effort has yet to yield concrete results;

Radio UNAMIR remains however a potentially crucial instrument in informing refugees and prompting them to return to their country.

*I continue to believe that Radio UNAMIR should continue its broadcasting activities even if there is a UNAMIR phase-out - specifically targeting the refugees returning to Rwanda.*

9. Relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR have continued to be cooperative. In compliance with the request made to me by the Council in its resolution 1029

"to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda", I have, within my authority, decided that certain pieces of equipment belonging to UNAMIR will remain in Rwanda after UNAMIR's departure; I have also put some proposals to the General Assembly in this same direction regarding other categories of equipment over which I am not authorized to make a decision. As regards other matters of concern to the Government and the United Nations, as described in my last report, such as corporate taxes the Government wants UN contractors to pay on the profits made by these companies while supporting UNAMIR, progress is being made. I dispatched a team of experts to Kigali to discuss these issues with the Government, which has come closer to understanding the significant impact this exigence would have on United Nations peace-keeping operation worldwide. Discussions on this topic as well as other issues are still going on.

### III. HUMAN RIGHTS

*Contributions to be received by HRFOR.*

### IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

*Contributions to be received by AFC.*

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## V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

*Contributions to be received by DHA (UNDP).*

## VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Contributions to be received by UNDP.*

## VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

*Contributions to be received by CAO.*

## VIII. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS


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DATE: 9 February 1996

TO: See distribution list

FROM: For Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG 

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

1. As you are aware, the current UNAMIR mandate will be terminated on 8 March 1996. Under Security Council resolution 1029 of 12 December 1995, the Secretary-General is expected to report before that date to the Security Council on the discharge of UNAMIR's mandate, the humanitarian situation, progress towards the repatriation of refugees and make recommendations on the possible nature and mandate of a continued presence in Rwanda after the expiration of UNAMIR's final mandate. In this connection, Headquarters has informed us that it expects our draft of the report to reach New York by Friday, 16 February 1996, at the latest. Accordingly, you are kindly requested to submit your contributions covering your respective area(s) of responsibility to me, with a copy to the Executive Director, no later than 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13 February 1996.

2. Your contributions should cover developments since the Secretary-General's last progress report to the Security Council of 30 January 1996 (Document A/50/868 and S/1996/61), and reflect progress made and/or difficulties encountered in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to UNAMIR under Security Council resolution 1029 of 12 December 1995. You may also wish to suggest concluding observations on the overall situation in Rwanda.

3. Your immediate attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Distribution list:

1. UNDP Residence Representative
2. Chief, HRFOR
3. Force Commander, UNAMIR
4. Executive Director, UNAMIR
5. Radio UNAMIR
6. Political/Economic Affairs Officer, UNAMIR
7. Legal Officer, UNAMIR